

**UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI  
FACULTY OF ARTS  
DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY**

**ROLE OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING PROGRAMMES IN REDUCING  
RECIDIVISM AMONGST YOUTH DRUG OFFENDERS: CASE IN KAMITI  
YOUTH CORRECTIVE TRAINING CENTRE**

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**DECEMBER, 2018**

**DECLARATION**

This research project is my original work and has not been presented for a degree or any award at any University or other institution of higher learning for examination.

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## **DEDICATION**

I dedicate this work to my family and friends for their moral support and prayers.

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## ABSTRACT

Recidivism refers to the act of a convict committing crime and being re-arrested within a period of time after successful completion of a prison term. Youth is reported to be affected mostly by recidivism because of drug abuse through peer pressure. According to ( Kenya Prison Statistic data 2014),the rate of recidivism has ranged from 60% to 80% from year 2000 to 2014 indicating youth being the most affected. This is a true picture of how jail frameworks have a problem with their rehabilitation of prisoners through the programmes offered. The study sought to investigate the role of vocational training programmes in reducing recidivism amongst youth drug offenders incarcerated at Kamiti Youth Corrective and Training Centre in Kiambu County. The researcher selected only the 64 convicted inmates, 10 prison warders who had served more than ten years, 4 trainers and 2 counselors. The study used both qualitative and quantitative method to collect data. The data was analyzed through frequencies and percentages that were presented according to the objectives of the study. The study established the corrective facility did not meet the expectations of its purpose because it lacked most important vocational training programmes one could expect to find .There was no crucial programmes like; masonry, tailoring, plumbing, building and construction, electrical wiring and carpentry. The institution lacked almost all training materials and enough trained staff for training. Four month duration was seen not enough for training to some of the technical training. Reintegration to the society was also seen to be poor after juvenile release. The researcher recommended introduction of modern tools and materials for training, add more trainers, increase length of duration to one year, check on reintegration of offenders to the society, utilize staff professionals inside the facility, provide certificate after release, improve counseling, probation officers to inquire and gather all information on youth recidivist to avoid conviction back of juvenile to the corrective center and review Chapter 90 of prisons act.

## CHAPTER ONE

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background of the Study

Throughout the world, many countries have been affected by the plague of crime. It is true that, those who commit crimes to their fellow citizens should be punished for their crimes. (Usher,2014). This form of punishment, however, has over time been proven to be ineffective as it is more retributive than reconciliatory (Cuom e.t al, 2008). This is the view held by the United Nations prison reforms agenda that proclaim that the principle objective of prisons should be to re-integrate prisoners back to society after release (Baliga, 2013).

The Kenyan prisons service has made progressive steps to include rehabilitation programmes in all correctional facilities in the country despite teething challenges. One of the key reform agenda is rehabilitation of inmates and not just punishing them for their crimes, (Kenya National Commission on Human rights, 2010). Kenyan prisons have a high rate of recidivism despite presence of rehabilitation programmes. Recidivism result from inefficiency in rehabilitation programmes. According to the research by (Laise Peter, 2013) in Meru Prison on factors influencing recidivism in government of Kenya Prison, indicated more recidivism on younger offenders.

The table 1.1 indicates trends of re-offending in terms of age and total number of offending and re-offending inmates for three years after release.

**Table 1.1 The Age Incarcerated on Recidivism**

	18-25 years	25-35 years	35 and above
<b>Released</b>	80	100	122
<b>Re-arrested and sentenced</b>	32	23	17
<b>Percentage on Recidivism</b>	40%	14.17%	23%

**Source:** Meru prison, 2013.

The analysis indicated that, the juvenile age had high rate recidivism; age between 18-25 years was almost twice the rate of recidivism to older age with 40% falling into this bracket.

Day, Howells and Rickwood (2003) have argued that “More juvenile offenders are often not ready to give up drug use; others lack the skills and support to enable them stops that behavior. According to Cuomo, Sarchiapone, Di Giannantonio, Mancici, and Roy (2008) found that on average, inmates who are drug abusers had high rate of multiple incarcerations, more juvenile reoffending, and violent behaviors during sentence and histories of suicide attempts.

According to Kithaura (2015) no prison is immune to drug and substance abuse menace which can only be dealt with through rehabilitation and provision of education. This is why rehabilitation programmes are necessary in prisons especially on youth offenders who have prone to recidivism.

### **1.1.1 Influence of Drug Abuse on the Rate of Recidivism among Youth**

Recidivism is return of the inmate into criminal activity after completing prison term. It is indicated by former offenders back to prison for a new offense and that can be used to evaluate the role of rehabilitation and correctional programmes offered to the inmates to fit back to the society as changed personnel's. Rate of reoffending is becoming a major problem to many countries in determining the efficiency of prisons in reshaping behaviors. Many researchers report many youth re-offend while under drug influence or are drug traffickers. This is supported by , US cities, according to the national institute of justice,2014 re-arrest and drug abuse evaluation report, roughly two-thirds of adults and more than half of juveniles arrested tested positive for at least one illicit drug, they committed the crimes under the influence of drugs. Most of them turned to crime for money to support expensive drug habits (NICE, 2014).

According to Bureau of justice statistics special report (2014), in 30 states, 404,638 juvenile inmates who completed prison term 2005, duration of three years of release, about two-thirds (67.8percent) of released inmates were rearrested, more than half (56.7 percent) were arrested by the end of the first year, within five years about three-quarters (76.6 percent) rearrested. Property offenders was most affected with 82.1 percent rearrested with new

crime compared with 76.9 percent of drug offenders, 73.6 percent of public order offenders and 71.3 percent of violence offenders.

This is supported by a study from (Agnes Ayuma 2017) on his study on situation analysis of Kamiti Youth Corrective Training Centre; she realized that the highest offences committed were trafficking of narcotics with 27.5%, followed by stealing with 16.5%. 78% of the inmates were first time offenders. 5% were non-committal, while 17% had been charged before. Drug and substance abuse is rampant in prisons including in Kenya where it has been documented that youthful offenders are among the most affected by the menace. In the USA, over 35% of the convicted juvenile offenders committed the crimes under the influence of drugs (Drug and Crime Facts, 2009). In Kenya, there is a paucity of reports and studies on the extent of drug abuse by youthful offenders, but Kinyanjui and Atwoli (2013) found a high prevalence of drug abuse in prisons in Western Kenya. Alcohol had a prevalence of 66.1%, smoking tobacco at 32.7% and 21% for cannabis sativa. Some 45% of the inmates confided that they abuse drugs to get confidence to commit crimes.

Muigai (2014) found that even female convicts in Kenyan prisons were affected by drug and substance abuse with a bias on the young offenders. Some 53% of the offenders between the ages of 21 and 30 years were dependent on alcohol at the Langata women prison. In Sweden, Hakansson and Berglund (2012) found that substance abuse was a predictor of criminal recidivism with 69% of drug and substance abuse offenders returning to the criminal justice system after release. Abuchi and Basse (2018) found that rehabilitation initiatives in Nigerian prisons was being compromised by the fact that inmates had access to drugs in prisons with alcohol, cigarettes and marijuana abuse being commonplace.

### **1.1.2 Kamiti Youth Corrective and Training Centre**

Kamiti Youth Corrective and Training centre was formed under Borstal Institution Act, (Chapter 92 of laws of Kenya 1963). It is the only short sentence prison for rehabilitating young boys in Kenya. Other such corrective facilities in Kenya are Borstal Institutions for boys and girls. Borstal Institutions houses youthful offenders aged 15 years but less 18 years for three years while Youth Corrective and Training houses 17 years to 21 years only boys for four months. The Youth centre handles both convicted and remanded boys although they are

kept separately inside the facility. Corrective centers were established by the law for a specific purpose of offering corrective and rehabilitation services to a specific category of offenders as the courts may decide. The Kamiti Youth Corrective Centre is part of the prison system but houses offenders for a period of four months.

The law specifies that the Kamiti Youth Corrective Centre should handle those incarcerated between the age of 17 years and 21 years. The other conditions for incarceration of offenders at the corrective facilities include; the offense is not failure to pay tax or any other rate, the sentencing court satisfies itself that there is accommodation for the offender at the facility, the offender should not have served a prison term, not been in a Borstal institution, detention camp or an approved school and should not have served a term in another youth corrective facilities. The law sets specific treatment of offenders in youth corrective facilities to ensure that there is adequate rehabilitation of the youthful offenders (GOK, 2014).

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

It has been confirmed that, Kenya Prisons have experienced high rate of recidivism despite introducing many rehabilitation programmes to their inmates to reduce re-offending. According to ( Kenya Prison Statistic data 2014),the rate of recidivism has ranged from 60% to 80% from year 2000 to 2014 indicating youth being the most affected. This is a true picture of how jail frameworks have a problem with their rehabilitation of prisoners through the programmes offered. The problem with Kenya Prisons is to focus more on treating behavior change but not risk factors or root causes leading to criminal behavior and recidivism. Youth recidivism is rated to be high in Kenya Prisons due to in efficiency rehabilitation caused by challenges like; overcrowding, drug abuse among prisoners, poor budgetary allocations, lack of training materials and untrained personnel's for training. Kamiti Youth Corrective and Training Centre have been reported to have cases of recidivism despite the facility being recommended for the first offenders. The highest number of inmates is reported being affected by drug abuse, but no study has been carried to evaluate the factors leading to recidivism and drug abuse. Hence the role of vocational training programmes offered will be enhanced to reduce the recidivism. Even the existing studies on vocational training programmes to reduce recidivism were done more in main

prisons and not youth corrective facilities .According to the law of Prisons Act of Charter 92 of Borstal Act, no one should be convicted to youth corrective and training center if one had previously been convicted before. There are still cases of recidivism reported on youth offenders. This means that, the law is not implemented and invites the needs to be reviewed. This study will establish the role of vocational training programmes in reducing recidivism among youth drug offenders at Kamiti Youth Corrective and Training Centre, It houses offenders between the age of 17 and 21 years for rehabilitation in Kiambu County.

### **1.3 Purpose of the Study**

The purpose of the study was to investigate the role of vocational training programmes in reducing recidivism amongst youth drug offenders incarcerated at Kamiti Youth Corrective and Training Centre in Kiambu County.

### **1.4 Specific Objectives**

The study was guided by the following specific objectives:

- i. To investigate the role of vocational training programmes in reducing recidivism amongst youth drug offenders at Kamiti Youth Corrective and Training Centre.
- ii. To explore the institutional capacity of Kamiti Youth Corrective and Training Centre in providing vocational training that can reduce recidivism amongst youth drug offenders.
- iii. To determine the four months duration in provision of vocational training to reduce recidivism amongst youth drug offenders in Kamiti Youth Corrective and Training Centre.

### **1.5 Research Question**

The study will answer the following questions to the researcher;

- i. What is the role of vocational training programmes in reducing recidivism amongst youth drug offenders in Kamiti Youth Corrective and Training Centre?
- ii. Do the institutional capacity of Kamiti Youth Corrective and Training Centre offer efficiency in vocational training that can reduce recidivism amongst youth drug offenders?

- iii. Would four months duration enough for provision of vocational training to reduce recidivism amongst youth drug offenders in Kamiti Youth Corrective and Training Centre?

### **1.6 Significance of the study**

The findings of the study will add important value to those concerned in the Kenya corrective institutions and authorities in order to improve rehabilitation programmes to reduce recidivism and number of crimes in the society.

### **1.7 Scope of the study**

The study was carried out at Kamiti Youth Corrective and Training Centre. The respondents were the convicted youth between 17years to 21years and the staff at the facility. The study was carried out within the locality of the researcher.

### **1.8 Limitations**

The researcher might be faced with the security bureaucracy within the laid out prisons act and rules while gathering the data for the study. The study was not done among the remanded youth held at the facility.

### **1.9 Delimitation of the study.**

The prison authority will grant permission and co-operate with the researcher to collect the data inside the facility.

### **1.10 Assumptions of the Study**

The assumption was some rehabilitations programmes have effects in reducing recidivism. The respondents will turn up in time and be honest.



### 1.11 Definition of terms

The terms below were used in the study to indicate the following meaning:

**Borstal institution** is a prison for young male and female aged between 15 years but less 18 years.

**Incarceration:** State of being confined unwillingly.

**Institutional Capacity** refers to the availability of material resources, trained personnel and curricular for rehabilitating of offenders by the prisons in Kenya.

**Intervention** Aids in minimizing re-offending after release from prison by managing risk and promoting rehabilitation of the offender.

**Prison Act of Cap 90** refers to law of Kenya that was enacted to consolidate the law relating to prisons.

**Prison** refers to building which people are held as punishment for crime they have committed or awaiting trial.

**Psychological Interventions** refer to various forms of counseling, treatment and therapies offered by professionals to offenders to change behavior.

**Recidivism** refers to the act of a convict committing crime and being re-arrested within a certain period of time after successful completion of a prison term.

**Rehabilitation Programmes** refer to planned activities to aid recovery of convicted person to change behavior.

**Rehabilitation** This refers to the process a convict goes through in prison to reform from the crime he committed.

**Vocational training** Courses training given to prisoners this includes such as carpentry, plumbing, metal work, tailoring, education and building and construction.

**Youth offender** refers to anybody between 15 and 21 years involved in illegal activities.

## CHAPTER TWO

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### 2.1 Introduction

This section will review relevant literatures and theories by presenting the underlying rationale for the research.

#### 2.2 High Rate of Juvenile Recidivism in Prisons

Recidivism is the return of the prisoner into criminal activity after completing prison term. Recidivism is not only prevalent among prisoners across the globe but is also costly to the government in cost and effects on increase in crime. Buterne, Gracin and Stanic (2017) found that recidivism among prisoners have such adverse effects such as re-arrest, re conviction and re-imprisonment with huge associated costs and increase in criminality and violence. The study recommended rehabilitation to reduce recidivism with a caution that rehabilitation and treatment should not be based on coercion. Meca and Genoves (2001) had earlier found that rehabilitation reduces recidivism by as big as 21%. Merlo and Benekos (2005) noted that recidivism can be reduced through treatment and rehabilitation.

