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DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL WORK

**FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO JUVENILE RECIDIVISM IN KENYAN PRISONS:
THE CASE OF INMATES OF KAMITI MAXIMUM PRISON, NAIROBI**

BY

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DECLARATION

This research project is my original work and has not been presented in any other University or institution for Academic purposes

Signed..... Date.....

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

Signed..... Date.....

PROF C. B.K NZIOKA

DEDICATION

I dedicate this work to my lovely wife Martha Lutomia, my daughters Mary Elsie Mutenyo and Joyce wanjiru Khaemba not forgetting my dad Charles Khaemba Simiyu for their immeasurable support and prayers during the entire period of my studies. May God bless you abundantly.

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ABSTRACT

Rates of recidivism are an indication of the degree to which released inmates have been rehabilitated and the quality of correctional programs offered to inmates played a role in successful reintegration of prisoners back into the society. This study focuses on the factors contributing to juvenile recidivism in Kenyan prisons.

The study focuses on the following objectives, to establish how socio-demographic factors associated with the recidivism among the male juveniles, the role of residential community related factors in recidivism; the impact of the legislative factors in accentuating recidivism among the male juveniles. The target population was the juveniles' inmates at Kamiti Maximum prison in Nairobi. The study used cross-sectional survey design. Stratified random sampling technique was used to select representatives from the six strata of the population, giving a sample size of 70 respondents. Purposive sampling technique was applied in selecting the key informants and FDG participants. The data collected was analyzed using SPSS.

The study results showed that most of the juvenile had witnessed crime within their neighborhood and this could be the reason behind committing crime in the first arrest. Most of the friends to the victims had been arrested before indicating the influence of peer pressure on recidivism. The study findings also revealed that majority of the convicts had appeared before the court for hearing and determination of their cases; others were not subjected to the due process of the law.

The study concludes that religion and access to spirituality has a role to play in the recidivism among the juveniles, it's also concluded that juveniles who were suffering from the recidivism had both their parents present, indicating that the presence of both parents is inversely proportional to recidivism and that the marital status of the parents have a lot to do with the recidivism among the juveniles, as parents have a great impact on the character development of their children.

It is recommended that more funds should be allocated for vocational training since it significantly reduced recidivism and that most juvenile inmates participated in it. This study therefore recommends that the government should make education free or affordable for those in prison and for the ex-convict, also the study recommends that more funds should be allocated for vocational training since it significantly reduced recidivism and that most juvenile inmates participated in it. The study also recommends that there should be the establishment of anger management centers both inside and outside the prison and also the establishment for guidance and counseling centers and rehabilitation centers for children and adults abusing drugs and alcohol

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study.

Globally, recidivism among the juvenile is one of the most fundamental concepts in criminal justice. It refers to juvenile relapse into criminal behavior; often the person received sanction or undergoes intervention for a previous crime. Recidivism is measured by criminal acts that resulted in rearrests, reconviction or return to prison with or without a new sentence during a three-year period following the prisoners' release. Recidivism among released juvenile prisoners was very high worldwide as per the (BJSSR, 2014).

The rate of recidivism in the United States is estimated to be about two-thirds, which means two-thirds of released inmates would be re-incarcerated within three years. High rates of recidivism result in tremendous costs both in terms of public safety and in tax dollars spent to rearrests prosecute and incarcerated re-offenders (Spjut, 2011).

Recidivism is the Relapse into criminal activity and is generally measured by former prisoners return to prison for a new or the same offence. Rates of recidivism reflect the degree to which released inmates had been rehabilitated and the role correctional programmes offered to inmates played a role in successful reintegration of prisoners back into the society. The high rates also lead to devastating social costs to the communities and families of offenders, as well as the personal costs to the offenders themselves. Due to severe costs, programmes for male inmates serving the sentences and released inmates, that reduced recidivism can be cost effective-even those that have modest rates of success (McKean, 2004)

According to BJSSR (2014), in 30 states, 404,638 juvenile prisoners released from prison in 2005, within three years of release, about two-thirds (67.8percent) of released prisoners 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 are the most rearrested

with 82.1 percent rearrested for new crime compared with 76.9 percent of drug offenders, 73.6 percent of public order offenders and 71.3 percent of violence offenders.

In US cities, according to the national institute of justice, 2014 re-arrest and drug abuse monitoring report, roughly two-thirds of adults and more than half of juveniles arrested tested positive for at least one illicit drug, they committed the offenses while 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), historically the global picture points out high rates of juvenile recidivism as a result of inefficiency rehabilitation programmes performance. Countries around the world offer very good rehabilitation programmes and practices to reduce recidivism and successful re-integration of offenders back to the society. Prisons had historically attempted to offer at least some basic education to inmates, the more educational programmes were successfully completed in six months, the lower recidivism rates, prisoners were permitted to spend several hours or days in private usually with legal spouse while the parties may engage in sexually intercourse (conjugal visit), generally recognized bases for permitting such a visit in modern times was preserved family bonds and increase the chances of success for a prisoners return to life outside prison, but those in medium or maximum security facilities and those on death row are not permitted to conjugal visits.

For inmates to qualify for such privileges they must not have violated the rules in the last six months and had good behavior history. In New York, California, Mississippi, Washington, Connecticut and Mexico were the only six states that currently allowed conjugal visits. France and Canada allowed prisoners who had earned the rights to conjugal visit to stay in decorated home like apartments during extended visits. In Brazil, male prisoners are eligible to be granted conjugal visits for both heterosexual and homosexual relationships (Borg & Gall, 2012).

According to Morrison, (2012) California ranks the highest in recidivism, out of 10 prisoners, seven re-arrested within three years. The prisoner receives counseling, risk assessment, housing assistance, drug treatment and so on. Also more health cares were provided and available in the state for all inmates. These high rates of recidivism contributed greatly to the overcrowding of jails and prisons. The correctional policies had ignored the difficulties faced by offenders who reenter society.

Further harsh prison conditions, including isolation, tended to increase recidivism, though none of these effects was statistically significant. Prisoners' difficulty in renting apartments or getting education, business owners was often refused to hire a convict in any position that entails even minor responsibility or handling of money especially to those convicted of thievery such as larceny or drug addicts, leasing corporations/ organizations and people who own and rent apartments, criminal background checks and disqualify ex-convicts. People with criminal records found difficulties or inability in finding educational opportunities and were often denied financial aid based on their records. The best rehabilitation programmes for prisoners would not only be helpful for the criminals but also the society at large. Many people say that prisoners cannot be reformed and whatever punishment they get for their crimes (Rehabilitation research, 2010)

Many prisons had no functional rehabilitation centers, or programmes which would help acquire useful skills for self-reliance when they are released from prison. There are no training programmes to help ex-prisoners improve on their lives. Statistics indicate that over 40 percent of those in prison had no jobs before going to prison. Ninety (90) percent of those who had a prison record will not find employment because of their prison record and stigma (Ndibang, 2014). The best rehabilitation programmes for prisoners would not only be helpful for the criminals but also the society at large. Many people say that prisoners cannot be reformed and whatever punishment they get for their crimes (Rehabilitation research, 2010).

The rising recidivism rate has been a worrying reality worldwide. United States of America (USA) is the country with the worst crime in the world with a recidivism rate of 90 percent, while, Germany and Asia is at 74 percent. On the contrary, Netherlands tops the world as the place with the least criminals and plans to close its prisons (Hayes, 2013). The rate of recidivism in Netherlands is 70%. This shows the percentage of re-offenders within five years after a prison sentence, a fine, a community service order, or a probation. Netherlands use different base populations: all people sanctioned by a court, not just those released from prison. It also generally measures re-conviction, not just re-incarceration.

In Africa, South Africa has a 74 percent recidivism rate. Kenya recidivism rate is at 47 percent, Rwanda and Tanzania 36 percent and Zambia 33 percent. Uganda stands out among African

countries ranking fourth lowest globally for recidivism at 32 percent (Wambugu, 2007). Rehabilitation and reintegration remains elusive and controversial particularly in Africa. Rehabilitation is difficult for many African prisons to achieve due to underfunding and overcrowding even when it stands as a major goal for policy makers.

Like many developing countries, South Africa is faced with a laundry list of social problems that are inextricably tangled up in one another. This web of issues makes it ideally impossible to know exactly what steps should be taken to solve any one alone. High rates of poverty leads to high crime rates which lead to higher incarceration rates which in turn subject offenders to environments that make them more likely to reoffend.

Kegendo (2011) observes that the main aim of the prison department was to reform and rehabilitate prisoners to prepare them for re-integration with society or re-entry as it was known in some countries. The new official policy marks a profound shift that required appropriate training to succeed. Such training focuses on the conveyance information and understanding to recruit as well as develop their professional skills and change attitudes and behavior towards prisoners. Prisoners rehabilitation programs are supposed to be planned for and implemented right from when prisoner steps into the prison to when they leave, with support even after they leave. This means that the prisoner to be taken through a process that allows prison authorities to gauge his chances of reformation and to prepare a plan for such reformation. Life in prison should be tailored to encourage proactive action by prisoners' reform, instead of unnecessarily strict rules or punishment, prisoners required skills, and these should be readily on offer. Measures such as parole and remission should be used creatively to influence sustainable improvement in behavior. The earnings scheme will need to be reviewed to compensate prisoners' property for their labor and also as a way of accumulating capital to restart life after prisons. Measures should also be put in place to provide continuing support to the released prisoner to prevent relapse back into criminal activity.

1.2 Problem Statement

Not everyone who leaves prison is fully rehabilitated. While many are able to once again become contributing members of society and avoid future criminal activity, others find themselves for whatever reason back in prison. In the United States, about 45 percent of released prisoners are

rearrested within one year; more than two-thirds of former inmates find themselves back in prison within three years (Spjut, 2011).

Kenyan prisons, just like many other prisons have experienced high rates of male juvenile recidivism despite of many rehabilitation programs offered to the juvenile inmates to reduce the recurrence of criminal behavior as well as reducing recidivism among prison victims since they are mostly focused on treating the criminals behavior by eliminating the factors or circumstances that drive them to commit criminal acts, which has raised questions on the quality of the rehabilitation programmes which are provided to the juvenile prisoners.

There are various factors which contribute to re-offending of criminals. These include family, friends, environment, community and even local policies. Which contributes a lot towards recidivism, there are several cases where inmates are placed on rehabilitation program of their choice and successfully they are reintegrated back to the society but after sometimes they are rearrested due to environmental hostility.

Prison surrounding areas sometimes prove to be very hostile and un supportive to any member who steps into prison, released juvenile prisoners would like to find their way back to prison because it's much better place to live. In prison they get better health care, food, accommodation, informed about current affairs in radios and television. Inmates are not accepted back to the community.

High rates of recidivism jeopardize public safety, security and escalate expenditures on law enforcement and criminal justice. Growing prison population and high rates of recidivism rates results in enormous individuals, social and economic costs. Prisons are increasingly being expected not only to house offenders but also to contribute to transforming them into law abiding citizens, where this has not been the case for our Kenyan Prisons. This study therefore aimed at bridging this gap by focusing on the factors influencing juvenile recidivism in Kenyan prison. In particular the study looked at the male juveniles cases of recidivism with a focus on inmates at Industrial Area prison.

1.3 Research Questions

- i. To what extent does individual socio-demographic factors contributes to recidivism among the male juvenile delinquents?
- ii. To what extent does community related factors lead to recidivism among the male juvenile?
- iii. To what extent do legislative and judicial factors accentuate recidivism among the male juvenile?

1.4 Objectives of the study

1.4.1 Main Objective

The main objective of this study was to investigate the key factors contributing to male juvenile recidivism.

1.4.2 Specific Objectives

The study was guided by the following specific Objectives;

- i. To establish how individual socio-demographic factors contributes to recidivism among the male juvenile delinquents
- ii. To explore how community related factors cause recidivism among the male juvenile delinquents
- iii. To determine how legislative and judicial factors accentuate recidivism among the male juvenile delinquents

1.5 Significance of the study

This study is expected to present a body of new knowledge to enhance our understanding of recidivism among the male juveniles. Further, it's also believed that this study will assist in reduction of crime by re-offending former male juveniles through the development of strategies that will help address specific rehabilitation needs for the male juveniles while in prison and, rehabilitation beyond the prison walls.

There is need to enhance the development of well-structured programmes such as carpentry, masonry, plumbing and mechanical engineering or specialized rehabilitation that will serve to meet specific male juvenile offender needs instead of generalized rehabilitation programs.

