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FACULTY OF ARTS

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL WORK

TOPIC:

**THE UPSURGE OF PRISONERS RIOTS IN KENYA AND THE SYSTEMS PUT
IN PLACE TO DEAL WITH THE RIOTS: A CASE STUDY OF NAIROBI
COUNTY PRISONS**

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DECLARATION

I the undersigned, declare that this project is my original work and that it has not been presented in any other university or institution for academic accreditation.

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this project to my husband Charles Ong'ang'o and Son Israel J. Ong'ang'o. Both of whom have been a blessing and inspiration to me am always grateful to God for bringing both of you into my life.

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ABSTRACT

The study sought to find out the upsurge of riots in prisons and the systems put in place to deal with the riots in Nairobi county prisons. The study was carried out at Kamiti main prison, Langata women prison and Nairobi remand and allocation prison. The objectives of the study was to establish factors that trigger inmates to riot, the inmates confidence level to riot, investigate the risks prison officers and government property is exposed to during riots and the systems prison authorities have put in place to deal with riots. The population in the three prisons is 5700 inmates against 1680 prison officers. The study employed descriptive survey design where 333 questionnaires were issued to inmates and 304 questionnaires issued to prison officers. Purposive sampling was used to determine the samples. Both qualitative and quantitative data was collected, organized, categorized, coded and analyzed using descriptive statistics. Data was collected through focused group discussions, interviews and questionnaires.

The study found out that most of the inmate respondents were male with some level of formal education. Some of the causes of riots they indicated include impromptu searches on their belongings, inhumane living conditions, delayed justice, poor management style by the prison authorities, strict punishment imposed on them by the prison authorities. The study also found out that the majority of prison officer respondents were male with a post secondary level of education. The study concluded that majority of the prison officers stated that better quality of food, presence of recreational activities, better prison conditions, removal of corporal punishment and better sanitation would reduce prison riots. Most of the respondents also indicated that the systems put in place to deal with riots were fairly effective.

The recommendation of the study are; there should be better communication between the prison officers and the inmates where by forums are held to discuss some of the inmates grievances, the prison authority should improve the living conditions of the prison and the prison officers should not subject the inmates to torture through beating and use of abusive language

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

It is often expected that prison is a violent place given the nature of people housed within them. Violence within prison can occur between the inmates themselves or between the inmates and the correctional officers this is known as interpersonal violence. Besides this interpersonal violence there is also collective violence or riot (Useem and Kimball, 1987).

A riot can be defined as an outbreak of illegal violence against changing targets committed by individuals expressing frustration or anger against people or property (Ballantine and Roberts 2007). While individuals attempt to lead or control a riot, riots are thought to be typically chaotic and exhibit “herd behavior” and often occur in reaction to a perceived grievance. Their “herd like behavior” arises because when in a crowd people lose their sense of “self” as a consequence they are drawn into the mob and follow whatever destructive idea the ringleaders transmit to them.

Rev. Martin Luther king Jr (1966) in an interview with Mike Wallace on September 27th stated that riot is the language of the unheard. This sentiment was supported by E.P. Thomson (1971) the pre-eminent historian of crowds who argued that in a world where the powerless are generally invisible, the riot is a form of collective bargaining. At the very least the rioters’ problems have become a problem for the powerful and hence the powerful have been forced to take note of issues they previously ignored.

A prison riot therefore occurs when a significant number of inmates control a significant portion of the facility for a significant period of time (American correctional association 1996). The Collins English dictionary defines a prison riot as a disturbance made by an unruly mob in a prison. Prison riots vary immensely in form. In some riots, inmates issue manifestos; in others they loot as a disorganized mass; in others they turn on each other (Useem & Kimball 1987). They further pointed out that some riots are characterized by political organization and further demand-making, others by weak and chaotic structures of leadership, conflict and violence among inmates themselves.

Boin & Rattray, (1997) state that prison riots happen for many different reasons and their true cause is not always as obvious as the immediate cause of reaction. This means that while a prison riot may appear to have been caused by a specific incident, such as the removal of a television, the tension that builds up to a riot condition may have started months earlier.

Prison riots therefore bring attention to aspects of breakdown that exist inside correctional facilities and it is used by inmates to highlight existing structural issues within prisons.

GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE OF PRISON RIOTS

Attica prison riot in New York

The riot occurred on September 9, 1971 in the all male maximum security prison. It was a four day prison riot that ended up with 43 people dead (33 prisoners and 10 prison officers) and many others injured. The riot started when a group of inmates refused to line up for one of the prison jobs (Kimball and Useem 1987:93). All of a sudden, one of the inmates hit a guard. The guard did not fight back, but that night, the inmate accused of the act was taken from his cell to a disciplinary cell block (Kimball and Useem 1987: 93). He resisted but was eventually carried away, and rumored to be tortured. The next day, inmates returning from breakfast jumped and beat up the guard who was involved in the confrontation the day before. The inmates' then attacked several other guards and used their keys to release other inmates. Security gates broke, which allowed the riot to spread to other cell blocks (Kimball and Useem 1987:93). The inmates overpowered the prison officers and took some of them as hostages. The state correctional commissioner Mr. Oswald tried to negotiate with them but they demanded to be addressed by the New York governor Nelson who refused to come and negotiate with them but instead gave an order for the prison to be retaken back by force. More than 500 troopers armed with shotguns, pistols and clubs charged into the prison shooting indiscriminately. When the battle was over some of the hostages and inmates had died. The grievances of the inmates were overcrowding, censorship of letters, poor living conditions like being allowed only

one shower per week, one roll of tissue for one month and poor quality of food. (New York Times, 1971:1)

New Mexico State penitentiary riot

The 2 day riot took place on February 2nd and 3rd, 1980 in the state's all male maximum prison. It was one of the bloodiest in United States history. The riot started when several inmates overpowered and severely beat four guards while performing routine dorm inspections. After gaining control of the wing, security lapses allowed the inmates to take control of the prison. Security gates separating the wing from the main institution were left unlocked. Also, renovating crews had left behind acetylene torches, which inmates used to burn open locked gates and anything else that would burn (Kimball and Useem 1987: 89). After taking control of the prison, inmates began a frenzy of violence, attacking, raping, and killing one another. Prisoners were dragged out of their cells, stabbed, tortured, beat, burned, hanged, and hacked apart" (Casaus 2007). The assaults and killings were not random; they were selective. The targets were inmate informants, also known as "snitches" (Colvin 1982: 485). In total, thirty-three inmates were killed, and as many as two hundred prisoners were beaten and raped. Seven correctional officers who were taken hostage were beaten, stabbed, or sodomized, though none were killed (Colvin 1982: 499). The prison authorities tried to negotiate with the inmates but when this failed they used force to retake back the prison. Some of the grievances the inmate put forward during the negotiation period were overcrowding, cancellation of recreational programs and poor quality of food.

REGIONAL PERSPECTIVE OF PRISON RIOTS

Groenpunt prison riot in South Africa

It was one of the worst prison riots in Africa and it occurred on 7th January 2013. The riot happened in the maximum security section. Prior to the riot the prisoners had raised a number of concerns like; frequent food shortage, overcrowding, inadequate medical care, lack of access to the parole board and the tuck shop was too expensive for them. All this concerns were however ignored by authorities. Thus on the said date prisoners who had

not yet been locked in their cells attacked prison officers with stones forcing them to retreat. They then went on a rampage destroying property and setting fire to offices and records. The police and warders used force to retake back the facility. The riot left more than 60 people injured and a trail of enormous destruction.

Agodi prison riot in Nigeria

The riot broke out on September 11, 2007 in the all male minimum security prison situated in Oyo state. The riot was sparked off when the inmates thought that one of the inmates who had been unwell had passed on due to lack of medical care. The inmates were armed with crude weapons like metal bars which they used to hold the jail warders hostage. The inmates destroyed property and also tried to escape this forced the police who had been called to reinforce security to open fire. The riot left at least 12 inmates dead and at least 18 people injured

LOCAL PERSPECTIVE OF PRISON RIOTS

Kamiti prison riot

The riot occurred on 6th February 2014 in the all male maximum security prison. The riot started when a group of inmates in block G (condemned block) resisted being searched for contrabands. The crackdown on contrabands was conducted after some of the prisoners were implicated in a kidnapping syndicate. They resisted by attacking the prison warders with their waste and tools which they had taken from the prison industry. Some tried to escape by scaling the walls this prompted the warders to use force. The riots led to some officers and inmates injured (Standard newspaper 7/2/2014).