Abitor (2010) found high rates of recidivism in Nigerian prisons as high as 25.4% largely because the prisoners left prisons with no benefits and savings and with little prospect in life because of stigmatization and lack of skills to re-integrate in the society. The high rate of recidivism was also reported in prisons in Europe where 81% of male prisoners and 45% of female inmates are re-arrested within 36 months of release from prisons. Gathu (2012) found that inmates released from Kenyan prisons had 75% chances of committing a crime and 50% chance of returning to prison. This is blamed on lack of re-entry programmes to re-integrate them back to the society. Drug and substance abuse have been linked with the high rate of recidivism among prisoners. Sorochi (2015) found that drug and substance abuse and lack of after care service and peer pressure contributed to high recidivism among prisoners in Nigeria.

High rates of recidivism among youthful offenders are a global phenomenon. Mathews (2006) noted that despite the deplorable conditions in prisons, the youth habitually return to

prisons casting doubt on the effectiveness of the rehabilitation programmes. Sung and Belenko (2005) found a high rate of recidivism among youthful offenders in the USA prisons even after the offenders successfully completed treatment programmes including on drug and substance abuse. The study found that those who re-offended were mostly younger, had more juvenile arrests, disliked the treatment, lived alone and were unemployed.

Kitaria (2014) found that younger inmates were more likely to engage in crimes after conducting a study in a prison in Nakuru. It was found that rehabilitation reduced recidivism. This was corroborated by Payne (2007) noting that probability of being a recidivist among ex-prisoners is greater between the age of 17 and 21 years and decrease into adulthood. Simiyu (2017) investigated juvenile recidivism at Kamiti Maximum prison and found that the factors aiding high rates of recidivism included witnessing crimes in their neighborhoods had friends arrested and peer pressure. The study found that parenting had no influence on recidivism but religious counseling and vocational training reduced recidivism.

Lindiwe (2007) blamed the high rate of recidivism among juvenile prisoners to unstable families, environment in the society that is not conducive to them, lack of support to re-adjust and coming out of prison without employable skills. A report by the Bureau of justice in the USA revealed that ineffective rehabilitation programmes were responsible for the high rates of juvenile recidivism. Muyebela (2016) agreed that there were challenges in rehabilitating youth offenders in prisons citing that inadequate resources, trained manpower and co-ordination among stakeholders marked rehabilitation programmes for youthful offender. This study will assess the role of vocational training programmes in the reduction of recidivism among youth offenders afflicted with drugs.

### **2.3 Causes of Recidivism in Kenya Prisons.**

The questions on the causes of high rate of recidivism in prisons despite introduction of much rehabilitation programmes by Department is a major concern to the country. The work of Kenya prisons is to rehabilitate offenders and re integrate them back to the society after release. According to the Albert's (2010) argues that; recidivism is caused by lack of enough support to reintegration back to the society as law-abiding citizens and changed personnel.

This turn increases crime rate. Gaum et al. (2006) concludes that reoffending is a result of late intervention after prisoner's release. The labeling of offenders by society is a major factor which needs attention. According to the Becker (1966) urges that, deviant behavior only exist when labeled by members of that society. Peoples who are labeled by the society to have deviant behavior tend to feel different and outcast from the society. Those who are released from prisons are named as suspects", criminals,, offenders" and these terms constitute a deviant label based on a negative stereotype. Through labeling high level of stigma attached to the victim and fear of interaction is noted. This explains why inmates fail to reintegrate upon their release from prisons hence opt to reoffend and get back to prisons.

The other point could be failure of correctional programming in achieving their goal of rehabilitating inmates. . Mathews (2006) noted that despite the deplorable conditions in prisons, the youth habitually return to prisons casting doubt on the effectiveness of the rehabilitation programmes. Prisons are said to fail in their core function of rehabilitating criminals due to the lack of finances, training materials , overcrowding, cruelty and conditions of captivity that exist therein (Rutere 2003). Mutui (2017) found that inadequate personnel and resources limit operations and corrode rehabilitation programmes. It has been reported that some of these rehabilitation programmes in Kenya prison exist only in paper and have not been implemented (Odera, 2009). These lead to production of unrehabilitated prisoners hence leading to high rate of recidivism.

The issue of drug abuse is also a major cause of recidivism, Ocholla (2015) found that smuggling of contrabands affected effectiveness of rehabilitation programmes at Kamiti Maximum prison. The study noted that the attendant widespread use of drugs needed to be addressed before launching rehabilitation programmes and recommended detoxification of inmates to reduce withdrawal symptoms, violence and recidivism. According to Cuomo, Sarchiapone, Di Giannantonio, Mancici, and Roy (2008) found that on average, inmates who are drug abusers had multiple incarcerations, high rate of recidivism, affected by violent behaviors during sentence and histories of suicide attempts. Individual factors such

as unemployment, poverty, marital status and level of education also influence rate of recidivism in prisons.

#### **2.4 Vocational Training and Other Programmes in Prisons**

There are different types of rehabilitation programmes offered by prisons to rehabilitate offenders to change and be accepted back to the society. Aghan (2016) found that custodial rehabilitation programmes offered to male offenders in Nairobi remand prison led to reduction of recidivism. Vocational training, counseling, peer counseling and faith based rehabilitation led to reduction of recidivism by 72.3%, 21.1% and 18.1% respectively. Samuri et al, (2013) recommended individualized rehabilitation of prisoners while taking into consideration the education, social integration and the rehabilitation of criminal mentality. Vocational training has been hailed by many scholars and empirical studies. Kennedy (2009) reported that vocational training leads to personal development, Howell (2003) found that it offers employable skills that reduce chances of recidivism, offers prisoners“ hope of escaping poverty awakens numbed senses, is therapeutic and rehabilitating in the long run. Some have cast doubt on the effectiveness of vocational training in Kenyan prisons with Okanga (2014) critiquing it as just for provision of labor in prisons and Eddy (2007) finding that population and programming factors affected its role in reducing recidivism.

Colleen (2013) advocated for education programmes in prisons noting that they were a fundamental component of rehabilitating juveniles in American prisons and presented an opportunity for success after serving prison terms. Genderau (2001) linked educational programmes to reduction of recidivism in Ethiopian prisons noting that some 55% of the prisoners who did not attend education programmes were re-arrested within four months of release from prisons.

Connor (2006) vouched for social- psychological programs, especially therapies, in rehabilitation of prisoners noting that they lead to decrease in re-arrest rates by between 25-75%. Meckenzie (2006) added that social-psychological programs helped in dealing with anti-social behaviors among juveniles especially in dealing with their deviant peers. This was on condition that there were sufficient contact hours with the counselors and there was

longer duration of treatment. Johnson (2010) reported that socio-psychological programmes were ideal in dealing with victims of drugs and substance abuse. They also change criminal attitude and reduce chances of subsequent arrests (Chamberlain, 2011).

Religious programmes have also received empirical support. Haeren (2010) found that under proper spiritual guidance, a prisoner gained direction and meaning of life, promote the concept of self and change in personal behaviors. Okanga (2014) found that spiritual programmes did not deal with the risk factors associated with offending. Dodson and Cabage (2011) reported that faith based programs reduced deviant and criminal behaviors and recidivism.

Topcoughlu (2016) found that prison based drug treatment on victims of drug and substance abuse had a positive effect on recidivism and subsequent drug use by convicts in Turkey prisons. Sikasa (2016) reported that guidance and counseling was one of the most effective rehabilitation methods on prisoners because it helped them manage and cope with the triggers of criminal behavior such as anger, bad company and drugs and substance abuse. However, Afari, Osei and Agyem (2015) found the guidance and counseling programmes in Ghanaian jails ineffective because of lack of trained and specialized officers and lack of counseling rooms that negated the provision of privacy which is vital for success of guidance and counseling. This study will assess the effectiveness of vocational training offered to youthful offenders who are victims of drugs and substance abuse at Kamiti Corrective Centre in reducing recidivism.

There are many counseling techniques used in prisons as determined by the training and orientation of the prison staff, religious counselors, psychologists and psychiatrists (Bohm, 1997). This study will seek to establish if these factors are at play at Kamiti Youth Corrective Centre. Many studies have also established that juvenile delinquents are in need of psychological counseling from the right professionals because the youth have serious emotional and behavioral disorders as was noted by Ngundo (2005).

Rehabilitation is defined as any social and psychological intervention intended to reduce an offender's further criminal activities. Involvement in intervention programmes reduces criminal behavior. (Adler, 1995). It is proved that Kenya Prisons Service is offering a lot of

rehabilitations programmes to their inmates in order to help them reform and to become law a binding citizen. Such programmes include vocational training, education, welfare services, open door policy etc. The prisoners require to be kept in humane living conditions so as to participate in rehabilitation programs which ought to be developed by prison authorities. However, prisons are said to fail in their core function of rehabilitating criminals due to the lack of finances, training materials , overcrowding, cruelty and conditions of captivity that exist therein (Rutere, 2003).

In some jurisdictions, the rehabilitation programmes for the juvenile offenders are well established and developed. For example, Corwin (2005) found that the rehabilitation programmes for juveniles in the USA are well organized with the following salient characteristics; education is mandatory for the entire juvenile offender, the same laws and practices are followed, teachers maintain certifications for the offenders and credits that aid in profiling the young offenders and checking recidivism.

There are other ways of ascertaining the effectiveness of rehabilitation programmes in prisons. Alper (1974) observed that the effectiveness of a rehabilitation programmes can be evaluated from the effectiveness of the treatments, attendance of classes, quality of staff and behavior of the participants. Mackenzi and Claire (2006) had earlier reported that educational and vocational programmes in prisons can be evaluated on their capacity to instill moral recognition, reasoning and cognitive restructuring. There are many types of rehabilitation programmes that can be administered on drug and substance abuse victims. Aborisade and Fayemi (2016) found that religious programmes were effective in rehabilitating prisoners in Nigeria. Ormitta and Perez (2012) vouched for psychological treatment of prisoners since many of them have low education and intellectual capacity and had encountered problematic family lives that required to be reversed. Akpana (2013) investigated post prison inmates psychological adjustments in Nigeria. It was concluded that behavioral and cognitive therapies significantly influence prison inmates positively in their psychological adjustment.

According to RRS (2011) psychological treatment is the best cure to drug and substance abuse if it is accompanied by counseling, risk assessment and actual drug treatment. Aghan

(2016) observed that custodial rehabilitation especially vocational, spiritual and peer counseling contributed to reduction in the rate of recidivism. Masango (2008) observed that, rehabilitation programmes in Kenyan prisons are not effective because of lack of physical, financial, infrastructural and human skills resources. Mutui (2017) found that inadequate personnel and resources limit operations and corrode rehabilitation programmes. It has been reported that some of these rehabilitation programmes in Kenya prison exist only in paper and have not been implemented (Odera, 2009).

## **2.5 Institutional Capacity and Rehabilitation of Offenders**

The study will investigate various aspects of institutional capacity at Kamiti Youth Corrective Centre that have been identified as not only affecting effectiveness of rehabilitation programmes but also leading to increase in rates of recidivism. Adequacies of resources and trained manpower have been the hallmark of capacity constraints by prisons across the globe. There have been rampant complaints that recidivism is high in prisons because of over-reliance on punishment by authorities and lack of proper facilities for rehabilitating and re-integrating offenders back to society (Ssebuggwawo, 2010). Muriithi and Kimani (2017) found that materials used for rehabilitating prisoners in Kisumu prisons were not well tailored for the purpose of reforming the behaviors of inmates thus affecting the success of rehabilitation. However, educational training had a significant impact on behavior reformation. Njue (2014) found that anti-social behaviors by inmates curtailed the effectiveness of vocational training in Kenyan correctional facilities.

Odero (2013) reported that the effectiveness of educational, vocational and spiritual rehabilitation of inmates in Kenyan rehabilitation schools was hampered by the fact that they were carried out in deplorable conditions though the personnel were competent. Ocholla (2015) found that smuggling of contrabands affected effectiveness of rehabilitation programmes at Kamiti Maximum prison. The study noted that the attendant widespread use of drugs needed to be addressed before launching rehabilitation programmes and recommended detoxification of inmates to reduce withdrawal symptoms and violence.



In a damning indictment of the capacity of the prisons service in Kenya to rehabilitate and re-integrate prisoner to the society, Muteshi (2008) lamented the increase in crimes by multiple offender and a high rate of recidivism at 66.7% in Kenyan prisons as indicative of capacity gaps by prisons. The prisons also lack the essential financial, physical, infrastructure and human resources to rehabilitate offenders. This is supported by a study from Muturi (2017) also found challenges of lack of resources and professional personnel in Kenyan prisons noting that ex-offenders did not acquire the necessary skills for re-integrations back into the society and they remained criminal minded even after rehabilitation. The study found that lack of contact between the inmates and prison authorities was one of the planning and organizational capacities lacking in the prisons. Muyobela and Strydom (2017) also found that rehabilitation of juvenile offenders in Zambian jails was affected by lack of resources and training of social workers.

In Kenyan prisons, Onyango (2013) found that lack of training and integrity by prison officers, poor working condition and attendant low morale negatively affected rehabilitation programmes. Mutabiri and Wanjohi (2017) also found that the capacity of the prison officers and the quality of academic programmes affected the performance of re-integration programmes at Meru prison.

The prisons also need to invest in attitude change of the prison officers if rehabilitation efforts are to be successful. Gatutu, Omulema and Nassiuma (2011) found that prison officers had poor attitude towards other duties apart from the custodial of prisoners. The study recommended attitude change by prison officers and embracing of the duties to transform inmates through correctional counseling in a shift from the traditional custodial duties. This study will assess the institutional capacity to offer vocational training to the youthful offenders who are victims of drugs and substance abuse at Kamiti Corrective Centre in order to reduce recidivism.

## **2.6 Theoretical Framework**

This study was guided by the Rehabilitation Model and labeling theory.

### **2.6.1 Rehabilitation Model**

The rehabilitation model guided the study because it provided the need, rationale and modalities of rehabilitation in prisons and how rehabilitation deals with the factors that make individuals break the laws and other social norms and convention. Hudson (2002) advances the theory by asserting that the objective of rehabilitation should be to reintegrate the individual to the society after a period of punishment through rehabilitation programmes.

