

UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL WORK

**A STUDY INTO THE CAUSES OF RECIDIVISM IN KENYA: THE CASE OF
INMATES IN MACHAKOS MAIN PRISON**

BY:

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**A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE
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DECLARATION

I declare that this project is my original work and that it has not been submitted for examination in any other University.

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This project has been submitted for examination with my approval as the University supervisor.

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Date: _____

DR. KIEMO KARATU

DEDICATION

This project is dedicated to my loving husband Sivi together with my children Irene and James for moral support and encouragement and always being there for me.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I take this opportunity to appreciate my supervisor Dr. Kiemo for the support, professional guidance, patience, encouragement and positive criticism that enabled me accomplish the project.

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To God be all the glory.

ABSTRACT

Prisons are places for rehabilitation where prisoners on release are expected to live as law abiding citizens. As such, this study attempted to establish the causes of recidivism amongst inmates of Machakos Main Prison in Kenya. It was guided by the following specific objectives; to establish personal factors that influence recidivism in Machakos main prison in Kenya, to determine institutional factors that influence recidivism in Machakos main prison in Kenya and to investigate community factors that influence recidivism in Machakos main prison in Kenya. The study employed a descriptive research design. Data was collected by use of primary and secondary sources, and SPSS version 22 tool was used for presentation through descriptive form. The findings showed that 55% of the respondents were married while 20%, 18%, 13% and 5% of the respondents were single, widowed, divorced and separated respectively. It found that 90% of the respondents in Machakos Main Prison were Christians and 65% of them committed the offence while within the County. The study showed that most respondents did not go to their rural home on release. The study also showed that respondents encountered assault, exploitative sex and rape, drug use and theft while in prison. The study recommends that prisons policy makers professionalise prisons training so that rehabilitation and vocational programmes are in tandem with the interests of the individual inmate for them to obtain skills to facilitate employment or engagement in self-employment on release.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION	ii
DEDICATION	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	iv
ABSTRACT.....	v
LIST OF TABLES.....	x
LIST OF FIGURES	xi
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS	xii

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background Information.....	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem.....	4
1.3 Research Questions.....	5
1.4 Objectives of the Study.....	5
1.4.1 General objective	5
1.4.2 Specific Objectives	5
1.5 Justification of the Study	6
1.6 Scope of the Study	7
1.7 Definition of Key Terms and Concepts	7

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Introduction.....	9
-----------------------	---

2.2 Recidivism	9
2.3 Personal Factors	10
2.4 Institutional Factors	12
2.5 Community Factors.....	18
2.6 Theoretical Review	22
2.6.1 Social Cognitive Theory	22
2.6.2 Relapse Prevention Theory	23
2.6.3 Symbolic Interactionism Perspectives	24
2.7 Conceptual Framework.....	26

CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction.....	28
3.2 Site Selection and description.....	28
3.3 Research design	29
3.4 Unit of analysis and Unit of observation	29
3.5 Sources of Data	29
3.6 Target Population.....	30
3.7 Sampling size and sampling procedure.....	30
3.8 Data Collection Tools	31
3.8.1 Questionnaires.....	31
3.8.2 Key Informants guide	32

3.9 Analysis of Data.....	32
---------------------------	----

3.10 Ethical issues and compliance	32
------------------------------------------	----

CHAPTER FOUR: DATA ANALYSIS , INTERPRETATION AND PRESENTATION

4.1 Introduction.....	34
-----------------------	----

4.2 Response Rate.....	34
------------------------	----

4.3 Background Information.....	34
---------------------------------	----

4.3.1 Age of the respondents.....	34
-----------------------------------	----

4.3.2 Level of Education attained by respondents	35
--------------------------------------------------------	----

4.4 Personal Factors	36
----------------------------	----

4.5 Institutional Factors	41
---------------------------------	----

4.6 Community Factors.....	48
----------------------------	----

4.7 Interview Responses from the Prison Staff.....	50
----------------------------------------------------	----

4.8 Discussion of Findings.....	51
---------------------------------	----

**CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS, DISCUSSIONS,
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

5.1 Introduction.....	53
-----------------------	----

5.2 Summary.....	53
------------------	----

5.2.1 Personal Factors	53
------------------------------	----

5.2.2 Institutional Factors	53
-----------------------------------	----

5.2.3 Community Factors.....	54
------------------------------	----

5.3 Conclusion	54
5.4 Recommendation	55
5.5 Recommendation for Further Studies	55
REFERENCES.....	56
APPENDICES.....	i
Appendix I: Research Questionnaire Administered To Prisoners in Machakos Main Prison...	i
Appendix II: Interview Guide for the Prison Staff	vii
Appendix III: :Letter from the University	viii
Appendix IV: Data Collection Approval	ix

LIST OF TABLES

Table 4.1: Response Rate.....	34
Table 4.2: Employed initially.....	36
Table 4.3: Kind of Employment	37
Table 4.4: Religion Affiliation.....	39
Table 4.5: Permanent Residence of the Respondents	40
Table 4.6: Type of Imprisonment	42
Table 4.7: Support from the Outside World	42
Table 4.8: Kind of Support from the Outside World	43
Table 4.9: Presence of Violence	43
Table 4.10: Kind of Violence Encountered	44
Table 4.11: Skills Acquired in Prison	45
Table 4.20: Treatment from the Prison Staff	48
Table 4.13: Support from Employers.....	48
Table 4.14: Communitys' Attitude	49
Table 4.15: Importance of Vocational Training.....	46
Table 4.16: Job opportunities' influence on life after prison.....	49

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 4.1: Distribution of Respondents by age 35

Figure 4.2: Respondents Highest Level of Education 36

Figure 4.3: Previous Marital Status 37

Figure 4.4: Current Marital Status 38

Figure 4.5: County of Offence 39

Figure 4.6: Place of Stay after Release 41

Figure 4.7: Professional Trade Tests in Prison 45

Figure 4.8: Extent of Effect of Imprisonment..... 47

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CID	Criminal Investigations Department
CJS	Criminal Justice System
CSO	Community Service Order
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
KPS	Kenya Prisons Service
NIJ	National Intelligence Justice
PRI	Penal Reform International
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Science
UK	United Kingdom
USA	United States of America

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background Information

Under normal circumstances, the jail as an establishment does not pull in a lot of open consideration, but in the event things go wrong such as escapes and riots, then the headlines are keen to highlight. When prisons are overcrowded and with limited resources, the management may be challenged and only make provisions for basic necessities of life to the prisoners under their care. This lack of public focus notwithstanding, the prisons the world over have undergone a great and tremendous process of change (Bushway et al, 2007).

One can state that to a specific degree, jails mirror a portion of the estimations of the society in which they exist. Some countries like USA and Russia, have detainment rates of very nearly 700 for each 100,000 of their national populace. Different nations have much lower rates, Indonesia for instance has 25 for every 100,000, Iceland at 30, 000, India at 40 and Finland at 50 (Walmsley, 2002).

In Denmark, detainment is implied for rehabilitation purposes and prisons are used as a last resort. Their focus since 2007 has been on alternative ways of imprisonment which considers Community Service Order (CSO) and the Electronic tagging, monitoring alternative since 2005. (<http://www.internationalpenal> and penitentiary foundation).

In Africa, the increasing rates of incarceration are consistent with the pattern and trends in all parts of the world. In Ghana for instance, there has been an increment of 38 percent of prisoners in a span of four(4) years, 35 percent in Malawi over (four)4 years, and 26 percent in Cameroon more than five (5) years. The most remarkable pattern in Africa is an abatement of 22 percent in Rwanda more than three(3) and a half years basically because of a diminishment in the quantity of people for doubt of taking an interest in the genocide of 1994 (Wamley, 2003).

In a few nations, detainment is utilized just for the individuals who have committed very serious others, they utilize detainment for huge quantities of wrongdoers who have submitted minor offenses, including men and ladies who are rationally sick, the individuals who are

substance abusers and even the individuals who are adolescents. The utilization that a nation makes of detainment is probably going to influence the administration of similar penitentiaries. The errand of the jail staff is to actualize the sentence that is imposed by the court which requires that the offender is deprived of liberty. The task of implementing court orders has not changed overtime and hence prisons are viewed as static organizations (Curnow et al., 2008).

The goal of imprisonment the world over remains rehabilitation and reformation of offenders. The four functions of prisons is provision of protection to society, deterrence of potential offenders from committing crimes, punishment and reformation of offenders. According to Omollo (2008), the goal of imprisonment however more often than not has not been successfully achieved as recidivism is evident in the society where people have been in and out of prison more than once.

The prison is guided in law by a UN International Instrument, The Typical Minimum Rules for Convicts conduct among other statutes. Everyone deserves a second chance. Most of the prisoners are scared that a second chance is way out of reach because the future for them is usually unpredictable and especially having to deal with the community from which they come from, and are bound to go back to on release (United Nations, 2005).

Recidivism refers to re-offending or a repetition of criminal acts by a convicted offender. It is a standout amongst the most central ideas in the Criminal Justice System (CJS) associated with relapsing into criminal conduct frequently in the wake of accepting approvals or experiencing mediation for a past wrongdoing (Rothman, 2003).

Rehabilitation is a troublesome end point for some, African detainment facilities to accomplish, in vast part, because of absence of assets. Congestion and underfunding hamper the execution of powerful recovery plans. While recovery remains the objective of numerous punitive policymakers in Africa, absence of political will obstructs its definitive acknowledgment (MacKenzie, 2005). This is especially disastrous given that, what little research is accessible regarding the matter demonstrates that recidivism rates in Africa drop within the sight of compelling and bolstered restoration programs. This could be partially because of the connections produced by detainees and their families or other group

individuals; interfaces that assistance bolster detainees amid their reintegration forms and stay away from slips into recidivism. Restoration is a piece of numerous provincial instruments went for enhancing jail conditions all through Africa. It requires the advancement of rehabilitation and reintegration of previous guilty parties (African Commission on Human and People's Rights Report, 2002).

A vital association exists between the idea of recidivism and the developing assemblage of research on criminal desistance. Desistance alludes to the procedure by which a man touches base at a changeless condition of non-affronting. As a result, those discharged from jail will either recidivate or cease to the degree that intercessions and authorizations influence the procedure of desistance (Bushway et al, 2007).

According to a study conducted by Pierce, 62 percent of California State detainees will be re-captured for a wrongdoing inside three years of their discharge, and of these, 41 percent will come back to jail. This gives support to claims that most criminals do not get reformed and this raises the need to find out why they do not change (Bass, 2010).

The Kenya Prisons Service (KPS) has a primary obligation to the entire nation of protecting the general population. KPS has penal institutions located all over the country to ensure that this is achieved under the umbrella body of the Criminal Justice System (CJS) in general and the tenet of penal institutions in particular. In 1970, Kenya had 77 prisons with a daily average population of 20,252 inmates (Anderson, 1999). By 1978, there were 78 prison institutions holding 40,000 inmates (Daily Nation, December 11th, 1978). According to Kenya Prisons Annual Return (2014), there is an estimated population of over 51,000 inmates at any given time held in 117 penal institutions against the holding capacity of 19,000 inmates, an indication of serious overcrowding in Kenyan prisons.

The Penal Reform International (PRI) jointly with the Kenya Government held a round table conference in October, 2001 with the theme 'towards methods of improving prison policy in Kenya.' The purpose of the conference was to bring together stakeholders and experts to discuss problems facing prisons in Kenya and prepare a framework for major reforms with the main focus being decongestion of the prisons (Penal Reform International (PRI) Report, 2001). Non-custodial alternatives to imprisonment and tremendous changes in terms of

reforms have taken place, yet prisons are still congested with large numbers among them, recidivists.

Kenya Prison Service (KPS) does not keep information on the re-offenders even on being in their custody sometimes for long periods. Consequently, it only has figures but does not keep track of recidivists to establish the reasons behind their recidivistic behaviour. KPS has a mandate to rehabilitate for social reintegration and with the many programs in place with emergence of reforms, people still re-offend on release.

This lack of information is fundamental to the present study by way of generating information to fill in existing gaps. This information will be critical in formulating theories that will provide understanding of recidivists. According to the Handbook on Human Rights in Kenyan Prisons (2004), it is evaluated that 29% of jail populace includes male reoffenders which is a great concern to the researcher.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

In absence of a place to rest, legit methods for supporting oneself, motivation to live and the correct organization, it is extremely hard to break the wrongdoing cycle. A restored detainee isn't one who figures out how to get by in jail, however one who prevails on the planet upon discharge. Nevertheless, some are paralyzed by the thought of having to return to the community they offended, worried of their safety and revenge from victims, as no effort is made for reconciliation through the family (Jacques, 2011).

Effective crime aversion systems must deliver factors adding to the extensive number of violations that are submitted by people who have served a term of imprisonment and fizzled, upon their discharge, to reintegrate into the group as decent residents (Maneriker and Patil, 2002).

Prisons are seen as places for rehabilitation and reformation where prisoners on release are expected to leave as law abiding citizens for social re-integration. The goal of imprisonment has not always fully been achieved as recidivism is a common phenomenon in Prisons. The Kenya Prisons was ranked one of the correctional institutions in Africa with a high rate of

recidivism (Spjut, 2011). If true, the question that comes to mind is why the relapse and what could be the problem?