Langata women prison riot

The riot occurred on November 15th 2010 in the all women maximum prison. The chaos occurred when capital remandees went on riot and damaged property in protest against a search on contraband goods. Authorities had begun to search for contrabands when the women prisoners turned violent and started to beat them. Prison authorities said water

pipes were vandalized and damaged in the riots that took the intervention of police to contain (Standard newspaper 16th/11/2010).

The similarity among all this prison riots is that the inmates felt that their rights were being infringed and the prison management was not paying any attention to their plight. The riots only vary in intensity but the outcome is the same that is injuries, destruction and loss of life.

1.2 Problem Statement

Since orientation in Kenya, the Prisons Service was largely skewed towards punishment of criminals as reformation was not a priority (Madoka, 2008). This has led to many incidences of violence reported by the media about prison guards' excessive use of violence on inmates and deplorable living conditions that exist in the prison institutions. Maximum prisons are particularly notorious for all manner of human rights abuse of prisoners (Adar & Munyae, 2001). This has given the prison service a dented image and the prison officers are viewed negatively by the public. A report by the standing committee on human rights (2000), labeled Kenya prison as death camps due to the deplorable living conditions like congested cells, poor ventilation, lack of adequate sanitation, half cooked meals and corporal punishment. These deplorable conditions and use of excessive force led to a lot of unrest among the inmate population which resulted to riots. The king'ong'o incident of 2000 is an example of a case where excessive force was used. The incident led to 6 prisoners being killed by prison officers when they were trying to escape. The death sparked riots among the inmates who demanded the persecution of the officers involved.

This incident among others led to outcry from the human rights group who stated that the only way rehabilitation can take place is by treating the inmates in a humane way. This pushed the government to initiate reforms with the aim of improving the welfare of the inmates and reducing the unrest in the prisons. The reforms were led by the then minister in charge of the ministry Dr. Moody Awori in the year 2003. Reforms included open door policy where the media and stakeholders were allowed access to prison, introduction of buses to ferry the inmates to court (the buses replaced the Lorries which were famously known as "Mariamu"), improvement of the diet with an introduction of meat and rice in the menu and many other reforms.

Despite the effort Kenya prison authorities undertook to improve the living conditions of inmates, riots have become recurrent phenomena thus posing a security concern not only to the prison authorities but also to the government. For example on 25th August 2011 over 200 inmates in Thika Gk prison serving time for capital offences protested. The convicts broke windows and grills and tried to escape, on 24th February 2014 8 inmates in

Mandera GK prison sparked a riot. They attacked the prison officers using cooking sticks, axes and stones. They then tried to escape by climbing the roof, when they saw that they were cornered, they refused to come down stating that they would only do so if the Governor of the county came to address their issues. This was the first ever riot to occur in North Eastern region.

During these riot incidences, prison officers are prone to attack from the agitated inmates whose behaviour is always unpredictable. An example is the Strangeways prison in United Kingdom, a riot occurred on April 1990 in which the prisoners overpowered the prison staff injuring 147 and killing 1 officer, reinforcement had to be called in from jails in the Midlands. The attack on prison staff mainly occurs due to the high inmate population vis-a-vie the prison staff who in most cases are outnumbered. The inmates use all manner of crude weapons while on the other hand the prison officer is just armed with an anti riot gear (that is a shield and a “rungu”). In Kenya the prison act, cap 90 (section 12) restricts the amount of force an officer can use. The section implies that a prison officer is not suppose to use a firearm unless the situation gets out of control and warrants the use of the arm. The code of conduct for law enforcement officials (UN 1979), article 3 also state that law enforcement officials may only use force when strictly necessary and to the extend required for the performance of their duty. Thus the officers avoid using excessive force so as to avoid lawsuits like in the Nyeri King’ong’o prison incident of 3rd September,2000 in which nine prison officers were sentenced to death by the court for using excessive force.

