

Planning of Nursing Home Care Services in Jordan: Its Reality and Challenges

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Abstract

United Nations Principles for Older Persons acknowledge five rights to elderly or older persons, these rights are the right of "independence, care, self, fulfillment, dignity, participation.

The demographic Indication witnessed increasing trends in population pyramid at developed countries on aging rates world wide, especially in most of developing countries. So in order to address this growing dilemma at our civilized world its proved at statistics surveys, on current research work as it will try to expose to efforts the plans made by many Jordanian Civil & Governmental initiatives for facing this category for the purpose of providing high standards services at both health and social care services for elderly people and to help them reaching a self-realization, and to encourage them in developing their potential through resources available in different aspects of the community educationally, culturally, spiritually and even through recreational activities.

The present study aims to identify current capabilities that available in serving elderly people at two main Nursing Home Centers in Jordan located in Amman. Its limitation to only two most serving accommodated numbers of elder's Nursing Home centers the first is: White Beds Society and the second is: Centre for Princess Muna older women Nursing homes / Orthodox Charity as both are largest and oldest of Nursing homes centers serving elderly.

The research concluded many numerous results most important are: There shall specialized cooperation bodies in charge of deals with other institutions working in the field of aging society, as of governmental organizations, hospitals, accredited qualified manpower to deal with this deer category of our society.

secondly. Assist homes for elderly in budgetary provisions of adequate budget to them.

Keywords: Nursing home, Care, Planning, Elders services

Introduction

The United Nations Principles on Older Persons acknowledge five rights for the elderly or older persons. These are the rights to independence, care, self, fulfillment, dignity; participation. The principle of independence recognizes the wish of older people to be independent as far as possible. It is closely linked to ensuring that they have under their own control access to basic material needs of food, shelter, health care etc. These rights together with over 100 recommendations in an accompanying Action Plan to ensure as they were met confirmed by 2002 Madrid Conference. Although Lesotho does not appear amongst the delegates to the Madrid Assembly it has been presumed that the Kingdom accepts its conclusions. (EIU, 2002).

The number of elderly people has massively increases among world's population at a quite spectacular rate, its expected that the total number of persons at age 60 years will increases to 200 million, and in 1950 to 400 million in 1982, and to 600 million in 2001, its estimated that the number will reach to 1.2 billion by 2025, in which 70% percent are living in developing countries. The aged 80 has increased from 13 million in 1950 to 50 million and may projected to increase to 137 million by 2025, interesting this category is fastest growing population segments in world. (ESCWA, 2002).

Her in Jordan Old people, like those in other countries, suffers from vary range of problems. However, 'of all the problems associated with an aging population, health care demands top priority' (Ory and Bond 1989). This is

particularly true of developing countries where the number of people being kept alive in misery and poor health has been increasing because of modern medical technology and the expansion of primary health programs by foreign aid, which have reduced mortality without sufficiently improving levels of health. Increasing life expectancy is certainly desirable provided levels of health are improved by effectively organizing and adequately staffing the health care delivery system. (Hansluwka, 1986).

Jordanian data showed Employment and Unemployment Survey for 2009 that majority of Jordanian older people fallen among age group 60 years, sharing by 6.3% percent of total population, overwhelming proportion of older ages (60 years old and over) fall within illiterates category, which count about 40.7% of the total aggregate elderly ratio, and not exceed bachelor degree or higher qualifications, only 9.5% total elderly.

Other forms of elderly at age group over 60 years represent 2.9 % of total workforce, 10.5% of all older people, the segment closest to retirement age and usually enjoy well healthy physical enables them to work effectively in years following retirement; this percentage is expected to increasingly higher in coming years.

It is also expected to increase number of elderly in Jordan, according to "World Health Organization to form (7-6) total population for year 2020 and 11% percent for the year 2035.

Research Significance

The importance of the research is:

- 1- Increases on number of elderly people not only in Jordan, but throughout the whole world.
- 2- The need to provide opportunities of deferent community developments to elderly, by helping them taking advantage of financial, health, social, cultural, spiritual and recreational activities.
- 3- There are no previous studies on the scope of Jordanian and Arab world relating with "planning of elderly services".

Research Objective

The research objective aims to achieve following goals:

- 1- Identifying current capabilities available to serve elderly and two Nursing Home Centers.
- 2- Planning and laying the groundwork necessary to provide effective services for the elderly in terms of:
 - A. Identify most important of elderly groups whom should be provided with service.
 - B. Features forms of services necessary to provided to elderly.
 - C. Features of available skilled workers categories to elderly.
 - D. Policies and development strategies provided to age groups.
 - E. Supposed to provide health services to elderly.