The rehabilitation model assumes that, people are not permanently criminals and through intervention programmes it is very possible to restore criminal people to changed personnel and re- intergrades them back to society. The goal of rehabilitation programmes is to prevent reoffending not punishing offenders due to their criminal action; intervention programmes would seek by vocational training, formal education or counseling to change criminal into a more normal state of mind or into better state not harmful to society (Zuckerman, 1991). But Martinson (1974) critic the theory because it does not asserts scientific way of determining how different individuals will react to different rehabilitation methods and challenges leading to ineffective rehabilitation.

The model has some critics whose views will be taken into consideration while assessing the efficiency of vocational training to youthful offenders afflicted with drug and substance abuse at Kamiti Youth Corrective Centre.

### **2.6.2 Labeling Theory**

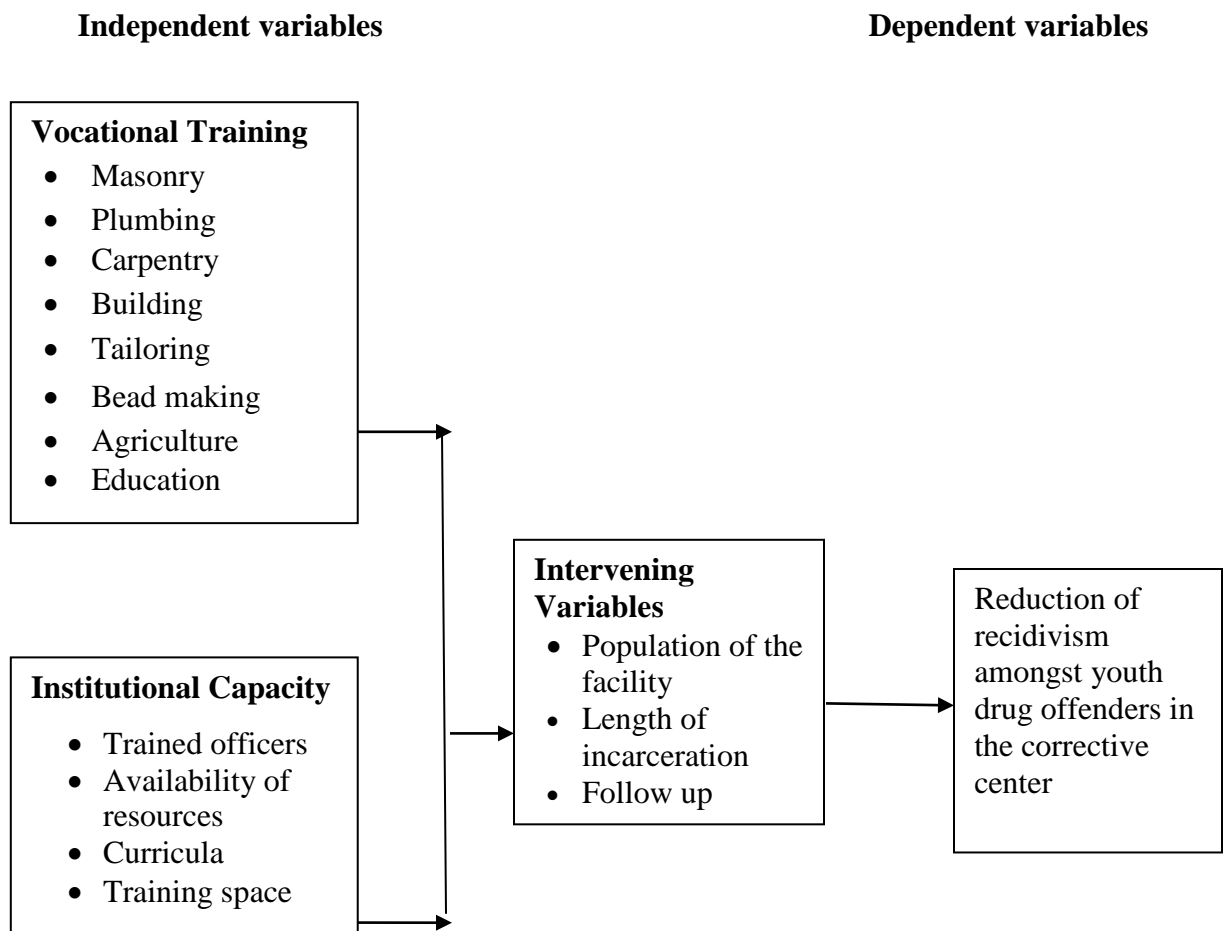
Labeling theory, Becker (1966) urged that deviant behavior can only exist if labeled by members of that society. People labeled to have deviant behavior tend to count themselves excluded and outcast from the entire society as a result of their behavior.

Labeling theory is crucial to this study on youth recidivism because it explain reasons why some offenders fail to reintegrate and fit back to the society upon their release from prison. Ex-prisoners are named as, offenders, suspect, criminals and these words constitute a deviant label based on a negative stereotype. This names results to negative and stigma

attached to them. They are termed as deviant, outcast, and unacceptable in the community, (Frable, 1993; Harcel & Clement, 2007; Maclin, et al, 2006). If one is rejected by members of society it is difficult to find a job, get support from friends and families, because no member wants to be associated with deviant person. (Cullen & Agnew, 2006). In order to fit in society one has to associate with people of the same stereotype. The weakness of the theory is that, no method is suggested on how to deal with the stigma and re- integration to bring acceptance. This means the offenders have high chances of re-offending to get back to prison.

### 2.7 Conceptual Framework

Figure below shows the relationship between the study variables replete with indicators to show measurable variables. The arrows show the direction of influence.



**Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework**  
**Source:** Researcher (2018)

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

The chapter contains the research plan detailing; the research design, target population, sampling procedures, data collection instruments, reliability, validity of the instruments, data analysis and ethical procedures.

#### **3.2 Research Design**

A research design is the blue print that enables achievement of research purpose and at the same time provides economy in procedure (Babbie, 2012; Kothari, 2004). The study used descriptive survey design whereby a portion was selected to represent the entire population in order to generalize the whole population. The survey was to describe the real situation on the ground in terms of opinions, behaviors, attitudes, habits, desires, and values and believes. This was ideal because it answered the pertinent research questions on the phenomenon of vocational training and recidivism in that prisons which required generation and analysis of quantitative data as was observed by Mugenda and Mugenda (2003).

#### **3.3 Research Site**

Kothari (2004) acclaimed that a researcher needs to understand the location of a study before embarking on a study to enable realization of the study objectives. The study site was Kamiti Youth Corrective and Training Center located in the County of Kiambu. The center has several characters of inmates and provides various vocational training programmes.

#### **3.4 Target Population**

Target population is defined as an entire field of enquiry where the researcher has an interest or groups of cases or individuals with similar characteristics that are of interest to a researcher (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2003). The major target population for the study was all convicted juvenile offenders incarcerated at the Kamiti Youth Corrective Centre, prison warders, counselors and vocational training officers. According to the authorities at the prison, there was 129 juvenile offenders including remanded , 135

prison warders including 3 counselors and 6 trainers of vocational skills at the facility (Kamiti Youth Corrective Centre, 2018).The researcher was interested in that facility due to reported cases of recidivism and high rate of youth drug offenders . The prison offers different types of vocational training to the male juvenile aged between 17 to21 years for four months.

### 3.5 Sampling Procedure

Sampling procedure refers to the selection method of population such that every portion is represented in the entire population of the study. Only Purposive sampling was used in the selection of the key informants in the study. All convicted juvenile prisoners were selected to participate but not remanded. The top prison management was requested to identify the prison warders, counselors and vocational trainers for the study.

#### 3.5.1 Sample Size

The sample size refers to smaller group obtained from the target population. It is from the smaller group where the researcher gathers information about a problem for the study. The size of sample was 80 respondents. The total number of convicted inmates which researcher used for the study was 64 in total, 10 prison warders who had served more than ten years, 4 trainers and 2 counselors.

Target population was 273

Sample size was 80

**Table 3.1: Sample Size Determination**

Category	Population Size	Sample Size
Juveniles(convicted and remanded)	129	64
Prison warders	135	10
Trainers	6	4
Counselors	3	2
<b>Total</b>		<b>80</b>

**Source:** Kamiti Youth Corrective Centre (2018)

### **3.6 Data Collection Instruments**

These are tools or devices used in data collection. The tools depend on the kind of data being collected by the researcher and should have validity and reliability. The researcher used questionnaires, interviews, focused group discussion, observation checklist and records from that institution to collect data for the study.

#### **Questionnaires**

The researcher employed questionnaires as main data collection tool for the study. A standardized questionnaire was developed for the juveniles only. The questionnaires were researcher-made and developed according to the study objectives. The questionnaires contained open ended questions, closed questions and Likert scale questions on each of the study variables. The research questions were clear and simple in order to make respondents understand and give responses. The questionnaires were issued to only willing participants and researcher exercised control on issued and received questionnaires in a register to avoid missing or biases.

#### **Key informant interview**

Key informant interview questions were administered to the prison warders, trainers and counselors face to face, one on one, at a time using interview guide to get detailed information on both recidivism and vocational training programmes. The interview questions developed by the researcher provided depth responses; assurance, clarification, flexibility and no item was overlooked in order to supplement data collected from questionnaires. The interview created rapport as confidentiality was assured to respondents to ensure validity of data collected.

#### **Focus group discussion**

Focus group discussion for about 20 youth inmates at a time sitting in a circle in open air to discuss the concept on the ground was applied. Juvenile were enriched with questions to give their thoughts and opinions through discussion helping respondents to be more open and dynamics within the group. Through interaction quality and quantity information was gained as needed.

**Observation checklist** was used to mark, keenly observed issues and reports how the cases were operating from original situation or ground. The researcher marked present or absent of programmes offered, availability of training staff, tools and space for training. This helped to get more firsthand information leading to high reliability, validity and back up results from questionnaires.

**Corrective records** from the institution were also use to get information, clarification, confirmation and back up to ensure validity and reliability.

### **3.7 Reliability and Validity of the Instruments**

#### **3.7.1 Reliability of the Instruments**

Reliability of a data collection instrument refers to the stability of the instrument and thus ability to produce consistent results. During the piloting of the study, a pre-test of ten respondents was carried out in to another juvenile prison to ascertain the reliability of the instruments. The reliability of the instruments was ascertained using Cronbach Alpha Co-efficient. A threshold of 0.7 was set for the questionnaires on all the variables. Editing was done on the items that failed to meet threshold.

#### **3.7.2 Validity of the Instruments**

Validity refers to the extent an instrument measures what it is intended to measure (Bui, 2009). The study relied on the external validity of the instruments. The face and content validity of the instruments was ensured and examined by researcher supervisors from department of psychology at University of Nairobi. These experts vetted the instruments and made useful corrections and criticism on the instruments which the researcher worked with to improve the validity of the instruments.

### **3.8 Data Analysis**

Data was being analyzed using both quantitative and qualitative method. Quantitative data from the study described numerical using measure of central tendency, mode, means, and measure of distribution frequencies and percentages that were presented according to the objectives of the study. Qualitative data was analyzed by thematic analysis and presented using written narratives. Behavior, attitude, values, believes,

opinions, observations, causes and effects were described, explained and analyzed through qualitative data to test validity. Graphs, tables and pie- charts were used to present data in order to make concrete general statement.

### **3.9 Ethical Considerations**

The researcher ensured that the study was carried out according to the highest dictates of ethical conduct by undertaking the following measures: permission was sought from the management of the Kamiti Youth Corrective Center to carry out the study and access the participants. Permission was also obtained from National Commission for Science Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI). A healthy relationship with the study participants was maintained by briefing them about the purpose of the study and their role in it. In the briefs, the voluntary nature of their participation in the study was emphasized. The participants were assured of confidentiality and anonymity during the study and afterwards.



## CHAPTER FOUR

### DATA ANALYSIS RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

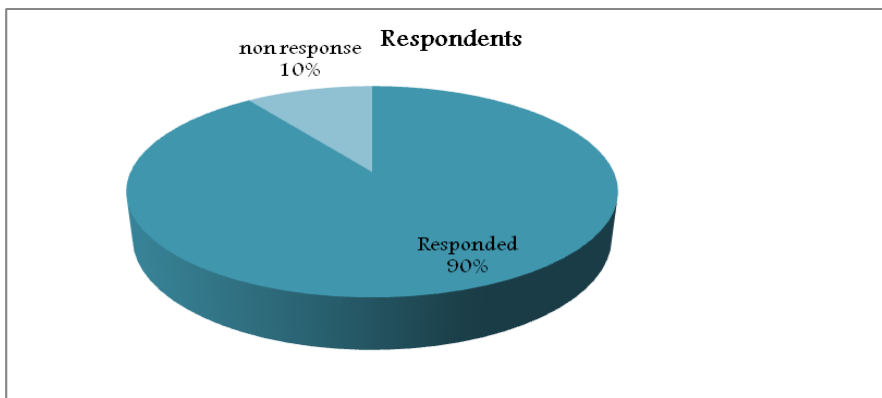
#### 4.0 Introduction

The analysis section contains the presentation of results and their interpretation. It begins with the presentation of the inmate's response rate, the demographic characteristics of the respondents, and then next section presents the inferential results. The results from focused group discussion with inmates, key interview from staff, observation key list and corrective records were also discussed to back results and analysis in relation to the research objectives which are:

- i. To investigate the role of vocational training programmes in reducing recidivism among youth drug offenders at Kamiti Youth Corrective and Training Centre.
- ii. To explore the institutional capacity of Kamiti Youth Corrective and Training Centre in providing vocational training that can reduce recidivism amongst youth drug offenders.
- iii. To determine the four months duration in provision of vocational training to reduce recidivism amongst youth drug offenders in Kamiti Youth Corrective and Training Centre.