The prison structure also makes it difficult for the officers to escape in case they are overpowered. The high prison wall and one entrance which serves as both the entry and exit makes it easy for the inmates to corner the officers. Escape routes are not factored in when prisons are being constructed due to the fact that the inmates might use them to escape from lawful custody. This closed nature of prison increases the vulnerability of prison officers to attack and also being taken hostage. A good example is the Attica prison riot of September 9, 1971 in which some officers lacked escape routes and this led to several of them being taken hostage by the inmates

The government property is also vulnerable during such incidences because the inmates vandalise and use the parts as weapons. The sewerage systems and grills are usually main targets because of the metal bars which the inmates use as weapons. For example during a recent riot in Kamiti prison, the inmate population was around 3500 while the staff population was less than 1000. In the prison Daily Occurrence book, the duty officer indicated that the inmates were armed with weapons like screwdrivers, hacksaws among other tools which they had removed from the prison industry that is located right inside the prison. They also vandalised the sewerage systems and used the metal bars and faeces to attack the prison officers' reinforcement had to be called from the nearby prison staff training college. At the end of the riot major damage had been done to the grills, sewerage system and other parts of the prison .In the Strangeways prison riot in the United Kingdom wide scale vandalism took place which amounted to approximately 60 million pounds the same destruction occurred in Oklahoma state Penitentiary riot on July 1973 in which 24 buildings were damaged and only 4 were left usable.

This continued unrest despite the reforms taking place in prison, the systems put in place to deal with riots and the vulnerability of the prison officers and government property during a riot incident forms the basis of this research. The study will fill this gap by providing more insight into what causes prison riots, factors that make the prison officers prone to attack and plans put in place to deal with the riots because a poorly handled prison riot will not only result into serious losses but will also negate on reformation and rehabilitation of the prisoners.

1.3 Research Questions

The study was guided by the following questions:-

- 1) What factors predispose or trigger inmates to riot?
- 2) What is the inmates confidence level to riot that is the prisoners self efficacy level to riot?
- 3) What risks are prison officers and government property exposed to during a riot?
- 4) What systems have the prison authorities put in place to deal with the riots in the penal institutions?

1.4 Objectives of the study

1.4.1 The main objective

The main objective of this study is to assess the vulnerability of prison institutions to riots.

1.4.2 Specific objectives

The specific objectives of this study are:

- 1) To establish the factors that predisposes or triggers the inmates to riot.
- 2) To establish the inmates confidence level to riot that is the inmates self efficacy to riot.
- 3) To investigate the risk prison officers and government property is exposed to during a riot.
- 4) To establish the systems prison authorities have put in place to deal with riots in the penal institutions.

1.5 Justification of the study

This study contributes to knowledge by generating and documenting information about riots in prisons, the causes and the systems put in place to deal with the riots.

The study findings and recommendations is useful to the government (especially the ministry of interior and coordination of national government) and other stakeholders in addressing riots in prisons as one of the challenges to reformation and rehabilitation of offenders in the institutions.

Other policy makers and planners who are interested in prison riots can find the study helpful for their work as a reference material.

1.6 Scope and limitations of the study

This study was conducted at Kamiti Main Prison, Nairobi Remand and Allocation Prison and Langata Women Prison which are the three main prison institutions in Nairobi County.

The study identified factors that lead to the increase of prison riots in prison institutions in Kenya. In this case, the factors that have contributed to prison riots before reforms and after reforms took place in the prison institutions of Kenya were identified and discussed. The study also sought to find out the inmates confidence to riot whereby inmates who have taken part in riots before were tested on the confidence they have that given an opportunity they would participate in a riot again.

The study sought to find out the vulnerability level of prison officers and government property should a riot occur this will involve assessing the training prison officers are given in regard to standard operation procedures of handling riots, how the structures of prison buildings make the officers more vulnerable and the magnitude of damage that occurs on government property when a riot occurs. The systems put in place to deal with the riots were analyzed this helped to identify the gaps that exist in riot management in our prison institutions.

The limitation of the study was that some respondents were not willing to participate in the study for fear that they were being investigated and also the researcher was only able to cover three stations due to time and financial constraints.

1.7 Definition of Key Terms and Concepts

In this study the following terms have the indicated meanings.

Prison- any enclosure or a building declared by the minister in charge of the prison department to be a place in which persons are confined legally while awaiting trial or for punishment (cap 90 section 24)

Maximum Prison- is a unit that holds inmates who have been convicted and considered the most dangerous and those considered high risk offenders.

Inmate/prisoner- a person incarcerated in a prison, while on trial or serving a sentence

Reformation- The act or process of improving something or someone by removing or correcting faults or problems.

Rehabilitation- To restore (someone) to normal life by training and therapy after imprisonment with an aim of preventing habitual offending/recidivism.