It was noted that from the year 2000 to 2014, recidivism in Kenya prisons ran between 60 to 80% (Kenya Prisons statistics, 2014). According to Kenya Prisons statistics (2014), the quantity of detainees coming back to jails inside at least three years of discharge has been expanding for over 10 years. This is a solid pointer that jail frameworks have a problem in terms of deterring the criminals from re-offending. It is from this information that the researcher identifies that there is a gap which requires an academic inquiry, thus attempted to carry out a study into the causes of recidivism among inmates of Machakos Prison, Kenya.

1.3 Research Questions

The study sought to find out why some people quit committing crimes while others decide to continue with their criminal ways thus answer the following research questions;

- i. To what extent do personal factors influence recidivism in Machakos main prison in Kenya?
- ii. To what extent do institutional factors influence recidivism in Machakos main prison in Kenya?
- iii. To what extent do community factors influence recidivism in Machakos main prison in Kenya?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

1.4.1 General objective

The study was guided by the following general objective;

To investigate why offenders repeat crimes and remain recidivists even after spending long sentences behind prison walls.

1.4.2 Specific Objectives

The study was guided by the following specific objectives;

- i. To establish what personal factors influence recidivism in Machakos main prison in Kenya
- ii. To determine what institutional factors influence recidivism in Machakos main prison in Kenya
- iii. To investigate what community factors influence recidivism in Machakos main prison in Kenya.

1.5 Justification of the Study

This study attempted to establish the causes of recidivism and provided information that explains why offenders repeat crimes to be labelled 'jailbirds'. It establishes why some prisoners when released from prison are left with nowhere else to go and return to what they know best – crime.

An answer for the issue of recidivism should be looked for as the state spends lots of resources in terms of finance and human resource to achieve the goals of imprisonment yet this is far from being realised. When this problem is addressed, then the cost of operating prison especially the bills on food and wood fuel, beddings, transport and fuel, amenities and entire maintenance of prisoners and prison staff needs will be drastically reduced.

There has been a strain on the already existing resources in the Prisons because of recidivism and therefore this study establishes a portion of the variables that add to ex-detainees rehashing criminal exercises in the wake of being discharged from care.

There are lots of reforms on going in prisons to improve on the operations and management of prisons. The study provides information on the establishment of policies by policy makers and stakeholders such as the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government through the department of Correctional Services as tenant of the CJS.

1.6 Scope of the Study

The study focus was based on explaining why some people were more likely to commit crimes repeatedly even after being imprisoned while others quit their criminal activities. The study examined the extent to which personal factors (employment type, parents' incarceration and adolescence), institutional level factors (imprisonment duration and professional training) and community level factors (attitudes of the employers and attitude of the community) influenced recidivism in Machakos Main Prison in Kenya.

1.7 Definition of Key Terms and Concepts

Rehabilitation

This is the process of re-intergrating someone back into the society who had previously convicted of criminal activities faced and went through imprisonment. Rehabiliataion serves to counter habitual offences.

Incarceration

Incarceration is the act imprisoning and confining a person who has been confined for committing criminal activities of being detained or restricted. In the United States, different sorts of establishments are utilized to imprison people sentenced wrongdoing.

Recidivism

In this study, recidivism involves committing of a crime more than once and is the demonstration of a man rehashing an unfortunate conduct after they have either experienced negative results of that conduct, or have been dealt with or prepared to stifle that conduct. It is additionally used to allude to the level of previous detainees who are re-captured. It is a standout amongst the most major ideas in the criminal justice system associated with relapsing into criminal conduct, frequently in the wake of getting sanctions or experiencing intercession for a past wrongdoing. It is measured by criminal acts that outcome in rearrests, reconviction or come back to jail with or without another sentence amid a three year time span following the detainees discharge (NIJ Journal, 2015).

Rehabilitation Programmes

Process of instilling knowledge, skills and attitude for the purpose of reformation, resettling and reintegration of an offender to fit back into the society as a result of a reformed character after discharge from prison.

Reintegration

It is often the bolster given to guilty parties amid the reentry into society following detainment. They are programmes and administrations intended to help detainees to live a law standing lives in the group after discharge from prison. This support is meant to be provided while in prison to prepare for transition into the community.

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Introduction

This part displays the writing audit, the theoretical framework and conceptual framework of the study, while revealing the knowledge gaps from previously written literature.

2.2 Recidivism

Crime is an integral part of all societies and an inevitable consequence of social complexity and individual freedom. Crime is evident in societies of all types. Its form only changes dependent on the societies in which it is committed, justifying that criminals are everywhere with no exemption (Miller, 2017).

Recidivism among prisoners is an area that has received very little attention until recently. Appreciating this, it is important for society to reduce crime since crime reduction mitigates the impact of crime on the community. The quality of life of the people improves when there is crime reduction. The importance of crime prevention and recidivism is aptly summarised in the statement, "The lesson is clear: It is excessively costly, making it impossible to hold up till wrongdoings are perpetrated; wrongdoing must be counteracted" (Fallahi et al., 2012).

People discharged from jail facade a large number of troubles. They remain to a great extent uneducated, incompetent, and as a rule without strong family emotionally supportive networks to which are included the weights of a jail record. As anyone might expect, most parolees come up short, and rather rapidly re-captures are most normal in the initial a half year after discharge. Completely 66% of each one of those discharged on parole will be re-captured inside three years. Parole disappointments now constitute a developing extent of all new jail confirmations. In 1980, parole violators constituted 18 percent of all confirmations, yet late years have seen a consistent increment to the point where they constituted 35 percent of every single new affirmation in 1997 (Beck and Mu mola, 1999).

Examiners can at present property just around 25% of the decrease in rough wrongdoing to expanded detainment. Displayed in the Sentencing Project's report, business analyst Steven Levitt distinguishes four other essential factors that can be credited to the decrease in

wrongdoing amid the 1990's (Levitt, 2010). He likewise contends that one such factor was the developing economy which delivered more occupations and open doors for bring down wage specialists and describes this to an about 30% decrease in wrongdoing.

Mwanje (2011) studied recidivism in Luzira prison facilities and discovered that recidivism had a bearing on age, sex, family measure, training, and also the kind of neighborhood in which the guilty party lives. He additionally discovered that 78% of the detainees trust that they were brought to jail to be disciplined. He additionally discovered that a few detainees put some distance between their families and society and experience or take in another lifestyle, a procedure known as prisonisation, which is like osmosis. They figure out how to acknowledge a jail as their home since they have lost their family rights and touch and this clarifies why regardless of the possibility that they are set free they will carry out different violations and not dread to backpedal to jail since they know it as their other home. This examination demonstrates that non custodial sentences like fines, alerts, group benefit and other are vital to a guilty party in to the extent keeping the procedure of prisonisation which urges guilty parties to re-affront.

Three subjects are pre-eminent and critical: the prisoner as an individual, the prison official and the society at large. Thus this re-socialization could be defined as a procedure of cooperation between the detainee, the jail authorities and society which infers changing detainees esteem frameworks so they will have the capacity to re-adjust to the standards and estimations of society effectively (Romli, 2010). Criminologists have since showed nature, differential open door structures, separation, joblessness and destitution as fundamental "causes" of wrongdoing.

2.3 Personal Factors

Mercyline (2015) investigated the influence of employment on recidivism and found out that there were lower rates of recidivism in instances where the prisoners received support for tools and equipment to start their own ventures once out of prison. In many instances the support can be in a form of start up capital, tools and equipment given to prisoners who have undergone vocational training and have specialised skills to enable them set up businesses once they were out of prison.

There is little information about the impacts of a parent's imprisonment on youth advancement, yet it is probably going to be huge. At the point when moms are detained, their youngsters are generally administered to by grandparents or different relatives or set in child care. One investigation found that generally 50% of these youngsters don't see their moms the whole time they are in jail (in light of the fact that there are less detainment facilities for ladies, ladies are regularly imprisoned further far from their kids than are men, making family visits more troublesome). By far most of detained moms, be that as it may, hope to continue their child rearing part and live with their kids after their discharge, in spite of the fact that it is unverifiable what number of really do (Hackman and Oldham, 2000).

Ladies are around 7 percent of the U.S. jail populace, however their detainment rates are expanding speedier than those for men. Around 80 percent of U.S. female detainees are moms with, overall, two ward kids; 66% of their kids are under 10 (Cammann et al., 2009). The greater part of imprisoned men are guardians of youngsters under 18 years old. Inside and out, more than 1.5 million kids have guardians in U.S. detainment facilities, and the number will increment as the extent of female prisoner's increments.

Offspring of imprisoned and discharged guardians frequently endure perplexity, bitterness, and social disgrace, and these sentiments regularly result in school related challenges, low confidence, forceful conduct, and general enthusiastic brokenness. On the off chance that the guardians are negative good examples, kids neglect to create uplifting states of mind about work and obligation. Offspring of imprisoned guardians are five times more prone to serve time in jail than are youngsters whose guardians are not detained (Baldry and Maplestone, 2003).

According to Martin (2003), puberty is a period in which standoffish conduct tops. Records of police captures in Australia show that adolescents are lopsidedly spoken to. Youngsters have a lifted danger of executing a scope of offenses contrasted with their grown-up partners, including breaking and entering and taking, engine vehicle burglary, and different types of taking, property harm, and minor strikes. Various examinations have shown that culpable conduct raises amid early immaturity before topping in late youth, and decreases in early adulthood. Thusly, late youth has beforehand been alluded to as the "wrongdoing inclined" years (Wooldredge, 1999).

Affronting conduct in youthfulness is maybe the absolute most imperative forerunner of criminal conduct in adulthood (Hirschi and Gottfredson, 2011). Past research has recommended that the greater part of pre-adult guilty parties will keep irritating past their adolescents (Hirschi and Gottfredson, 2011). Those youthful guilty parties who do proceed into adulthood are at hoisted hazard for genuine and unending culpable conduct. Then again, even the most ceaseless and genuine guilty parties have periods in which there is an impermanent respite in culpable conduct (Horney, Osgood and Marshall, 1999). Recognizable proof of adolescent delinquents most in danger of kept culpable and the variables adding to such tirelessness is pivotal in lessening affronting conduct.

Different variables have been distinguished as indicators of culpable conduct among young people, including individual and relevant components, for example, family, school and associates (Loeber and Farrington, 1998). Youngsters with an early history of behavioral issues and a hazardous family, portrayed by strife and conflicting utilization of viable child rearing systems, initiates the direction toward later standoffish conduct. Progression of behavioral troubles at school diminishes the probability of scholarly accomplishment, and dangerous tutoring, in blend with solitary associates, additionally improves the probability of adolescent misconduct.

2.4 Institutional Factors

According to Crouch and Yetton (2008), the atmosphere in which the rehabilitation programmes are carried out is not conducive to reform. The inmates feel harassed and exploited which in turn gives them a negative attitude towards the work they engage in. After all, the aftercare programmes are a failure and inmates are left on their own to refit into society. This means that because of our present socio-economic conditions, their efforts to find employment are frustrated by government policies on employment and therefore revert to their criminal behaviour and habits for survival (Charon, 2001).

McKean (2004) argues that due to the fact that prisoners experience major attitudinal changes on incarceration they are no doubt traumatized, stressed and even fall into depression as a result of their circumstances. Most are often vengeful. The very structure of the CJS process creates a negative psychological impact on prisoners leading to suicidal

tendencies, assault on others, insomnia, hopelessness and low self-esteem (Australian Institute of Criminology, 2007). Prisoners are cut off from the family and relatives and are worried of their well-being, family problems such as debts, education of children, properties among others and are usually afraid of airing their fears to the officers in uniform since they are authoritarian.

There is antipathy between prisoners and the CJS personnel. Prisoners have multiple complex issues stemming from histories of family abuse and breakdown, social isolation, mental disorders, addiction problems, brain injuries, stigmatization and poverty among many others. They are frequently shunned by society for having been incarcerated and having a criminal record. As a result, the prison system fails to successfully rehabilitate offenders (Chrispine, 2010).

McGuire (2002) noted that rehabilitative centres fail to create a bridge for the prisoner who has reformed and is skilled to be reintegrated on release. The prisons, through social support programmes, aftercare programmes and proper intervention could help reduce recidivism extends by ensuring that all inmates are monitored on release and assisted to settle down by using effectively the various skills acquired while in prison. The most striking fact about guilty parties indicted basic genuine wrongdoings of savagery and violations a giant property is how many of them continue to commit crimes (Cressy and Ward, 2011).

Statistics of criminal reports do not assist us to deal with recidivism as they do not elaborate why the crimes are committed. We require more than statistics to be able to understand crime commission and criminality. However the statistical reports show there is a problem of recidivism thus the desire to establish why this happens in place of refraining from criminal acts. It has been established that a large number of offenders repeat crimes or even commit worse crimes on release (Cressy and Ward, 2011).