#### 4.2 Response rate

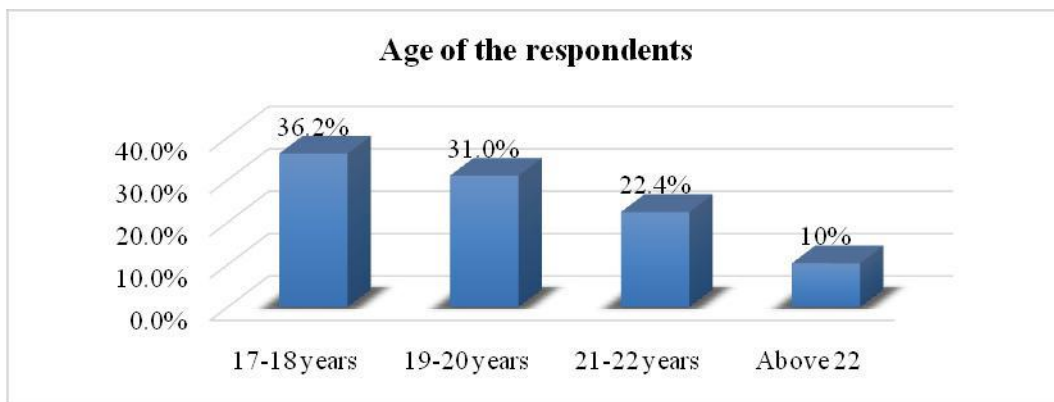
**Figure 1: Response rate**



The study targeted 64 juvenile inmates convicted in Kamiti Youth Corrective Centre, according response rate 58 juveniles responded which is 90% response rate, was successfully reached during the interviews stage of the research. 6 were not willing to participate which is 10% due to communication barrier, illiteracy and could only speak local languages. The response was excellence for that study.

## 4.2 Demographics

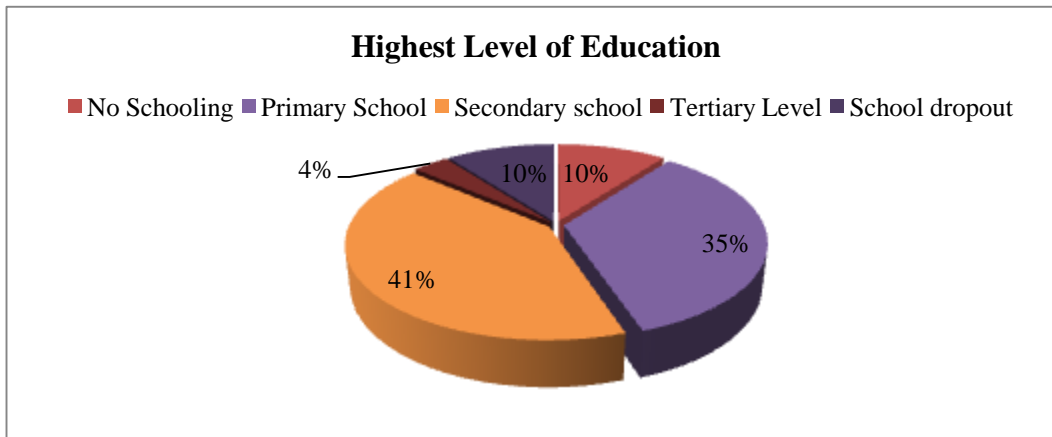
### 4.2.1 Age of the respondents



**Figure 2: Age of the respondents**

The study looked at the age of the youth inmates since the facility was only allowed to hold youth who had attained age of 17 years to 21 years according to the law. Figure.2 shows that 36.2% of the respondents were 17-18 years, 31% were between 19 to 20 years of age, 22.4% were between 21 to 22 years of age and 10.3% of the respondents were above 22 years of age. This indicates that majority of the respondents were 20 years and below in age. According to the law of Prisons Act of Charter 92 of Borstal Act, the institution should hold inmates between ages of 17 to 21 years; the main objective of the Youth Correction and Training Centers is to instill discipline to first offender this means 10% who were above 22years were illegally held.

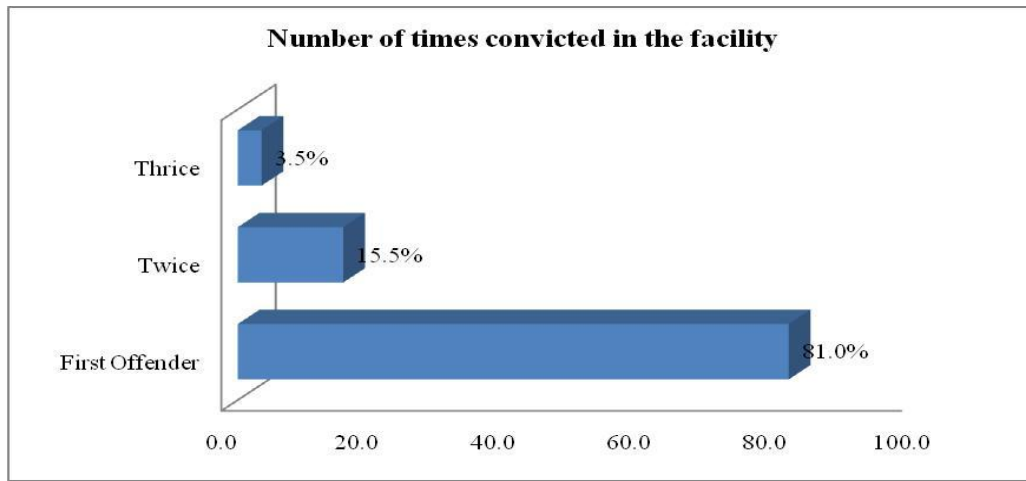
#### 4.2.2 Highest Level of Education



**Figure 3: Level of Education**

The study sought to determine the level of education of inmates convicted in that corrective institution for four months. On the level of education, 10.3% of the respondents had not gone to school while 34.5% had only reached primary school level. 41.4% of the respondents had attained secondary school level whereas 3.4% had attained tertiary level. Finally, 10.3% of the respondents dropped out of the school. Some inmates reported were not able to access even primary education because of poverty and economic status of their home background. Poor parenting from one single parent was mentioned as barrier to attain education by many youth. Majority had associated themselves with peer pressure groups leading to indulgent to drug abuse and dropping out of schools. According to the law, juvenile are supposed to be offered with free compulsory education and vocational training programmes within schooling age. The study established there were selected group of inmates who were going on with primary and secondary education in different class rooms with qualified teachers from staff but there were no enough training material and tools for teaching. Computer class was confirmed present with eight computer machine teaching computer skills for juvenile inmates from outside source experts. Those who had no schooling were deployed in other programmes like bead work and livestock farming. The time of conviction hindered proper teaching making trainers to lose training interest.

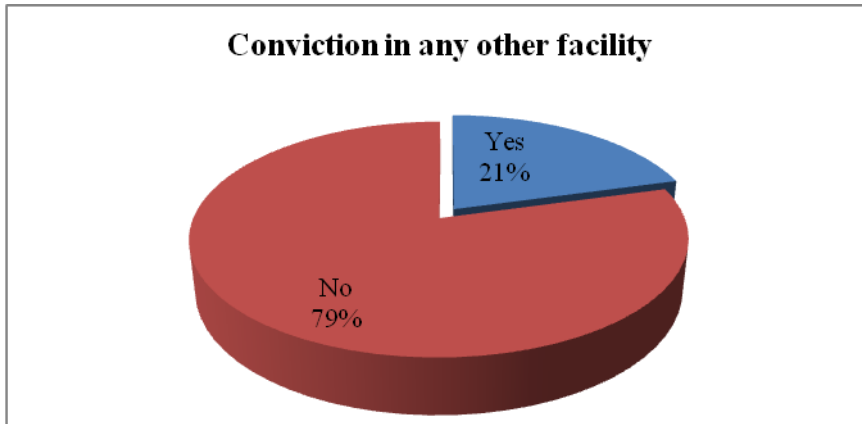
### 4.2.3. Number of times convicted in the facility.



**Figure 4: Times convicted in the facility**

The study investigated the rate of reported cases of recidivism in that facility. Figure 4 shows that 81% of the prisoners committed a crime for the first time, 15.5% of the offenders were in the facility for the second time, 3.5% were in the facility for the third time. According to the law of Prisons Act of Chapter 92 of Borstal Act, the institution should hold inmates between ages of 17 to 21 years who are first offenders. Before sentence the courts allocates probation officer to go and investigate the back ground and past history of that juveniles in the area of resident and make recommendation if that juvenile qualifies to be convicted in Kamiti Youth Corrective Center. During the period of investigation, the probation officer visits juvenile home area to meet parents, chief and sub chief of that area to gather enough information. Some of the essential information includes; the juvenile past life and present history, level of education, economic status of that home, if the juvenile was convicted before, the current resident of the youth and also employment status. The study established probation officers not competence in their work giving untrue information to the committing judges hence leading to conviction of youth back to the same facility. This means the probation officers were against the law of that facility and the main cause of recidivism in that corrective institution.

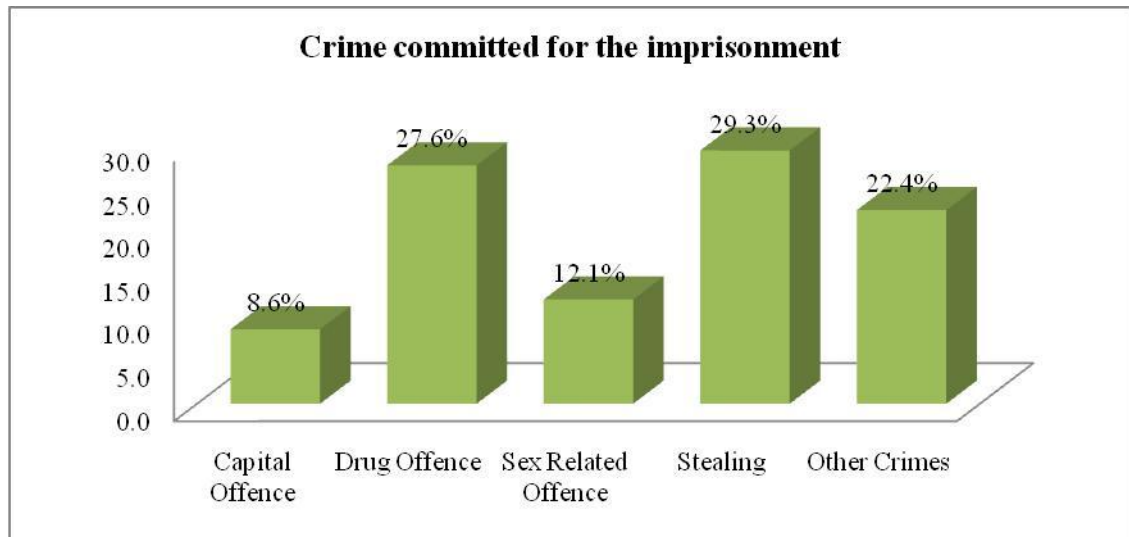
#### 4.2.4 If convicted in any other facility before or after.



**Figure 5: Conviction in any other Facility**

The study was important to know if the facility had incarcerated any re-offender against the law. 20.7% of the respondents in this facility had been in convicted in another facility or prison before or after were brought in the facility, while 79.3% had never been in any other facility. The law specifies that the Kamiti Youth Corrective Centre should handle those incarcerated between the age of 17 years and 21 years. The other conditions for incarceration of offenders at the corrective facilities include; the offense is not failure to pay tax or any other rate, the sentencing court satisfies itself that there is accommodation for the offender at the facility, the offender should not have served a prison term, not been in a Borstal institution, detention camp or an approved school and should not have served a term in another youth corrective facilities. This means the probation officers who were sent by the court to investigate if the juvenile had being convicted before; background and history of the youthful were giving false information and overlooking the law. Basing from the study, the recidivism was noted high among the youth creating criticism in prisons on rehabilitation programmes offered to the youth to change their behavior.

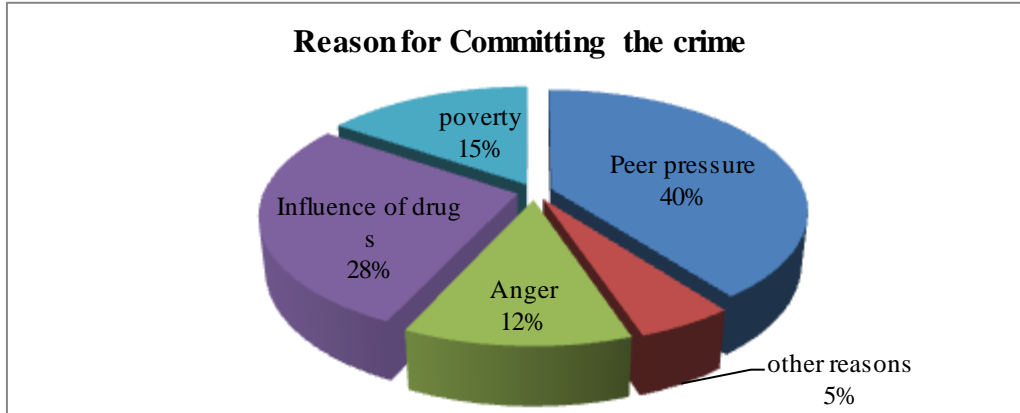
#### 4.2.5. Crime Committed



**Figure 6: Crime committed for the imprisonment**

There was interest by the researcher to know the crimes which led to imprisonment of the inmates in that facility. On crimes committed for the imprisonment indicated that most of the respondents 29.3% were imprisoned for stealing whereas 27.6% were arrested for drug offences. 12.1% of the respondents committed sex related offence while 8.6% committed capital offence. 22.4% of the respondents committed other crimes that were not listed in the questionnaire. This means the youth had mostly indulged themselves into crime of stealing and drugs offences. The inmates complained poverty facilitated stealing to obtain basic needs due to poor background, while others were stealing due to influence from peer pressure, and others to sustain drug abuse habits. Another group agreed they lacked parental guidance from both parents and single mothers due to divorce, separation or family conflicts. Sex related offence was reported to be caused by friendship with opposite sex of young girls leading to pregnancy. There were also mentioned rape cases and other funny cases of sex with animals.