Prison officer/correctional officer- A person responsible for the supervision, safety, rehabilitation and security of convicted prisoners or those awaiting trial in a prison, jail or similar form of secure custody.

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.0 Introduction

Literature review gives insights into theories and empirical studies so far done on prison riots internationally and also in Kenya. Information was sourced from websites, books, journals, magazines, conference papers and newspapers. Reading, searching and analyzing relevant materials and reflecting on various authors' interpretation helped me to have an overview of the topic and identify possible gaps that exist around the subject researched. This chapter contains theoretical framework, conceptual framework and a summary of reviewed literature

2.1 General Overview of Prison Riots

Prisons are social institutions much like neighborhoods, cities, or schools. The only difference is that they bring troubled human beings, often with a long history of violence as victim or offender, into confined spaces against their wills. These scarred individuals are brought into close contact with staff whom they greatly outnumber but who must on a daily basis maintain a peaceful and orderly routine. And because interaction occurs conflict is bound to arise this thus makes prison institutions prone to disturbances both at individual and collective level.

In his writing about prison riots in Scotland during the late 1980s, Coyle (1991: 141) quotes that:

'Several reasons have been advanced for all or each of these disturbances. What seems most likely is that there has been no one identifiable cause. There have been a series of contributory factors, one or more of which may have applied in each incident. These factors came together at a particular time, either with a degree of pre-planning or with comparatively little organisation. One particular catalyst then sparks off the disturbance.'

In America, data from the bureau of justice statistics (BJS) census of state and federal correctional facilities, state that an estimated 12.9 million persons were admitted into

local jails in the 12 month period ending June 30, 2010 and, Local County and city Jails on June 30, 2009 held 748,728 inmates (Minton, 2011). These large numbers have led to unrest in the American prison institutions with one of the worst prison riots in history (evidenced by the infamous Attica prison riot (1971) and Santa Fe (1980) prison riot) characterized by some of the most extreme forms of violence and social unrest occurring there.

Karberg and Stephen (2003) found that 606 major disturbances defined as incidents involving five or more inmates resulting in serious injuries and significant property damage occurred in America in the year 2000 and the cost of inmate misconduct has been estimated at nearly \$1000 per infraction (Lovell and Jemelka, 1996)

In another examination of several American prison riots, Useem, Camp and Camp (1996:16) conclude that even 'comprehensive planning based on awareness of other incidents and lessons learned from the past cannot prevent all prison riots.' This has been the reason for the recurrent prison riots in America.

In South Africa there were several large scale protest actions by prisoners at several prisons after the 1994 elections, resulting in the deaths of 38 prisoners. The protests occurred against the background of uncertainty about prisoner participation in the first democratic elections and thereafter about rumours suggesting a general amnesty for all prisoners (Dissel, 2003, p. 31) After 1994 such incidences have been few and far between and the most recent was at Kutama-Sinthumule prison in Limpopo province in March 2006 when prison warders went on strike and prisoners protested about the lack of services and set fire to a unit in the prison (Hlatshwayo & Van Zyl, 2006).

In Nigeria, riots/jail breaks in the Nigerian Prisons have become recurrent phenomena. So rampant, that they pose security concerns and serious threats not only to the prison authority, but also to both the government and the people of Nigeria. Omale (2013) states the following incidences of riots, on the 2nd of January, 2013 about 20 inmates escaped from a secured prison in Sagamu, and on 15th February 2012 Boko Haram attacked Koto-Karfi prison in Kogi State, releasing about 119 Awaiting Trials Persons (including Boko Haram suspects). On February 2004 riot occurred in Ikoyi prison. On 6th September 2007 riots occurred in Kano prison and on

8th September 2007 riots occurred at Agodi prison in Ibadan. On Wednesday 3rd June, 2009 about 150 inmates broke jail at Enugu prison. On 20th of April, 2010 Kaduna prison experienced jail break; and the Boko Haram attacked Bauchi and Maiduguri prisons in 2010 and 2011 respectively.

2.2 Causes of Prison Riots

2.2.1 Poor Prison Management

There is increasing evidence that poor prison management is a significant factor in contributing to prison violence and at times even promoting individual and collective violent behavior (Homel & Thompson, 2005, p. 4).

