families. This protection extends to interference with women with disabilities’ SR and autonomy, raising again the urgent need for a better understanding of traditional beliefs, attitudes and practices towards disability (Groce, 1999).

Investigating factors that affect the SR of young women with disabilities represents a promising means to encourage them to have SR and enhance their participation in social life in order to achieve their independence and take their role in their society. It also provides women with disabilities with the responsibility to self-regulate and decides about their future where it rightfully belongs to the learners.

Limitations and Future Research

Although this study is a rare example of research into the situation of women with disabilities in Arab countries, some limitations should be taken into account. Firstly, there is a need to confirm the current findings in a larger sample. Secondly, data were only collected from young women with disabilities and this study does not represent the voices of the parties that were perceived to interfere with or play a role in regulating the lives of young women with disabilities, especially parents. Thirdly, the snowballing recruitment method used in this research is a potential source of bias where participants are more likely to recommend their friends or acquaintances and should be avoided in future research. Finally, there is an urgent need to explore the SR of women with disabilities in the light of the increasingly rapid flow of information, the social change taking place in Jordan and the waves of Syrian refugees who have entered the country in the last five years and to analyse the influence of socio-cultural factors.

References