#### 4.2.6 Reasons for Committing the Crimes



**Figure 7: Reason for committing the crime.**

The study determined the root causes of the juvenile inmates committing crimes. On reasons for committing the crimes, 40% of the respondents committed the crimes due to peer pressure, 28%, of the respondents were under the influence of drug abuse while 15% committed the crimes due to poverty. 12% of the respondents gave a reason of anger and 5% committed the crimes due to other reasons. The study revealed most youth had involved themselves in bad companies and drug abuse meaning rehabilitation was crucial to them. The study realized the juveniles committed crimes due to poor background, lack of proper parenting, bad companies from friends and others to sustain drug abuse. They suggested counseling and vocational training programmes were helping them to change behavior and never to repeat such crimes. The inmates reported to have qualified counselors inside the facility but lacked counseling rooms. Counseling was carried out in class rooms and other circumstances in hall which was not seen to be effective especially for individual counseling. According to RRS (2011) psychological treatment is the best cure to drug and substance abuse if it is accompanied by counseling, risk assessment and actual drug treatment. Aghan (2016) observed that custodial rehabilitation especially vocational, spiritual and peer counseling contributed to reduction in the rate of recidivism.

#### 4.2.7 Taken any drug abuse in life time.

**Table 4.1: Show response on drug abuse.**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency(n)</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Yes	42	72
No	16	28
<b>Total</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>100</b>

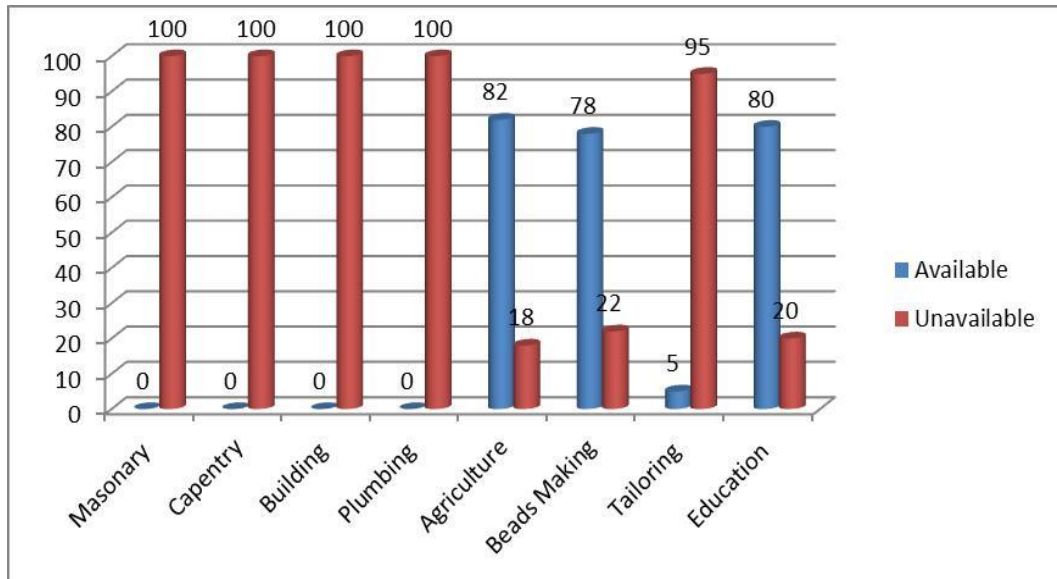
The researcher requested the respondent to indicate inmates who had taken any drug abuse in their life time to estimate how youth had being affected by drug abuse and asses the kind of rehabilitation programmes which can best fit them. 72% of inmates had tasted and taken drug abuse, while 28% were not; this means most of youths were drug abusers leading them to have highest possibility of recidivism. The highest drug taken was mentioned as cigarettes, miraa, alcohol, glue and bhangi. There were reported rare cases of drug abuse inside prison by prison staff such as cigarettes, bhang and alcohol. The inmates recommended the need of counseling to those addicted with drug abuse before introduction to the vocational training programmes. Day, Howells and Rickwood (2003) have argued that “More juvenile offenders are often not ready to give up drug use; others lack the skills and support to enable them stops that behavior. Sikasa (2016) reported that guidance and counseling was one of the most effective rehabilitation methods on prisoners because it helped them manage and cope with the triggers of criminal behavior such as anger, bad company and drugs and substance abuse. Many studies have also established that juvenile delinquents are in need of psychological counseling from the right professionals because the youth have serious emotional and behavioral disorders as was noted by Ngundo (2005). According to Cuomo, Sarchiapone, Di Giannantonio, Mancici, and Roy (2008) found that on average, inmates who are drug abusers had high rate of multiple incarcerations, more juvenile reoffending, and violent behaviors during sentence and histories of suicide attempts.



### 4.3 Study Objectives

#### 4.3.1 Objective 1: Availability of Vocational Training Programmes.

The researcher requested the respondent to indicate vocational programmes present in that corrective facility.



**Figure 8: Availability of Vocational Training Programmes.**

From the findings, (100%) of the respondents indicated that masonry, carpentry, building and plumbing were not available at all in the institution. Agriculture and education were available at 82% and 80% respectively while 78% of the respondent indicated that bead making was available. However, respondent indicated that though sewing machines were available in the institution (5%), the programmes was totally not (95%) practiced in the institution.

According to the discussion which was held with three groups of juvenile inmates, each group consisting 20 respondents, the results reveal more effort was needed to improve rehabilitation of that corrective institution. The facility did not meet the expectations of its purpose because it lacked most important vocational training programmes one could expect to find. The inmates complained lack of crucial programmes like; masonry, tailoring, plumbing, building and construction, electrical

wiring and carpentry. The only vocational training programmes which inmates were engaged in were Agriculture, Bead work, Shaving, Education and life skills such as making jik, Dettol, soap, yoghurt and detergents and they were also lacking other institution capacity for operations. The Kenya prisons Department introduced reforms and other training programmes amongst offenders since 2000. There was need to stop custodian traditional ways of rehabilitation which consisted torture, cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment. The reforms consisted introduction of technical training programmes and recruitment of professionals for training to help offenders come out with skills which can help them for self-employment or get employed after release and deter them from criminal activities and recidivism. It has been reported that some of these rehabilitation programmes in Kenya prison exist only in papers and have not been implemented (Odera, 2009). These lead to production of non-rehabilitated prisoners hence leading to high rate of recidivism. . According to ( Kenya Prison Statistic data 2014),the rate of recidivism has ranged from 60% to 80% from year 2000 to 2014 indicating youth being the most affected. This is a true picture of how jail frameworks have a problem with their rehabilitation of prisoners through the programmes. This study brings critic to Kamiti Youth Corrective Center for lack of implementation of its vocational training programmes for the inmates resulting to high recidivism.

Lack of enough competence trainers for technical courses was mentioned. Some vocational programmes like tailoring and masonry had no competence staff in that facility. The institution had staff trainers with degrees and diploma in different fields like education, plumbing, electrical wiring, building and construction but some were not utilized in their professional fields by the institution. According to Mathews (2006), he noted that, despite the deplorable conditions in prisons, the youth habitually return to prisons casting doubt on the effectiveness of the rehabilitation programmes. Mutui (2017) found that inadequate personnel and resources limit operations and corrode rehabilitation programmes.

Lack of training materials and tools was seen as a barrier for rehabilitation and vocation training .The juveniles' inmates mentioned lack of new syllabus books for

teaching and laboratory for practical for secondary level programmes. Prisons are said to fail in their core function of rehabilitating criminals due to the lack of finances, training materials , overcrowding, cruelty and conditions of captivity that exist therein (Rutere 2003).

#### 4.3.1.1 Relationship between Vocational Training Programmes and Recidivism

Multiple regression analysis was conducted as to determine the relationship between vocational training programmes and recidivism.

( $Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1X_1 + \beta_2X_2 + \beta_3X_3$ ) becomes:

$$Y = 1.308 + 0.529X_1 + 0.558X_2 + 0.531X_3$$

The regression equation above has established that a unit increase in Agriculture programmes in the institution will decreased number of youths arrested by 0.529, a unit increase in beads making programmes in the institution will lead to a decrease the number of times the youths are arrested by 0.558. Finally, the regression model indicates that a unit increase in education programmes in the institution will lead to a decrease the number of times the youths are arrested by 0.531.

**Table 4.2: Summary**

Model	$\beta$	Unstandardized Coefficients	Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
(Constant)	1.18	0.33		0.245	0.388
Agriculture	0.529	0.127	0.249	1.930	0.173
Beads Making	0.558	0.312	0.172	1.342	0.276
Education	0.531	0.245	0.148	1.358	0.285

## ANOVA

In trying to test the significant of the model, the study used ANOVA. From table 4, the significance value is 0.009 which is less than 0.05 thus the model is statistically significant in predicting how masonry, carpentry, building, plumbing, agriculture, beads making and education may influence recidivism. The F critical at 5% level of significance was 2.17. Since F calculated is greater than the F critical (value = 3.512), this shows that the overall model was significant.

**Table 1.1 ANOVA**

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	3.500	3	.700	3.512	.009
	Residual	9.368	54	.199		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12.868</b>	<b>57</b>			

Predictors: Agriculture Training, Beads Making Training, Education Training

Dependent Variable: Times Convicted

### 4.3.1.2 Vocational courses present in prison engaged.

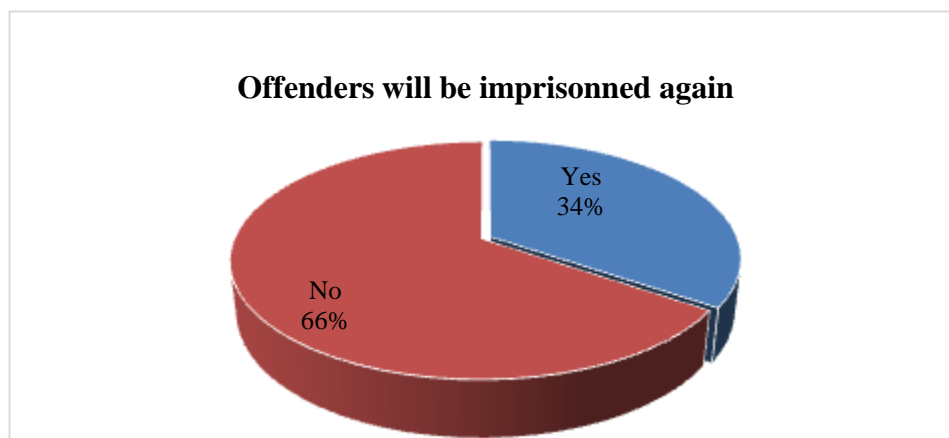
The study aimed to establish if all convicted prisoners were engaged in vocational trainings programmes present in that prison.

**Table 4.2: Kamiti Youth Corrective Training Center inmates' labor distribution record, September 2018.**

Responses	Frequency(N)	Percentage (%)
Livestock Farming	10	16
Demonstration Farming	10	16
Education/Computer	25	39
Beadwork	8	12
Cook	4	6
Cleaners	7	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>100</b>

Finding revealed not all youth inmates benefited from vocational training, selected juvenile were distributed to carry out other duties not related to training.16% were engaged in livestock farming,16% were deployed in demonstration farming, and 39% attended education including computer classes. 13% who were cooks and 11% who were cleaners were not engaged in any programmes. Therefore, this means who were not engaged in any programmes were released without any skills to sustain them to the society making them prone to recidivism. Some inmates reported they had to spend some duration like one month and others two months in police station after conviction waiting for escort and transportation means before they were brought into that correction center limiting training period. They claimed being introduced for training one month, two months or three and time expired for them to leave the facility not rehabilitated.

#### **4.3.1.3 Offenders in this facility will be imprisoned again after serving a term due to lack of enough rehabilitation.**



**Figure 9: Offenders in this facility will be imprisoned again after serving a term due to lack of enough rehabilitation.**

The study realized 34% of inmates thought there were chances of being imprisoned again due to lack of enough rehabilitation from the facility, while 66% were okay. They explained lack of enough skills to find jobs and poor re-integration will cause them reoffend back. The facility did not meet the expectations of its purpose because it lacked the most important vocational training programmes one who expect to find

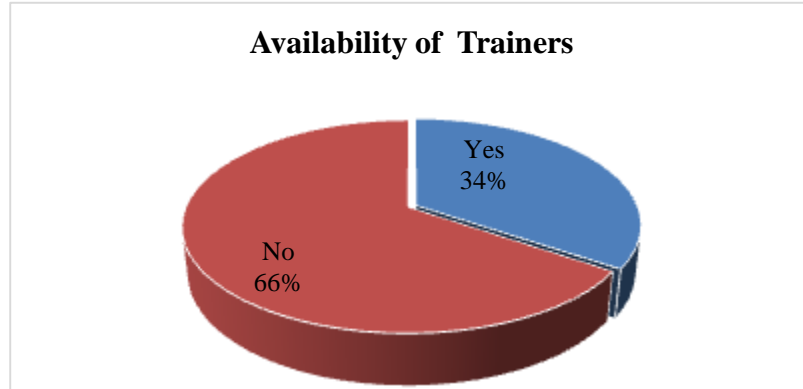
.The inmates complained lack of crucial programmes like; masonry, tailoring, plumbing, building and construction and carpentry. The only vocational training programmes which inmates were engaged in were Agriculture, Bead work, Shaving, Education and life skills such as making jik, Dettol, soap, yoghurt and detergents. Lack of certificates and reintegration to the society was reported as factors which might cause recidivism and conviction among the youth.

From discussion, some of the juvenile inmates revealed lack of provision of certificates to secure jobs outside after training from the vocational training programmes which were offered from that facility. The certificates were only offered to inmates who attended computer classes and demonstration farming. The certificates were from well-wishers such as Life Song which was teaching computer classes. Rod Kenya was offering skills in demonstration farming. They said the certificate was crucial after release to search jobs and indicate the course one was trained during rehabilitation period to reintegrate back to the society.

Lastly the society reintegration was also mention as important to the juvenile youth being released from prison. Some juvenile elaborated the society not ready to accept them back after release especially those who had being convicted with capital offences. According to the key informant interview with the staff, no reintegration was done except being given fare to quit from the facility.

According to the Alberts (2010) argues that; recidivism is caused by lack of enough support to reintegration back to the society as law-abiding citizens and changed personnel. According to the Becker (1966) urges that, deviant behavior only exist when labeled by members of that society. Peoples who are labeled by the society to have deviant behavior tend to feel different and outcast from the society. Through labeling high level of stigma attached to the victim and fear of interaction is noted. This explains why inmates fail to reintegrate upon their release from prisons hence opt to reoffend and get back to prisons.