In a study by Dilulio in 1987 he distinguished three basic approaches towards prison management that is Control model where managers assume rigid administrative and formal restraints and control nearly all aspects of prison life. Emphasize is usually on inmate obedience, work, and education, in that order. Secondly is Responsibility model where managers argue that the maintenance of order should be pursued by as little as possible official control mechanism and creating maximum opportunities for prisoners to govern themselves and lastly Consensual model where prison managers incorporate features of both models.

According to Dilulio's analysis, control and responsibility models differ in various dimensions as shown in the table below:

Table 2.1 Characteristics of control and responsibility model

DIMENSION	CONTROL MODEL	RESPONSIBILITY MODEL
Organization communication	Restricted to official channels of the administrative authority system	More informal and takes place across different levels of authority
Nature of personnel relations	Relationship and forms of address between superiors and subordinates are formal.	Forms of address more informal, colloquial.
Nature and formality of prison staff communication	Prisoners are expected to address staff as “sir” and not be familiar with officials.	Prisoners can address staff less formally and communication is less formal
Discretion exercised by staff	Officials enjoy very little discretion and must work “According to the book”.	Officials are encouraged to use their discretion to get the best possible result.
Regimentation of prisoners life	Every aspect of prisoners’ lives and daily routine is regimented into a routine.	Inmates are afforded the greatest level of freedom consistent with security requirements
Reaction to prison rule reactions	Rule violations are met with strict punishments	Personnel do not react with formal sanctions for every rule violation.
Response to prisoner disruptions	The typical response is “swift official counterforce”	More likely to negotiate with prisoners.
Prisoner participation in decision making	Inmates are assumed to be unable to self-govern.	Efforts are made to give prisoners a greater voice in prison affairs

DiIulio's (1987) ethnographic case study of the Texas, California, and Michigan penal systems revealed that the control model of facility management (Texas) achieved the most orderly prisons he was also critical of the consensual model but Reisig undertook an empirical study and argued that "instead of restricting managerial decision making to a priori set of guiding principles, consensual model managers are more apt to remain flexible and to respond to dynamic conditions in and outside the immediate prison setting by modifying existing policies and practices within broad parameters (e.g., legal) as they attempt to discover 'what works'". (Reisig 1998, p. 230).

In his study, Reisig also assessed whether the three models of management have an impact on the level of less serious and serious disorder in prisons and also tested Dilulio's conclusion that the control model was the most effective in reducing disorder. He however came to a substantially different conclusion, finding that the incidence of serious disorder like riots was highest in prisons managed according to the control model, followed by the consensual model and lastly responsibility model managed prisons. He did, however, not find a significant difference in respect of less serious disorder.

The research also noted various management related factors contributing to violence and they include: security lapses, lack of prison officer discipline and morale, officers' inability or unwillingness to intervene in instances of victimization and violence, poor grievance and dispute resolution mechanisms, the formation of gangs and cliques, prisoners relying on violence or aggression for self protection, deterrence and payback (Homel & Thompson, 2005, p. 5).

2.2.2 Overcrowding

Overcrowding is defined as a situation in which the number of people confined in prison is greater than the capacity of the prison to provide adequately for the physical and psychological needs of the confined persons. It is a feature of many systems of criminal justice throughout the world and can cause vital issues and concerns for "governments, communities, prisoners, and their families" (Griffiths, Murdoch and Phil, 2009).

A recent report by Patteruti and Walsh (2008) on the impact of jail expansion and effective public safety strategies listed a variety of reasons for growing jail populations.

Reasons included Changes in policing practices where a change in policing practices has led to an increase in arrests for low-level offenses, such as drug offenses. Also, zero tolerance policies on quality of life crimes have led to more arrests for crimes such as loitering, Jails have become institutions for people with mental illnesses that is the closing of state mental health facilities beginning in the 1960s have left people with fewer treatment options and many individuals now end up in the criminal justice system, People detained for immigration violations are increasingly held in jails, More people are being held pretrial that is the majority of people held in jails are held pre-trial and this proportion has increased steadily over the last 10 years, more people are denied pretrial release and of those who are granted bail, few can afford to post the amount, Fewer people are serving sentences in the community this means nationally since 2001 there has been a steady decreased in the number of individuals under jail custody who are serving this sentence in a community based program

In the United States for example a survey conducted by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), reported that the combined state and federal prison population climbed from 329,821 to 925247 between the years 1980-1993 this is an increase of 181 percent. Using each State's definition of capacity, BJS found that in 1987, using a high estimate of capacity, State prison systems were on average, 5 percent overcrowded, and using a low estimate of capacity, 19 percent overcrowded.