England and Wales has one of the most astounding rates of detainment in Western Europe alongside Scotland (UK Prisons, 2008). In 2011, midpoints of 152 individuals in each 100,000 were detained. Penitentiaries in England and Wales have surpassed their practical limit with a little more than 82,000 detainees (UK Prisons, 2008). Harris and Rice (2006), the rehabilitation model is similar to the medicinal model where individuals are physically 13

sick. The reasons for their ailments are analyzed and afterward treated and every medicinal issue might be unique and treatment will vary consequently. Remedial recovery show, shares a similar rationale and causes are to be revealed and treatment is to be individualized. Rehabilitation is accordingly alluded to as treatment since it reforms the offender and makes his/her reintegration into the society easier (Harris and Rice, 2006).

Hood and Sparks (2013), suggest that there is need to find out exactly what impact the prison experience has on those who undergo it. The social interaction with fellow prisoners could trigger negative effects on each other. First offenders could be prisonized and taught by hardcore criminals' tricks towards committing sophisticated crimes without being caught and includes being taught how things are done in prison. On release they form gangs due to contamination in prison (Sutherland, 2011). Some first time offenders also become homosexuals while in prison, a crime that could bring them back to prison once released out of prison (Mushanga, 2009).

According to Dnyshan (2013), dispositions, practices, and lessons learned in jail are transmitted into the free society. Anderson (1999) reasons that as "family guardians and good examples vanish or decrease in impact, and as joblessness and neediness turn out to be more constant, the group, especially its youngsters, wind up plainly defenseless against an assortment of social ills, including wrongdoing, drugs, family complication, summed up crippling and joblessness (Anderson, 1999). Jail posses have developing impact in inward city groups. Joan Moore takes note of that most California detainment facilities are fierce and perilous spots, and new detainees look for assurance and associations. Many discover peace in groups. Definitely, pack loyalties are sent out to the areas and the rotating jail entryway fortifies road group ties.

Rose and Clear (1999) investigated the immediate impacts of guilty parties going to jail from Tallahassee, Florida, and coming back to their home group following one year in jail. As opposed to decreasing wrongdoing through the obstacle or rehabilitative impacts of jail, discharging guilty parties into the group in 1996 brought about increments in wrongdoing in 1997, after different elements considered. One clarification is individualistic, that wrongdoers "compensate for lost time" and resume their criminal professions with

reestablished vitality. In any case, Rose and Clear (1999) offer another clarification that spotlights on the destabilizing impact of discharging substantial quantities of parolees on the groups' capacity to impact its individuals. They contend that "constrained versatility (implemented expulsion from a group), like deliberate portability, is a sort of individuals beating that represses incorporation and advances seclusion and obscurity factors related with expanded wrongdoing.

Irwin (2014), gives a current case of the manner by which even those rehabilitative projects which are declared as coordinated towards "enhancing the nature of people lives and the general public, by forming those to be restored in more viable, self-organized, self-realized, socially mindful and socially included people" in this manner underscore resignation among detainees and upkeep of existing conditions. It has been concentrated sufficiently long on the wrongdoer and his shortcomings. It is time we take a gander at ourselves to this turbulent, disintegrating frameworks and arraign them for disappointments (Wolfgangs, 2009).

Reasons (2009) postulates that conventional remedial strategies and practices have been founded on a "medicinal model" of aberrance, subscribing to a wrong similarity of the doctors technique for training. In this way, similar to a patient, the criminal was to be analyzed, anticipation done, recommended, treated and cured of his sickness." He includes, tragically, the "medicinal model" has brought about a plenty of shapeless and regularly harming names, for example, psychopathic and distrustful schizophrenic, with no genuine quantifiable impact upon decidedly changing or understanding an individual's behaviour" (Reasons, 2009).

Detainees have fundamentally more therapeutic and emotional well-being issues than the all inclusive community, because of ways of life that regularly incorporate swarmed or nomad living conditions, intravenous medication utilize, destitution, and high rates of substance mishandle. In detainment facilities, 50 year olds are regularly viewed as old, to a limited extent in light of the fact that the soundness of the normal 50 year old detainee approximates that of normal people ten years more seasoned in the free group. While in jail, detainees approach state gave medicinal services, yet upon discharge, most can't without much of a stretch acquire social insurance and have the potential for spreading ailment (especially

tuberculosis, hepatitis, and HIV) and introducing genuine general wellbeing dangers (McDonald, 1999).

In New York City, a noteworthy multi tranquilize safe type of tuberculosis rose in 1989, with 80 percent of cases being followed to prisons and detainment facilities. By 1991, the Rikers Island Jail had one 15 of the most elevated TB rates in the country. In Los Angeles, an episode of meningitis in the province imprison moved into the encompassing neighborhoods. Towards the end of 1996, a percentage of 2.3 of government jail prisoners were known to be tainted with the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), a rate six times higher than in the general U.S populace. The rate becomes quicker among detainees than somewhere else in light of the fact that they live in close living quarters. General wellbeing specialists foresee that these rates will proceed to raise and in the end advance toward the lanes, especially as more medication guilty parties, a significant number of whom participate in intravenous medication utilize, share needles, or exchange sex for drugs, are imprisoned (May, 2001).

Detainees with psychological sickness likewise are progressively being detained and being discharged. In 1998, 16 percent of prison or jail detainees detailed either a psychological condition or an overnight remain in a psychological healing facility (Hare and Robert, 2009). Notwithstanding when open emotional well-being administrations are accessible, numerous rationally sick people neglect to utilize them since they fear standardization, deny they are rationally sick, or doubt the psychological well-being framework. In the event that the criminal equity framework is genuinely carried out to diminishing the wrongdoing rate they ought to consider amending current laws relating to substance manhandle. Medication addicts have a place in doctor's facilities and not in penitentiaries.

The act of obligatory least condemning on tranquilize guilty parties ought to be annulled and the cash spent on their detainment ought to be occupied to programs intended to treat and reintegrate sedate wrongdoers from drug rehabilitation centres back into society. Hayes and Daly (2003) revealed that in the United States, recidivism is very high. Inside three years of discharge, more than 60 percent of previous detainees are re-captured, around 50 percent are indicted another wrongdoing, and 25 percent are come back to jail on another sentence. Recidivism, in this manner, is broadly perceived as a generous issue and endeavors to decide its causes have been continuous in the insightful writing.

Lilly, Cullen and Ball (2007) recommend that for a long time, restorative onlookers did not offer need to the truth that guilty parties who re-enter society confront a shifted arrangement of overwhelming difficulties that typically prompt high recidivism rates. These analysts additionally remarked that the information on recidivism and re-capture insists the centrality of the issue, since about the instruction programs in detainment facilities fail to organize wrongdoers for financial accomplishment upon discharge. Further, detainees are stripped of social equality and are reluctantly assimilated into groups which prompt their further estrangement and seclusion.

Hindelang, Hirschi and Weis (2009) allude to a large number of the putative recovery programs as meager more than remedial misrepresentation, comprising of treatment mediations that depend on neither existing information of the reasons for wrongdoing or existing learning of what programs are known to change guilty party conduct. Remedial pretense is exacerbated by the way that numerous constant lawbreakers show practices and characteristics that are prescient of re-culpable, for example, hostile to social esteems, poor restraint, deficient self-administration, an absence of professional social critical thinking aptitudes, and family brokenness. Such people are probably not going to react to the most widely recognized recovery programs that are offered in jail.

According to Mbatha, Keire, and Mattemu (2011) in their research they utilized cross sectional descriptive survey in Kitui District to establish the role of vocational and technical education in avoidance of recidivism, it was established that majority of the in charges expressed that positive re-adjustment was not emphasized by prison education programs, yet it is the main challenge faced by ex-prisoners. It further established that over 58.5% agreed that vocational and technical education will assist them to become employed following release from prison. It recommended that all prisoners should have access to education and once out of prison should be funded, issued with certificate of good conduct and regularly monitored on their out of prison undertakings.

Jail over populace is turning into a major issue that squanders away valuable assets. The arrangement isn't to just form more offices. With a specific end goal to make a more secure and more secure society there should be more research and investigation into arrangements

as opposed to simply bolting lawbreakers up and discarding the key (Walker and Katz, 2005).

In Uganda, a study by Andrew (2010) found that of all agonizing conditions forced on detainees, none is more promptly evident than the loss of freedom. The loss of freedom is a twofold one; first by constraint to an organization and second by constraint to a restricted piece of the organization. What makes this agony of detainment bite most profoundly as indicated by his respondents (58%) is the way that the constraint speaks to a ponder moral rejection of the criminal by the community, thus making numerous detainees dread to fear going back to their places of residence before detainment. In addition, the stigma attached to ex-detainees by the general public itself might be a solid factor similarly as recidivism is concerned.

In Kenya, a report on status of penal institutions in Kenya (2003-2010) found that congestion not only violates human rights and causes infectious diseases but also brings petty offenders continued to be remanded in prisons primarily because they were unable to raise the high bail or bond terms given by courts. In 2004 Meru prison Madoka report, (2010) prisoners confirmed dead of asphyxiation and suffocation occasioned by congestion. Another issue concerns congestion is, mixing of inmates; petty offenders and those on capital offences. Also minors were being put together with the adult inmates.

2.5 Community Factors

A large percentage of detainees leave jail without any reserve funds, no quick qualification to work advantages, and few business prospects. One year after discharge, upwards of 60 percent of previous detainees are not utilized in the consistent work showcase, and there is expanding hesitance among bosses to contract ex-guilty parties. An overview in five noteworthy U.S. urban communities found that 65 percent of all businesses said they would not intentionally contract an ex-guilty party (paying little heed to the offense), and in the vicinity of thirty and fourty percent had checked the criminal records of their latest representatives (Visher and Christy, 2003).

Joblessness is firmly identified with medication and liquor manhandle. Losing a vocation can prompt substance manhandle, which thusly is identified with youngster and family brutality. The "get extreme" development of the 1980's expanded business confinements on parolees. In California, for instance, parolees are banished from getting jobs in the legal, land, pharmaceutical, nursing, non-intrusive treatment, and training divisions. In Colorado, the employments of dental practitioner, build, nurture, drug specialist, doctor, and land operator are shut to indicted criminals. Their criminal record may likewise block them from holding parental rights, be justification for separation, and ban them from jury administration, issue and incivilities increment, out relocation takes after, and wrongdoing and brutality increment. The U.S. burns through a great many dollars to "restore" wrongdoers, persuading them that they have to acquire honest to goodness work, and after that baffles whatever was expert by banishing them from numerous sorts of business and its prizes. In addition, the passing of a strong modern base, which includes customarily provided occupations inside poorer inward city groups, has left urban parolees with couple of chances (Caillaud et al., 2005).

The under employment of criminals has more extensive financial ramifications. One reason America's joblessness insights look so great contrasted and those of other modern majority rule governments is that 1.6 million basically low talented specialists unequivocally the gathering improbable to look for some kind of employment in an innovative economy have been detained, and are accordingly not considered piece of the work compel (Schmid, 2001). On the off chance that they were incorporated, U.S. joblessness rates would be two percent higher. Reusing ex-guilty parties over into the activity showcase with lessened employment prospects will have the impact of expanding joblessness rates over the long haul.

According to Saikwa (2011), the test of any prison system is not what goes on in that prison but what happens when a prisoner comes out. Saikwa (2011) notes that people do not appreciate what happens in prison no matter what efforts the prisons make, or how good their training system for prisoners is, the whole of it can be nullified and be a waste of money unless we have the support of the public and of interested men and women to help a man when he has finished his sentence thus, the society plays a dominant role. In rehearse, despite the fact that a detainee has a decent notoriety amid his imprisonment and is discharged into society, there is no certification that he/she will locate a "decent society" to live with. Our

general public trusts that a degenerate is somebody that constitutes hazard to different individuals from society. This wonder is steady with the idea of labeling (Schur, 2004).

The consequences of Parole Release reusing parolees all through families and groups effectsly affects group attachment, business and financial prosperity, majority rule interest, family adjustment and adolescence advancement, mental and physical wellbeing, and vagrancy (Hagan and Dinovitzer, 1999). The social qualities of neighborhoods especially neediness, ethnic organization, and private shakiness impact wrongdoing. There are "tipping focuses," past which groups are not any more ready to apply positive impacts on the conduct of occupants (Wilson, 2012).

Brief et al. (2008) depicted that the natural point of view pressure that people are seen to 19 be situated inside the setting of family, social gathering systems and the more extensive society in which they have a place and live. Therefore, there are a more extensive scope of condition factors that applied impact and influence people's working, for example, a more extensive family, having a place with particular gatherings, systems and groups, lodging, business, salary, the family's or gathering's or group's combination and access to benefit. Moreover, the point of view considers a more extensive social encouraging groups of people by examining both formal and casual wellsprings of backings that might be accessible to people (Payne, 2005).

Visher and Christy (2003), portrayed that social backings in social connections fulfill individuals' social need, and quiet the impacts of pressure and enable individuals to adapt to pressure and upgrade their wellbeing. Additionally, Taylor battled that social help viably diminishes mental misery amid push time. Additionally, they kept up that social backings can be given by accomplices, relatives, relatives, companions, group, associations or clubs. Social supports often are of different types (Visher and Christy, 2003) instrumental social backings which incorporate arrangement of merchandise and ventures amid distressing periods; data arrangement about unpleasant circumstance go about as social backings on the off chance that it prompt self-examination, that is, self-assessment and enthusiastic backings that communicated through connecting, love or feeling of sympathy.