When more male juveniles commit crimes the primary objectives of confinement for correction is lost, since the government of Kenya spends a huge amount of the tax payer's money on prisons upkeep which is not economically viable. The money used for maintaining large number of male juveniles can be used to comprehensively rehabilitate juvenile's convicts who in turn can contribute to the country's economy. Insecurity has been a major hindrance to both local and foreign investment and there recidivism cannot be ignored. The overall significance of this study will be to assist the government come up with proper rehabilitation structures that meet specific juvenile's need and development for proper follow up programs that monitor their reintegration into the society.

1.6 Limitations of the study

The study was focused on Kamiti Maximum Prison. This prison was picked because it holds a bigger population of inmates in Nairobi region together with other categories of prisoners. The prison is also accessible due to its location and good road networks covering entire criminal justice or courts.

The following were barriers encountered in carrying out this research; little literature review on recidivism with regard to the juveniles was scanty, the study had very little base on sources for Literature Review Nairobi County, limited funds meant for the study, the research employed a few research assistance to minimize the cost. In administering the questionnaires to the respondents using time meant for the study.

Accessibility of information and unwillingness by the prison personnel and inmates to give information, however this limitation was overcome by giving assurance that the information given would be purely for academic purposes so that they would not fear for any victimization.

1.8 Scope of the Study

This study focused on Nairobi County Kamiti Maximum Prison County with large target population of juvenile inmates with different criminal offences in the Nairobi Area. This prison was accessible due to its good road network covering entire criminal justice. Kamiti Maximum prison also receives prisoners from various courts within the Nairobi County.

1.9 Definition of key Terms

Recidivism; The tendency for some prisoners to break the law and be sent back to prison after serving a previous term penal institution

Prison: Any building, enclosure or place where a person is lawfully detained awaiting trial or upon conviction.

Inmates: Any person whether convicted or not under detention in any prison.

Juvenile: A young person who has been convicted of having committed a criminal offence.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Introduction

This chapter covers literature by different authors on factors leading to recidivism among the juveniles. This section will describe the complexities of defining and understanding recidivism. It highlights the underlying research base from which recidivism is measured and understood. It varies significantly in context and purpose, as well as across the key objectives of the study. This section brings together the broader literature on recidivism; at the same time this section uses other studies to further illustrate the complexities within and between the studies and their likely impact on understanding recidivism.

2.2 The Concept of Recidivism

The term recidivism originates from the Latin *recidere*, which means to fall back (Payne, 2007). It is often used interchangeably with others such as repeat offending or reoffending. In the criminological literature it has been variously described as ‘the reversion of an individual to criminal behavior, the ‘return of a prisoner to custody, the ‘reappearance of a juvenile in court’ (Victoria; Department of Human Services, 2001) or the, reconviction of a drug court participant (Payne, 2007).

Although the technical elements of each definition may vary, there is one common theme that underpins them recidivism is generally used for describing repetitious criminal activity, and a recidivist offender is an individual who engages in such activity. It is these offenders who are the subject of much debate as they have become variously described throughout the literature as ‘chronic’, ‘multiple’, ‘frequent’, or ‘prolific’ offenders, among others.

Research suggests that as high as 68% of the prisoners at any given time are repeat offenders and a majority of this being young people who just resist reformation. Although recidivism continues to be a research problem of considerable academic and applied interest, there is a large divide between research and policy. What policy makers would like to measure often bears little

resemblance to what researchers are able to measure, given the limitations on appropriate data and available information. As a result, research findings are often used out of context and with little regard for limitations imposed on them by the methodological constraints they face. This is driven primarily by a lack of clarity surrounding an appropriate definition of recidivism and clear articulation of research methodologies (Rehabilitation research, 2010)

In a study conducted between 1990 and 1991 in New South Wales with an aim of, identifying the prevalence of recidivism among youth offenders released from full time custody revealed prevalence of recidivism among the youths, further all prison releases were included regardless of offence type. Exploratory analysis by offence type, Indigenous status and gender were included in the study. The analysis further restricted the specification of the index event. His quantification was based on episode of conviction irrespective of the offence type. Observation period was consistent for all offenders two years from being released from prison in 1990 to 1991. The study found out that 35% of males and 38% of females prisoners returned to prison within two years. It also found that recidivism rate was higher for younger offenders, offenders with prior imprisonment, and offenders with a higher security classification at the time of discharge, offenders sentenced for property, violent offences rather than drug and sex offences and indigenous offenders.

According to Carnaby (2008), there is a high percentage of recidivism among prisoners. This reoffending cases contribute to the high rates of crime hence poses a lot of threats to any development of any state. Correctional programs should be designed to reduce and possibly eliminate recidivism among offenders. It is therefore of critical importance to know the specific causes of recidivism. Segmentation and careful design of programs to satisfy these segments, ensures reduced reoffending by ex-convicts hence promote investments that contribute to development.

The situation makes it necessary for the policy makers and program designers to choose superior strategies and tactics in order to succeed. It is, however, not so easy for them to organize. In the first place, the principles and assumptions of recidivism are quite new, so there may be less than perfect results from initial attempts to change the way rehabilitations are done, especially during

transition when different sectors of the economy are changing at different rates. Employees are likely to suffer, at least at the subconscious level, from the less than convict responsive attitudes, (Chen *et al* 2008). However, although such studies have contributed substantially to the literature on recidivism, their findings may not be applicable to other countries, due to differences in cultural, economic and legal environments. A set of determinant factors that have a significant role in recidivism in one nation may prove to be insignificant in another (Chiaken and Chiaken, 2012).

2.2.1 Individual Socio-Demographic factors on Recidivism

According to Coumarelos (2014) there are a number of demographic and lifestyle factors, documented by scholars and companies, that have resulted in various changes in consumer behavior. The consequences of demographic factors are an ageing population and an increasing number of people. With age reasoning and thinking capacities differ; the older a person is the higher the reasoning capacity. Age is one of the most consistent and long standing criminological findings is the relationship between age and crime, first discovered in the early nineteenth century. Since then, studies have repeatedly shown that criminal offending peaks in the mid to late teenage years, before diminishing in adulthood.

According to Kagendo (2011) the probability of reoffending among a sample of property offenders apprehended juveniles are more likely to have reoffended and to have reoffended sooner than adults. This is the case even when controlling for factors such as drug use, prior offending history and Indigenous status. Further Coumareslos (2014) examined the rate of imprisonment among released prisoners in New South Wales. Their studies showed that the risk of re-imprisonment was higher for offenders who were younger at the time of release. (Cunneen, 2011) also measured recidivism among a sample of released prisoners. They found that the younger the offender when they first offended, the higher the probability of reconviction and re-imprisonment. Consequently they used self-report analysis to examine the frequency of offending among a sample of burglars imprisoned in New South Wales. The study asked offenders to report the frequency of their offending in the months preceding their imprisonment. They found out that juveniles reported a higher frequency of offending than adults.

According to Cunneen (2011), gender unlike age, the link between gender and recidivism is unclear, regardless of indigenous status; men are considered more likely to be rearrested and rearrested sooner, than women. The difference between male and female recidivism rates is complex. There are almost as many studies that find no difference by gender as those that do. Moreover, gender is one variable unlikely to be defined and measured differently in different contexts. The gender differential in recidivism rates appears to be related to the offender population studied. Most of the studies that found no gender differential focused on the more serious offender populations that is, offenders released from prison. Studies that focused on the general offender population that is, those offenders who came into contact with the police found that females were less likely to be identified as recidivist offenders. This suggests that at the more serious end of the offending scale, there is no difference between males and females, but for the average offender having contact with the police, gender is an important factor in recidivism.

Doherty (2002) the environment also is an increasingly important issue for an individual released from prison. A number of environmental problems have increased the interest of governments, official institutions and international companies around the world in coming up with ideas for solving these problems such as recidivism. Family members can strongly influence individuals' behavior. The family is the most important reference organization in society to every individual. Policy makers are interested in the roles and influence of the husband, wife, and children on the purchase of different products. Husband-wife involvement varies widely by reasoning, views and advices. Furthermore children may also have strong influence on ones decisions. For example, children as young as six years may influence the family car purchase decision (Feeney& Floyd, 2008). A person belongs to many groups' family, clubs, and organizations. The person's position in each group can be defined in terms of both role and status. It's important to consider that a role consists of the activities people are expected to perform according to the persons around them. Each role carries a status reflecting the general esteem given to it by society. People make decisions based on their roles and status (Graycar and Grabosky, 2012)

2.2.2 Community related factors on Recidivism.

Guarnieri, (2013), the situation of offenders being released to high areas of poverty, criminality remains common. Unemployment promotes criminal activity in the persons who are unemployed and it tends to have a greater motivation to commit crime than when one is employed. The study findings demonstrated that the need to meet basic monetary and essential needs as well as the motivational desire to boost self-esteem causes the temptations to commit offenses to increase.

The core function of prison Department is undermined by factors such: Overcrowding of prisons; low inmates versus constable ratio; inadequate resources; poor living conditions which demotivate constables; minimal training on rehabilitation among others (Haney C, 2002). With overcrowding in prisons rehabilitation objective is not achieved, many cases of recidivism are experienced. The objective of rehabilitation is best implemented in long prison terms, for instance, long term prisoners are able to master the different skills imparted on them (Haney C, 2002)

In a report on status of penal institutions in Kenya (2003-2010), congestion not only violates human rights and causes infectious diseases but also brings petty offenders continued to be remanded in prisons primarily because they were unable to raise the high bail or bond terms given by courts. In the report Madoka (2010) prisoners 'were confirmed dead of asphyxiation and suffocation occasioned by congestion in Meru Court. Congestion, mixing of inmates; petty offenders and those on capital offences also contributes to recidivism. Also minors were being put together with the adult inmates this increases the rate of recidivism. This was said to have increased some misconduct by inmates including some sodomizing the juveniles at night. Congestion in prison is a major contributor to the poor health of inmates particularly when there is an outbreak of communicable diseases such as tuberculosis (TB) and cholera. The spread of these communicable diseases sometimes leads to being epidemic in prison. High poverty rates leads to high crime rates, which leads to higher incarceration rates, which in turn subject offenders to environments that make them more likely to re-offend, which costs the government more money, less left over to help alleviate the poverty

Consequently the convicted prisoners who are skilled in their trade and are of good conduct with excellent behavior are given some hours to practice hobbies and handicrafts for the prison

officers for a small pay. The prisoner is granted a third of the price of items he produces and two thirds goes into the government. Hobbies and handicrafts keeps prisoners busy, instills discipline among prisoners, enable them to earn some money as carpenters, tailors, among others. Discipline is an indicator of rehabilitation program performance and successful reintegration back to the society (Harding, 2005)

With Hayes & Daly, (2004) Stigmatization includes a feeling of disapproval that people have about something or somebody including ways of behavior. Social stigma is the extreme disapproval of a person or group on socially characteristic grounds that are perceived and serve to distinguish them from other members of a society. Stigmatization therefore is the kind of treatment that makes one to feel that they are very bad or unimportant which a common behavior among the juvenile delinquents, Stigma may also be described as a label that associates a person to a set of unwanted characteristics that form a stereotype.

As per Hindelang *et al*, (2014) this therefore may affect the behavior of those who are stigmatized, further those who are stereotyped often start to act in ways that their stigmatized expect of them. It not only changes their behavior, but it also shapes their emotions and beliefs, members of stigmatized social groups often face prejudice that causes depression. Members of stigmatized groups start to become aware that they are not being treated the same way and know they are probably being discriminated against. Because of this, they are then forced to be lonely or regroup with other ex-convicts who are accommodative to each other.

Gottfredson, (2008) says that the Society establishes the means of categorizing persons and the complement of attributes felt to be ordinary and natural for members of each of these categories. When a stranger comes into the community for the first time, the first appearances are likely to enable people to anticipate his category, attributes and his social identity. People are able to learn on these anticipations, transforming them into normative expectations, into righteously presented demands. It is when people are likely to realize that all along there had been making certain assumptions as to what the individual ought to be. These assumed demands and the character that is input to the individual will be called virtual social identity. The category and attributes one could in fact be proved to possess will be called his actual social identity.

Consequently as these offenders present themselves as strangers among the community members, evidence can arise of them being in the possession of an attribute that makes them different from others in the category of persons available for them to be and of a less desirable kind in the extreme, a person who is quite thoroughly bad, or dangerous, or weak.