An analysis by Mullen and Smith (1980) also showed that by rigorously applying the cell standards recommended by the American Correctional Association (ACA), in March 1978 nearly two-thirds of all prisoners were confined to below-standard units i.e., units with less than 60 square feet per person. For example in 1980, the federal case *Ruiz v. Estelle* declared the entire Texas prison system unconstitutional, partially because over one thousand inmates were sleeping on the floor of prisons this was already double the population size they were built to hold (Angelos and Jacobs, 1985).

Another study on 'influence of prison crowding on inmates perception of aggression' by Claire Lawrence, a psychology professor at the University of Nottingham in England showed that environmental conditions can influence how inmates interpret fellow

prisoner's behavior. When individuals interpret others' behavior as aggressive, whether intentional or unintentional, they are more likely to retaliate. According to Lawrence, "Those who are subjected to crowded conditions, and who lack a social support network, may become more prone to distress. That distress is linked to an increase in aggression" (Lawrence and Andrews, 2004).

Ekland and Olson in his study investigating large scale prison disturbances did not find support for overcrowding as the major cause of prison violence but rather found support for the theory that the mode of social control was the driving factor (Ekland and Olson, 1986). Overcrowding has nonetheless been linked with a range of adverse outcomes for prisoners such as increased self injury, heightened stress levels and perceptions of aggressive behavior in other prisoners, increased drug use, and higher levels in inter prisoner violence (Byrne & Hummer, 2008, p. 47).

While overcrowding alone does not start prison riots, the tension that results from the strains caused by overcrowding may lead to violence (Cobb, 1985).

French & Gendreau (2006, p. 188) support this notion by stating that inmate perceptions of feeling overcrowded rather than actual spatial density would be a better predictor for misconduct.

Thus the most likely conclusion is that over-crowding is not a causal factor in violence, but may possibly be considered a contributing factor, when correlated with other institutional variables, such as the managerial methods used to control or limit violence (Gaes, 1994; Ruback & Carr, 1993; Wortley, 2002).

2.2.3 Poor prison conditions

In the Woolf report, prison conditions are taken to mean more than the physical environment of prison establishments. They are the product of the physical environment of a prison and the ways in which that environment is used. A cell thirteen feet long by seven feet wide by thirteen feet high with no running water and small high barred windows is a poor physical environment for living. If prisoners have to share that environment "locked up for excessive periods of time" without access to integral

sanitation, then, as the Woolf Report said of Strangeways prison, the conditions are "*of a wholly unacceptable standard.*" (Woolf Reports, 1990)

The Woolf Report recognised that poor prison conditions degrade both prisoners and staff. It further stated that although poor conditions are not the sole explanation of unrest, but when conditions and regimes both deteriorate, relations within prisons break down. Riots are thus a symptom of that breakdown (Woolf report, 1990)

But while there appears to be some support for the idea that poor conditions and deprivation provoke prison riots, Wilsnack (1976 p. 69), differed and stated that conditions alone cannot explain prison riots, Prisons with terrible conditions have remained free of riots, whereas riots have occurred in prisons in which conditions had been recently improved. An example occurred in Scotland, where HMP Shotts prison was opened in 1987 to replace HMP Peterhead prison. The new, spacious, well-appointed prison was designed for long-term prisoners who would live in single cells with integral sanitation; the prison features a gymnasium as well as education, training and work complexes. The prison is easily accessible, as it sits just off the connecting motorway with good rail and bus links. Significant thought went into ensuring that incident risk factors relating to conditions, overcrowding, and distance from home were minimized. Despite all these improvements, the prison had suffered four riots within its first five years, with staff hostages' taken and substantial damage done to the facilities. Clearly, other factors were at work. Poor prison conditions as the sole causal factor of prison riots must therefore be refuted (Aya, 1990).

2.2.4 Architectural design

Most prisons worldwide house prisoners in communal cells, this has often been blamed for violence and frustration amongst prisoners. Prisoners in communal cells are difficult to supervise adequately and the cell structure creates opportunities for prisoner, on prisoner violence and prisoner staff violence (Homel & Thompson, 2005, p. 5).