Schur (2004) eloquently continues to argue that the "real crimes" in our society are poverty,

racism and war. Offenders when discharged from repression encounter a horde of difficulties as for securing work. These incorporate individual factors, for example, confidence, low inspiration, abilities shortage, absence of preparing, psychological sickness, and substance manhandle, an absence of stable convenience, poor employment record (Giddens, 1997).

There is no information on inclusion of parolees in family savagery, however it might be huge. Hazard factors for kid manhandle and disregard incorporate destitution, joblessness, liquor/sedate mishandle, low confidence, and weakness of guardians was normal trait of parolees. Concentrated neediness and social confusion increment kid mishandle and disregard and other alteration issues, which thus constitute chance variables for later wrongdoing and brutality (Baldry and Maplestone, 2003).

Furthermore, Gathu (2012) argues that in respects to discharged detainees in Kenya, there is no 20 bolster at all to help them restart their lives once more. Once discharged they are alone and that relatives even flee from them as opposed to inviting. Some would discover their properties demolished or stolen. Vagrancy is along these lines, because of monetary worries in the public eye and diminishment in the accessibility of moderate lodging in addition to other things for poorer individuals. Wrongdoers accordingly would potentially think that it is difficult to make due without a home, consequently to fulfill this need they carry out wrongdoing once more. Destitute are forty times more inclined to be captured and twenty times more prone to be detained (Baldry, 2011). As per Willis (2013), 70% of ex-detainees their connection between their vagrancy and culpable. They likewise interface boundary to securing convenience to being an ex detainee.

If lower level social monetary classes are given a more noteworthy shot for progress this could be sufficient to discourage them from carrying out wrongdoing. Many individuals are pushed into an existence of wrongdoing by appalling conditions that persuade there is no other decision. In the event that a bigger measure of chances are offered, for example, occupations, these may give enough motivating forces and motivations to lead individuals far from criminal exercises (Katz and Walker, 2012).

Vital policing is an additional feature that adds to a lessening in wrongdoing rates. Levitt states that the selection of different types of group level policing are more compelling

methodologies that improve utilization of police powers (Levitt, 2010). Group policing is a technique that elevates police to work intimately with group occupants underscoring wrongdoing counteractive action, rather than law requirement. This type of policing fabricates more grounded associations with groups as well as diminishes the dread of wrongdoing inside them (Walker and Katz, 2012).

2.6 Theoretical Review

2.6.1 Social Cognitive Theory

The social cognitive hypothesis was created by Albert Bandura who posited that learning experiences were influenced by cognitive, environmental and behavioural factors (Bandura, 1991). Further Bandura theorized that nearly all learning phenomena can take place through observing the behaviour of other persons and the consequences thereof (Bandura, 1986). Bandura's theory focuses on learning through observation and imitation through memory retention and motivation.

Social cognitive theory clarifies how individuals secure and keep up certain behavior (Bandura, 1997). A portion of the key ideas of social intellectual hypothesis support "What works" approach and the model of training proposed by Trotter (1999). These ideas express that: Environment gives openings and social help to the individual, and that misperception of one's condition can be redressed to advance a more beneficial viewpoint. A man's information and abilities to play out a given conduct can be learned through aptitudes preparing.

Demonstrating constructive results of solid conduct encourages the individual to foresee results of conduct change. Result change must have importance for the individual which likewise gives chances to self-checking, objective setting, critical thinking and self-remunerate. These likewise incorporate sound good examples of the focused on behavior, Provision of reinforcement and, motivating forces; Perceived self-effectiveness is critical determinant of execution i.e. a man's trust in their capacity to play out a specific conduct. Give preparing in critical thinking and stress administration. Consider numerous roads to conduct change including ecological aptitude and individual change (Glanzetal, 2002).

A large group of different contemplations will increment restorative program adequacy. These incorporate focusing on duty factors, for example, absence of inspiration or different hindrances that can impact somebody's investment in program me ensuring you have all around prepared and relationally delicate staff; Providing close observing whereabouts and affiliations helping with different necessities that the guilty party may have, guaranteeing the program is conveyed as outlined through quality confirmation process and giving organized after care. The program qualities all improve remedial program adequacy.

Social Cognitive Theory was relevant to this study since it reinforced the idea that learning occurs within a society and that people learn from observing others' behaviors and the outcomes of those behaviors. Since the basis of the cognitive social theory is interactive dynamic relationships between the environment, persons, and individual behaviours, it finds application as a basis for interventional strategies when recidivists. The intervention strategies include reinforcement of attitudes that are critical in encouraging responsible behaviours, developing empathy and gauging the consequences while at the same time minimizing the effect of negative thought patterns that predispose the recidivists to repeating criminal activities.

2.6.2 Relapse Prevention Theory

The theory provides a mechanism to assess the performances of rehabilitation programs on clients. Relapse prevention is a psychological conduct display with starting point in Bandura (2013) self-viability hypothesis which shows an exhaustive and incorporated system for clarifying the change procedure in psychotherapy. This hypothesis contends that systems delivering introductory conduct change might be ineffectual at keeping up that change after some time and stay away from backslide. Backslide counteractive action treatment gives people the behavioral and psychological abilities important to adapt successfully to high circumstances (allurements both intrapersonal and interpersonal situations).

The strengths of the theory include: Good support system; Good treatment team; Good insight; Motivation to get/stay better; drawing upon a wide range of skills. Despite the strength of the theory, there are also weaknesses like Perfectionism, putting insight into action, dealing with changes. Strength and weakness will provide a framework for relapse

prevention plan. Then above theory is related to this study in such a way that rehabilitation programmes aims at changing the habits and characters of the prisoners so that they become constructive persons in the community (Bandura, 2013).

Relapse Prevention Theory was relevant to this study since it in such a way that rehabilitation programmes aims at changing the habits and characters of the prisoners so that they become constructive persons in the community. Also the study tries to look at the influence of the rehabilitation program on reducing the incidences of re conviction of the prisoner after release. Hence all the above aims at changing the prisoners from being social misfits to people of great value in the community and also to make them change from the bad habits to useful people in the community.

2.6.3 Symbolic Interactionism Perspectives

A standout amongst the most overwhelming hypothetical impacts on subjective techniques has been emblematic interactionism (Blumer, 1999). The specialist, in any case, has concentrated on basic parts of the point of view; 'the self and psyche' to depict the change procedures of ex-detainees into society, what troubles they experience and how they figure out how to fathom or adapt to the interesting condition. Charon (2001), the individual has a self and the self is an interior domain that is continually changing in light of the fact that it keeps on being characterized and reclassified over the span of social association.

Consequently, seeing the self as a protest implies that a man can act towards himself as he acts towards other individuals around him. Blumer (1999) fought that, self-has social nature as in it is a procedure as opposed to stable element. For example, how a man sees himself, how he characterizes himself, how he acts towards himself all through life are exceptionally reliant on the social definition he experiences in regular day to day existence. People as they impart towards self, they can see themselves in the circumstance, to perceive their identity in connection to others and the other way around, and in addition to assess their own behavior in the circumstance, regularly, they can judge themselves and to set up a character.

Symbolic interactionism concentrates on the brain as Giddens, (1997) sets 'emblematic interactionism gives more weight to the dynamic, innovative people'. The people have

dynamic personalities that empowers them to think, conversing with themselves, drawing in to discussion with oneself about the earth and one's activity in that condition. In view of having minds, they reveal to themselves the proper behavior towards the earth around them; they can apply what they know to the circumstance; to make arrangements of what to do; to change their plans and definitions as they and others act in the circumstance (Charon, 2001).

Additionally still, people control the circumstance and make sense of the proper behavior in the troublesome circumstances, they design, practice and attempt to defeat whatever hinders their accomplishing the objectives they have specifically circumstances. Also, cognizance (Mead, 1999) is included where there is, where one is purposely changing oneself to the world and tries to escape trouble or agony. People know about encounters and they are attempting to conform to the circumstance with the goal that direct can proceed.

Symbolic Interactionism Perspectives was relevant to this study since it assumes that social association and social order are the results of a continuous procedure of social collaboration and correspondence. People are seen as unique creatures who consistently take part in progressing purposive movement which are related to each other. The principle center of Symbolic Interactionism Perspectives is on the trading of implications imparted through communication and the transaction of this association with a person's personality or self-idea. Appropriately, an person's personality or self-idea and additionally his psychological procedures, values and states of mind are for the most part remarkable indicators of practices (Sandstrom, Martin and Fine, 2003).

2.7 Conceptual Framework

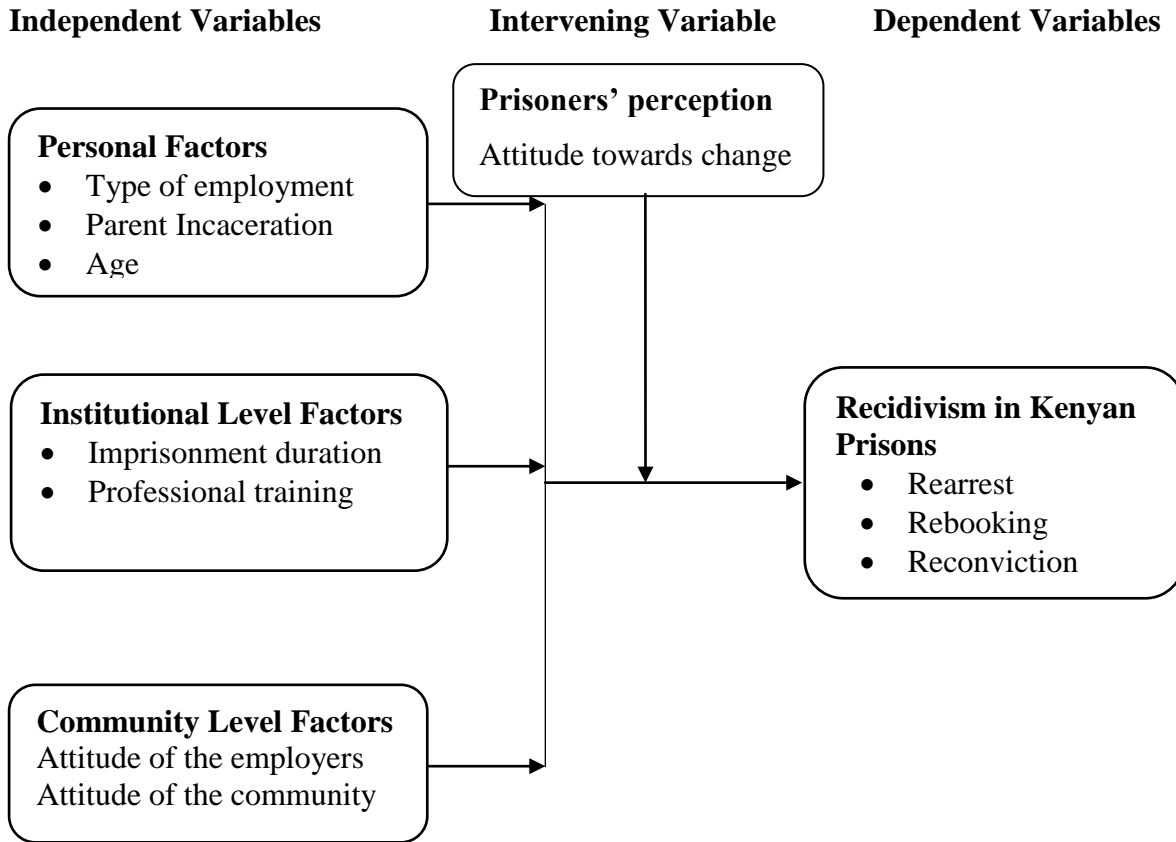


Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework

Personal Factors

In this study, these are factors related to the individual who in this case is the recidivist. The factors are unique to an individual and depend on the choices that one makes hence individualism. The offender sees himself/herself as an individual that is independent to choose what to do and what to avoid doing. People freely choose behavior both conforming and deviant based on their rational calculations and the free-will to make choices.

Institutional Factors

Institutional factors in this study revolves around prison factors that influence the behavior of a prisoner. Once convicted of a criminal offence, an individual is expected to reform to a law abiding citizen on release from prison. It is expected that in prison one learns from their

mistakes and refrains from committing further crimes (Hood and Sparks, 1999).

Community Factors

These are factors that are influenced by the community in which the offender comes from and is bound to go back to on release. The community-level characteristics towards ex-convicts such as lack of community support, alienation, stigma, suspicion, unemployment among others could influence the risk of recidivism.

Recidivism

In this study, recidivism involves committing of a crime more than once and is the demonstration of a man rehashing a bothersome conduct after they have either experienced negative outcomes of that conduct, or have been dealt with or prepared to stifle that conduct. It is additionally used to allude to the level of previous detainees who are re-captured. It is a standout amongst the most key ideas in the criminal justice system associated with relapsing into into criminal conduct, regularly in the wake of getting sanctions or experiencing mediation for a past wrongdoing. It is measured by criminal acts that outcome in rearrests, reconviction or come back to jail with or without another sentence amid a three year time span following the detainees discharge (National Institute of Justice Journal, 2015).

CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the research site, study design, the target population, the sampling technique, the sources of data, data collection instruments, data analysis technique and ethical consideration.

3.2 Site Selection and description

The study site was Machakos Main Prison which is one of the prisons found in the county of Machakos in the lower Eastern region of Kenya. The original capacity on gazettelement in 1923 was 300 inmates but currently holds 1000 inmates an indication that it holds more than its capacity. It had 400 convicted prisoners serving prison terms and 600 unconvicted prisoners awaiting trial (The prisons and annual report , 2015).

Machakos Main Prison was selected as a suitable study site because it held inmates with both petty and serious offences. It housed inmates on death row as well as those sentenced to life imprisonment as they await for their appeals to be finalized in the High Courts of Machakos, Kitui and Makueni High Courts. This can be disturbing given the capacity of the prison thus results to constraints on available resources and facilities that can negatively impact on the prisoners.

The site selection was also due to the fact that recidivists are more easily accessible in prison than they are outside the prison walls since in the community, very few ex-convicts would disclose that they have been in prison and especially as having served a sentence. Inmates undergo rehabilitation through placement on programmes that are available in prison (Ngechu, 2004). Given all the aforementioned, the Machakos was an ideal and suitable site selection that was representative for generalization.

3.3 Research design

Research design refers to overall conception of the study. It refers to the format the researcher follows from the beginning to the end of the study facilitating the structure of data collection, analysis and interpretation of the data (Mugenda, 2008). The study employed a descriptive research design.

3.4 Unit of analysis and Unit of observation

The unit of analysis refers to an object or item of /under study. According to Singleton and Straits (1999), the unit of analysis is simply what or who is to be described or analyzed. In this study, the unit of analysis was the offenders who were incarcerated for criminal offences more than once.

The unit of observation is an object that is based on the information that is gathered. In this study the researcher used the recidivists in the prison that had relapsed and were serving second and subsequent sentences behind bars as the unit of observation. It was easy to identify them through the prison records and their being confined.

3.5 Sources of Data

In the study, both primary and secondary methods of data collection were relevant and appropriate hence were employed. Primary data was obtained by use of interview schedules through the application of prepared questionnaires which were filled by the target population to provide useful information needed for the study. The researcher personally administered the questionnaires to the relevant respondents avoid biased or incorrect responses especially where there was need for clarification on the content and language barriers where interpretation was required.

Interview schedules were applied on the prison personnel. Secondary data was obtained from documentary sources that include the committal warrants of the prisoners, prisons' admission registers, the monthly, quarterly and annual prison returns, prison and prisoners' files and records from the courts such as docket reports from police records for those identified

through finger prints tracing as repeat offenders. Additionally, articles from press cuttings and newspapers, magazines and books were of great assistance in the investigation in this study.

3.6 Target Population

The study targeted recidivist prisoners and Prison Officers from Machakos Main Prison. The targeted population comprised of 100 recidivists that were targeted who were serving a sentence for more than one time in prison. The study also targeted 20 members of staff which included 10 management staff and 10 subordinate staff.

3.7 Sampling size and sampling procedure

Kombo and Tromp (2009), argues that sampling is a procedure that a researcher employs to gather people, things and places of study. A list of 300 recidivists was availed by the prison authority obtained from prison records and especially the admission register that records prisoners' particulars. The study targeted 100 respondents who were all recidivists by being incarcerated more than once. Mugenda and Mugenda (1999), asserts that a sample size of 10% of the total population is considered as adequate. Therefore, 10% of the 300 recidivists was 100 respondents.

Interval sampling was applied to obtain the sample frame. From the list of 300 recidivists, the third on the list was picked at an interval to arrive at the sample size of 100 recidivists. At the same time, 20 key informants were selected purposively to be interviewed comprising of 10 officers in senior management and 10 officers in the subordinate cadre.

The sampling frame portrays the rundown of all populace units from which the specimen is chosen (Cooper and Schindler, 2003). Moreover, Ngechu (2004) underscores the significance of choosing a delegate test through influencing an examining to outline. From the populace outline the required number of subjects, respondents and components were chosen keeping in mind the end goal to make an sample.

Table 1: Sampling frame

Strata	Population	Sample	Sampling Method
Recidivists	300	100	Interval sampling
Prison officers (Managers)	30	10	Purposive
Prison officers (Subordinates)	300	10	Purposive
Total	930	120	

3.8 Data Collection Tools

The respondents were informed of the objectives of the study and confidentiality guaranteed to responses assuring irrelevance between responses and their criminal files thus the freedom to contribute voluntarily. The researcher informed them that one was free to decline participation hence enable researcher move on to the next participant.

3.8.1 Questionnaires

Primary data gathering and information was obtained directly from respondents and for this study the use of a researcher-made questionnaire. The questionnaire consisted of closed questions and a few open-ended questions were also used. In the study the research instruments were organized based on the objectives of the study.

The researcher administered a questionnaire to each member of the sample population. The questionnaire consisted of two sections, where the first part contained information on the respondent's background information. This enabled the researcher to find out the characteristics that made up the respondents, while the second part focused on the factors influencing recidivism in Kenyan prisons. The researcher exercised care and control to ensure all questionnaires issued to the respondents were received, and to achieve this, the researcher maintained a register of questionnaires, which were administered and those which were received.

3.8.2 Key Informants guide

These were structured face to face interviews where respondents were interviewed by the researcher one on one, one at a time using interview guide. The informants were members of the prison staff who were involved in the daily operations of the prison and interacted closely with the respondents. The questions in the guide were open-ended to provide qualitative data. The interview assisted to create rapport and also assure the respondents on the confidentiality and as a result ensure validity of the data collected. This facilitated collection of both qualitative and quantitative data collection.

Secondary data was collected for the study and useful for generating additional information that is already documented data and available reports that are already in existence.

3.9 Analysis of Data

Data collected was classified, sorted, compiled and coded by the use of SPSS version 22 tool for presentation through descriptive form. The analyzed qualitative data was used to ease data analysis in the form of tables, cross tabulations, frequencies and percentages. Findings were used to make concrete general statements and presented in tables, graphs and pie charts.

3.10 Ethical issues and compliance

A number of challenges was encountered during the study. Some of the inmates were suspicious of the use of the information later and were afraid of being victimized for reoffending thus did not want to take part in the study. It took the researcher time to clear the air by clarifying the intentions of the study thus providing reassurance that the study was purely conducted for academic purposes to establish existing gaps for possible intervention by policy makers. They required reassurance for confidentiality as well and this was granted.

The questionnaire administered was structured in English and posed a challenge to some respondents who had low education background and I had to restructure the same into Kiswahili for ease of making the information clear for them and as a result it took quite an amount of time. Some respondents assumed that there was money involved through

sponsorship thus demanded to be paid for their input before participating. On clarifying about their fears severally and eventually building trust the researcher was able to obtain all the information and documentation needed to carry out the research.

CHAPTER FOUR: DATA ANALYSIS, INTERPRETATION AND PRESENTATION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses the elucidation and introduction of the discoveries got from the field reactions. The part introduces the foundation data of the respondents and the discoveries of the investigation in light of the goals of the examination. Engaging and inferential measurements have been utilized to talk about the discoveries of the investigation in view of the examination targets as investigated.

4.2 Response Rate

The study targeted a sample size of 120 respondents from which 100 filled in and returned the questionnaires making a response rate of 83.33 percent. This response rate was satisfactory to make conclusions for the study. The response rate was suitable for the study. According to Babbie (1990), a response rate of 60% is good; 70% is very good. This also collaborates with Bailey (2000) assertion that a response rate of 50% is adequate, while a response rate greater than 70% is very good. Based on the assertion, the response rate was considered to be excellent.

Table 4.1: Response Rate

Questionnaire	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Filled and Returned	100	83.33
Unreturned	20	16.67
Total	120	100.0

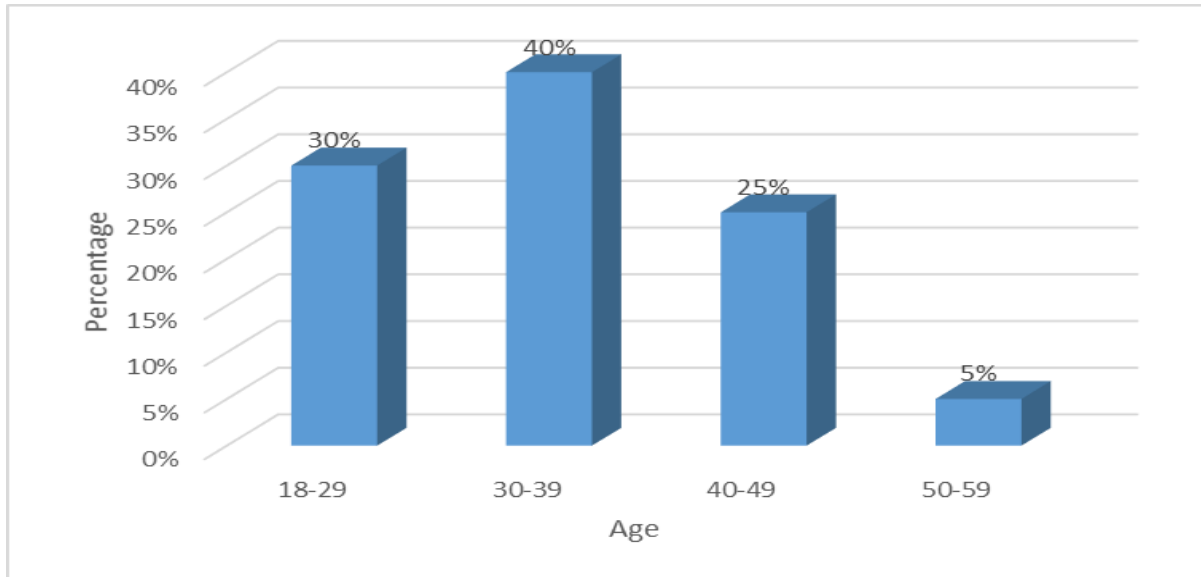
4.3 Background Information

4.3.1 Age of the respondents

The study sought to establish the age brackets of the respondents. The findings revealed that most of the respondents, 40% were aged between 30 and 39 years, followed by 30 (30%) of the respondents between 18 and 29 years, 25% of the respondents between 40 and 49 years

and 5% of the respondents between 50 and 59 years. These findings show that respondents were drawn from different age categories and therefore stipulate that the largest proportion of the respondents were aged between 30-39 years followed by 18-29 years. The findings are illustrated in figure 4.1.

Figure 4.1: Distribution of Respondents by age

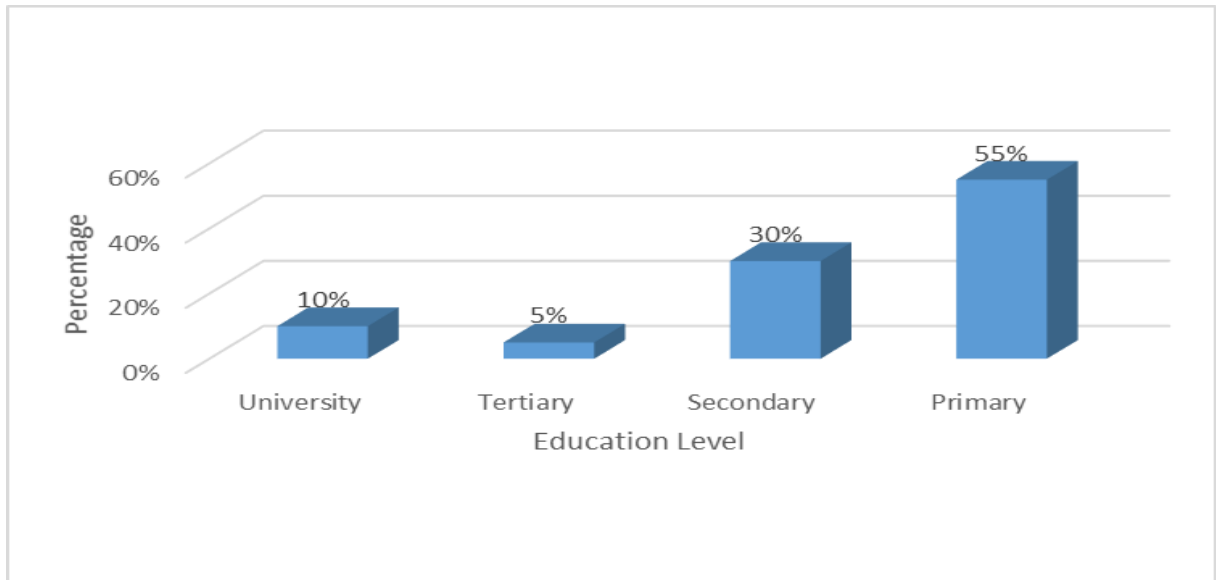


4.3.2 Level of Education attained by respondents

The study sought to establish the level of education of the respondents.

Findings reveal that majority of the respondents as shown by 55% had attained the primary level, 30% of the respondents were at secondary level, 10% of the respondents were at university level and 5% of the respondents had attained tertiary level of education. These findings show that respondents involved had attained the basic education and would thus understand the questions to give credible information related to this study. Those with the little understanding of the questions were supported with further elaboration and interpretation as shown in figure 4.2.