With Gottfredson, (2008), those who are released are then reduced in their minds from a whole and usual person to a tainted, discounted one. Such an attribute is a stigma, especially when its discrediting effect is very extensive. It constitutes a special discrepancy between virtual and actual social identity. Note that there are other types of such discrepancy for example the kind that causes us to reclassify an individual from one socially anticipated category to a different but equally well-anticipated one, and the kind that causes us to alter our estimation of the individual upwards.

Consequently perceptions of stigma by association have been found to be related to lower self-esteem and psychological distress in those connected with stigmatized individuals (Jefferies, 2003), which, in most empirical research, is family. People often try to hide their relationship to a stigmatized family member or encourage that member to hide his or her condition. Such concealment “advice” is detrimental to the psychological well-being of the stigmatized family member. According to Jochelson, (2007) it is important to first identify intellectual giftedness as a stigmatizing condition and then create a model based on Goffman’s, 1963, work, research with gifted students, and a book that was written and edited by some teenage, gifted individuals. Being gifted sets students apart from their peers and this differentness interferes with full social acceptance.

According to Jochelson, (2007) stigmatization affects social groups while a person’s behavior is influenced by many small groups. Groups that have a direct influence and to which a person belongs are called membership groups. In contrast, reference groups serve as direct face to face or indirect points of comparison or reference in forming a person’s attitude or behavior. Reference groups expose a person to new or old behaviors and lifestyles, influence the person’s attitudes and self-concept, and create pressures to conform that may affect the person’s choices.

Same as Carnaby, (2008) stigmatization can also affect the family members who have strong influence on ones’ behavior. The family is the most important mentoring organization or

institution in society. Ex-convicts are largely influenced by the husband, wife, and/or children on the behavior. Husband-wife involvement varies widely by product and behavior category. Children may also have strong influence on family decisions. A person belongs to many groups, family, clubs, and organizations. The person's position in each group can be defined in terms of both role and status. A role consists of the activities people are expected to perform according to the persons around them. Each role carries a status reflecting the general esteem given to it by society.

Consequently stigmatization is not merely a physical mark but rather an attribute that results in widespread social disapproval a discrediting social difference that yields a 'spoiled social identity. Most definitions of stigma comprise two fundamental components, namely the recognition of difference and devaluation (Jochelson, 2007). They also emphasize that stigma occurs in social interactions. As such, stigma is not considered to reside in the person but rather in the social context.

Johnson, (2004) says that the dual process model of reactions to perceived stigma is that people commonly have both implicit and explicit negative reactions to stigmatized conditions. Implicit reactions entail a reflexive system yielding automatic and immediate responses. Explicit reactions are derived from a rule-based system involving controlled and thoughtful responses. Research has shown that perceivers often manifest an immediate and automatic aversion to stigmatized individuals followed by controlled and thoughtful reactions which can either temper immediate negative reactions or further polarize them.

As per Jones *et al.* (2006) homelessness describes the condition of individuals who are without a regular dwelling place. Individuals who are homeless are most often unable to acquire and maintain regular, safe, secure, and adequate housing, or lack fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence. The term homelessness may include people whose primary nighttime residence is in a homeless shelter, a warming center, a domestic violence shelter, cardboard boxes or other ad hoc housing situations. According to American Government homeless enumeration studies also include persons who sleep in a public or private place not designed for use as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings.

According to Kagendo, (2011) the concept of homelessness started as a result of economic stresses in society and reductions in the availability of affordable housing. There are an increasing number of impoverished and runaway children, teenagers and young adults, which created more street children or street youth. Prisoners released from prison without any proper source of income and with the increased rate of inflation, have also promoted homelessness among these offenders. Homeless are forty times more likely to be arrested and twenty times more likely to be imprisoned.

With Kutin&Koutroulis, (2003), seventy percent of ex inmates made their link between their homelessness and offending, they also link barrier to securing accommodation to being an ex-inmate. In regards to released prisoners in Kenya, there is no support at all to assist them restart their lives again. Once released they are on their own and that relatives even run away from them instead of welcoming. Some would find their properties destroyed or stolen. According to Lievore, (2004) homelessness is therefore as a result of economic stresses in society and reductions in the availability of affordable housing among other things for poorer people. Offenders therefore would possibly find it hard to survive without a home, hence to satisfy this need they commit crime again.

2.2.3 Judicial factors on Recidivism.

According to Michalowski, (2003) rehabilitation is a process of helping inmates who are serving sentences in prisons to return to good health or a normal life by providing them with training. The goal of prisoners' rehabilitation programs is to reform prisoners from committing crimes and assisting them in starting normal lives without any. Rehabilitation is one of the core functions of prisons and prison system. To realize this goal, prisoners must receive counseling and guidance along with training in some skill for gainful employment upon leaving prison.

The level of rehabilitation achieved in prison determines how well the inmate will adjust in society after release. Social workers and welfare officers are responsible for the provision of counseling and guidance to the inmates. The chaplaincy within the prisons Department seeks to rehabilitate prisoners through preaching and teaching the word of God, and offering spiritual counseling and guidance. They also act as a link between the prisoners and the outside community as a whole. According to Madoka (2010) prisoners are provided with religion of their

choice where they attend services and be spiritually nourished. Worship gives everyone an opportunity to put aside the business and hassles of the world and get in touch with Jesus Christ the lord and savior.

According to Payne, (2007) it's provided that prisoners shall have access to religious practitioners of their choices. They should be able to attend services of person needed religious life. Chaplaincy play vital role in spiritual and moral development of prisoners as well as in providing outgoing guidance and counseling, religious organization material for education support and training opportunities.

In a report of Kenya prison, (2011) Guidance is a continuous process concerned with determining and providing for developmental need for the client. This is a term referring to the broad area of education activity and services aimed at assisting individual in making and taking out adequate plans and achieving satisfactory adjustment in life. Counseling is creating a relationship with a client, walking through it and he/she trust you enough to go through healing together. It is skilled oriented process session where a person with difficulties is assisted to go through the problem and find possible solutions.

Basing on the Kenya prisons staff training college, Cadet initial course notes (2011) recent thinking has led to the growing belief that sentences should be designed to assist in the reformation, is about changing character from bad to good. This is accepted in relation to young offenders, and is also reflected in the system of parole and community service orders (CSO) the promoters of this theory argue that it provides an opportunity for the state to control crime by reforming offenders. It is for this reason that general sentencing policy reveals young offenders and first offenders that are not generally given the maximum sentence under the law because they are given the benefit of doubt about their chances of changing their ways. Reforming is therefore served when an offender leaves jail with a resolved mind to change his/her ways for the better.

Other people argue that beyond character reforming the system the offender to fit back, or be integrated into the society. This is what rehabilitation is about and includes measures not yet used in Kenya such as half houses, proper use of parole can also aid rehabilitation by providing the offenders with an opportunity to go back to the community at various times and to begin

reconstructing his or her life before final release from prison. Other than rehabilitation and reformation of offenders imprisonment serves as: maintenance of public safety; punishment of those who break the law; protection of offenders; difference against the commission of future crime and retribution by the society for crimes committed against it, therefore prisoners rehabilitation and reformation is carried out through training and counseling.

According to Schmid, (2001) historically the criminal justice system has done little or nothing to rehabilitate prisoners. The administration in Kenya is the management of penal institutions as per the Cap90 Laws of Kenya which was introduced by the British colonialists who introduced a formal penal system to deal with the law breakers which was revised in 1977 which needs to be changed for example optional skills for rehabilitating the inmates.

With Willing (2004), training is teaching and learning activities carried on the primary purpose of helping members of an organization to acquire and apply the required knowledge, skills and attitude to perform their jobs effectively. Politicians need to revise cap 90, Cap92 and Kenya prison service Standing Orders that will improve the performance of rehabilitation programs.

According to UN standard Minimum Rules for treatment of offenders, provides that mandatory training should provide and prepare inmates for life after release, skills taught should be applicable to outside world. The rules also cautions against mandatory training for primary purpose making profit for prison out of prison. According to Handbook on human Rights, proper training based on reformed curriculum and tools, such Handbooks will be necessary, the state needs to address some root cause of crime, such as the high levels of poverty and social inequality, improving inter-agency coordination and collaboration with other Departments, agencies and ministries in the justice sector, such as the police, the Director of public prosecutions, the state law Office, the ministry of justice and constitutional Affairs, the probation and Aftercare Services department and the judiciary, improvement in the facilities that the Department has its disposal to do its work such as skills training services.

In the American Forum, (2013) Prisoners released without any education, employment and cognitive restructuring addressing anti-social behavior has a negative impact on the communities they are released in. It has been pointed out that in spite of their 'get tough on campaign' over recent years, violet incarceration and re-incarceration of offenders. Prisoners released, without

the proper preparation breeds recidivism. Programs within Kenya prison setting are categorized into formal and vocational training; education is the acquisition of knowledge and ability through intellectual, moral and physical training.

In Kenya many young individuals who are convicted of crime are illiterates and those literate with basic normal education do not have access to information regarding to daily activities responsibilities. Criminal behaviors and delinquency are common occurrences in Kenya. The recent cases experienced were; Rape, drug trafficking, murder, armed robbery, fraud, traffic offences and theft have become more serious to tackle as they have manifested with new methods and techniques

Johnson, (2004) says that lifestyle is a person's pattern of living as expressed in their activities, interests and opinions. It involves measuring consumers' major activities, interests and opinions about themselves, social issues, business and products. Each person's distinct personality influences their behavior. Personality refers to the unique psychological characteristics that lead to relatively consistent and lasting responses to one's own environment. According to Johnson, (2004) Personality is usually described in terms of traits such as self-confidence, dominance, sociability, autonomy, defensiveness, adaptability, and aggressiveness. Brands have personalities, and consumers are likely to choose brands whose personalities match their own. A brand personality is the specific mix of human traits that may be a particular brand.

Individuals with short sentences handle their imprisonment by maintaining and emphasizing a psychological continuity/personality between a remembered before and an anticipated after. The incarceration can then be endured as an unpleasant interim/interruption within an ongoing lifestyle. Strong outside support, frequent visits, telephone calls, and exchange of letters with family and continuing friends who encourage and support them is therefore needed.

According to Bahati, (2006) prisoner's psychic reality remains outside even over a long period of time and their personal identity is stabilized and reinforced if they get support. Individuals with prior economic/social poverty for some, prison represents only slight decrement, or even actual improvement in living conditions or social opportunities, may experience minimal or absent culture shock. Individuals with low intelligence entail ability to introspect and conceptualize that may be poorly elaborated hence less or no feelings at all. Having passed through the transition to

incarceration, there continue to operate factors which make our physical and emotional survival particularly difficult in our new status and environment of the imprisonment which have a greater influence on how an individual will behave themselves.

Therefore in an environment where violence is never far from the surface the situation hangs like a double edged sword over the prisoners head. Prolonged anxiety interferes with concentration and judgment and probably also contributes to physical stress-related disorders over a long period of time. Consequently this leads to the risk of violent or even fatal consequences when discovered, but it also leads into Murder, assault, fraud, drug use and sale, theft, espionage, exploitative sex and rape all of which are common entertainment fare. Consequently perpetrators of these crimes often are portrayed in a sympathetic manner.

With Harding, (2005) another most important factor that militates against both the adjustment in prison and making of the positive use of the prison time is that of being unacknowledged political prisoners. Political prisoners differ fundamentally from other prisoners in being, not only well-socialized, but in fact extraordinarily ethical. At the very least, this is because as members of a persecuted political minority, they have been forced to consider matters of right and wrong more consciously than the average citizen. Such persons tend intrinsically to be rule-followers because, although they think certain rules should be different, they believe in the concept of rules. The abrupt collapse of one's personal psychological identity, all or most of one's interpersonal relationships and all of one's social and cultural roles, precipitates a state of inner chaos that some will not survive and several become immune.

Jochelson, (2007). rehabilitation programs are designed and are intended to reduce crime. Most of the offenders once found guilty by a court of law are subjected to these programs. However despite these programs, they repeat crime and are therefore taken back to prison. Kenya has a well-designed treatment program for young offenders who go on release on license, either early or after serving a full-time sentence of maximum three years.

In Kenya the After-Care Committee decides on early release issues. Probation Officers have been called up onto provides the above services, through an administrative arrangement, until the “Parole Bill” is enacted by Parliament. The immediate aim of the program is to resettle them back home so they report to the Probation officer immediately on release. Assistance usually ranges from tools,

counseling and ensuring that they go back to school if they are off formal school-going age. They are also assisted to get trade training in the local training institutions like polytechnics. The Probation Department has also established an aftercare resettlement fund that assists the released inmates with tools and payment for their training, depending upon the availability of funds. The probation officer actually helps the exanimate and their families in order to facilitate proper reintegration back into the community. Kenya's conditions of supervision and aftercare for young offenders are not limited to being of good behavior; being truthful; reporting to the Probation Officer at least once a month or as required, refraining from keeping bad company, especially bad peers; informing the Probation Officer of their movement; remaining in regular employment, school or training program; avoiding intoxicating liquor or drugs; and observing any other condition laid down by Probation Officer.