Research Terminology

Jordan is a Muslim country Allah Almighty, at his Holy Quran clarify the auspices of human parents several times at the Holy Quran Book emphasizes on care of parents attribute to take care of a general arrogance Allah said: "And your Lord has decreed that you worship none but Him and dutiful to your parents, you either they reach old age, one or both do not say to them F or shout on them nor say to them a word of disrespect". Holy Quran Book, (Verse 23 / Al-Isra)

Old age: This terminology used to describe older persons varies considerably between the terms "elderly" and "older" or "third age" and "aging" as we see the term means category of "fourth age" refers to persons over the age of 80 years.

Old age: (also referred to as one's eld) consists of ages nearing or surpassing the average life span of human being and thus the end of the human life cycle. (<http://en.wikipedia.org>)

Elder Person: Age classification varied between countries and over time, reflecting in many instances the social class differences or functional ability related to the workforce, but more often than not was a reflection of the current political and economic situation. Many times the definition is linked to the retirement age, which in some instances, was lower for women than men. This transition in livelihood became the basis for the definition of old age which occurred between the ages of 45 and 55 years for women and between the ages of 55 and 75 years for men. (Thane, 1978).

Elder Nursing homes: Elderly care or simply eldercare means fulfillment of special needs and requirements that are unique to citizens This broad term encompasses such services as assisted living, adult day care, long term

care, Nursing homes hospice care, and In-Home care “Many studies have looked at the role of women and family care giving.

Research limitation

The study is limited to only two elderly guesthouse first is White Beds Society & second Centre for Princess Muna older women Nursing homes / Orthodox Charity, as both are largest and oldest of Nursing homes centers serving elderly. It consider existence of cooperation and signed a contract with government to send number of older persons through procedures of certain categories of older persons by the Ministry of Social Development especially to those who are found lacking of healthy, socially and financially attention, sending them to these centers for hosting to get to know what services offered by these centers to elders. The Number of this Nursing home counted to eight-care centers sheltering elderly, as it's shown below:

Insert Table 1 about here

Supreme Council for Family Affairs in, (2008). www.ncfa.org.jo

The researcher thus selected two elderly Nursing home sponsors to interest of elderly:

Firstly; White Beds Society which was founded in 1979, contains at 43 rooms, shows medical services such as clinical services and available treatment, it's open for 24 hour; the total number of residents are (118), while employees are amounted to 62 workers from deferent specialized courses and categories like administrators, nurses, technicians, physical therapist, cooks and mail servants. The services offered, like food, drinks, all types of health care. Elderly Nursing home initiative found in distinct finest to White Beds Society care. Its found that any elder who have no dependents or conditions do not allow their children and their families cared for he or she will not have a steady income but will depend on the amount paid reviews in a very small relative to the services receive in addition to what provided by the good people of the contributions to this Nursing homes. In addition adapted Assembly established pioneer adult forum, which is a club where participants spend their free hours during day time and meet with each other, talking or playing some games entertaining or exercise walking in the garden of a club or practicing some hobbies' like reading.

Secondly: Princess Muna of older women / Charity Orthodox Nursing homes charities Assembly precisely is subsidized by government in part of its budget as its services available to all members of society on an equal footing, without discrimination, the Nursing homes functions generally seeks to achieve stability among the target group of the segment of the society through variety of services, and health rehabilitation practicing, or by educational function.

Research Methodology

The present study based on survey method on appropriate curriculum values, for such previous studies by reviewing a phenomenon not covered in previous research on one hand, or have several units of study population on other hand with use of the checklist as a means of collecting data and information regarding the study of elderly Nursing home in Jordan.

This study will address following topics:

First: Actuality of elderly Phenomenon in Jordan.

Second: Current status of older s in Jordan.

Third: Planning for provision services for the elderly practiced by the Jordanian government represented by the Ministry of Social Development and affiliated institutions interests.

Earlier studies

The initiative of (2007), National Council for Family Affair strategies, "Friend Cities for elderly", aims to provide a suitable appropriate environment for the elderly to provide them their different needs. The project Cooperation and partnership between Greater Amman Municipality, and National Family Affairs Council, Ministries of Health and Social Development, including Jordanian Nursing Council, and World Health Organization, this project based during 2007 World Health Organization as it envisage Global Special friendly cities for elderly in(33city)and at (22) world wide countries. All individuals and groups use this checklist to make the city more suitable for the elderly. To be a resource more effectively; the to involve older people play an important role in contributing to the proposal changes, and monitor the development and improvement in the city, and that by describing their experiences, and match them with the components of this reference is assess the strengths.