Figure 4.2: Respondents Highest Level of Education



4.4 Personal Factors

The study sought to find out whether the respondents were employed initially. Majority of the respondents as shown by 85% agreed that they were employed initially, 15% of the respondents were unemployed. The findings therefore insinuate that most respondents were initially employed thus provide enough information in regard to factors influencing recidivism in Kenya.

Table 4.2: Employed initially

Response	Frequency (n)	Percent (%)
Yes	85	85
No	15	15
Total	100	100.0

The respondents were requested to indicate the type of employment they were engaged in.

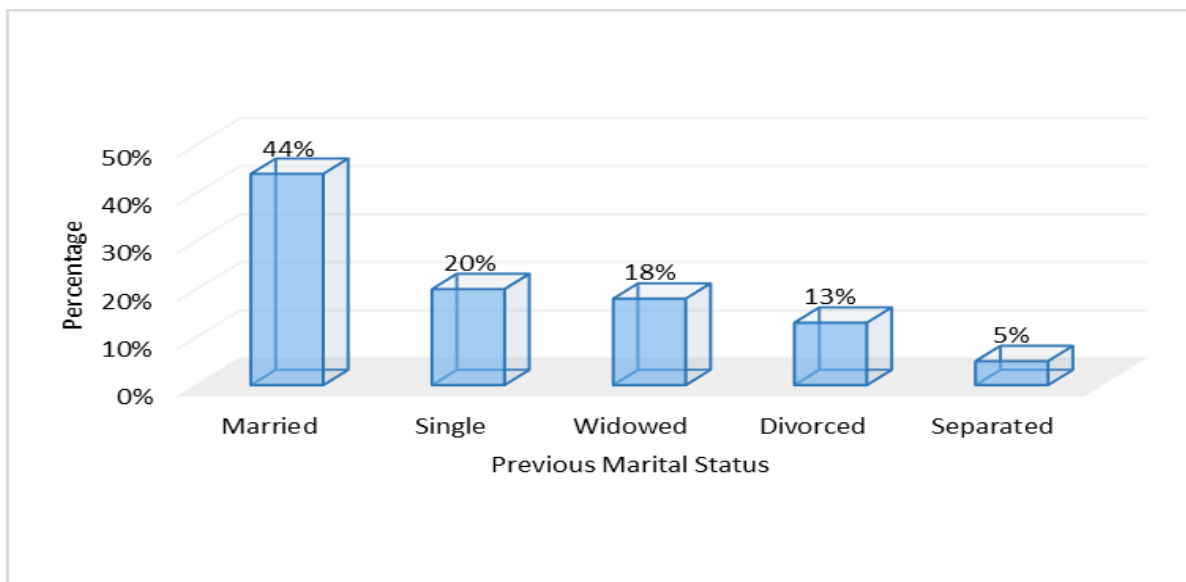
The findings revealed that 45% of the respondents were employed, 35% of the respondents were self-employed and 20% of the respondents were not employed. From the findings, majority of the respondents indicated that they were employed. The study further sought information on the type of employment they had initially.

Table 4.3: Kind of Employment

Kind of Employment	Frequency (n)	Percent (%)
Formal employment	38	45
Self employed	47	55
Total	85	100.0

From the findings, 55% of the respondents were self employed while 45% had formal employment before their first sentence. The study further sought to determine the respondent’s marital status before they were first imprisoned.

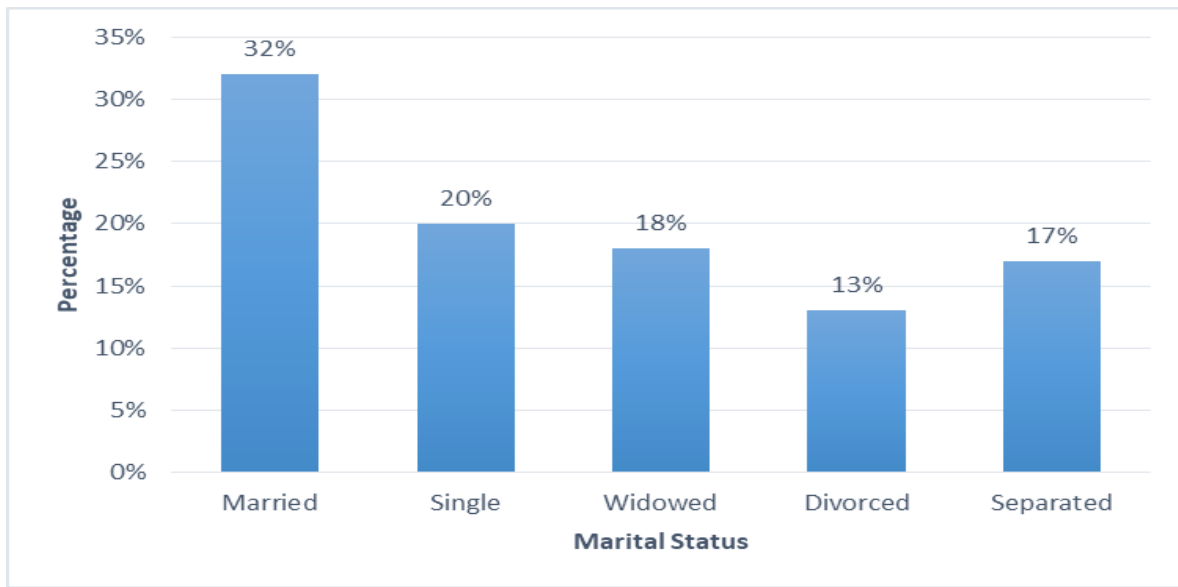
Figure 4.3: Previous Marital Status



Most of the respondents as shown by 44% were married, 20% of the respondents were single, 18% of the respondents were widowed, 13% of the respondents were divorced while 5% of the respondents were separated before they were first imprisoned. The findings indicated that most respondents were married while a small number of the respondents were separated.

The respondents were also requested to indicate their current marital status.

Figure 4.4: Current Marital Status



The study findings revealed that most of the respondents as shown by 32% are currently married, 20% of the respondents are single, 18% are widowed, 17% are separated while 13% are single. From the findings, all the 8% of the respondents who were married are now separated because their spouses left them while they were in prison which explains the rise of respondents who are currently separated. The findings therefore imply that most of the respondents were married while small percentage of the respondents were either currently single, divorced or separated. The study further sought to find out how marital status changed.

The study sought to establish the religious affiliation of the respondents.

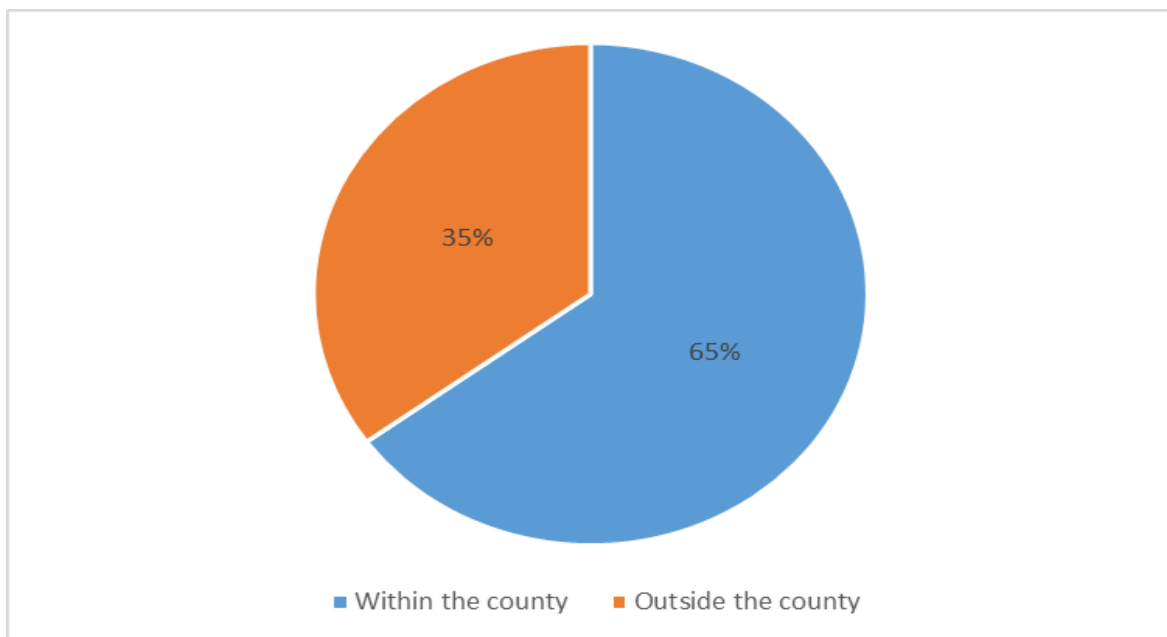
Table 4.4: Religion Affiliation

Religion	Frequency (n)	Percent (%)
Christians	90	90
Muslim	10	10
Total	100	100.0

From the findings, the study established that majority of the respondents were Christians as shown by 90% while 10% of the respondents were Muslims. These findings show that majority of the respondents were Christians.

The respondents were requested to indicate whether that was the county they committed the offence.

Figure 4.5: County of Offence



Majority of the respondents as shown by 65% agreed that they were within the county in which they had committed the offence while 35% of the respondents were not. The findings therefore imply that most respondents were within the county in which they had committed the offence.

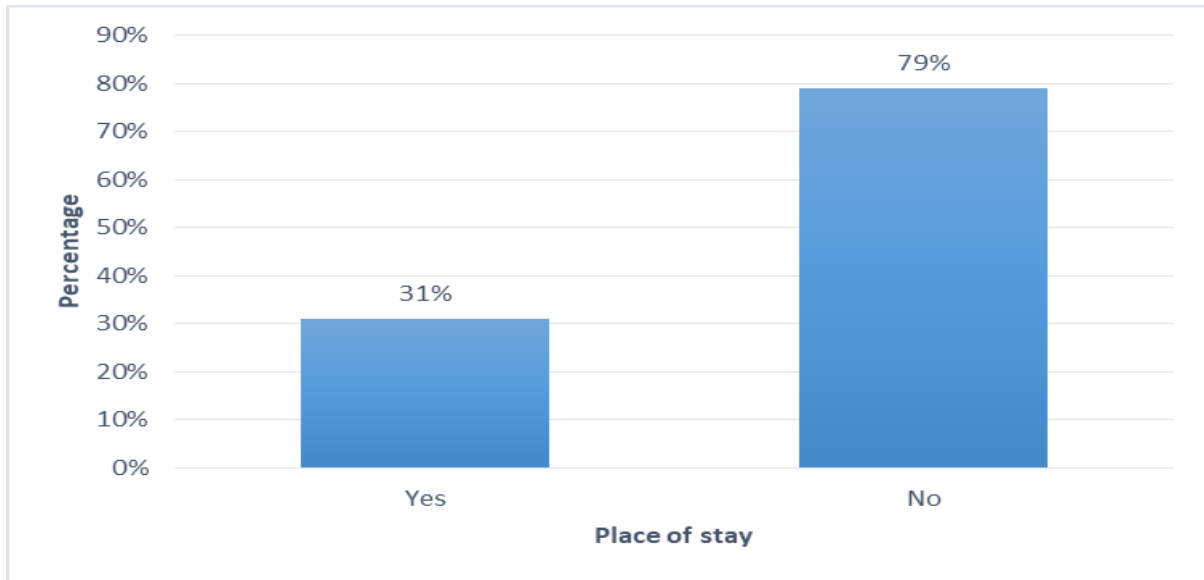
The study sought to determine whether the respondents lived in the County temporarily.

Table 4.5: State of Residence of the Respondents

Response	Frequency (n)	Percent (%)
Yes	20	20
No	80	80
Total	100	100.0

From the findings most of the respondents as shown by 80% indicated that they were not living permanently in the county in which they had committed the crime, while 20% of the respondents agreed that the county was their permanent area of residents. Furthermore, the study asked the respondents to indicate if they went to rural homes on release.

Figure 4.6: Place of Stay after Release



From the findings, majority of the respondents of the respondents (79%) indicated that they did not go to their rural home on release, while 31% of the respondents indicated that they go to their rural home on release. The findings therefore imply that most respondents did not go to their rural home on release. Majority of the respondents who did not go to their rural home on release indicated that they stayed with their friends while those that went home on release indicated that they stayed with relatives.

The study sought to know why the 79% of the respondents did not go to their rural homes on release. From the findings, 61% of the respondents who did not go to their rural homes feared victimization from their relatives and the community at large while 39% stated that the people that welcomed them when they were released did not live in their rural areas. For the 31% of the respondents who went to their rural homes, 64% specified that they stayed with their friends after their release from prison while 36% that they stayed with their relatives after their release from prison.

4.5 Institutional Factors

The study sought to determine whether the respondent's last sentence was long or short imprisonment. Those who were imprisoned for 6 months and below were considered to have

served short sentence while those who have served more than 6 months were considered to have served long sentence.