**4.3.2 Objective 2: Availability of institutional capacity.**



**Figure 10: Availability of competence trainers for vocational training**

The researcher was interested to know if the facility had enough trained competence staff for training. The study established there was of enough competence trainers for vocational training programmes in the facility by 66% while 34% of juvenile inmates were satisfied they had no enough trainers. According to records from the institution and key informant interview from the staff, prison staffs had taken self-sponsored education and other technical training in diplomas and degree levels. They complained the management had not considered them in their professional fields.

**4.3.2.1. The figure below shows responses from key informant interview from the staff in that facility on the level of Education.**

**Table 3; Level of education among the staff.**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency(N)</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Phd Level	Nil	0%
Masters Level	Nil	0%
Degree Level	5	33%
Diploma Level	4	27%
Certificate Level	6	40%
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100</b>

The study established availability of well trained staff which can be utilizing for vocational training and other programmes in the facility. Table3, Shows that no staff

had attained PhD level or Master’s level, 33% staff had attained level of Degree, 27% had diploma and 40% had only form four certificates. According to prisons staff career records, there were more other staffs with same qualifications of degrees and diplomas with potentials but were not deployed for any training due to lack of training materials and equipment and also lack of recognition from the prison department to utilize resources inside. The staffs were not deployed to the areas of their professionals but allocated to security duties making them loose morale. In Kenyan prisons, Onyango (2013) found that lack of training and integrity by prison officers, poor working condition and attendant low morale negatively affected rehabilitation programmes. Mutabiri and Wanjohi (2017) also found that the capacity of the prison officers and the quality of academic programmes affected the performance of re-integration programmes at Meru prison.

#### **4.3.2.2 Availability of enough materials and tools for vocational training.**

There was also need to know availability of enough training materials and tools for vocational training programmes.

**Table 4: shows availability of training materials and tools**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency(n)</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Yes	17	29
No	41	71
<b>Total</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>100</b>

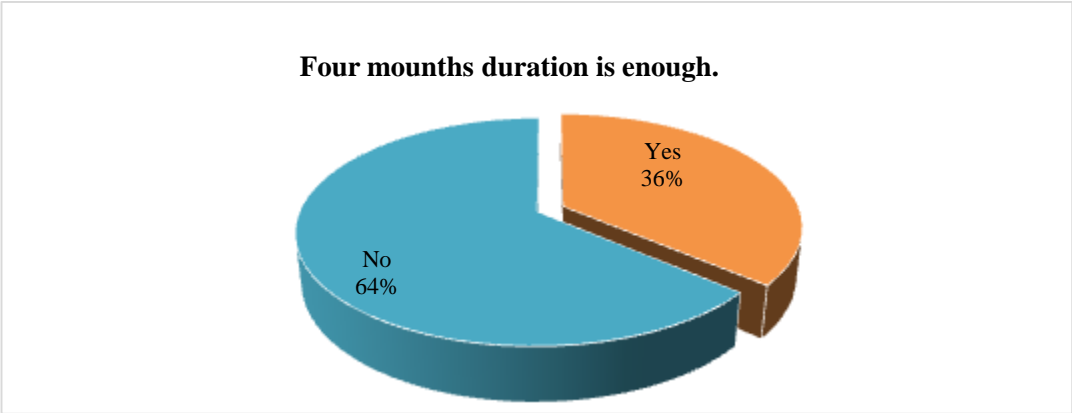
The study revealed that, there was in adequate training materials and tools which hindered their training by 71% and 29% were okay with materials and tools for training. Kenya prisons have been facing challenges of rehabilitation due to lack of enough training materials and tools for their inmates. This is supported by a study from Muturi (2017) also found challenges of lack of resources and professional personnel in Kenyan prisons, noting that ex-offenders did not acquire the necessary skills for re-integrations back to the society and they remained criminal minded even



after rehabilitation. According to the research, it was observed the facility lacked almost all training materials and tools creating barriers on most training programmes inside the institution. Education was carried out without enough materials and other subject never existed. Library was present with outdated books which were not able to fit to the current curriculum activities. Secondary and primary education was carried out in one class due to lack of enough rooms. No laboratory was present for practical for those who were undertaking secondary education.

No tools and rooms were noted for courses like carpentry, building and construction, electrical wiring, and masonry. Tailoring machine was only two and lacked trainer for training. The demonstration farming was reported to have challenges of enough materials and tools for training and operations. Training materials were obtained from well-wishers and were termed not enough. Irrigation was done manually by inmates with buckets due to lack of pipes for that purpose which the inmates complained to be tiresome job. Livestock tools were also not available. Old Panga were used manually to cut grass to feed animals. Almost all training tools were nonexistence in that facility leaving question mark to the meaning of corrective center.

**4.3.3 Objective 3: Four month’s duration for vocational training.**



**Figure 11: Four months duration is enough for rehabilitation**

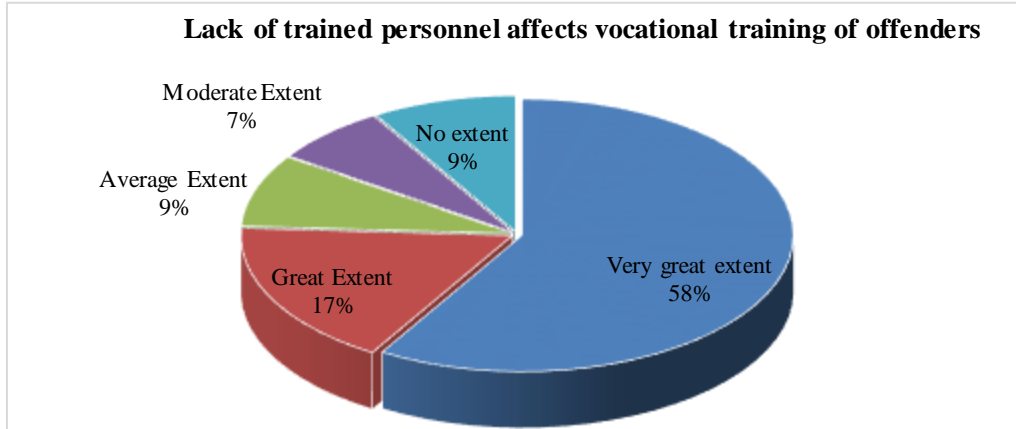
The study sought to know whether the juvenile were satisfied with the four months duration for their vocational training programmes in the facility. It was note that most of inmates were not satisfied with the duration of four months for rehabilitation to

gain skills for employment and feedback to the society as changed personnel. 64% disagreed while 36 agreed the duration was enough. According to the discussion with inmates four months duration was seen not to allow proper vocational training for inmates. Some inmates reported they had to spent some duration like one month and others two months in police station after conviction due to lack of transportation means before they were brought into that correction center limiting training period. Other revealed before they adapted to environment of that prison the time was over and had gained no skill leaving the facility not rehabilitated. They opted the duration to be extend to one year for proper vocational training. Time was also noted not enough for technical courses such building and construction, plumbing, Tailoring, carpentry, masonry and electrical wiring which require also enough time for practical. Those who were engaged were not given time to be assessed the kind of vocational training program which one can best fit for because of time factor. One had to undergo any training programme for the sake of training make some inmates to loose morale. The staff in the facility was not interested with the duration for proper training; they suggested the duration should be increased up to one year or more.

#### **4.4 Rate how these factors affect the vocational training programmes efforts of offenders in this facility to ensure they do not return to crime and drug abuse**

The study sought to establish how the below factors affected efforts of vocational training programmes in that facility to deter crimes and drug abuse amongst the youth.eg lack of trained personnel, materials and tools, morale of the staff, time in the facility and overcrowding.

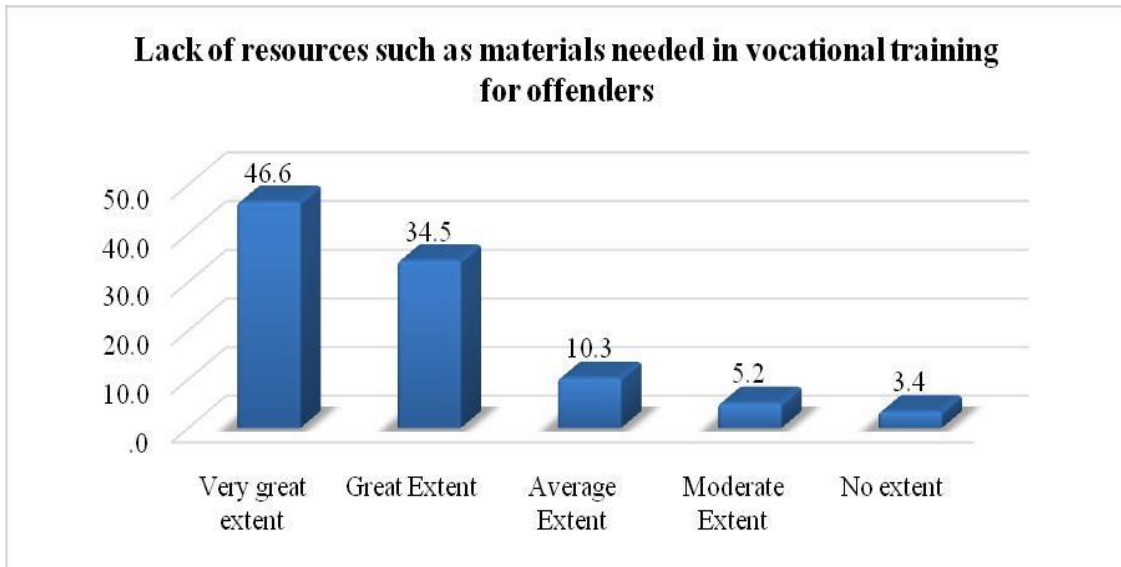
#### 4.4.1 Lack of trained personnel affects training efforts of offenders.



**Figure 12: Lack of trained personnel affects vocational training programmes of offenders**

The findings indicated lack of enough competence staff affected by 58% very great extent, 17% great extent, 9% average extent, 7% moderate and 9% no extent. Lack of enough competence trainers for technical courses was mentioned. Some vocational programmes like tailoring and masonry had no competence staff in that facility. The institution had staff trainers with degrees and diploma in different fields like education, plumbing, electrical wiring, building and construction, etc. The staffs were not deployed to the areas of their professionals' fields but allocated to security duties by the management. They explained lack of recognition from the prisons department to utilize resources inside the facility.

#### 4.4.2 Lack of materials and tools needed affects vocational training efforts of offenders



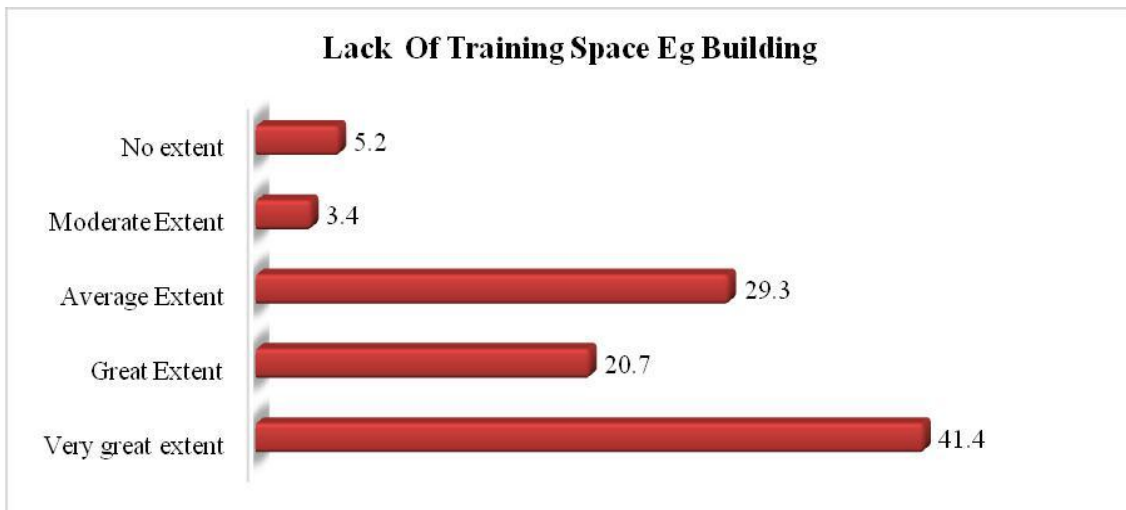
**Figure 13: Lack of materials and tools needed affects vocational training efforts of offenders**

The findings indicated the efficiency of vocational training being affected lack of enough materials by 46.6%, 34.5% great, 10.3 average, and 5.2% moderate, while 3.4% not extent. Lack of training materials and tools was seen as a barrier for rehabilitation and vocation training. The juvenile inmates mentioned lack of new syllabus books for teaching and laboratory for practical for secondary level programmes. Education was carried out without enough materials and other subject never existed. Library was present with outdated books which were not able to fit to the current curriculum activities. Tailoring machine was only two and lacked trainer for training. The demonstration farming was reported to have challenges of enough materials and tools for training and operations. The pipes for irrigation were seen being worn out and old without replacement. Training materials were obtained from well-wishers and were termed not enough. Irrigation was done manually by inmates with buckets due to lack of pipes for that purpose which the inmates complained to be tiresome job. Livestock tools were also not available. Panga were used manually to cut grass in order to feed

animals. Almost all training tools were nonexistence in that facility leaving question mark to the meaning of corrective center.

Prisons are said to fail in their core function of rehabilitating criminals due to the lack of finances, training materials, overcrowding, cruelty and conditions of captivity that exist therein (Rutere 2003).