Alfred Kuhn, (1974), "The Aging Network: Programs and Services", has suggested a visualization case management model based on three stages: process of gathering information about needs and problems of the elderly about various institutions that provide health services, psychological and social development in the community, and the stage of selection, during which the development needs and problems in Priorities to take into account objectives of elderly and his family, then implementation phase through which to intervene to address the problems that have been selected to provide services that meet with actual needs of the elderly.

Schneider & Kropf, (1992), on his work "Gerontological Social Work" and emphasis on the social characteristics affects elderly loneliness after leaving children of house the study finds older himself alone in the house therefore feel that in a big gap to up hold his need of service available to him, the psychological changes that accompany aging shortcomings in mental abilities such as verbal and numerical capacities, cognitive failure leads to find difficulty in remembering and reasoning processes and problem solving, changes in central concerns on personal or private interests in particular, concerns also over religious and recreational activities for leisure all contribute to these attributes a significant impact on the degree of compatibility on psychological and social life of elderly.

Article (25) of Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that: "Everyone has the right to adequate living standard for their health and well-being, as well as to health and well-being of his family, including food, clothing, housing, medical care and necessary social services, the right to security of When presented by the age," since human being to grow physically, psychologically and mentally through different stages each of which distinguishes it from other ways and areas of social welfare a variety of forms and styles depending on characteristics of each stage. There are social care provided to young people, and there are social welfare offered to family, and there is social services elderly care. There is also a long-term care, and short-term care.

Al Sadhan, Abdullah (2003), has pointed out at his research, "Family and social characteristics of older persons homes care at Kingdom of Saudi Arabia", his study objectives were identify general characteristics and social for elderly residents in social care in the Kingdom and identify the reasons for entering the role of elderly welfare. The study founding the increasing degree of coherence between members family of Saudi Arabia in the light of economic and social changes undergone by the Saudi Society.

Emad Mohd, at his master thesis entitled "Social welfare services and improve the quality of life for the elderly", crystallize main issue of his study in determining relationship between the "social welfare services and improve the quality of life of the elderly residents of the role of care", health study imposed first part with respect to certain demographic variables (age, marital status, number of children, health status, pre-work role of care, monthly income) where there is significant positive correlation between those variables to improve quality of life for older persons, his recommendations was regard to contributions for social care homes of elderly:

- To raise awareness of employees of the institution how to deal with the elderly.
- Encourage the elderly to form social relationships with his colleagues the institution.

Muhammad al-Mahdi Hajjaji, at his exploratory Master's thesis, (2005), "Problems of elderly, socially and mentally institutions and role of accommodation" field study of situation experienced by elderly residents at "ALWAFI" care house or infirm in Tripoli. It s main objective was to detect the problems of elderly, during their accommodation at residence houses and study the impact of denial residency within their natural family, exploring also family atmosphere role in compensation in order to achieve the alleviation of these problems. The Study concluded some most important results as most of older institution that most single, widowed or divorced parents who lack presence of children, husbands, shall provides them with the necessary social care within their families. And that all elderly people who were brought for elderly home wishes to return to their former places of residence.

Zeng Yirs, and others, (2007), "The association of childhood socioeconomic conditions with healthy longevity at the oldest-old ages in china", at their study Based on unique data from the largest-ever sample of the Chinese oldest-old aged 80 and older, our multivariate logistic regression analyses show that either receiving adequate medical service during sickness in childhood or never/rarely suffering from serious illness during childhood significantly reduces the risk of being ADL (activities of daily living) impaired, being cognitively impaired, and self-reporting poor health by 18%-33% at the oldest-old ages. Estimates of effects for five other indicators of childhood conditions are similarly positive but mostly not statistically significant. Multivariate survival analysis shows that better childhood socioeconomic conditions in general tend to reduce the four-year period mortality risk among the oldest-old. they concluded While acknowledging limitations of the present analyses due to a lack of information on childhood illness, the oldest-olds' recollection errors, and other data problems, we conclude,

based on this and other studies, that policies that enhance childhood health care and children's socioeconomic well-being can have large and long-lasting benefits up to the oldest-old ages.

Heyman, Jakob and others, (2010), "Old age in the Dark Ages: the status of old age during the early Middle Ages" This paper reviews the position of old age in the societies of post-Roman Europe, from the fifth to the 10th centuries. Drawing on both primary and secondary literary and material sources of the period, it suggests that living beyond the age of 60 years was an uncommon experience throughout the early middle ages. Not only was achieving old age a minority experience Not only was achieving old age a minority experience, it seems to have been particularly concentrated among the senior clergy. This, together with the growing importance of the Christian Church as the institution that stabilized post-Roman society, the decline of urban living and its attendant culture of leisure and literacy, and the transformation of kinship into a symbolic 'family under God' contributed to a more favorable status for old age, or at least one that was particularly favorable for older men it concluded With all around instability and the future uncertain and often threatening, survival into old age was a rare but frequently revered attainment.