Table 4.6: Type of Imprisonment

Period	Frequency (n)	Percent (%)
Long	70	70
Short	30	30
Total	100	100.0

Majority of the respondents as shown by 70% indicated that they were in a long term imprisonment (more than 6 months) while 30% of the respondents were in a short term sentence (6 months and below). The findings imply that majority of the respondents were serving long term imprisonment.

The study also requested the respondents to describe the support from the outside prison.

Table 4.7: Support from the Outside Prison

Support	Frequency (n)	Percent (%)
Very Strong	30	30
Strong	20	20
Weak	25	25
Very Weak	25	25
Total	100	100.0

From the findings, 50% of the respondents described that support they received from outside prison as strong while 50% of the respondents described the support they received from the

outside prison as weak. From the respondents who received strong support, the study further sought to find out the type of support they received while in prison. Table 4.8 presents the findings.

Table 4.8: Kind of Support from Outside Prison

Support	Frequency (n)	Percent (%)
Frequent visits	37	74
Received mails	4	8
Telephone calls	9	18
Total	50	100.0

The findings revealed that 74% of the respondents received frequent visits from both relatives and friends while only 18% and 8% received calls and mails respectively. The findings imply that most respondents received frequent visits as the kind of support from the outside prison and a small number of the respondents indicated calls and mails.

The study sought to find out the kind of life respondents encountered in prison.

Table 4.9: Presence of Violence

Opinion	Frequency (n)	Percent (%)
Yes	85	85
No	15	15
Total	100	100.0

From the finding, majority of the respondents as shown by 85% agreed that they had encountered violence while at the prison whereas 15% of the respondents did not experience violence. These findings show that there is violence encountered in prisons.

The respondents were requested to indicate the kind of life they encountered.

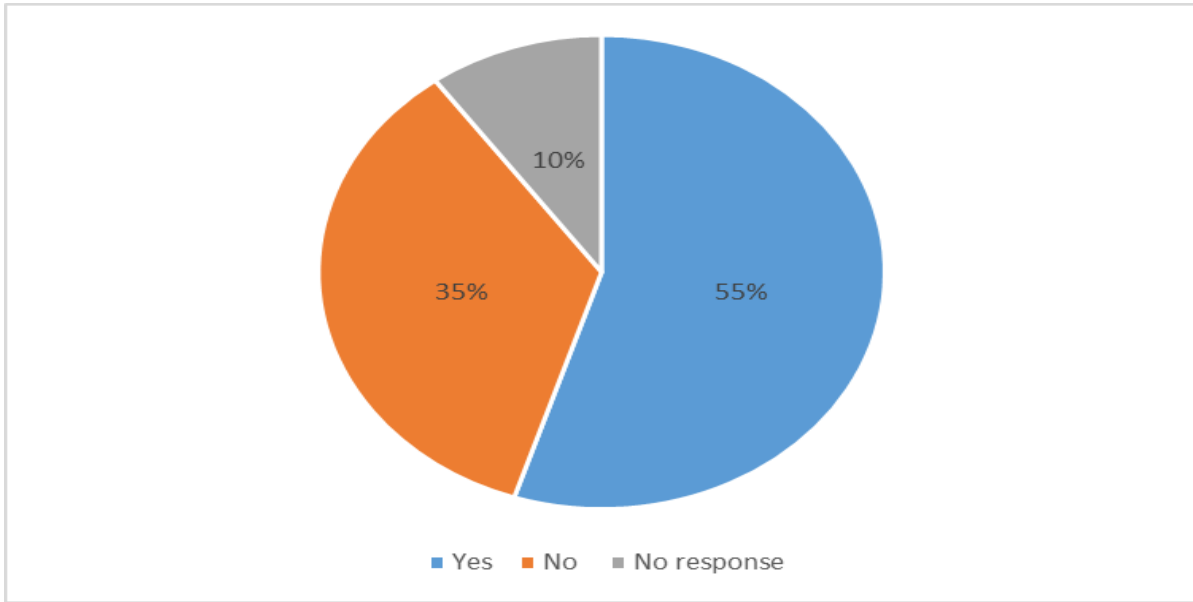
Table 4.10: Kind of Life Encountered

Violence	Frequency (n)	Percent (%)
Assault	26	30
Drug Use and Sale	13	15
Fraud	4	5
Theft	9	10
Exploitative Sex and Rape	21	25
None	13	15
Total	85	100.0

The findings show that 30% of the respondents encountered assault, 25% of the respondents encountered exploitative sex and rape, 15% of the respondents experienced drug use and sale, 10% of the respondents experience theft while 5% of the respondents experience fraud.

The study also requested the respondents to indicate whether they attained any professional trade tests while in prison.

Figure 4.7: Professional Trade Tests in Prison



Majority of the respondents as shown by 55% agreed that they attained professional trade tests before the first imprisonment, 35% of the respondents were of a contrary opinion while 10% of the respondents did not respond to the question. The findings imply that most respondents had attained professional trade tests before their first imprisonment.

The study also requested to indicate the skills they had acquired previously while in prison.

Table 4.11: Skills Acquired in Prison

Skill	Frequency (n)	Percent (%)
Vocational training	60	60
Farming skills	20	20
Formal education	20	20
Total	100	100.0

Majority of the respondents as shown by 60% indicated vocational training, while 20% of the respondents indicated farming skills and formal education was acquired by 20% of the respondents. These findings show that prisoners were trained on some skills while in prison that could have benefited them when released from prison.

The study sought to find out the respondents opinion on how vocational skills acquired in prison assist them in settling back in the community.

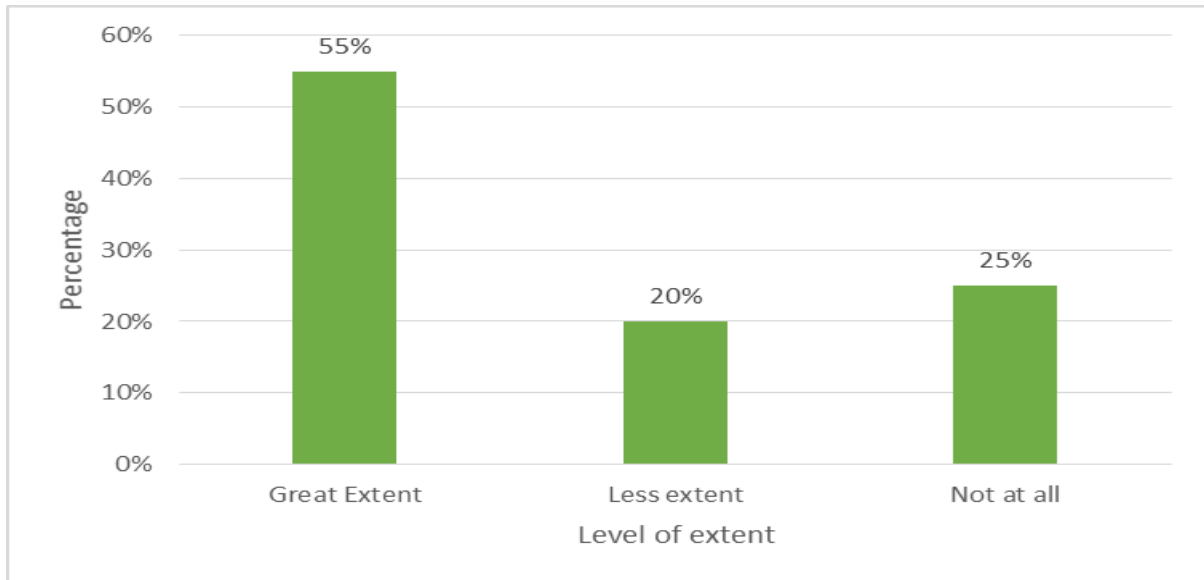
Table 4.12: Importance of Vocational Training

Importance	Frequency (n)	Percent (%)
Great Extent	56	56
Less extent	32	32
Not at all	12	12
Total	100	100.0

The findings revealed that majority of the respondents as shown by 56% agreed to a great extent that vocational skills acquired in prison assist them in settling back in the community, 32% of the respondents indicated to a less extent that vocational skills acquired in prison assist them in settling back in the community while 12% of the respondents did not at all agree that vocational skills acquired in prison assist them in settling back in the community. These findings show that vocational skills acquired in prison assist them in settling back in the community.

The study requested the respondents to indicate the extent to which imprisonment help change ones attitude towards crime.

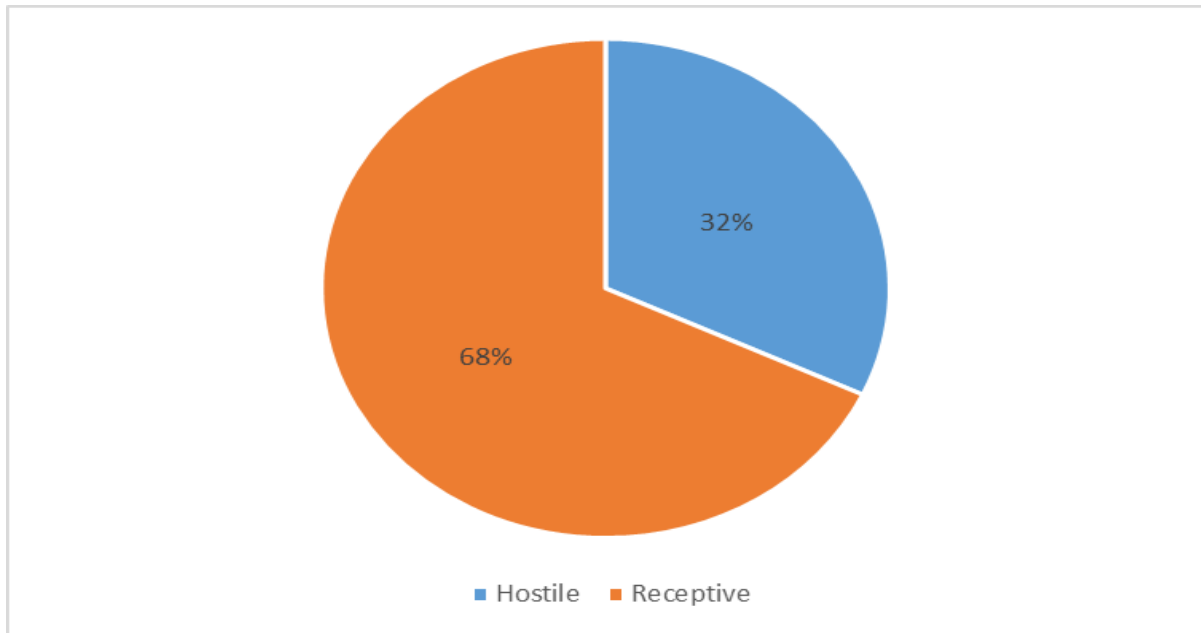
Figure 4.8: Change of Attitude Towards Crime



Majority of the respondents as shown by 55% indicated that imprisonment helped change ones attitude towards crime to a great extent, 25% of the respondents indicated not at all while 20% of the respondents indicated to a less extent. These findings show that imprisonment help change ones attitude towards crime to a great extent.

Finally, respondnets were asked to describe treatment they received from the prison staff while serving their sentence. Figure 4.9 describes the findings.

Figure 4.9: Treatment from the Prison Staff



From the findings, majority of the respondents described the prison staff as receptive as shown by 68% whereas 32% of the respondents described them as hostile. These findings show that the prison staff are receptive.

4.6 Community Factors

The study sought to determine the attitude of the employees towards them as ex-convicts.

Table 4.13: Support from Employers

Support	Frequency (n)	Percent (%)
Supportive	9	23
Not supportive	31	78
Total	45	100.0

Majority of the respondents as shown by 78% of the respondents who had employment had unsupportive employers while 23% had supportive employers. The findings imply that most employers were unsupportive of ex-convicts.

The study also sought to find out the attitude of the community towards them.

Table 4.14: Communitys' Attitude

Attitude	Frequency (n)	Percent (%)
Not welcoming	75	75
Welcoming	25	25
Total	100	100.0

Majority of the respondents as shown by 75% indicated that the community was not welcoming to them upon their release while 25% of the respondents indicated that the community was welcoming to them upon their release. The 25% of the respondents who indicated that the society was welcoming was because they promised their society members that they would avoid bad company and engage in productive activities to generate income to avoid offending again.

The respondents were asked to indicate the influence of job opportunities influence on life after prison.

Table 4.15: Job opportunities' influence on life after prison

Job opportunities' influence on life after prison	Frequency (n)	Percent (%)
Great Extent	45	45
Less extent	40	40
Not at all	15	15
Total	100	100.0

The findings revealed that majority of the respondents as shown by 45% agreed to a great extent that job opportunities has influence on life after prison, 40% of the respondents indicated to a less extent that job opportunities has influence on life after prison while 15% of the respondents did not at all agree job opportunities has influence on life after prison. These findings show job opportunities has influence on life after prison.

4.7 Interview Responses from the Prison Staff

The study sought to determine from the prison interviewees how often the prisoners get convicted and imprisoned over the same crime for more than one time. The findings revealed that prisoners get convicted and imprisoned over the same crime less often. The findings also revealed that while in prison, prisoners do acquire training on some skills such as carpentry which make them be more useful in the society upon their release. In relation to reformation, imprisonment is not fully effective to the offenders since there is need to focus on the specific needs of each inmate and place them in programs of their interest. This is quite a challenge and thus making reformation of the offenders ineffective. However, vocational skills acquired in prison do assist the prisoners in starting their income generating activities to support their needs.