#### 4.4.3 Lack of training space e.g. building

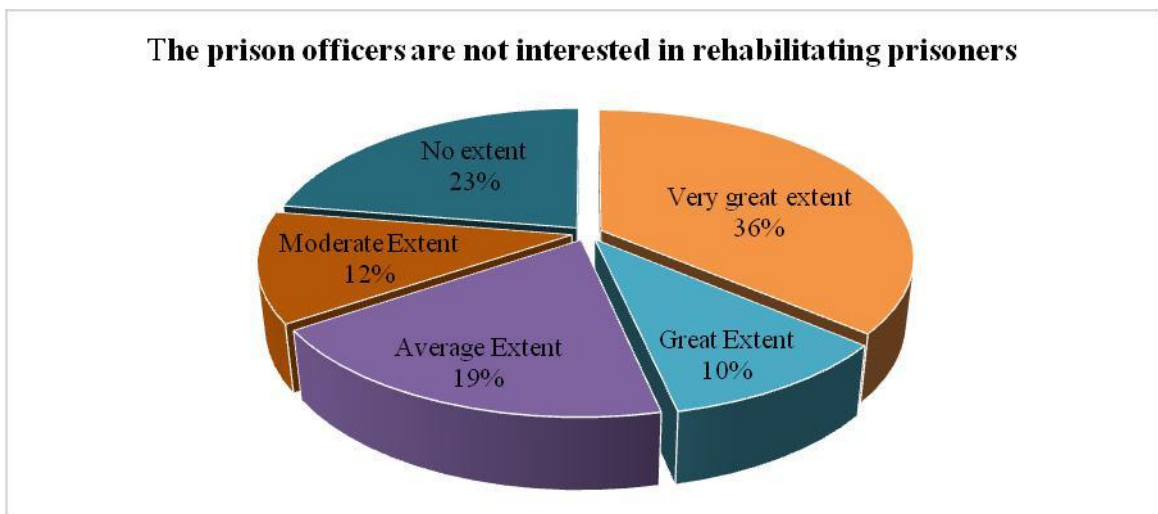


**Figure 14: Lack of training space e.g. building**

The results had clear indication that, 41.1% affected very great extent, 20.7% great extent, 29.3% average while 3.4% moderate, and 5.2% no extent. No tools and rooms were noted for courses like carpentry, building and construction, electrical wiring, and masonry. Secondary and primary education was carried out in one class due to lack of enough rooms. No laboratory was present for practical for those who were undertaking secondary education. Demonstration farming had fenced piece of land for growing different vegetables. Demonstration farming was being carried by organization named as Rod Kenya to coach the youth inmates' different methods of vegetable farming to gain skills and practice outside after release. Live stocking farming was observed to have enough space but lack of modern equipment was seen as a challenge. The training of livestock farming lacked well trained competent staff

and was being carried by a trainer with only form four certificates. There were different structures of building with different types of animals such as modern cows for milking, rabbits, goats and pigs. According to the discussion with the trainer, they lacked finances to buy modern tools and equipment. Masango (2008) observed that rehabilitation programmes in the Kenyan prison are not effective because of lack of physical, financial, infrastructural and human skills resources.

#### 4.4.4 Prisons officers affects in rehabilitation of prisoners

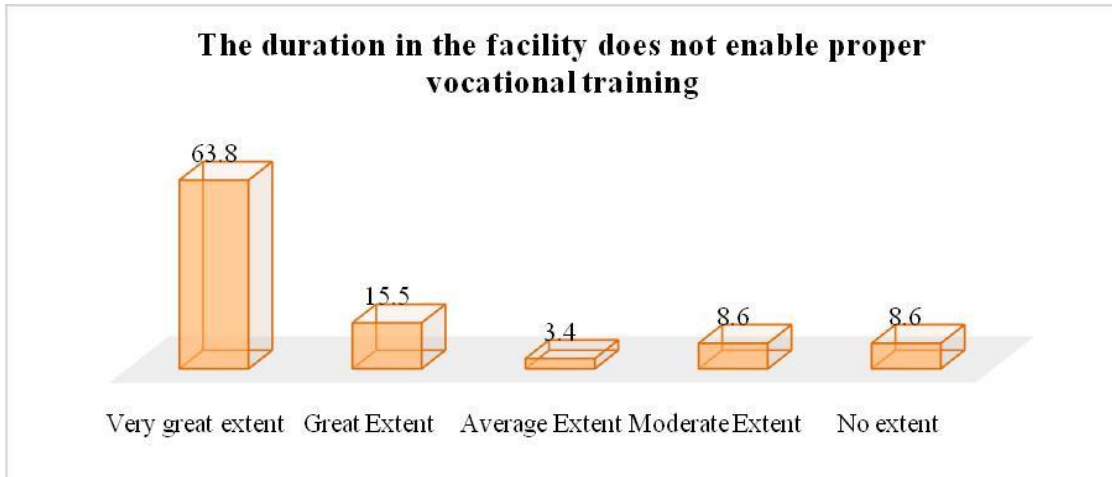


**Figure 15: Prisons officers affects in rehabilitation of prisoners**

From the analysis of the results, 36% was very great extent, 10% great extent, 19% average extent, 12% moderate extent, 23% no extent. The prison staff was noted to lose morale and motivation of training due to lack of materials and tools. They also reported duration was too short and need to be extended up to one year. The staffs were not deployed to the areas of their professionals but allocated to security duties despite having degrees and diplomas which can be utilized well in that organization. Other professionals like building and construction, plumbing, electrical wiring were deployed to work with inmates from neighboring prison Kamiti medium security prison. The staff explained the need for the department of prison to intervene and furnish the facility with modern equipment and tools. Increase also duration to

one year or more and utilize the professionals inside to enable proper vocational training programmes.

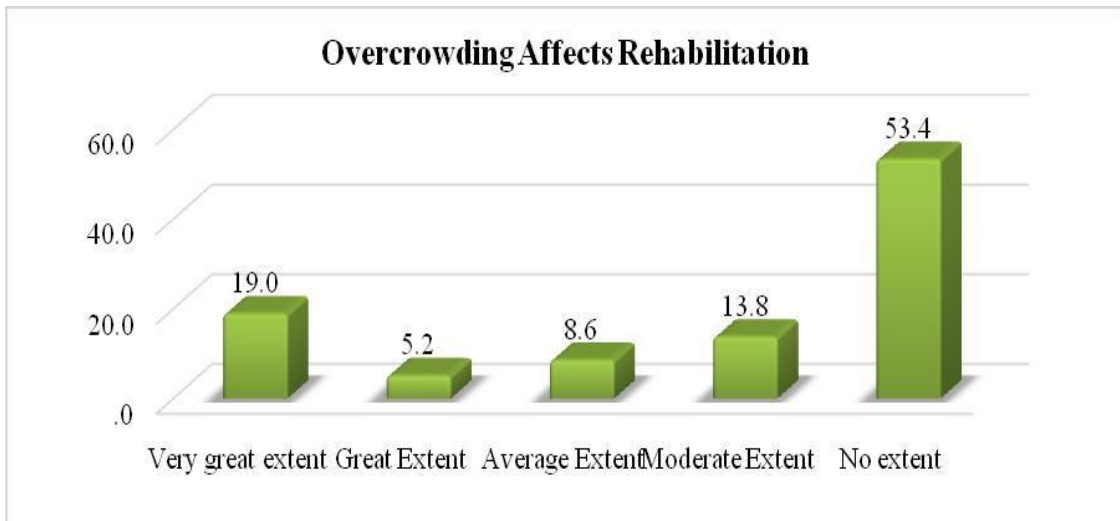
#### 4.4.5 How duration affects proper vocational training



**Figure 16: How duration affects proper vocational training**

Duration was analyzed as 63.8% very great extent, 15.5% great extent, 3.4 average extent, 8.6 moderate extents, 8.6 no extent. The duration was recommended to be extending up to one year to allow proper and enough training. Some inmates reported they had to spend some duration like one month and others two months in police station after conviction waiting escort and transportation means before they were brought into that correction center limiting training period. Other revealed before they adapted to environment of that prison the time was over and had gained no skill leaving the facility not rehabilitated. The duration was not also seen to favor other programmes like carpentry, plumbing, building and construction, electrical wiring, and masonry. More time was recommended like one year to enable proper training.

#### 4.4.6 Overcrowding affects rehabilitation



**Figure 17: Overcrowding affects rehabilitation**

The population in the facility was not seen to affect the rehabilitation of inmates so much, 19% was very great, 5.2% great extent, 8.6% average extent, 13.8% moderate extents 53.4% no extent. According to the institutional record of that facility the convicted inmates were ranging from 60 to 70 with maximum staff of 135 in that facility and it was a good number to handle.



## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **SUMMARY, RECCOMENDATION AND CONCLUSION**

#### **5.1 Introduction**

This chapter presents summary, recommendation and conclusion derived from the study. The study was carried out to investigate the role of vocational training programmes in reducing recidivism amongst youth drug offenders at Kamiti Youth Corrective and Training Centre in Kiambu County. The researcher selected only the 64 convicted inmates, 10 prison warders who had served more than ten years, 4 trainers and 2 counselors. Data tools instrument were Questionnaires, Key informant interview for staff, Focused group for inmates, Observation key list and Corrective facility records. The study used descriptive survey to collect data through Qualitative and quantitative method.

#### **5.2 Summary of the Finding**

Kamiti Youth Corrective and Training centre was formed under Borstal Institution Act, (Chapter 92 of laws of Kenya 1963). It is the only short sentence prison for rehabilitating young boys in Kenya. Other such corrective facilities in Kenya are Borstal Institutions for boys and girls. The law specifies that the Kamiti Youth Corrective Centre should handle those incarcerated between the age of 17 years and 21 years to instill discipline and be rehabilitated to fit back to the society as changed personnel. The other conditions for incarceration of offenders at the corrective facilities include; the offense is not failure to pay tax or any other rate, the sentencing court satisfies itself that there is accommodation for the offender at the facility, the offender should not have served a prison term, not been in a Borstal institution, detention camp or an approved school and should not have served a term in another youth corrective facilities. The law sets specific treatment of offenders in youth corrective facilities to ensure that there is adequate rehabilitation of the youthful offenders (GOK, 2014).

### 5.3 Objectives

**i) To investigate the role of vocational training programmes in reducing recidivism among youth drug offenders at Kamiti Youth Corrective and Training Centre.**

The study found the facility did not meet the expectations of its establishment because it lacked most important vocational training programmes one could expect to find. The inmates complained lack of crucial programmes like; masonry, tailoring, plumbing, building and construction, electrical wiring and carpentry. Other training like tailoring had only two machines for training. Bead work, formal education and livestock farming were carried by prison staff while demonstration farming and computer classes were carried by well-wishers. The only vocational training programmes which inmates were engaged in were: Agriculture, Bead work, Shaving, Education and life skills such as making Jik, Dettol, soap, yoghurt and detergents and there was also lack of other institution capacity in the facility. Finding revealed not all youth inmates benefited from vocational training, selected juvenile were distributed to carry out other duties not related to training like cleaning and cooking. Therefore, this means who were not engaged in any programmes were released without any skills to sustain them to the society making them prone to recidivism.

From discussion, some of the juvenile inmates revealed lack of provision of certificates to secure jobs outside after training from the vocational training programmes which were offered from that facility. The certificates were only offered to inmates who attended computer classes and demonstration farming. The certificates were from well-wishers such as Life Song which was teaching computer classes. Rod Kenya was offering skills in demonstration farming. They said the certificate was crucial after release to search jobs and indicate the course one was trained during rehabilitation period to reintegrate back to the society. The society reintegration was also mention as important to the juvenile youth being released from prison after training. No follow up was done to seen the status of those released from the prison.

**ii) To explore the institutional capacity of Kamiti Youth Corrective and Training Centre in providing vocational training that can reduce recidivism amongst youth drug offenders.**

The study established availability of well trained staff who can be utilizing for vocational training and other programmes in the facility. According to the results; no staff had attained PhD level or Master's level, 33% staff had attained level of Degree, 27% had diploma and 40% had only form four certificates. According to prisons staff career records, there were more other staffs with same qualifications of degrees and diplomas with potentials but were not deployed for any training due to lack of training materials and equipment and also lack of recognition from the prison department to utilize resources inside. The staffs were not deployed to the areas of their professionals but allocated to security duties making them loose morale. Lack of training materials and tools was seen as a barrier for rehabilitation and vocation training .The juveniles inmates mentioned lack of new syllabus books for teaching and laboratory for practical's for secondary level education. Education was carried out without enough materials and other subject never existed. Library was present with outdated books which were not able to fit to the current curriculum activities. Tailoring machine was only two and lacked trainer for training. The demonstration farming was reported to have challenges of enough materials and tools for training and operations. Training materials were obtained from well-wishers and were termed not enough. Irrigation was done manually by inmates with buckets due to lack of pipes for that purpose which the inmates complained to be tiresome job. Livestock tools were also not available. Panga were used manually to cut grass to feed animals. Almost all training tools were nonexistence in that facility leaving question mark to the meaning of corrective center.

**iii) To determine the four months duration in provision of vocational training to reduce recidivism amongst youth drug offenders in Kamiti Youth Corrective and Training Centre.**

It was note that most of inmates were not satisfied with the duration of four months for rehabilitation to gain skills for employment and feedback to the society as changed

personnel. According to the discussion with inmates four months duration was seen not to allow proper vocational training for inmates. Some inmates reported they had to spent some duration like one month and others two months in police station after conviction due to lack of transportation means before they were brought into that corrective center limiting training period. Other revealed before they adapted to environment of that prison the time was over and had gained no skill leaving the facility not rehabilitated. They opted the duration to be extend to one year for proper vocational training. Time was also noted not enough for technical courses such building and construction, plumbing, Tailoring, carpentry, masonry and electrical wiring which require enough time for practice. Those who were engaged were not give time to be assessed the kind of vocational training program which one can best fit for because of time factor .The staff in the facility were not interested with the duration for proper training; they suggested the duration should be increased up to one year or more.

#### **5.4 Conclusion**

The study concluded the corrective facility did not meet the expectations of its purpose because it lacked most important vocational training programmes one could expect to find .There was no crucial programmes like; masonry, tailoring, plumbing, building and construction, electrical wiring and carpentry. The juvenile inmates revealed lack of provision of certificates to secure jobs outside after training from some vocational training programmes which were offered from that facility. Not all youth inmates benefited from vocational training, selected juvenile were distributed to carry out other duties not related to training like cleaning and cooking. The institution lacked almost all training materials and enough trained staff for training. The professionals with skills were not utilized well instead outsources expert were given that opportunity. Four month duration was seen not enough for training especial to the technical training like tailoring, plumbing, building and construction, electrical wiring and carpentry. Reintegration to the society was seen to be poor after juvenile release.