According to Lind, (2003) on failure to observe any of the conditions, the Probation Officer would first issue a warning. That failing, the release would be recalled by the Corrections Commissioner to the Borstal Institute where one would be detained for a period not exceeding three months. After this one would remain on suspension for the period that was originally committed to serve. In Kenya, in the case of a high risk offender, an order is sometimes made for supervision after completion of the sentence, the court then decides on the period of supervision. It is important to consider that when on supervision, one is required to report to the police station or post nearest to their home at least once a month. Their movements and actions are monitored closely during this time by the police.

2.3 Theoretical Framework.

This study will utilize selected aspects of theoretical models. They are the rehabilitative model and the social learning theory.

2.3.1 Rehabilitative Model.

The rehabilitative model is anchored on the idea that people are different and thus free to express their will that are also different. These 'individual difference' shapes how people behave including risk factors such as lack of parental love and supervision, exposure to delinquent peers,

the internalization of anti-social values or an impulsive temperament. They are more likely to be involved in crime than people not having these experiences and traits. The model is traced to the positive criminology which argues that given proper care and treatment, criminals can be transformed into productive law-abiding citizens.

The rehabilitative model has been used to differentiate between traditional prisons and modern rehabilitation schools. Whereas the traditional prisons were considered as secure confinement for prisoners and punishment for their wrong doing by making prison life so unpleasant that the prisoner will upon the release hesitate to commit crimes, the core principal in the modern rehabilitative schools is treatment to cure the inmate off his criminality and rehabilitate him from his fallen state.

Arguments for rehabilitation based on recent work (Raynor and Robinson, 2006) and drawing particularly on experience in England and Wales where, currently both penal trends are that strong imprisonment has increased. In these countries histories of the Probation Service usually start from the Church of England Temperance Society's decision in 1876 to establish a missionary service in certain police courts (McWilliams, 1983). This was an extension of their normal work of trying to persuade sinners and particularly drunkards to reform. Ultimately this was for the good of their souls as well as to reduce the harm they would otherwise continue to do to themselves and others such as their families.

The missionaries' activity was clearly related to the rehabilitative tradition. A successful outcome was therefore a respectable, self-supporting, abstinent citizen making his way in the world, or a dutiful, thrifty, abstinent wife and mother. The ultimate goal and justification however was their spiritual welfare, the successfully helped offender was 'saved' rather than 'lost', Christians had a duty to show mercy to sinners and charity gave this a practical form but active and caring human contact was necessary to persuade sinners and unfortunates to reform (Vanstone, 2004). Paradoxically critiques of the model argue that the array of correctional treatments has no appreciable effect (positive or negative) on rates of recidivism of convicted offenders.

The rehabilitative efforts that have been reported so far have no appreciable effect on recidivism. It has been used to define the state of Californian prison system which is often considered a

model of this enlightened penology. The name of the institution itself (department of corrections) proclaims its liberal rehabilitative intent. The official image of the department is that it uses its benevolent authority to constructively change the inmates from violent, antisocial criminals to good citizens and at the same time the National Offender Management Service has been an energetic participant in international aid programmes aimed at establishing or strengthening probation services in other countries. This model has been used in this study to show that the purpose of juvenile recidivisms in Kenya is for character reformation and re-education and to inculcate attitudes and interests that will make for good citizenship for the juvenile delinquents later as they carry on with their normal daily routine.

2.3.2 Social Learning Theory.

The social learning theory focuses on the individuals conditioning processes which proposes that observational learning can occur in relation to three models, live model in which an actual person is demonstrating the desired behavior, verbal instruction in 20 which an individual describes the desired behavior in detail and instructs the participant on how to engage in the behavior and symbolic in which modeling occurs by means of the media including movies, television, internet, literature and radio.

This theory was first coined by Champion, (2004) this theory is based on how an individual conforms and accepts the rules, laws and morals of society. When there are positive role models within the home and community the individual is able to learn positive ways of achieving goals. When there is violence in the home the individual learns that violence is the only available way of coping with frustrations.

This means that the more positive the environment a child is placed in the more likely s/he is able to conform to society and become a non-delinquent (Champion, 2004). The theory has been applied in Social Control Theories, conflict criminology and labeling theories that tried to explain the emerging and more radical social environment. Moreover, people believe that they could observe behavior and see the process of social learning e.g. parents watched their own children and saw the influence of other children on their own, they could also see what kind of effect they had on their own children i.e. the processes of differential association and reinforcement. The conservative political parties were advocating an increase in punishment to

deter crime. Unlike labeling theory, social learning theory actually supports the use of punishment which translates into longer sentences for those convicted and helps to explain the increase in the prison population (Champion, 2004)

Although the approach appears less mechanistic than behaviorism, social learning theorists generally do not believe in free will and take a deterministic view of human behavior. Their emphasis on the role of cognitive and motivational factors may appear to give freedom of choice a role in behavior but it should be remembered that a person's motivation is the product of learning that took place at an earlier time and that therefore their 'choices' are not free.

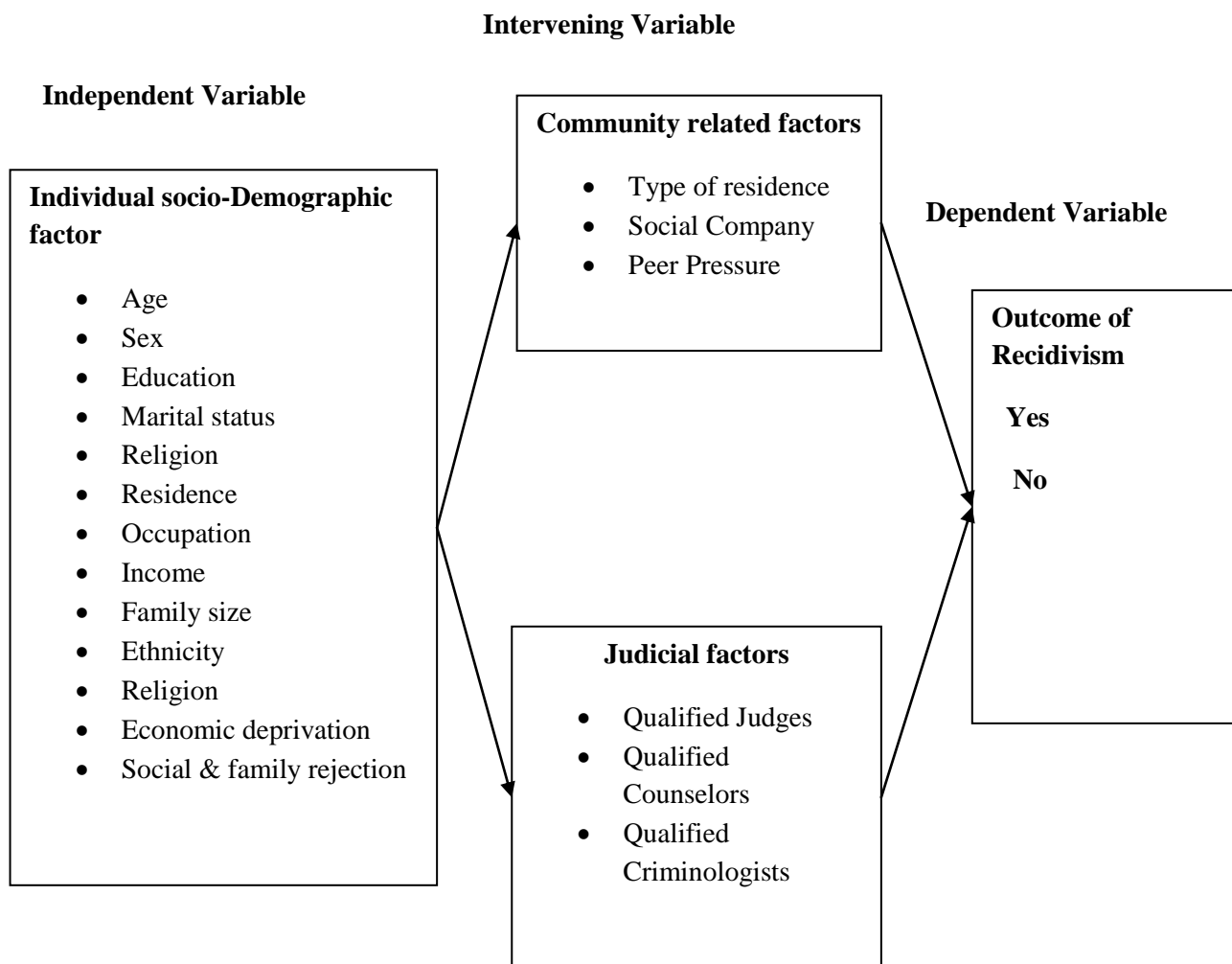
They share with the behaviorists a tendency to favor the nature side of the nature-nature debate although it is generally assumed that the capacity for observational learning must be innate. Like behaviorism and other scientific approaches to psychology, social learning theory is a representation of concepts /constructs of interest in a study, their observable manifestations and the interrelationships among and between them (nomological) in its outlook and holds the similarities between people to be more important than the differences. Along with the nomological outlook comes a reductionist approach to explaining behavior, whereby even the most complex things that people do are explained in terms of relatively simple fundamental processes of learning.

In the context of this study, the theory is related to the environment under which juvenile delinquents have been placed i.e. if the conditions have positive role models, the juvenile delinquents are able to learn and acquire positive habits which can be more influential in the recovery process otherwise they may recidivate if put in conditions where people do not conform to the rule of law.

2.4 Conceptual Framework

Conceptual framework is a diagrammatic representation of the relationship between the dependent and the independent Variable, the independent variable for this study are; the individual factors, social factors, judicial and legislative factors, while the dependent variable is the recidivism of male juvenile, the following is the conceptual framework.

Figure 2. 1 Conceptual Framework



Interpretation of the Conceptual Framework

The study focuses on the factors influencing Juvenile recidivism in the Kenyan prisons. The study is guided by the dependent variable; the socio-demographic factors, the indicators that the study will test are the age, sex, marital status, education, religion, residence, income, family size, ethnicity, religion, economic deprivation, social and family rejection, the study also elucidate the intervening variable which will equally determine the outcome of the dependent variable; the environmental factors and the judicial factors where the indicators that the study will test are

type of residence, social company of the Juvenile, peer pressure, presence of the qualified counselors, judges, criminologist and the prison environment which collectively contributes to the ultimate outcome which is determined by whether the Juveniles are rehabilitated or not successfully rehabilitated.

2.5 Summary of the Literature Reviewed.

From this literature recidivism is influenced by different factors and are bound to change from time to time. Several factors do contribute to these changes. Recidivism research, therefore, offers a methodology for understanding crime and criminal activity within the context of fluctuating and increased crime rates and growing concern for public safety with regard to the Juvenile offenders. It helps to identify the size and characteristics of the recidivist population, improve understanding of the factors that correlate with high volume offending and assist in evaluating the effectiveness of programs designed to reduce reoffending. The research report will assists in the development of the evidence base necessary for effective and efficient crime prevention strategies, with the potential to reduce the burden and cost of crime in Kenya.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the research methodology that was used in the study. More specifically it outlines the research design, target population, sample size, sample selection, procedures, methods of data collection, as well as issues of validity and reliability. This chapter also highlights the data collection procedures and data analysis techniques and Operationalization of the variables that were used.

3.2 The study site

The study site was Kamiti Maximum Security Prison located in the agricultural district of Kiambu. The station is chosen because of its size; it is one of the largest by over 200 inmates. Maximum security prisons in Kenya and its characterised by diversity of inmates. The site is also chosen because it is easily accessible to the researcher and allowed the researcher to participate in the activities of the study problem since the researcher have had an acquaintance with the site based on the previous roles . Kamiti maximum prison also has the juvenile correction centre which is the focus of the study. The juveniles are taken through a rehabilitation program which comprises training in different areas such as counselling, tailoring, masonry and sporting which are provided to the Juvenile inmates.

3.3 Research Design.

According to Orodho (2002), research design is the arrangement of conditions for collection and analysis of data in a manner that aims to combine relevance to the research purpose with economy in the procedure hence research design stands for advance planning of the methods to be adopted for collecting the relevant data and the techniques to be used in their analysis. This study used cross sectional research design.