Adan, Ivo; Haviv, Moshe and others, (2009), "The feasibility of promoting user participation to elderly service workers", the practicality of promoting the user participation concept in the helping process of social work with the elderly has rarely been explored. This article explores the applicability of adopting user participation in the provision of social services for the elderly from the practitioner's point of view. The findings support the promotion of user participation in working with the elderly. Methods for the implementation of this concept in working with the elderly are suggested.

Jason Powell and Azrini Wahidin., (2007), " old age and victims: a critical exegesis and an agenda for Chan", The elderly population merits more sustained sociological and criminological investigation because in western societies and globally the general population is both ageing and growing in size. This article critically analyses issues of old age and crime, focusing upon old age and victimization, fear of crime and ageing offenders. The article sets out a proposed agenda for change in the focus of the criminal justice system, with a call for research to better inform policy and practice in this strangely neglected but increasingly important area of ageing and crime.

Connie Evashwick and others, (1984), "30-Factors Explaining the Use of Health care Services by the Elderly". Andersen model of health services utilization, which relates use of service to predisposing, enabling, and need factors, has not often been applied to an elderly population. In this study, the factors of the Andersen model were used prospectively to predict utilization for a population sample of 1,317 elderly persons. Taken alone, the NEED construct was the most important single predictor of use physician's services, hospitalizations, ambulatory care, and home care PREDISPOSING factors were better predictors of the use of dental services. Some of the variables studied were not related to utilization in the direction that would have been predicted from previous studies on general populations. Multivariate analyses demonstrated that the three constructs should be applied simultaneously when predicting use of services. These findings can be applied to the specific task of planning services for older people.

National Council for Family Affairs,(2008), yet has adapted in cooperation with Ministry of Social Development and Ministry of Health and Nursing Council and representatives from private sector and volunteerism in work of a "National Strategy for Elderly in Jordan", the strategy comes complementary to efforts of relevant ministries and private sectors with voluntary in the care of elderly in order to improve the quality of life and enable the elderly to live independently and provide best possible health care to them through their work to strengthen policies curative and preventive elderly health-oriented to ensure the survival of the elderly independent and economically efficient.

The strategy will provide opportunities for training and rehabilitation for the elderly and review and develop legislation to ensure protection of the elderly in addition to working on the budget between the role of the family and the role of the state towards the elderly. Still dealing with the elderly in our society an individual is structured institutions caring for the elderly have instructions and laws that derive some of them from the Ministry of Social Development at the time that does not give society the elderly attention compared to other categories and the dispersion of efforts to pay the Council and those participatory that the work on the preparation of the strategy which is expected to cover all aspects of centers both in terms of health, legislation, treatment, housing, environment and violence inflicted upon them and educate generations to deal with them and vastly improved by the right of the emotional aspects.

And the National Council for Family Affairs is working on the preparation of this strategy in terms of belief in the importance of interest and strengthening the role of the Jordanian family of all its members, and especially

that many families do not give enough time for the elderly in order to dissipate their loneliness and fear after the marriage of children and retirement from work national strategy for Elderly in Jordan. (www.ncfa.org.jo)

Nyanguru A.C, (2007), emphasizes on his article "The Economic and Social Impacts of the Old Age Pension on the Protection of Basotho Elderly and their Households", has perused on his paper present preliminary findings from survey research done between 2005 and 2007 of how the availability of a universal old age pension since November 2004 has affected the economic and social well-being of its elderly recipient in Lesotho. The results focused on many results of most is In this way the pension appears to be stabilizing and supporting the already strong family structures that still exist in rural Lesotho. The pension leads to almost all recipients feeling more satisfied with their lives.

First: Elderly Ages in Jordan

Before start identifying aspects of Procedures planning service care Nursing homes then we shall identify the community beneficiaries in terms of numbers and characteristics. This is evident in the following:

Insert Table 2 about here

We can see from Table (1) as follows:

First: that there is a marked increase in the population followed by an increase in the numbers of older people in Jordan.

Second: increasing rates of elderly out of total population, in 1986 census survey indicates percentage of 1.9% elderly out of total population, then increases 2.4 % in 1997 census survey, but 2000 shows increases by 2.5 % in 2005 census is expected to increase of elderly sigma to reach by 2010 to 2.6% and to 2.7% in 2015, due to an increase level of health care services and social economic development in Jordan. Jordan Suffice infer advance position among the world's Human Development Index as of is located in the countries that have achieved high human development, where it ranked No. 48 among total number of 162 States covered by the Human Development Report 2000 issued by the United Nations Development Program.