The study sought to find out how the prison staff treat the prisoners while serving their sentence in the prison. The findings revealed that prisoners are treated with dignity, firmness and fairness to ensure reformation before they are released to the community. While in their cells, the prisoners treat each other in a friendly manner. Upon their release from the prison, findings revealed that some of the community members are welcoming to the prisoners while others treat them with a lot of suspicion. Some of the ex-convicts are stigmatized by people in the community once they are released from prison, but this depends on the crime they had committed. The community needs to support and accept back the ex-convicts in orders to make them feel appreciated and trusted again. The community should give them moral support and ensure that they support the positive ideas of the ex-convicts so as to enhance their reformation process.

4.8 Discussion of Findings

The main aim of the study was to determine the factors influencing recidivism in Machakos main prison in Kenya. The study found that personal factors influence recidivism. This findings were in agreement with a study by Schur (2004) who argued that the "genuine violations" in general public are neediness, poverty and war. He also found that offenders are faced with the individual factors such as unemployment after being released from prison, thus increasing the chances of reoffending. Additionally, a study by Visher and Christy (2003) found that larger part of detainees leave jail without any reserve funds, no quick qualification to work advantages, and few business prospects. One year after discharge, upwards of 60 percent of previous detainees are not utilized in the general work showcase, and there is expanding hesitance among bosses to employ ex-guilty parties. In their review in five noteworthy U.S. urban communities found that 65 percent of all businesses said they would not purposely procure an ex-guilty party (paying little mind to the offense), and in the vicinity of 30 and 40 percent had checked the criminal records of their latest representatives. Therefore, joblessness encourages criminal activity in the persons who are unemployed and its have a tendency to commit crime than when one is employed, thus influencing recidivism (Fallahi et.al, 2012).

Moreover, the study found that institutional level factors (experience inside prison, and skills acquired in prison such as carpentry, masonry, farming and formal education) had a positive relationship on recidivism. This findings concur with those of Singh (2008) who posited that offenders overflow correctional facilities a short while after their release because of the free formal and informal services availed in prison facilities. It recommended that all prisoners should have access to these and once out of prison should be funded, issued with certificate of good contact and regularly monitored on their out of prison undertakings. However, the programmes meant to assist them to become self-reliant after release from prison have become a serious problem that wastes away precious resources. According to Freeman (2003), a large portion of these ex-guilty criminal tend to reoffend inside a time of three years after they had been discharged so as to avail the free rehabilitation services.

Furthermore, the study found that community level factors had an influence on recidivism.

Gathu (2012) support the findings by arguing that prisoners released in Kenya have no support at all in regard to assistance with restarting their lives again. As such, some of them find their properties destroyed or stolen, and thus becoming homeless. According to Baldry (2011), destitute are forty times more prone to be captured and twenty time more inclined to be detained. Additionally, a study by Willis (2013) found that 70% of ex detainees made their connection between their vagrancy and culpable. They likewise connect boundary to securing settlement to being an ex-detainee. Wrongdoers along these lines would perhaps think that its difficult to make due without a home, consequently to fulfill this need they perpetrate wrongdoing time and again. In this manner because of financial worries in group and society and decreases in the accessibility of moderate lodging in addition to other things for poorer individuals.

The study found that the community is welcoming to ex-convicts as shown by 25% of the respondents. These findings concur with the findings of Edwards, Lashonda and Jenkins, Sharonrae (2014) who noted that at the point when society arranges people discharged from jail into specific gatherings, the marked individual is subjected to status misfortune and segregation, and this along these lines may influence the conduct of the individuals who are derided.

CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS, DISCUSSIONS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the summary of key findings, discussion, conclusions and recommendations.

5.2 Summary

5.2.1 Personal Factors

The first objective was to establish what personal factors influenced recidivism in Machakos main prison in Kenya. The study found that 85% inmates were employed initially and that 55% were married. The study found that 44% were married. However, the study found that 32% are currently married while small percentage of the respondents were either currently single, divorced or separated. It found that majority of the respondents were Christians as shown by 90%. Additionally, the study found that 65% of the inmates were within the county in which they had committed the offence. However, the study found that 80% of the inmates were not living permanently in the county in which they had committed the crime and that 70% of the inmates did not go to their rural home on release. Furthermore, it found that 61% of the respondents who did not go to their rural homes feared victimization from their relatives and the community at large.

5.2.2 Institutional Factors

The second objective was to determine what institutional level factors influenced recidivism in Machakos main prison in Kenya. The findings revealed that majority of the respondents were serving long term imprisonment since they were sentenced for a period exceeding 6 months. Equal number of respondents (50%) received support while others did not receive support from outside prison. Those who receive support received frequent visits as the kind of support from the outside prison and a small number of the respondents indicated calls and mails.

The findings revealed that respondents encountered assault, exploitative sex and rape, drug use and theft while in prison. The findings revealed that respondents had attained professional trade tests before their first imprisonment vocational training being the most acquired skill which assisted them in settling back in the community. The findings further revealed that imprisonment helps change ones attitude towards crime to a great extent.

5.2.3 Community Factors

The third and last objective was to investigate what community level factors influenced recidivism in Machakos main prison in Kenya. The study found that those who were employed had employers who were unsupportive of ex-convicts. The study found that 78% of inmates who had employment had unsupportive employers. It also found that 75% of inmates indicated that the community was not welcoming to them upon their release. In addition, the study found that 45% of inmates agreed to a great extent that job opportunities has influence on life after prison.

5.3 Conclusion

The study concluded that respondents who did not go to their rural homes feared victimization from their relatives and the community at large other inmates stated that the people that welcomed them when they were released did not live in their rural areas. It was concluded that while in prison, the prisoners encounter drug use and sale which makes their reformation difficult. Further conclusions as drawn that professional training received by prisoners helped them to be beneficial to their communities and avoid them engage in more crimes.

The study concluded that most inmates were employed and had employers who were unsupportive of ex-convicts while some of the respondents argued that the community was also not welcoming to ex-convicts when they went back to their villages. However, a small number of inmates indicated that the society was welcoming because they promised their society members that they would avoid bad company and engage in productive activities to generate income to avoid offending again.

5.4 Recommendation

1. The study recommends that the prison management should introduce offender oriented treatment programmes aimed at addressing the root cause of crime, and improving rehabilitation of inmates and staff members
2. Additionally, the study recommends that the government should make an effort to improve institutional level factors such as education programs, support from outside, in prisons so as to ensure that the skills provided are matched with the interest of the prisoners. This will make the prisoners more interested in acquiring the skills and hence make the skills more useful. There is need for the government to control the violence encountered in prison cells because some violence such as drug use will make reformation of the prisoners ineffective.
3. There is need for the community to work together to ensure that the ex-convicts are welcomed positively to the community. This is important as it will shape and determine how the ex-convicts are willing to become useful to their community. When the ex-convicts are treated with suspicion, they will not find the need to reform and will end up coming the crimes again.

5.5 Recommendation for Further Studies

This study sought to investigate why offenders repeat crimes and remain recidivists even after spending long sentences behind prison walls. Therefore, a study on factors influencing recidivism in Kenya should be carried out in other prisons so as to generalize the study findings.

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APPENDICES

Appendix I: Research Questionnaire Administered To Prisoners in Machakos Main Prison

Kindly assist in conducting this study by answering the questions in this questionnaire appropriately. This will help me in understanding the problems experienced by ex-prisoners while in prison and when released in reference to their re-offending. Your response will be kept confidential.

Part A: General Information

1. Name of respondent (Optional).....

2. Age in years

18-29 ()

30-39 ()

40-49 ()

50-59 ()

3. Highest Level of Education

University ()

Tertiary ()

Secondary ()

Primary ()

Others (specify) ().....

Part B: Personal Factors

4. Were you employed initially before your first conviction?

Yes () No ()

5. If yes, what type of employment did you engage in?

Employed ()

Self-employed ()

6. What was your marital status before you were first imprisoned?

Married ()

Single ()

Widowed ()

Divorced ()

Separated ()

7. What is your current marital status?

Married ()

Single ()

Widowed ()

Divorced ()

Separated ()

8. What is your religious affiliation?

Christian () Muslim () Other, Specify.....

9. Is this the county where you committed the offence?

Yes () No ()

10. If No, does it mean you lived there temporarily?

Yes () No () Not applicable ()

11. Did you go to your rural home on release?

Yes () No ()

12. If no, explain why?

.....

13. If yes, who did you stay with?

.....

Part C: Institutional Factors

14. Was your first sentence a long or short imprisonment sentence?

Long () Short ()

15. In your own opinion, how do you describe the support you got from the outside while you were in prison?

Very Strong () Strong () Weak () Very Weak ()

16. What kind of support did you get from the outside while in prison?

Frequent Visits ()

Telephone Calls ()

Exchange of Letters with Family ()

Continued Encouragement from Friends ()

Other (specify).....

17. Did you experience violence while serving your imprisonment?

Yes () No ()

18. If yes, what kind of life did you encounter?

Assault ()

Drug Use and Sale ()

Fraud ()

Theft ()

Exploitative Sex and Rape ()

Other (specify)

19. State whether you possessed any particular professional training or any trade test before you were sentenced for the first time?

.....

20. What skills did you acquire in prison?

Vocational training ()

Farming skills ()

Formal education ()

21. In your opinion, to what extent does imprisonment help to change ones attitude towards crime?

Great Extent ()

Less extent ()

Not at all ()

22. How would you describe the treatment from prison staff while serving your sentence?

Hostile ()

Receptive ()

Part D: Community Factors

23. What was the attitude of the employers towards you as an ex- convict?

Very supportive ()

Supportive ()

Not supportive ()

24. What was the attitude of the community (neighbours) towards you upon release?

Welcoming ()

Not welcoming ()

25. To what extent did the vocational skills acquired in prison assist you in settling back in the community?

Great Extent ()

Less extent ()

Not at all ()

26. To what extent did job opportunities influence your life after prison?

Great Extent ()

Less extent ()

Not at all ()

Thank you very much for your time and cooperation!

Appendix II: Interview Guide for the Prison Staff

1. How often do prisoners get convicted and imprisoned over the same crime for more than one time?
2. Do prisoners acquire any training or skills while in prisons?
3. How effective is imprisonment in relation to reformation of offenders?
4. How do vocational skills acquired in prison assist the prisoners in settling back in the community?
5. How do you treat the prisoners while serving their sentence in the prison?
6. How do the prisoners treat each other while in their cells during their imprisonment?
7. In your own opinion, how welcoming is the community towards the prisoners after their release?
8. Do you think the ex-convicts are stigmatized by people in the community once they are released from prison?
9. In your own opinion, what can the community do to support the ex-convicts on release from prison?

Appendix III: :Letter from the University



**UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY & SOCIAL WORK**

Fax 254-2-245566
Telex 22095 Varsity Nairobi Kenya
Tel. 318262/5 Ext. 28167

P.O. Box 30197
Nairobi
Kenya

October 2nd 2015

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

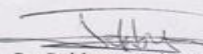
SIVI KOMU ELIZABETH M. –C50/80079/2012

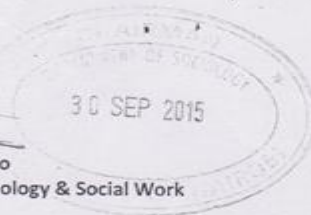
Through this letter, I wish to confirm that the above named is a bonafide postgraduate student in the Department of Sociology & Social Work, University of Nairobi. She/He has presented his project proposal entitled; **"An investigation into factors influencing recidivism in Kenyan Prisons, A Case study of Machakos main Prison.**

Sivi Kabutha is required to collect data pertaining to the research problem from the selected organization to enable him complete his project paper which is a requirement of the Masters degree.

Kindly give her/him any assistance she/he may need.

Thank you.


Dr. Robinson Ocharo
Chair, Dept. of Sociology & Social Work



Copy to: Dr. Kiemo

Appendix IV: Data Collection Approval

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
MINISTRY OF INTERIOR AND COORDINATION OF NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.
KENYA PRISONS SERVICE

Telegrams: *COMPRISONS*, Nairobi
Telephone: +254022722900-6.
Email: Comprisons@yahoo.com
When replying please quote



PRISONS HEADQUARTERS
P.O. BOX 30175-00100
NAIROBI

REF: 1990042165/

7TH OCTOBER, 2015

Elizabeth Mueni K. Sivi (CIP)
P.O. BOX 83
SIAYA

RE: APPLICATION FOR ATTACHMENT

We acknowledge receipt of your letter requesting an approval to undertake a research in Machakos Main prison.

This is to inform you that your request has been approved.

You are required to provide the prisons headquarters training section with a copy of your research findings at the end of your activity.

By a copy of this letter, The officer in charge Machakos Main Prison is requested to accord you the necessary assistance.


P. W. NGARA, OGW (ACP/A)
FOR: COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF PRISONS

Cc.
The O/IC
MACHAKOS MAIN,