3.4 Target Population.

The population of interest for this study comprised of Juveniles prisoners of Kamiti Maximum prison. According to juvenile inmates lockup figures (report); Kamiti maximum prison as at (March 12, 2015), had a total population of 91 male and female juvenile prisoners. The distribution of the juveniles by trade were as follows; carpentry, masonry, tailoring, farming, poultry and animal keeping, and life skill training.

Table 3. 1: Juvenile Inmates at Kamiti Maximum Prison

Gender	Carpentry	Masonry	Tailoring	Farming	Poultry& Animal Keeping	Life skill training	TOTAL
Female	0	0	12	8	6	4	30
Male	22	12	8	6	7	6	61
TOTAL	22	12	20	14	13	10	91

Source: Inmate lockup figures (report) Kamiti Maximum Prison (2016)

3.5 Sample Size and Sampling Procedure

3.5.1 Sample Size

Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) define a sampling frame as the list of elements from which the sample is drawn. The sampling frame for this study was the juvenile inmate prisoners who were prisoners of less than 18years of age at Kamiti maximum prison this sampling frame was obtained from the inmates 'lockup figures as reported by the Kamiti maximum prison (2016). The sampling frame for this study was computed based on the following formula;

$$n = N / (1 + Ne^2)$$

Where N= Target Population=91

e =Significance level =5%

$$n = 91 / (1 + 91e^2)$$

$$= 74$$

3.5.1 Sampling Procedure.

In this section, the study discusses sample size selection and sampling procedure. Stratified random sampling was used in the selection of the study sample. The first stage involved identifying all the members in each stratum. The second level was to calculate the number of the juveniles as a proportion of the population in order to understand how many of the juveniles were to be drawn from each trade. The third was to identify to select the actual number of the respondents in each of these categories. Finally stratified random sampling was used to select a representative sample from the six strata of the population namely those attending carpentry, masonry, tailoring, farming, poultry & animal keeping, and life skill training. Based on this and taking into account the possibility of non-response from some respondents the data was collected from the entire sample population of 74. The target respondents was juvenile inmates who represent the entire Juvenile inmates from the Kamiti maximum prison. The inmates from the six strata was chosen based on their willingness to participate. Table 3.1 shows procedures for sample selection based on the six categories. The study allowed proportional allocation based on each category;

$$n_i = (n/N) \times N_i$$

Where n_i = proportion in Category i (where $i=1, 2, 3, 4$)

Where n is the sample size.

N_i = Total number of the respondents in Category i (where $i=1, 2, 3, 4$)

N = is the target population

3.6 Methods of Data Collection.

This study utilized three methods of data collection namely; survey, key Informants interviews and Focus group discussions;

3.6.1 Survey Methods.

This study used questionnaire as the main instrument of collecting quantitative data. The majority of questions were closed ended and few were open ended, the open ended questions allowed the respondents to give their opinions without restriction. The questionnaire is preferred as it was easy to administer, cheaper than other data tools and timely in use. The questionnaire had two sections. Section A focused on the demographic characteristics of the respondents. Section B comprised of questions relating to the study objectives. The questionnaires were administered to the 74 juvenile respondents.

The data collection began after submitting copies of the corrected proposal to the department in. The researcher administered copies of the questionnaire to 74 juvenile inmate respondents. The respondents filled the questionnaire and the researcher picked them immediately or after an hour.

3.6.2 Key Informant Interviews.

Key informant interviews are conducted with people who know what is going on with regard to the target population. The purpose of key informant interviews is to collect information from a wide range of people with specific interest and experience who have first-hand knowledge. Key informant interviews was used to collect qualitative data from the respondents, this information was very important since it was used to supplement the qualitative data collected from the questionnaires. In this study 10 key informants were interviewed, these were selected on the basis of their experience and knowledge of recidivism; these included 4 prison warders, 2 prison Officers and 4 Counsellors.

The main strengths of the key informants interviews is getting the expert level perspective Opportunity to establish rapport, provide in-depth information about topic of interest, allows clarity of ideas and information to make it easy to combine with other techniques, obtain information from many individuals, including minority or silent majority viewpoints, while the main weaknesses are that the relationship with informant may influence the information obtained, informants may give their own impressions and biases information which may be difficult to quantify or organize Potential to overlook key members who are less visible and it's also time consuming to select appropriate informants and build trust

The key informants were selected using the purposive sampling technique. The researcher relied on his own personal judgment to select these respondents, considering that they held the expertise views on Juvenile recidivisms in prisons and was able and willing to share this knowledge. A sample of 10 key informants was ultimately obtained. These key informants included prison warders, trainer, prison Officer and a Counselor, these were persons with experience or Knowledge of prisoners and the prison services.

3.6.3 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs).

This study also employed the use of FGDs to collect information from the juveniles' inmates. A focus group discussion is a form of qualitative research in which a group of people are asked about their perceptions, opinions, beliefs, and attitudes towards a concept or an idea. This approach is mainly used to collect qualitative data which can be used to supplement the qualitative data collected from the questionnaires. The Focus Group discussion composed of between 8 to 12 members this allowed the Juvenile to discuss freely the concepts on the recidivisms, the focus group discussions lasted for about 45minutes to 90 minutes, the participants were made to sit forming a circle in an open ground where there was free circulation of air.

A focus group discussion is a useful method that can be used to measure the reaction of the respondents. Focus groups usually provide immediate ideas for the improvement of particular concept, provide insights on the current position of the situation in question. However focus groups are not as efficient in covering maximum depth on a particular issue, there is the possibility that the members may not express their honest and personal opinions about the topic at hand. They may be hesitant to express their thoughts, especially when their thoughts oppose the views of another participant.

3.7 Validity of the Research Instrument.

Validity is the accuracy and meaningfulness of inferences, which are based on the research results. It is the degree to which results obtained from the analysis of the data actually represent the variables of the study. To ensure that the information that would be collected from the field would be accurate and reliable, there was need to determine content validity of the instruments.

Thus the researcher employed the expertise of his supervisor with relevant skills in the field of study who assessed the content and gave feedback.

3.8 Data Analysis Technique.

Data analysis refers to the computation of certain measures along with searching for patterns of relationships that exists among data groups. In the process of analysis, the researcher determined the relationships or differences supporting or conflicting with original objectives.

Analysis helps us in interpreting data, drawing conclusion and making decisions. In descriptive statistics we are able to present our finding in a concise manner and in inferential statistics we are able to develop generalizations from the sample to the population. Qualitative data of the study was presented in prose where the data was categorized in themes, while the quantitative data was described numerically using measures of central tendency means, mode and median and measures of distribution frequencies and percentages. The information was presented in the form of tables from which independent conclusions and recommendations was made.

3.9 Ethical Issues.

Ethics in research should be an integral part of the research planning and implementation process not viewed as an afterthought or about. There should be increased consciousness of the need for strict ethical guidelines for researches. Some of the ethical issues touch on deception and invasion of privacy. The three main ethical principles that guided this study included; Beneficence; maximizing outcomes for sciences, humanity and the individual research participants and minimizing or avoiding unnecessary risk harm or wrong was employed by the researcher, Respect; treating people with respect and courtesy, including those who are not autonomous for example small children, people who have mental retardation or senility was also emphasized by the researcher in the course of carrying out research. Consequently justice, ensuring that those who bear the risk in the research are those who benefit from it, ensuring that the procedures are reasonable, non-exploitative, carefully considered and fairly administered.

In this regard data collection was done with almost integrity with permission sought from relevant authorities. Ethical issues with regard to the respondents confidentially was also

observed. This is because obtaining the sample frame entails taking personal information such as the name of the institution or prison where data is collected at all stages of the study, care was taken to avoid plagiarism and intellectual theft by recognizing the work of others through citation. The researcher also ensured informed consent that is a person knowingly, voluntarily and intelligently, and in a clear and manifest way, gave their consent freely without force.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 Introduction.

This chapter presents the data analysis presentation and interpretation. This chapter discusses the findings from the research questions on the factors influencing juvenile recidivism in Kenyan prisons. The findings presented based objectives through simple descriptive statistics.

4.2 Response Rate.

Table 4.1 shows the questionnaire response rate;

Table 4. 1 Response Rate

Response status	Frequency	%
Response	70	94.6
Non-response	4	5.4
Total	74	100

Source: (Fieldwork, 2016)

Out of the 74 respondents, who filled the Questionnaires (95%) 70 of them filled them successfully and submitted back. However (5.41%) 4 of the respondents did not fill the questionnaire correctly and were not included in the analysis. This response rate of 95% is considered adequate. Idrus and Newman (2002) have argued that a response rate of 50% and above is good enough for social studies.

4.3 Individual Socio-Demographic Characteristics of the Sample.

In the first part of our analysis i worked on the basic socio-demographic characteristics of the study population. We shall subsequently do some bivariate analysis (i.e. compare two variables and before making any inference or conclusions.

4.3.1 Level of Education.

The study discovered that the level of education is closely associated with recidivisms. We therefore collected data on level of education, and our findings are as shown in the Table 4.2 overleaf:

Table 4. 2: Level of Education

Highest Level of Education	Frequency	%
Class (1-8)	60	85.7
Form (1-4)	6	8.6
Others (specify)	4	5.7
TOTAL	70	100

Source: (Field Work, 2016)

The above findings shows that a majority (85.7%) 60 of the respondents had attained education level of between Class (1-8), (8.6%) 6 of the respondents reported having attained education of between Form (1-4) while (5.7%) 4 of the respondents reported other informal qualifications. These findings are plausible because most of the respondents originated from impoverished socio economic backgrounds.

4.3.2 Religion status.

I wanted to understand whether religion had any association with recidivisms. I therefore collected data on religious status, and our findings are as shown in the table 4.3 Overleaf:

Table 4. 3: Religion status of the Respondents

Religion status	Frequency	%
Christian	33	47.1
Muslim	13	18.6
Buddhist	1	1.4
Others (specify)	23	32.9
TOTAL	70	100

Source: (Field work, 2016)

Table 4.3 above, shows that a majority of the respondents in our sample were Christians (47.1%) followed by Muslims (18.6%) others (32.9%) 23 and the least were Buddhists of them was Buddhist.

4.3.3 Presence of Both Parents.

On parentage, study sought to find from the respondent on whether they had both parents or not.

Table 4. 4: Parentage

Both parents are alive?	Frequency	%
Yes	56	80.0
No	14	20.0
TOTAL	70	100

Source: (Fieldwork, 2016)

Table 4.4 shows that a majority, (80%) of the respondents had both parents alive as compared to (20%) who were orphaned.

4.3.4 Marital Status of the Parent

The table below shows the data collected on the marital status of the parents;

Table 4. 5 Marital Status of Parent

Marital status of the Parents	Frequency	Percentage
Married	36	64.3
Divorced	6	10.7
Single Parents	14	25.0
TOTAL	56	100.0

Source: (Fieldwork, 2016)

On the marital status of the parents, the results of the study shows that a majority (64.3%) 36 of the respondents reported that their parents were married, with only (25%) 14 reporting single parenthood. Further, (10.71%) 6 of them reported that their parents were divorced, while (3.57%) 2 of the respondents reported other forms of marriage. Recidivism is high when both parents are married which could be a result of parents having little time to give guidance and counseling to their children as they are likely busy with economic activities.

4.3.5 Sources of Income to the Parents.

On the sources of income the results are presented in the Table 4.6 Overleaf;

Table 4. 6: Sources of Income of Parents

Sources of Income	Frequency	Percentage
Small scale business	23	41.07
Casual Employment	16	28.57
Clerical Jobs	8	14.29
Peasants	9	16.07
TOTAL	56	100

Source: (Fieldwork, 2016)

Table 4.5 above, shows that (41.07%) 23 of the respondents had parents who were in small scale business as a source of livelihood. Another (28.57%) 16 of the respondents reported that their parents were involved in casual employment while (14.29%) 8 of them reported that their parents were involved in clerical jobs with 9 (16.7%) reporting that their parents were peasants.

Data from the focus group discussion showed that parental source of income limited their economic strength to support their children welfare thus a reason that these children opted for alternative sources of meeting some of their needs, this also suggests that these parents might not be able to pay school fees thus children dropping out of school.

According to Guarnieri (2013), unemployment promotes criminal activity in the persons who are unemployed and it tends to have a greater motivation to commit crime than when one is employed. A focus group discussions with the juveniles demonstrated that the need to meet basic monetary and essential needs as well as the motional desire to boost self-esteem causes the temptations to commit offenses to increase.