Third: It indicate total percentage among elderly in 2005 was 17.153%, which represents 2.5% of total population, compared to international global level ratio proved to be 9.9% in both advanced regions, reached to 18.4% and 7.7% in less advanced regions according 2000 estimation survey.

This low proportion of elderly Jordan people was following reason:

1. Continuous regeneration of pyramid population (only elderly) leads to speed of life expectancy rate. In other words, what is added to a class of young children each year increasing to proportion of community and leads to less elderly in society sigma.
2. Probably due to lack of elders category estimated a large population proportion with no diagonals since most of residents' age groups are productive, thus leads to influence the proportion of elderly people indication.

Insert Table 3 about here

This table clarifies the following:

- That elderly aged people group fluctuated between age 60 to 69 years old ranging 73.5 % from total elders, while elderly rather old margined rate, at age 70 years over purport to 27.4% from total elderly number, due to high sensation vulnerability to major mortality among elders or older compared with other younger elders.
- The other segment is the increase of elders males proportion among all age groups to females, was 66.7% male and 33.3% in females out of total elders group.

Second: Current Status of Older Nursing home in Jordan

First: growth of emergency development centers, care for the elderly in Jordan:

The Nursing home provides for aged residential care services infrastructure, such as: food, drink, clothing and provide to those cant afford provide some health services, recreational and social activities. With regarding to health services there can be find existence of equipped clinics with internal residential ' supervise physician, in a few cases, this service is provided by volunteer doctors. Nurses stand also as primary most important tasks be hold on their shoulder comes to reviewing and follow up general physical conditions of residential elders.

With regards to recreational and social services reveals limited and simple, considering availability of watching TV in some cases, outer exercise yard and presence of large gathering living rooms . In some cases some houses implemented some recreational trips, or exodus of shopping, or clubs visiting, these programs depend on the

administration's desire in the Nursing home. It can be founded visiting from other schools and universities student's, associations and groups of women, in order to encourage donations.

Second: Mechanism of entry and acceptance:

The elderly admitted to private Nursing home through their families, while in the voluntary sector Nursing home if accepted of any elderly person, should report on about the present elder need to be accommodated and taking care.

With respect to some cases transferred by Ministry of Social Development, it started converting it to special social studies team making a field visit by conducting study on elder social economical situation before register to receive recommendations of the case, finally report recommendation will pass through to determine acceptance or rejection of any cases.

It's worth mentioning her that absence of voluntary sector require of first-class (sons or daughters) relatives of brothers and sisters to elder who are qualified to accommodation, sometimes it can accept the non-elderly due to their bad economic situation, or social and health condition (such as disability associated with poverty or lack of sponsors). The Ministry of Social Development converted elderly to voluntary sector by covering of accommodation expenses of monthly expenses to total amount of (170 Jordan Dinars per month) equal to (250.US\$), in some cases if accepted at request of same or an older relative or knows of existence to elderly in need of care as accommodation service.

Finally; it's proved after elderly acceptance, he shall be free and safe from any infectious or mental diseases which might makes him a danger to others. The management requires guaranty certificate forms to ensure that the person who filed elderly in the household for the purposes of follow-up.

Third: Elderly Nursing homes Environment:

In general Most of elderly Nursing homes receives elders of both sexes except Princess Muna Nursing homes who's specified limited to females gender only, generally speaking they allows mixing in living, yet there is a special wing for females and one to male in every house. Its varying at volume of works t a number of users at a very high level," either because of high financial cost or due to technical reasons", for example in role of voluntary sector and private sector with financial cost low, we can noticed that number of beneficiaries more than capacity of the absorptive capacity of the House, on other hand, we find that number of beneficiaries in some role is less than half capacity despite the low rate of financial cost because of limited provision of services to the elderly this can be find only at female wards.

The researcher noted poor geographical distribution of these houses sites at the Kingdom of elderly Nursing home, since that house in the residential areas close to public services, but they are concentrated in the central region only, (eight of them in the capital Amman, and close to Amman). It's worth noticed her that most of this Nursing home was not designed specifically for this purpose.

It can be recorded for following observations on this regard as follow:

- 1-. Lack of yards or gardens of solarization in most part of the Nursing homes, their use is almost nonexistent, and usually can accommodate internal halls to accommodate a quarter of the present at most of these house.
- 2-. Inadequacy in number of health facilities like (bathrooms) at number of rooms of beneficiaries' service.
- 3-. Location of both Nursing home are not appropriate in providing elements of (Safety Procedures), for example, the unavailability of some round side handles (handles for elderly in aisles for avoiding the risks of slipping),and lack of high tech. medical beds.
- 4-. Allowing of smoking habits at dormitories homes of elders, which can impediment to healthy smokers for other non-smokers, causes a threat interior public safety of both houses.
- 5-. Most of the buildings consequences need regular maintenance and follow-up permanently.