## **5.5 Recommendation**

Basing from the study, the researcher recommended in order to meet goals of Kamiti Youth Corrective Centre of rehabilitation through programmes and reduce recidivism plus drug abuse, the following should be done:

- Introduce market oriented and unavailable vocational training programmes to help the inmates gain skills to secure employment after release.
- Utilize the available resources from the professional staff and motivate them.
- Add more trained staff to other courses and offer certificates.
- The length of training to be extended up to one year or more.
- Probation officers should gather information more on youth recidivist in order to avoid conviction of juvenile offenders back to the facility.
- Introduce training materials and tools.
- Improve reintegration back to the society to reduce recidivism.
- Improve counseling services and treatment to help youth affected by drug abuse.
- Review chapter 90 of prison act to the modern system.
- Improve transportation means by police after conviction of the youth.

## **5.6 Areas for Further Research**

The study was carried out to investigate the role of vocational training programmes in reducing recidivism amongst male youth drug offenders in Kamiti Youth Corrective and Training Centre. Therefore, another study can be carried out on the same in youth female prison to generalize the findings. Also another study can be carried to investigate whether lack of reintegration to the society increases recidivism amongst the youth.

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**APPENDIX I: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR PRISONERS**

**PART ONE: BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

My name is Noren Ndinda Munywoki, a masters student from university of Nairobi, I'm carrying out a research in **Role of Vocational Training in reducing recidivism amongst youth drug offenders in Kamiti Youth Corrective and Training Centre**. The purpose of the study is purely academic and any information given will be treated with confidentiality. Your name will not appear in this paper. Answer any question that you feel comfortable to answer for only 30 minutes.

Tick appropriately in response to the following questionnaires and supply additional information on the spaces provided.

- 1. What is your age?
  - 17-18years ( )
  - 19-20 years ( )
  - 21-22years ( )
  - 22 and above ( )

- 2. Indicate the highest level of education you attained before you were imprisoned.
  - No schooling ( )
  - Primary school ( )
  - Secondary school ( )
  - Tertiary level ( )
  - School dropout ( )

**Specify**.....  
.....

- 3. How many times have you been convicted in this facility?
  - First Offender ( )
  - Twice ( )
  - Thrice ( )
  - Four times ( )
  - Five times ( )

**If more explain**.....  
.....  
.....

4. Have you been convicted in any other prison or facility before? E.g. Prison, approved school, detention camp, borstal institution.

(Yes) ( ) (No) ( )

5. Indicate the crime you committed for your imprisonment.

- Capital offense ( )
- Drug offense ( )
- Sex related offense ( )
- Stealing ( )
- Other Crimes ( )

**Explain**.....  
.....  
.....

6. Indicate the reason you committed the crime.

- Influence of drugs ( )
- Poverty ( )
- Anger ( )
- Peer pressure ( )
- Other reasons

**Explain**.....  
.....  
.....

7. Have you taken any drug abuse in your life time?

Yes ( ) No ( )

**Explain**.....  
.....  
.....

8. Do you have well and enough trained competent staff for vocational training? Yes ( ) No ( )

**Specify**.....  
.....  
.....

9. Do you have enough tools and equipped training materials for vocational training?

Yes ( ) No ( )

Specify.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

10. Which vocational training programmes are present in this facility?

Statement	YES	NO
i. Masonry		
ii. Carpentry		
iii. Building and construction.		
iv. Education		
v. Agriculture		
vi. Beads making		
vii. Tailoring.		

11. Which vocational courses present in this prison are you engaged?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

12. Do you think four months duration is enough for your vocational training programmes?

Yes ( ) No ( )

.....  
.....  
.....

13. Do you think the offenders in this facility with drugs and substance abuse will be imprisoned again after serving a term in this facility?

Yes ( ) No ( )

**Explain your answer**

.....

.....

.....

14. Rate how the following factors affect the vocational training efforts for offenders in this facility in ensuring they do not return to crime and drug addiction

1. Very great extent 2 Great extent 3 Average extent 4 Moderate extent 5. No extent

<b>Statement</b>	<b>VGE</b>	<b>GE</b>	<b>AV</b>	<b>ME</b>	<b>NE</b>
1 Lack of trained personnel for vocational training of the offenders					
2 Lack of resources such as materials needed in vocational training for offenders					
3 Lack of training space, eg building.					
4 The prison officers are not interested in rehabilitating prisoners					
5 The duration in the facility does not enable proper Vocational training.					
6 Overcrowding affects rehabilitation					

**APPENDIX II: FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION FOR PRISONERS**

My name is Noren Ndinda Munywoki, a masters student from university of Nairobi, I'm carrying out a research in **Role of vocational training programmes in reducing recidivism amongst youth drug offenders in Kamiti Youth Corrective and Training Centre**. The purpose of the study is purely academic and any information given will be treated with confidentiality. Your name will not appear in this paper. Answer any question that you feel comfortable to answer. The discussion will take 30 minutes only.

1. Which vocational courses present in this prison are you engaged?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

2 Are you offered with certificates after completing vocational training?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

3. Why do you think recidivism is high among juvenile on drug abuse?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

4. Which rehabilitation programmes do you think best fits victims of drug abuse?.....

.....  
.....  
.....

5. Do you think four months duration is enough for your vocational training?

.....

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

6. .Do you think the vocational training offered can help you gain skills to secure a job after release?

.....  
.....  
.....

7. Which ways do you think this management should do in order to provide efficiency and best vocational training for youth to reduce recidivism?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

**APPENDIX III: KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW FOR STAFF**

My name is Noren Ndinda Munywoki ,a masters student from University of Nairobi, I, m carrying out a research in **Role of vocational training programmes in reducing recidivism amongst youth drug offenders in Kamiti Youth Corrective and Training Centre.** The information provided will be treated confidential and purely academic. You name will not appear in this paper and interview will take 20 minutes.

1. State your gender.

Male ( )

Female ( )

2. How long have you worked for this corrective facility

0-2 Years ( )

3-5 Years ( )

6-8 Years ( )

more than 10 Years ( )

3. Indicate your highest level of education.

PHD level ( )

Masters level ( )

Degree ( )

Diploma ( )

Certificate ( )

4. Which section do you work in this facility?

Education trainer

Counseling/welfare officer

Vocational trainer e.g. plumbing, Agriculture. Carpentry, masonry,

Bead making, Tailoring.

Security duties.

Specify.....

5 Which vocational training programmes are they offered in this prison?

.....  
.....



- 6 Do you think this facility offer efficiency vocational training programmes for the youth?  
.....
- 7 Do you have enough tools and equipped training materials for vocational training?  
.....  
.....
- 8 Would there be any report of drug abuse among youth in this prison?  
.....  
.....
- 9 How is the rate of recidivism in this prison?  
.....  
.....
- 10 Can you account reasons for juvenile recidivism in this prison?  
.....  
.....
- 11 Do you think four months duration is enough for vocational training programmes?  
.....  
.....
12. Which challenges do you face with regard to achieve your objectives?  
.....  
.....
13. Do you have well and enough trained competent staff for vocational training?  
.....
- 14 Do you offer follow up services for youth after release to the community for reintegration?  
.....
- 15 Which ways do you think this management should do in order to provide efficiency vocational training for the youth to reduce recidivism?  
.....  
.....

#### APPENDIX IV: OBSERVATION CHECK LIST

<b>OBSERVATION</b>	<b>PRESENT</b>	<b>ABSENT</b>
Vocational Training Programmes		
Trained Institutional Capacity		
Training Materials.		
Training Space		

**APPENDIX V: AUTHORIZATION LETTER FROM MINISTRY OF INTERIOR & COORDINATION OF NATIONAL GOVERNMENT**

**MINISTRY OF INTERIOR & COORDINATION OF NATIONAL GOVERNMENT  
KENYA PRISONS**

Telegrams: "COMPRISONS" Nairobi  
Telephone: +254 02 2722900-6  
E-mail Comprisons@yahoo.com  
When



PRISONS HEADQUARTERS  
P.O. BOX 30175-00100  
**NAIROBI**

**PRIS 10/18/VOL.VIII/26**

Date 17/9/2018

Noren Ndinda Munywoki  
P.o Box 30197  
Nairobi



**RE: PERMISSION TO CARRY OUT A RESEARCH PROJECT AT KAMITI YCTC**

Following your application for authority to carry out research on "*Role of Vocational Training Programmes in reducing recidivism among youth drug offenders in Kamiti Youth Corrective and Training Centre*". I wish to inform you that your request to conduct a research at the above institution has been approved by the Commissioner General of Prisons.

For the period you will carry out your research, you will be expected to abide by the Rules and Regulations as laid down by the Kenya Prisons service.

Upon completion of your research for three months from September to November 2018 at Kamiti YCTC you will be required to submit two copies of your report one to this office and another to the officer in Charge, Kamiti YCTC.

By a copy of this letter, the officers in charge are requested to accord you the necessary assistance.

Thank you and good luck in your research.

*Mary Khaemba*  
for MARY KHAEMBA, (DIR OFFENDER CORRECTION AND REHABILITATION)  
**FOR: COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF PRISONS**

CC:  
The Officer in charge  
Kamiti YCTC Prison  
P.o Box 65501  
Nairobi

MINISTRY OF INTERIOR & CO ORDINATION OF NATIONAL GOVERNMENT  
KENYA PRISONS

Telegrams: "COMPRISONS" Nairobi  
Telephone: +254 02 2722900-6  
E-mail Comprisons@yahoo.com  
When



PRISONS HEADQUARTERS  
P.O.BOX 30175-00100  
NAIROBI

**PRIS 10/18/VOL.VIII/26**

Date 17/9/2018



Noren Ndinda Munywoki  
P.o Box 30197  
Nairobi

**RE: PERMISSION TO CARRY OUT A RESEARCH PROJECT AT KAMITI YCTC**


Following your application for authority to carry out research on "*Role of Vocational Training Programmes in reducing recidivism among youth drug offenders in Kamiti Youth Corrective and Training Centre*". I wish to inform you that your request to conduct a research at the above institution has been approved by the Commissioner General of Prisons.

For the period you will carry out your research, you will be expected to abide by the Rules and Regulations as laid down by the Kenya Prisons service.

Upon completion of your research for three months from September to November 2018 at Kamiti YCTC you will be required to submit two copies of your report one to this office and another to the officer in Charge, Kamiti YCTC.

By a copy of this letter, the officers in charge are requested to accord you the necessary assistance.

Thank you and good luck in your research.

*for*   
MARY KHAEMBA, (DIR OFFENDER CORRECTION AND REHABILITATION)  
**FOR: COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF PRISONS**

CC:  
The Officer in charge  
Kamiti YCTC Prison  
P.o Box 65501  
Nairobi

## APPENDIX VI: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION LETTER FROM NACOSTI



### NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

Telephone: +254-20-2213471,  
2241349, 3310571, 2219420  
Fax: +254-20-318245, 318249  
Email: dg@nacosti.go.ke  
Website: www.nacosti.go.ke  
When replying please quote

NACOSTI, Upper Kabete  
Off Waiyaki Way  
P.O. Box 30623-00100  
NAIROBI-KENYA

Ref. No. **NACOSTI/P/18/88229/25864**

Date: **13<sup>th</sup> October, 2018**


Noren Ndinda Munywoki  
University of Nairobi  
P. O. Box 30197-00100  
**NAIROBI.**

#### **RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION**

Following your application for authority to carry out research on *“Role of Vocational Training Programmes in reducing recidivism amongst youth drug offenders. A case in Kamiti Youth Corrective Training Centre”* I am pleased to inform you that you have been authorized to undertake research in **Kiambu County** for the period ending **12<sup>th</sup> October, 2019.**

You are advised to report to **the County Commissioner and the County Director of Education, Kiambu County** before embarking on the research project.

Kindly note that, as an applicant who has been licensed under the Science, Technology and Innovation Act, 2013 to conduct research in Kenya, you shall deposit **a copy** of the final research report to the Commission within **one year** of completion. The soft copy of the same should be submitted through the Online Research Information System.

  
**GODFREY P. KALERWA MSc., MBA, MKIM**  
**FOR: DIRECTOR-GENERAL/CEO**

Copy to:

The County Commissioner  
Kiambu County.

The County Director of Education  
Kiambu County.



## APPENDIX VII: RESEARCH PERMIT

### THE SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION ACT, 2013

The Grant of Research Licenses is guided by the Science, Technology and Innovation (Research Licensing) Regulations, 2014.

#### CONDITIONS

1. The License is valid for the proposed research, location and specified period.
2. The License and any rights thereunder are non-transferable.
3. The Licensee shall inform the County Governor before commencement of the research.
4. Excavation, filming and collection of specimens are subject to further necessary clearance from relevant Government Agencies.
5. The License does not give authority to transfer research materials.
6. NACOSTI may monitor and evaluate the licensed research project.
7. The Licensee shall submit one hard copy and upload a soft copy of their final report within one year of completion of the research.
8. NACOSTI reserves the right to modify the conditions of the License including cancellation without prior notice.

National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation  
P.O. Box 30623 - 00100, Nairobi, Kenya  
TEL: 020 400 7000, 0713 788787, 0735 404245  
Email: dg@nacosti.go.ke, registry@nacosti.go.ke  
Website: www.nacosti.go.ke



REPUBLIC OF KENYA



National Commission for Science,  
Technology and Innovation  
**RESEARCH LICENSE**

Serial No.A 21258

CONDITIONS: see back page

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT:

**MS. NOREN NDINDA MUNYWOKI**  
of UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI, 0-6007  
NAIROBI, has been permitted to conduct  
research in **Kiambu County**

on the topic: **ROLE OF VOCATIONAL  
TRAINING PROGRAMMES IN REDUCING  
RECIDIVISM AMONGST YOUTH DRUG  
OFFENDERS.A CASE IN KAMITI YOUTH  
CORRECTIVE TRAINING CENTRE.**

for the period ending:  
**12th October, 2019.**

Applicant's  
Signature

Permit No. : NACOSTI/P/18/88229/25864

Date Of Issue : 13th October, 2018

Fee Received :Ksh 1000



Director General  
National Commission for Science,  
Technology & Innovation