4.4 Crime History.

We further sought to investigate the crime history of the respondents, and because we had hypothesized that recidivism could has a linkage to crime history. This was also based on evidence from some similar studies.

For example Kagendo, (2011) did a study to establish on how socio-economic factors influence the crime rate in Meru Municipality, she found that poverty had influence on crime rate since those who were poor lacked education thus leading to criminal thinking, those who were poor were also homeless and most of the time was spent on the streets and this increased the chances for involvement in criminal activities. Thus unemployment had influence on crime rate in that those who were unemployed got involved in criminal activities to finance their living.

4.4.1 Presence of Previous Arrest by Education level.

On the previous arrest,

Table 4. 7: Education level versus the previous Arrest

Education level	Any previous arrest?					
	Yes		No		TOTALS	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Class (1-8)	46	77	14	23	60	100
Form (1-4)	3	50	3	50	6	100
Others(specify)	3	75	1	25	4	100
TOTAL	52	74	18	26	70	100

Source: (Fieldwork, 2016)

The results shows that (77%) 46 of the respondents of class (1-8) had previous arrests, (50%)3 of form (1-4) had previously been arrested while (75%) 3 with other qualifications also had been arrested before, Consequently the findings show that (80%) 56 of the respondents have been arrested before, while (20%) 14 of the respondents reported that the then arrest was their first arrest. The finding therefore indicate that vast majority of the juvenile we interviewed were serving re-incarceration. Evidence from Kagendo (2011) shows that the probability of reoffending among a sample of property offenders were apprehended juveniles who were more likely to have reoffended more often as compared to the adults. Re offending is common among the juveniles since they have low comprehension ability with regard to their actions, they respond quickly to external factors as compared to the internal convictions.

4.4.2 Religion versus the presence of the Trial after the Arrest.

The study sought to establish the connection between religious status and the trial after the arrest;

Table 4. 8 Religion versus the trial after the Arrest

Religious status	Were you tried after being arrested?					
	yes		no		TOTALS	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Christians	30	91	3	9	33	100
Muslims	11	85	2	15	13	100
Buddhists	0	0	1	100	1	100
Others	21	91	2	9	23	100
TOTAL	62	85	8	15	70	100

Source: (Fieldwork, 2016)

The results of this study shows that (91%) 30 majority of the Christian respondents were tried after being arrested, the results also shows that (85%) 11 of the Muslims had also been arrested before, while a majority (89%) 62 of the respondents reported of being convicted after the first arrest, with (11%) 8 of the respondents reporting that they were not convicted after they were arrested.

The findings therefore implies that majority of the juveniles were convicted after their arrest. These findings are in line with Lind, (2003) who reported that the process of trial among the juveniles promotes a sense of justice among the convicts and transmits a sense of ethics.

This helped them transform and avoid re-arrest once they have been released back to the community, therefore those convicts with as religious foundation have a strong believe on the outcome of a judgement which have a transformative effects on their behavior and conduct.

4.4.3 Parental marital status by the time Elapsed before Re-arrested.

The study sought to establish on the parental marital status versus the time elapsed before re-arrest;

Table 4. 9 Parental marital status versus the time Elapsed before Re-arrested

Parental Marital status	Time elapsed before re-arrest					
	Below 2years		Above 2years		TOTALS	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Married	20	91	2	9	22	100
Divorced	22	73	8	27	30	100
Single Parents	15	83	3	17	18	100
TOTAL	57	81	13	19	70	100

Source: (Fieldwork, 2016)

The results shows that a majority of the respondents from married couples had stayed below 2years before re-arrest, while (9%) 2 had stayed above 2years. Similarly we found that 73% from the divorced stayed below 2years while 27% stayed above 2years. As for the 83% of the single parents had stayed below 2years while 17% stayed above 2years. Generally (81%) 57 had been re-arrested within 2years, while (18.6%) 13 spent above 2years before they were re-arrested. The

results suggests that majority of the respondents stayed longer outside of prison for between 1-2years before they were re-arrested.

4.4.4 Parental source of Income by the Crime Committed in the First Arrest.

On the crime committed in the first arrest, this study found that;

Table 4. 10 Parental source of Income versus the Crime Committed in the First Arrest.

Parental Source of Income	What crime did you commit in the first arrest?							
	Theft		Corruption		Others		TOTAL	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Small businesses	18	69	4	15	4	15	26	100
Casual employment	3	16	16	59	-	-	19	100
Clerical jobs	2	33	4	67	-	-	6	100
Peasants	2	11	8	42	9	47	19	100
TOTAL	25	36	32	46	13	19	70	100

Source: (Fieldwork, 2016)

Generally majority (45.7%) 32 of the respondents committed corruption related crime (35.7%) 25 committed theft related crime while (18.6%) committed other crimes. The findings suggests that majority of the juvenile were convicted of corruption in their first arrest. An interview with the prison officer also revealed that inmates who are facing second arrest in most cases are convicted of a different offence other than the crime committed in the first instance. The Officer said

“When screened most the juveniles that we receive in this station in the recent past have happened to be people who have been victims of other crimes before.

These findings therefore suggests that most of the recidivism cases occur due to the vulnerability to re-commit crime of whatever kind after go through the first incarceration successfully.

4.4.5 Crimes Committed in the second Arrest.

The study also sought to establish the crime committed in the subsequent arrest. The findings shows that, (51.4%) 36 of the respondents were arrested of theft related crime in their second

arrest, (32.9%) 23 reported of having been arrested of corruption in their second arrest, (15.7%) 11 reported having been arrested of other crimes which were committed leading to their second arrest. From the findings it can be deduced that majority of the victims faced theft related crime in the second arrest as shown by the findings. These findings also suggests that majority have been faced with socio-economic challenges that pushed them into criminal acts. These findings were echoed by the prison warden who said;

“Most of the re-arrest cases brought before us in the recent past has been mostly theft related cases. The victims were easily identifiable and their details has also already been captured in our systems”.

These findings reveals that recidivisms increases with the vulnerability of the victim to fall a prey of the criminal act, for this case theft was considered a common crime in the neighborhood that then the chance to re-commit an offense by falling into the trap of theft.

4.4.6 Perceived Reasons behind Committing Crime by Education levels.

This study hypothesized that a multiple factors influenced the use of drugs among the perceived reasons behind crime which are linked to recidivisms. The data collected are presented in the table 4.12 overleaf:

Table 4. 11 Perceived major Reasons behind Committing Crime versus Education levels

Why did you commit crime?	Education level							
	Class (1-8)		Form (1-4)		Others		TOTALS	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Poverty	15	25	2	11	1	6	18	100
Hunger	16	26	1	6	1	6	18	100
Peer Pressure	19	31	2	10	-	-	21	100
Influence of Drugs	8	62	1	8	1	8	10	100
Other reasons	2	67	-	-	1	33	3	100
TOTALS	60	100	6	9	4	6	70	100

The findings revealed that 83% of respondents between class (1-8) reported poverty, 6% of the respondents between form (1-4) reported hunger, also for those of between class (1-8), 90% reported peer pressure, 62% reported influence of drugs while 67% reported other reasons that contributed to them participating in criminal related activities like theft, corruption among others.

Peer pressure is considered as a major cause of antisocial activities. This was confirmed in the FGD where majority of the participants reported that “most of the antisocial activities like theft that have been committed before by the juveniles, have been as a result of the influence from the bad company of friends with whom they collectively committed the act together.

4.5 Community related factors on Recidivism.

The second objective of the study sought to establish the influence of environmental factors on recidivism, the following section therefore present the analysis related to the environmental factors like the presence of criminal activities in the neighborhood committed by the bad friends among others.

4.5.1 Presence of Crime in the Neighborhood by the religious Status.

The study further hypothesized that the presence of crime in the neighborhood has a close association to recidivism among the juveniles.

Table 4. 12 Response on Presence of Criminals in the Neighborhood versus the Religious Status

	Are there Criminals in your Neighborhood?					
	Yes		No		TOTALS	
Religious Status	N	%	N	%	N	%
Christians	23	50	23	50	46	100
Muslims	8	62	5	38	13	100
Buddhists	4	67	2	33	6	100
Others	3	60	2	29	5	100
TOTAL	38	54	32	46	70	100

Source: (Fieldwork, 2016)

The findings of this study shows that (50%) 23 of the Christian respondents have criminals lived in the neighborhoods characterized by crime, (62%) 8 Muslims, (67%) 4 Buddhists indicate having criminals in their neighborhood. A majority (90%) 63 of the respondents had crime within their neighborhood where crime was common while only (10%) 7 of the respondents reported having no crime within their neighborhood. These findings would suggest that there is a possible linkage between neighborhood and crime commission. A focus group discussion with the juveniles also help point out that there were presence of criminals in most of their neighborhood, they pointed on a number of antisocial criminal activities within their neighborhood that are not limited to theft among others.

4.5.2 Interaction with friends versus the Parental Marital status.

The study also hypothesized that the level of interaction with friends also can enhance recidivism. The findings of the study are presented in the table 4.17 Overleaf:

Table 4. 13: Frequency of interaction with the Friends versus Parental Marital Status

	Frequency of interaction with Friends							
	Always		Occasionally		Rarely		TOTALS	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Parental Marital Status								
Married	27	79	4	12	3	9	34	100
Divorced	16	76	3	14	2	10	21	100
Single Parent	5	33	9	60	1	7	15	100
TOTALS	48	69	16	23	6	9	70	100

The study findings shows that (79%) 27 of the respondents from the married families had always interacted with the bad friends, (76%) 16 Divorced, (33%) 5 single parents had always socialized with bad friends, generally (69%) 48 of the respondents reported having been socializing with the bad friends always, (22.9%) 16 of the respondents reported having been interacting with friends occasionally, while (8.6%) 6 of the respondents reported having been interacting with the bad friends irregularly as shown by the findings. The findings of the study therefore shows that majority (69%) always socialize with their friends. An FGD also revealed that inmates constantly interact with their friends since majority of them were coming from the same neighborhood. One of the Juvenile was quoted.

“We meet our friends always especially when we are making arrangements on when and how to conducts our actions, sometimes this was a collective decision”

4.5.3 Influence of Friends on Crime Committed by Age.

The study also hypothesized that peer pressure can influence one into committing crime which is linked to the recidivisms. The findings of the study are presented in the 4.18 Overleaf:

Table 4. 14 Influence of Friends on Crime Committed versus Age.

	Do friends influence you to commit crime?					
	yes		No		TOTALS	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Age bracket						
Below 12years	33	97	1	3	34	100
Between 12-16years	20	95	1	5	21	100
17years and Above	14	93	1	7	15	100
TOTALS	67	96	3	4	70	100

Source: (Fieldwork, 2016)

Findings from the study shows that vast majority (97%) 33 of the respondents below 12years, reported that friends influence had influenced them to commit crime, the same was for (95%) 20 for those aged between 12-16years and (93%) for those aged between 17 years and above. Generally, majority (95.7%) 67 of the respondents reported that they were influenced by their friends to commit crime, while only (4.3%) 3 of the respondents reported that they were not influenced by their friends to commit crime. In an FGD conducted when one of the juvenile was asked whether friends influenced him to commit crime, this is what he had to say;

“In almost all the criminal activities I had got myself in, friends had a hand in it, either I had seen one commit the same act or we both collectively agreed to commit the act.”

Kagendo (2011) found that three-quarters of the respondents in his study on juvenile and crime in informal settlements were forced into crime due to the influence from bad friends. Likewise, a study by Jefferies (2003) had over 75% of the slum dwellers in Kenya who participated in criminal acts and which was as a result of peer influence from friends this illustrates the role of bad friends in causing crime among young people.

4.5.4 Residence of Friends by the Parental Income.

The study hypothesized that residence of friends to the juveniles was closely associated with recidivism the data on this was collected. The findings are as presented in the table 4.19 Overleaf:

Table 4. 15 Parental income versus the residence of Friends

	Do you share the same neighborhood with the bad friends?					
	yes		No		TOTALS	
Parental income levels	N	%	N	%	N	%
10,000-20,000	38	100	-	-	38	100
21,000-30,000	14	100	-	-	14	100
31,000-50,000	10	100	-	-	10	100
Above 50,000	-	-	8	100	8	100
TOTAL	62	89	8	11	70	100

Source: (Fieldwork, 2016)

The findings of the study revealed that majority (100%) 38 of the juveniles whose parents were earning a salary of between (10,000-20,000) shared the same neighborhood with the bad friends Equally (100%) 14 for those whose parents were earning between (21000-30000), (100%) 10 (31,000-50,000) also agreed that they shared the same neighborhood with the bad friends. Generally from the data collected in the table above, majority (88.6%) 62 of the respondents reported that they shared the same neighborhood with bad friends, while only (11.43%) 8 of the respondents reported that they did not share the neighborhood with their friends who influenced them to commit crime.