Forth: Buildings centers as a whole:

The researcher identifies some accommodation buildings at capital Amman revealing identify services validity and suitability to elderly. It has been noticed for researcher following some facts:

- 1- There are only 10 institutions of the total of 11 centers hospitality center and although the researcher did not find special equipment and supplies necessary for elderly usages.
- 2- With regard to both study objective it has been noticed that the two buildings construction were not design to be as Nursing homes even, since they were old enough with no major potential adjustment, for that purpose an

experts committee was formed to detect and examine building efficiency in order to meet the needs of both Nursing home or report on necessary amendments at both houses.

The researcher ascertain also following facts:

A- Inadequacy of all buildings, centers for the elderly where the slope is not available, doors, electronic ... Etc. that are commensurate with the elderly clients.

B- It appears that at "ALSALAM", Nursing homes there is an existence of a large lecturer hall which can be utilize for providing seminars and lectures to educate elders, or even to arrange of documentary films and so forth.

Fifth: Reception Mechanism:

The researcher found, through monitoring the opening mechanism and closing dates of the public libraries in Jordan that both houses under study, working two shifts (morning - evening) which can be fitted at appointments mechanism of accepting hospitality of elderly and other visitors.

Sixth: administrative subordination:

Most Nursing home without exceptions' has to follow the rolls and regulations instructed by Ministry of Social Service and Ministry of Health.

Seventh: Budgeting:

It is noted that each center has a budget independent house by house hierarchy system.

Eighth: Role of Career working Level in older Nursing home:

A: Career Level Working at Nursing homes:

Number of workers at elderly infirmary are ranging to (140) workers during the visit, a number commensurate in number at elder beneficiaries fro there services to become feasible by (1 – 3 ratio), so its equivalent to line with the international standards. The wisdom of their presence, toward providibg what is best for them. As for the features specifications employed in this role, there is no clear criteria for staff working career in terms of training and / or qualifications, it is not subject to most of employees to specialized training in the care and protection of older, mostly with no qualifications.

B: Current Nursing homes Polices:

It is has been shown from field study lack of available proper regulations and plans responsible for providing integrated service to alders due to:

1-. Uphold on both Nursing homes managers and policy makers the importance of available good services delivery to all without discrimination.

2-. There should be a prepare studies on elder's conditions at local areas to answer many enquiries like:

A. Understanding of beneficiaries needs of current futures in the region, followed by each library unit in terms of hardware they need and information sources, etc...

B. Studies regarding elderly nature like their potential needs if for natural purposes relating to movement difficulty, hearing or vision hardly, or inability of movement indoor home-boundary, so managers and policy makers must take into account of these considerations when planning to provide effective services to these elderly people commensurate with their needs.

Ninths: The level of residential services:

The researcher interviewed mangers in charge and noted following observation:

A. The study indicates level of services to present residential regard to personal hygiene and Nursing homes surrounding environment vary degree acceptable to a fine degree, simultaneously taking with elderly needs follow up on their personal hygiene, due to their lack of ability in relying on themselves in many cases, especially older applicants .The study confirms that all residential elders obtain excellent a healthy bay, these cases are often organized by voluntary's activities.

B. It appears also needs to exploit elderly capacity, for example, it has shown presence of one elderly fluent in translation of the French language, and other elderly enjoy a high degree of culture education.

C. There are no other extra activities or entertainment programs for the elderly with only exception of watching television only, sometimes in most cases the location of TV set was away from bedrooms, and that under pretext

of need to interact with each other, urging elderly to exchange of talk, without considering most of beneficiaries as they may suffer from psychological depression.

D. The elderly may expose to violations concentrated in two axes: economic exploitation, violence, and psychological and sometimes may be moral breach, this may have future following consequences:

1- The elderly inability to sue their abuser either because of ignorance or lack of knowledge and inability to pursue the case.

2- The decriminalization accountable legally negligent of the un faire present law against their parents, results of lack Jordan legislative texts accountability of violence from elders family towards their parents, note that there are many countries in the world which condemns leaves parents without reason satisfactory and acceptable.

3- The moral and psychological violence is more profound on elderly from that in many cases there are some elderly who does not have a visitation for period of more than (24) years until their deaths.

4- It's found in some cases an older women exploited, as she waived here house in which she lives as a result of fraud by her cousins, and other obtain her husband, courts decision of guardianship because of her unstable psychological state, and put in Nursing home far from her children.

E. The Study identification of the working group during visit of the elderly homes that they are not bounded by the terms and instructions of the role of the elderly law address the Ministry of Social Development.

Third: Role of older persons in Jordan

Insert Table 4 about here

Planning Services to Elderly:

Official concern for the elderly services in Jordan Government had a positive role in this regard, for various reasons most significant are:

1). Rules & Regulation; Ministry of Social Development adapted number of laws and legislation that are designed to serve this group of community members at different levels of citizens and residents to ensure them a decent living and a happy life; by taken positive steps in this range, including number of initiatives commence at issues of (Law 9), of 1963 organized by Jordanian Social Security Department, and amended by Act No. 38 of 1995, had included this categories pension cash and his family member who have no income or source of sufficient lively income.

There's also emphasizes on fundamental objectives of overall strategy for social and economic development in Jordan issued in 1996 to "improve living standards and improve the quality of life for citizens and provide a decent life for them and achieve greater social solidarity among themselves, " At the door of the general policies of the development strategy envisages "the obligation to provided social welfare programs, to ensure a decent living for senior and disabled citizens, the infirm to those in needs pursue developing the capacity of special groups and the application of a comprehensive system of social insurance that protects employees after retirement or in cases of work-related injury. IOSS, (2005).

2). Government bodies and institution

Embodiment of the care of the elderly was only of positive initiatives and the task that the Jordanian government to establish the following:

A- Supreme Council for Family Affairs establishment in 1998, which aims to strengthen the role of family in society and work on sponsorship to promote of family ties and to take on their account carrying out studies problems facing the family and propose appropriate solutions. Stressing the importance of the elderly formed a committee to focus on the elderly attention and older persons in the Jordanian society.

B- Higher Health Council: It is one of most important government health institutions caring for elderly it has adopted the 2008-2012 National Health Strategic Plans to older age groups in Jordan beam, wherefrom the strategy focused on lower crude mortality rate and increasing life expectancy at birth to (71.5 years) led to the increase in population of older adults who are over sixty- by (5.2%) per year. It is expected to reach up to (7.6%) in 2020, 2005, about 78.3% of elderly living in cities, the percentage of illiteracy among them has reached 51.3% in the strategy will evaluate that about (37 % found that the number of men from the class a little bit older exceeded the number of women (48.7 while the percentage of workers older than 10 0.7%.The strategy revealed that more than half of Jordan population (56.9%), were covered by some form of health insurance at more common types of health insurance, the first and most population insurance coverage's is military insurance, in 2006 civil health insurance inclusion of all elder category over age 60 years , where male (78.5%) of the older

enabled to work due to note disability, and (68.6%) were classified as heads of household breadwinners on their families ,or which exacerbates problem of bad financial situation. N.H.S.C. (2008-2012).

3). Organizations

Jordan civil institutions contribute to the care of older persons and provide them with social services and living as recreational activities performed to support the social segment status, the raise morale to provide psychological comfort to makes them feel as part huge parcel of society as they are the first generation who have had a role earlier in the construction and laying the foundations of the Renaissance in the country Among the most prominent of these institutions:

A - Jordanian Red Crescent Society (Red Crescent center to care for the elderly)

B- Jordan Charitable Society.

Conclusion

Planning Services of Jordan elderly group must take to the reins of government role in each hospitality program to provide authentic information services for the elderly where ever they were, the Social Planning in the care of the elderly, need to be directed to specialists social studies in schools and the Department of Social Affairs to inform them and educate them on particular programs and activities the elderly to specifics category the best ways to deal with prompt, social service. The importance of educational programs for groups that deal with aging is not a matter of compassion but it should be sense of social responsibility of the Kingdome and other organizations towards this deer category. Elders care shall be meet according to one needs, and in cooperation with the Jordan National Supreme Council for Family Affairs in order to develop designed programs supervised by specialists at Social Planning is the key and important, to achieve a number of objectives, activities for solving problems of elderly through adoption of modern methods in field of elderly care, attaching them between social planning and the psychology specialist of the elderly is also highly advised.

The social services planning and social welfare programs, shall keep in mind many advanced method and mechanisms for the development of social plans multi-parties in all areas, and detect changes in the lives of the elderly in many areas to develop special programs with respect to family, school and community in general to be reintegrated into society, care more and openness must be equal to the level of Social awareness among schools students and institutions, and thus can produce generations of conscious, and work on the investment potential of the school through the school radio and field visits to the role of the elderly and caring for them, whether they live in the vicinity of the family or outside. Therefore, importance of planning is to contribute to support the working of institutional regulator, by giving each part of implementation full responsibility to achieve positive results, as well as to avoid any mistakes and or negatives attitude as a result of social changes surrounding or conflict with the rest of the plans randomized, noting here the importance of setting goals as symptom to influential Elements of human, social, economic, cultural and religious of the society.