These findings are similar to those of Maina (2011) from his study on juvenile and crime in informal settlements, he found that three-quarters of the respondents were forced into crime by bad influence from bad friends with whom they shared the same neighborhood.

4.6 Legal/Judicial factors on Recidivism.

One of the objective of the study was to establish the influence of judicial factors like the skills of the judges and the prison officers and counselors on recidivism among the juveniles. In this study we had hypothesized that legal factors have close link to the recidivism among the juveniles. The findings relating to this objective are presented in the following section;

4.6.1 Appearance before the Court by the parental sources of Income.

We hypothesized that appearance before the court has a linkage with recidivisms among the juvenile. The data was collected and the findings presented in the table 4.20 Overleaf:

Table 4. 16 Appearance before the Court versus the parental sources of Income

	Did you appear before the Court when you were Arrested?					
	Yes		No		TOTALS	
Parental sources of Income	N	%	N	%	N	%
Small businesses	20	61	13	39	33	100
Casual Employment	15	94	1	6	16	100
Clerical Jobs	10	100	-	-	10	100
Peasants	3	27	8	73	11	100
TOTAL	48	69	22	31	70	100

Source: (Fieldwork, 2016)

The findings revealed that (61%) 20 of the respondents came from the from parents who were engaged in small businesses, (94%) 15 came from parents who were in casual employment, (100%) 10 came from parents who were employed in clerical jobs while (27%) 3 of those from peasant parents reported having appeared before the court when they were arrested.

Generally, majority (69%) 48 of the respondents reported that they appeared before the court when they were arrested, while only (17%) 12 of the respondents reported that they were not subjected to appear before the court the court when they were arrested. From the findings it can

be deduced that thought the majority of the convicts had appeared before the court for hearing and determination of their cases, others were not subjected to the due process of the law.

A prison warder also revealed that majority of the respondents were subjected to the court hearing to determine their cases, however the interview with prison officer revealed that this process has not been without challenges;

“We have experienced in the past many challenges when it comes to court hearings, majorly in the list had been failure by the witness to appear before court for hearing, this contributed to delay and postponement of the hearing”.

The findings from (Auko, 2013) also confirms that parental level of income and socio- economic status affected the ability of the juveniles to successfully be heard in the court process, consequently convicted children from poor parents are not likely to be subjected to court procedures perhaps due to the social impediments like bribery among others.

4.6.2 Length of the First Sentence by Age.

On the length of the sentence for the first arrest. The findings of our study as presented in the table 4.21 below shows that;

Table 4. 17 Length of the First Sentence versus Age.

	Age							
	Below 12years		Between 12-16years		17Years and Above		TOTALS	
Length of sentence	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Below 6months	12	57	8	38	1	5	21	30
Between 7 months to 12months	9	43	7	41	1	6	17	24
Between 13 months to 18months)	7	33	3	25	2	17	12	17
Above 18months	6	29	3	15	11	55	20	29
TOTALS	34	100	21	100	15	100	70	100

Source: (Fieldwork, 2016)

On the length of the first sentence, the findings shows that (57%) 12 of those aged below 12 years had been sentenced below 6months, (43%) 9 had been sentenced for between 7 months to 12months, (33%) 7 for between 13 months to 18 months while (29%) 6 had been sentenced for above 18months, generally (32.86%)23 of the respondents had been sentenced for between 13 months to 18months on the first arrest, (25.71%) 18 between 7 months to 12months), (24.29%) 17 above 18 months, while (17.14%) 12 have been arrested for below 6months. The findings suggests that majority of the respondents were sentenced for a period between 13 months top 18months.

The nature of crime committed initially often has been associated with the individual's capacity or propensity to re-commit crime. This findings are supported by (Coumareslos, 2004) who examined the rate of re-imprisonment among released prisoners, his study showed that the risk of re-imprisonment was higher for offenders who were younger at the time of release. (Cunneen, 2001) also measured recidivism among a sample of released prisoners. They found that the younger the offender when they first offended, the higher the probability of reconviction and re-imprisonment, this represents the majority who are re-arrested before the 2 years elapsed.

4.6.3 Training Courses Attended by the parental sources of Income.

Further the study sought to establish from the respondents whether they were able to attend any training course within the prison and the link between course attended and recidivism, the data collected was presented in the following table 4.18:

Table 4. 18 Training Courses Attended versus the Parental source of Income

	Parental sources of Income									
	Small businesses		Casual employment		Clerical Jobs		Peasants		TOTALS	
Training Courses Attended	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Carpentry	11	65	3	18	2	12	1	6	17	100
Masonry	2	22	3	33	2	22	2	22	9	100
Tailoring	3	20	5	33	4	27	3	20	15	100
Farming	4	36	3	27	2	18	2	18	11	100
Poultry & Animal Keeping	3	30	2	20	2	20	3	30	10	100
Life Skill training	2	25	1	13	3	38	2	25	8	100
TOTALS	25	36	17	24	15	21	13	19	70	100

Source: (Fieldwork, 2016)

The findings of the study revealed that majority of the respondents (65%) 11 were attending carpentry. The high rate of enrollment into these courses suggests that the prisoners deemed the courses being of high quality and the training had relevance in their lives and livelihoods.

These findings in line with the literature reviewed see Dale, (2008) which indicates that level of rehabilitation achieved in prison determines how well the inmate will adjust in society after release. This also depends on the rehabilitation programs that they receive from the training programs attended. The study findings also reveal that a number of training programs the rehabilitates were exposed to include carpentry, masonry, tailoring, farming, poultry and animal keeping and life skill training.

4.6.5 Usefulness of the Courses enrolled by the Education level.

We hypothesized that the usefulness of the courses enrolled can have a positive influence on recidivisms, the data was collected and the findings presented in the table 4.19

Table 4. 19 The Perceived Usefulness of the Courses enrolled versus Education level

	Response on the usefulness of the Courses Offered					
	Yes		No		TOTAL	
Education Level	N	%	N	%	N	%
Class (1-8)	58	97	-	-	60	100
Form (1-4)	6	10	-	-	6	100
Others (Specify)	2	3	2	50	4	100
TOTALS	66	94	4	6	70	100

Source: (Fieldwork, 2016)

On the usefulness of the courses offered (97%) 58 agreed that the courses offered were useful to them, again majority (94.3%) 66 of the respondents were generally happy with the courses they had taken while in prison.

4.6.6 Quality of the training Facilities at the Prison by Age.

The study sought to ascertain the respondents' views on the quality of the training facilities at the prison. The data are presented in the table 4.24 Overleaf:

Table 4. 20 The Quality of the training Facilities at the Prison versus Age.

Quality of the training Facilities at the Prison	Age Bracket					
	Below 12years		Between 12-16years		TOTAL	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Very good	5	26	6	32	19	27
Good	5	24	8	38	21	30
Not sure	4	31	4	31	13	19
Bad	3	27	5	45	11	16
Very Bad	2	33	2	33	6	9
TOTAL	19	100	25	100	70	100

Source: (Fieldwork, 2016)

In this study (26%)5, who were aged below 12years indicated that the quality of the training facilities at the prison was very good, (24%)5 reported good, (31%) 4 reported not sure, (27%) 3, reported bad while (33%) 2 reported that such training facilities were very bad, generally (30%) 21 of the respondents, reported that the training facilities within the prison. were in very good condition, (27.1%) 19, while (8.6%) 6 reported that the quality of these Facilities were very bad.

4.6.7 Perceived Impact of the rehabilitation program on the Inmates.

Our study was inclined to establish the likely impending impact of the rehabilitation program on the inmates, the data The results indicate that (41%) of the respondents strongly agreed that they have since gained skills which are helpful in improving their living standards, others (39.8%)also agreed that through technical trainings as the carpentry, building and construction, tailoring has made them self-reliant, further (42%) also contend that Allowing their family members to come

and visit them and share with them once in a while has led to their good reception back in the community after jail, further others (44%) reported that inadequate facilities have led to inefficient rehabilitation this resulted to their reconviction.

4.6.8 Guidance and Counselling on Inmates by the Religious Status.

On the inmates guidance and counselling the data collected are presented in the table 4.25:

Table 4. 21 Guidance and Counselling on Inmates versus the Religious Status

Response on the Usefulness of Guidance and Counseling	Age							
	Below 12years		Between 12-16years		17years and Above		TOTAL	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Very good	22	51	12	28	9	21	43	61
Good	11	48	6	26	6	26	23	33
Not sure	1	50	1	50	-	-	2	3
Bad	-	-	1	100	-	-	1	1
Very Bad	-	-	1	100	1	-	1	1
TOTAL	33	100	21	100	16	100	70	100

Source: (Fieldwork, 2016)

On the usefulness of the guidance and counselling to the inmates, the study results shows that there was a general feeling among the inmates that the guidance and counselling was of great importance, for example (51%) 22 of those aged below 12years strongly agreed that the guidance and counselling services offered to them was of great use to them, generally respondents strongly agreed that guidance and counselling offered was helpful to them in the outside world.

These findings are in line with those of (Payne, 2007) who contends that it's provided that prisoners shall have access to religious practitioners of their choices. They should be able to attend services of person needed religious life.

On the aspects of chaplaincy, (40%) of the respondents strongly agreed that Guidance and Counseling has acted as a link between the inmates and the outside community. (41%) also strongly agreed that Guidance and Counseling has been of help to the inmate in making and taking out adequate plans and achieving satisfactory adjustment in their lives. also Counselling

has created a healing process in the inmates, Continuous guidance and counseling process have met the inmates developmental need and chaplaincy has rehabilitated the inmates through preaching and teaching the word of God as these were shown by 43%, 37% and 39% respectively.

Its beyond reasonable doubt that guidance and counseling is instrumental in helping the inmates to seamless reconnect with the outside community, help to the inmate in making and taking out adequate plans and achieving satisfactory adjustment in their lives, creating a healing process in the inmates, Continuous guidance and counseling process have met the inmates developmental need and chaplaincy has rehabilitated the inmates through preaching and teaching the word of God. Chaplaincy play vital role in spiritual and moral development of prisoners as well as in providing outgoing guidance and counseling, religious organization material for education support and training opportunities.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction.

This chapter covers summary of the findings, discussion of the results and conclusions drawn from the study as well as the recommendations based on the study findings and suggestions for further study.

5.2 Summary of the Findings.

The findings of the study answered the research questions on factors influencing juvenile recidivism in Kenyan Prisons. The discussion and related literature were presented for each of the three variables of the study.

5.2.1 Individual Socio-demographic Factors.

On the social demographic factors the study revealed that majority of the juveniles had attained low education which could be attributed to other socio-economic factors, religion, access to spirituality also has a connection to recidivism. Consequently parentage also have a connection to recidivism. Further the study revealed that majority of the Juvenile were serving re-incarceration after staying outside for between 1-2years before they were re-arrested and convicted, most them were convicted of corruption crime which were committed due to peer pressure. According to (Doherty, 2002) also confirmed the statement that family members can strongly influence individuals' behavior which can consequently result in recidivism. Convicted offenders are on average, less educated and have fewer marketable job skills than the general population by (Harlow, 2003).

Based on the results of the cross tabulation, the duration of re-arrest increases with the rise in the education level. On the sources of income, most of those victims who were coming from families who practised small scale business were re-arrested within a span of 2years. Consequently the type of the crime committed changed with the education level of the respondents, 16% of those

who had attained education of between form (1-4) had committed drug related crime and further the study established that there was no signification relations between the religion and recidivism.

Consequently, reasons behind committing crime changed with the education level of the respondents, 20% of those who had attained education of between forms (1-4) had committed crime due to the influence of drug. Training courses attended changed with the education level of the respondents, 22% of those who had attained education of between forms (1-4) had attended life skills and training courses.

5.2.2 Community related factors on Recidivism.

On the community related factors on recidivism most of the juvenile had witnessed crime within their neighborhood and this could be a reason behind committing crime in the first arrest, most of the friends to the victims have been arrested before indicating the influence of peer pressure on recidivism. Consequently, most of the crime committed were related to theft, majority of the juvenile were facing their second arrest after the first arrest, others have been on constant communication with their friends in their neighborhood. These finding are in line with those of (Jochelson, 2007) who alludes that rehabilitation programs are designed and are intended to reduce crime, most of the offenders once found guilty by a court of law are subjected to these programs.

5.2.3 Legislative and Judicial factors on Recidivism.

On the legal and judicial factors on recidivism, majority of the convicts had appeared before the court for hearing and determination of their cases, others were not subjected to the due process of the law, majority were sentenced for a period between 13 months to 18 months, all of them were exposed to some respective training programs at the prison. The study also revealed that rehabilitation programs offered within the prison have led to inmates gaining skills which are helpful in improving their living standards, through technical trainings as the carpentry, building and construction, tailoring has made them self-reliant and Allowing their family members to come and visit them and share with them once in a while has led to their good reception back in the community after jail, further training facilities are adequate, Quality of training is it applicable once you are released, Psychological and personal management training is appropriate

and follow up support after correctional training is efficient. Guidance and Counseling has acted as a link between the inmates and the outside community.

These findings are in accordance with (Jochelson, 2007) who alludes that rehabilitation programs are designed and are intended to reduce crime, most of the offenders once found guilty by a court of law are subjected to these programs

5.3 Conclusions.

Based on the study findings and summary, this study concluded the following as regards factors contributing to Juvenile recidivism in Kenyan prisons among the inmates of Kamiti maximum prison.

5.3.1 Individual Socio-demographic Factors.

Lack of completion of the basic education which can be attributed to socio-economic factors, religion and access to spirituality has a connection with recidivism among the juveniles, further parentage have a daring connection to recidivism as well as the marital status of the parents which have a great impact on the character development of their children. According to (Doherty, 2002) also confirmed the statement that family members can strongly influence individuals' behavior which can consequently result in recidivism. Convicted offenders are on average, less educated and have fewer marketable job skills than the general population by (Harlow, 2003).

5.3.2 Community related factors.

On the community related factors the study concludes that juvenile had witnessed crime within their neighborhood which could be a reason behind committing crime in the first arrest, further most of the friends to the Juveniles have been arrested before indicating the influence of peer pressure on recidivism among the juveniles, the findings from the literature reviewed (Harding RW, 2005) also confirms these findings by indicating that discipline is an indicator of rehabilitation program performance and successful reintegration back to the society which is under the influence of peer pressure. Also (Hayes & Daly, 2004) alludes that stigmatization

includes a feeling of disapproval by friends that people have about something or somebody including ways of behavior can also influence recidivism.

5.3.3 Legislative and Judicial Factors.

On the legal and judicial factors the study concludes that appearing before the court for hearing and determination of cases within the due process of the law, exposure to training programs at the prison, guidance and counseling among the inmate contributes to reduce recidivisms among the juvenile. These findings are in accordance with (Jochelson, 2007) who alludes that rehabilitation programs are designed and are intended to reduce crime, most of the offenders once found guilty by a court of law are subjected to these programs. Further (Cullen & Gendered, 2010) also showed that counseling was imperative for the psychological welfare of the prisoners.

5.4 Policy Recommendations.

Based on the objectives of the study and the conclusions drawn the study makes the following recommendations;

- i. The study established that Prisoners who had higher education level were less likely to commit crime than those with no or less education level. This study therefore recommends that the government should make education free or affordable for those in prison and for the ex-convict.
- ii. The study established that majority of the respondents participated in vocational training. The study also established that the inmates who underwent vocational training were less likely to engage in crime compared to those who did not. It is recommended that more funds should be allocated for vocational training since it significantly reduced recidivism and that most juvenile inmates participated in it.
- iii. The vocational programs need to be modernized to fit the demands of the current market for the skills acquired to be more useful to the inmates when back to the community. There is also need to increase funds to empower the inmates with materials and tools by

the government for them to utilize their learned craft skills to enhance their chances of reintegration and productivity in society thus reduce chances of reoffending.

- iv. The study established that Most of the respondents' lives had changed as a result of their participation in guidance and counseling. It was also established that guidance and counseling enabled the prisoners to cope with criminal behavior such as anger, bad company, and drug abuse which influenced majority of them to commit crimes they were convicted of. Counseling was imperative for the psychological welfare of the prisoners.
- v. There is also need to investigate the methods which the inmates themselves think are better for them or can help them not repeat the crime especially those not participating in the rehabilitation programs that are offered.

5.5 Suggestions for Further research.

1. Further research needs to be conducted on the influence of appropriate technology concept that was introduced by private stakeholders after the prison doors were opened to the public
2. Voluntary engagement of pre trial detainees in Kamiti maximum prisons in activities that improve their general and legal knowledge and vocational skills hence utilizing their time in custody constructively should be assessed and if found beneficial to be replicated to other prisons.
3. The need for research on rehabilitation programs tailored for drug abuse juvenile inmates.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR JUVENILE INMATES

Dear respondents my Name is Alex Khaemba and am a student of University of Nairobi, studying for Masters in Criminology and Social Order. I am collecting information on factors influencing male juvenile recidivism in Kenya prison. The information obtained will be confidential and it will be used for the purpose of this research and not for any malicious reason. You are requested to complete this questionnaire honestly and objectively as possible.

Section I: SOCIO DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

1. What is your age?

2. What is your highest education level?

- 1. Class (1-3)
- 2. Class (4-8)
- 3. Form (1-4)
- 4. Others (specify)

3. Kindly indicate your religion

- 1. Christian
- 2. Muslim
- 3. Buddhist
- 4. Others (specify).....

4. Are both of your parents present?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No (proceed to Question 9)

5. What is the marital status of your parents/guardian?

- 1. Married
- 2. Separated
- 3. Divorced
- 4. Single parent
- 5. Others (specify)

6. What does your parent/guardian do for a living, if you have any?

- 1. Small scale business
- 2. Casual employment
- 3. Clerical jobs
- 4. Peasants
- 5. Nothing

7. What is the income of your parent/guardian if you have any?

- 1. (10,000-20,000)
- 2. (21,000-30,000)
- 3. (31,000-50,000)
- 4. (Above, 50,000)

SECTION 2: CRIME HISTORY

8. Have you ever been arrest before the current arrest?

- 1. Yes No

2. If yes when was that? -----(year)

9. Were you convicted after the arrest?

Yes

No

10. How long was the length of that sentence then?.....

11. How long did you stay after being released before you were rearrested and convicted?

(Below 1 year)

(1-2y2 years)

(Above 2years)

12. Which crime were you accused for in the first arrest?

1. Theft related crime

2. Corruption

3. Others (specify).....

13.What crime were you arrested for in the second arrest?

1.Theft related crime

2.Corruption

3.Others (specify)

14.Why did you commit crime in the first instance?

1. Poverty

2.Anger

3.Peer pressure

4.Influence of Drugs

5.Other reasons

SECTION 3: ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS

16. Where is your home?.....

17. How long have you stayed in this place (place of residence)?.....

18. Would you say that crime is common in your neighborhood?

1. Yes

2. No

19. Has any of your friends been arrested?

1. Yes

2. No

20. If yes how many of these friends have been arrested?.....

21. Why were they arrested?

Theft related crime

Rape

Drugs

Others (specify)

22. How many times have your friends been arrested since the first arrest?

Once

Twice

More than twice (specify)

23. How often do you socialize with these friends?

Always

Occasionally

Others (specify)

24. Do you think any of these friends ever influenced you to commit crime?

Yes

No

25. If yes how often did they influence you to commit crime?.....

26. Do you live in the same neighborhood with your friends?

Yes

No

27. If no how do you meet with these friends?

28. How often do you interact with these friends?

Always

Occasionally

Others (specify)

29. Would you say they have been influential in you committing crime?

Yes

No

30. What type of crime did you commit for the first time?

Criminal Offence

Civil Offence

31. Why did you commit the crime?

Poverty

Anger

Peer pressure

Influence of Drugs

Other reasons

SECTION 4: LEGAL/JUDICIAL FACTORS

32. When you were rearrested did you appear before the Court?

1. Yes

2. No

33. Were you sent to the prison?

1. Yes No

2. If yes how long was the sentence for the crime you committed?.....

Below 6months

Between 7 months to 12months)

Between 13 months to 18months)

Above 18months

34. Were you exposed to any training rehabilitation program while in prison?

1. Yes No

2. If yes which one.....

35. Were you aware of any training courses being offered in the prison?

1. Yes No

2. If yes name course you are aware of.....

3. Which of these courses did you sign up or attend?.....

36. Did you find these courses useful to you?

1. Yes No

37. In your opinion what is the quality of the training facilities in the prison?

1. Excellent

- 2. Very Good
- 3. Good
- 4. Fair
- 5. Poor
- 6. Very good

38. The following information relates to the impact of rehabilitation programmes on your life as a prisoners while in Prison and after release. Using the scale provided rate them accordingly.

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
I have since gained skills which are helpful in improving my living standards					
Allowing my family members to come and visit me and share with me once in a while has led to my good reception back in the community after jail					
Through technical trainings as the carpentry, building and construction, tailoring has made me self-reliant					
Inadequate facilities have led to inefficient rehabilitation this resulted to my reconviction.					

39. To what extent do you think the following rehabilitation factors were helpful to you?
 (Please tick where appropriate) 1-strongly disagree, 2-disagree, 3-Neutral, 4-agree 5-Strongly agree

	Strongly disagree	disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
Adequacy of training facilities					
Quality of training (is it applicable once you are released)					
Psychological and personal management training					
Follow up support after correctional training					

40. The Guidance and Counseling offered helped me adapt to the outside world.

- 1. Strongly Agree
- 2. Agree
- 3. Undecided
- 4. Disagree
- 5. Strongly disagree

41. How have the following aspects of chaplaincy been of help to you? use a scale of between 1 and 5 where one is strongly disagree and five is strongly disagree.

Aspects of Chaplaincy.	Strongly disagree	disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
The chaplaincy has rehabilitated me through preaching and teaching the word of God.					
Guidance and Counseling has acted as a link between me and the outside community.					
Continuous guidance and counseling process have met my developmental need.					
Guidance and Counseling has been of help to me in making and taking out adequate plans and achieving satisfactory adjustment in my life.					
Counselling has created a healing process in me.					

42. .Are there any other rehabilitation programmes like sports?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

44 Your participation in Vocational training programs has helped to improve your economic viability? Strongly Disagree

Disagree

Neutral

Agree

Strongly Agree

Appendix 2: KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW GUIDE

Good morning/afternoon? I am Alex Khaemba, an MA student at the University of Nairobi. I am conducting a study on the factors influencing Juvenile recidivism in Kenyan prisons. You have been randomly selected to participate in this survey. I would like to ask you some questions on Juvenile recidivism issues. The interview will take about 20 minutes. Your answers will remain strictly confidential and they will be used only for research purposes on aggregate.

Do I have the consent to continue with the interview? Yes No

Bio data/Optional

Name of the respondent.....

Main occupation/position of the respondent.....

Age.....

Sex.....

Religion.....

Questions on the Juvenile Recidivism

1. What is your understanding of the Juvenile Recidivism?
2. What do you think on the capacity of the judicial system to contribute towards reduction on Juvenile recidivism?
3. What are some of the rehabilitation programmes offerered to the Juvenile Inmates you are aware of?
4. In your opinion does the prison have qualified trainers to offer these rehabilitation programmes?
5. What are some of the correctional activities that are provided by the prison?
6. Comment on the trial process of the Juvenile inmate, is it fair?
7. From your observation what do you think contribute to juvenile recidivism?
8. What would you suggest to be done to reduce this vice?

Appendix 3:FGD INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR THE JUVENILE

Good morning/afternoon? I am Alex Khaemba, an MA student at the University of Nairobi. I am conducting a study on the factors influencing Juvenile recidivism in Kenyan prisons. You have been randomly selected to participate in this FGD. I would like to ask you some questions on Juvenile recidivism issues. The interview will take about 45 minutes. Your answers will remain strictly confidential and they will be used only for research purposes on aggregate.

Questions on the Juvenile Recidivism

1. What is your understanding of the Juvenile Recidivism?
2. What do you think on the capacity of the judicial system to contribute towards reduction on Juvenile recidivism?
3. What are some of the rehabilitation programs offered to the Juvenile Inmates you are aware of?
4. In your opinion does the prison have qualified trainers to offer these rehabilitation programs?
5. What are some of the correctional activities that are provided by the prison?
6. Comment on the trial process of the Juvenile inmate, is it fair?
7. From your observation what do you think contribute to juvenile recidivism?
8. What would you suggest to be done to reduce this vice?