Results and Recommendation

Results

1. There shall specialized cooperation bodies in charge of deals with other institutions working in the field of aging society, as of governmental organizations, hospitals, accredited qualified manpower to deal with this deer category of our society.
2. Assist homes for elderly in budgetary provisions of adequate budget to them.
3. The nursing home centers shall help to identify elder's who are unable or incapable in the region in clear manners.
4. Integration of services provided by agencies and organizations working in the field of elderly services with those provided by the role.
5. Cooperation with the role of hospitality and educational institutions to supply the elderly life-long learning, and this is evident importance where the ratio of illiteracy in the older enthusiasts.

Recommendations

1. Spreading awareness of the rights of elderly and create a community adaptation efforts to deal with this period of human life.
2. Criminalization and accountability of violent assaults on the elderly, whether they are children or who are responsible for their care.

3. Seeking to provide humanitarian and legal protection on behalf of the elderly and to address cases of violence within the institutions of care or they are exposed to by others.
4. Emphasis on creating an environment oriented and appropriate, and apply the requirements to protect public safety and welfare of the remaining years of age.
5. Development of database services for the elderly in Nursing homes such as the provision of physiotherapy and exercise simple daily, and undergo psychological counseling programs.
6. The need to link pensions to inflation to achieve economic security and social stability to them.
7. Binding values between unities of religious, cultural social economical values, among members of community.
8. Rules of social justice require to link between members of one generation and successive generations, so should be encouraged to volunteer to care for the elderly.

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Table 1. Jordanian Social welfare institutions concerned

Elders Person

Location	Nursing homes	No
Amman.	Nursing homes for the elderly / White Beds Society	-1
Zarqa Directorate	Princess Muna center for the elderly / Orthodox Charitable Society	-2
Amman.	Dar Es Salaam for elderly / Association consignment love	-3
Amman.	House Amman for the elderly / private sector	-4
Amman.	Modern House of older women / private sector	-5
Amman.	Home of Hope for the Elderly / private sector	-6
Amman.	House of the visit to the elderly / Rosary Society	-7
Amman.	House of humanitarian care for the elderly / Sisters of Cross Assembly	-8
Amman.	Darat Samir Shamma / private sector	-9
Amman.	Alzahra Nursing Home	-10
Amman.	Wadi Alsheta Nursing Home	-11

Table 2. Numbers and rates of Growth of Elderly in Jordan

Proportion of elderly to the population	Number of Elders	Total numbers of population	year
1.9	7063	369079	1986
2.4	12654	522023	1997
2.4	14096	578510	2000
2.5	17153	676671	2005
2.6	20327	789348	2010
2.7	24492	918513	2015

Table 3. Distribution of the population 60 years and over by age groups and sex

Total		Female		Male		Age Group
%Total		%Female		%Male		
47.2	5976	42.1	1774	49.8	4202	64-60
25.3	3205	26.7	1126	24.6	2079	69-65
14.1	1782	15.3	645	13.5	1137	74-70
7.2	917	8.3	350	6.7	567	79-75
6.1	774	7.5	315	5.4	459	80+
%99.9	12654	%99.9	4210	%100	8444	Total
			%33.3		%66.7	Percentage of total population

Table 4. Role of older persons in Jordan

sex	Beneficiaries	Dependency	Year of Opening	Name	No
Male Female	120 (Male 80 • Female 40)	Voluntary	1979	Dar Aldiafeh Nursing homes	1
Female	(28) years	Voluntary	1965	Her Highness Princess Muna of Nursing home	2
Male Female	39 (Female 24 • Male 15)	Voluntary	1970	Dar Alsalam Nursing homes	3
Male Female	For Elder Sisters Only	Voluntary	1992	Al Ziarah Nursing homes	4
Male Female	24 (Male & female)	Voluntary	1999	House of nuns human caring	5
Male Female	26 (female 13 • Male 13)	Private	1993	Dar Amman Nursing homes	6
Male Female	32 (female 22 • Male 10)	Private	1996	Hop Elder Nursing homes	7
Male Female	Not Available	Voluntary	2001	Darat Samir shama Nursing homes	8
Male Female	(Elders 6)	Private	1987	New House elder Nursing homes	9
Male Female	20 (female 10 • Male 10)	Private	2000	Dar Al-zahraa Elder Nursing homes	10
Male Female	7 (female 1 • Male 6)	Private	2007	Wadi Al sheta Old Ages Nursing homes	11