The linear architectural design of most prisons is indicated by several authors as a factor that contributes to violence. The inherent design features of this architecture, in conjunction with the indirect staff supervision model that necessarily accompanies this

kind of design, creates opportunities for both prisoner-prisoner and prisoner-staff violence (Zupan & Menke, 1991).

Peguese & Koppel (2003, p. 82) state that in communal cells it is not only more difficult to identify prisoners responsible for violent and disorderly acts, but also difficult for staff to intervene when they are outnumbered by prisoners.

Hemel & Thompson therefore suggest the “New generation” prison design which promotes a podular design that limits unprotected spaces and enhances direct supervision. Results from prisons where these designs have been implemented are promising, but caution should be exercised in interpreting these results, as the architecture should be seen linked to the management practices, staff skills and other situational factors (Hemel & Thompson, 2005). This design facilitates active supervision and engagement between prisoners and staff, and these has been associated with lower levels of violence and disorder. Researchers warn, however, that successful implementation of this approach is heavily dependent on a commitment from management and the recruitment, selection, training and retention of appropriate prison personnel (Jay Farbstein et al., 1991; Zupan & Menke, 1991).

2.2.5 Staff culture

A report by the JALI Commission which focused on South Africa’s correctional service was concerned that “in the Department of Correctional Services there is almost a culture of contempt for the administration of justice as prison officers consider themselves above the law” (JALI Commission, 2006, p. 349) this led to a culture of lawlessness.

The JALI Commission’s focus on this staff culture has been supported by various academic works including (Liebling, 2008) (Byrne & Hummer, 2008) (Liebling, 2004).

Liebling in her works refers to culture as a shared set of assumptions, values, beliefs and attitudes expressed by officials, directly or indirectly and which shape their actions to a greater or lesser degree (Liebling, 2008, p. 106) this explains “different ways of doing things” at one prison which is different from another prison.

For example, the attitude of officials who regard prisoners as “dangerous subjects” who need to be controlled and policed was formative of how prisoners are treated and it was

found that these officials generally did not treat prisoners with respect (Liebling, 2008, p. 117). The research by Liebling also demonstrated that the amount of power that officials have to exercise their duties was of lesser importance, but the way in which the power is used and how this is experienced (“how it feels”) by prisoners are of critical importance (Liebling, 2008, p. 117). Prisoners often assert that officials play an active role in causing violence and disruption by provoking prisoners and behaving in a manner that would solicit an aggressive response (Goulding, 2007, p. 401).

2.3 Strategies of Managing Prison Riots

2.3.1 Rehabilitation programs for prisoners

Numerous studies have been conducted in regard to rehabilitation programs but few of these studies measure their impact on prison riots. Some research findings support providing prisoners with academic and vocational training programs as a means to reduce violence and disorder in prisons.

Mc Corkle et al report on a study of 317 U.S. state prisons found that, “Even after controlling other institutional characteristics, prisons in which a large percentage of the prisoner population was involved in educational, vocational, and prison industry programs reported lower rates of violence against inmates and staff.” (McCorkle, Miethe, & Drass, 1995, p.325). They further recommended that order in the prison was best achieved when prisoners were engaged in meaningful programs that offered opportunities for self-improvement and not just a structured day-program that kept prisoners busy.

According to the report meaningful programs create something valuable that prisoners prefer not to lose through a violent incident. The researchers quote in their report that:

“To an inmate participating in such a program, the immediate costs of aggression may be judged to be high: falling behind in the program, the loss of an industry job, and the transfer to a more custody oriented prison. Participants in meaningful programs would also be looking forward to release, and with new skills acquired, the chance of a fresh start. Weighed in the balance with their dreams, the momentary satisfaction derived from an act of violence would likely be discounted” (McCorkle, Miethe, & Drass, 1995, p. 328).

Substance abuse and addiction is also common amongst prison populations for example figures from the UK indicate that 60-70 percent of prisoners were using drugs prior to imprisonment (Social Exclusion Unit, 2002, p.3). Focusing on substance abuse treatment is therefore a sensible response to reducing in-prison violence and disorder.

2.3.2 Change of staff culture

There is a view that holds that if one is able to change prison staff culture, then prisoner culture will follow (Byrne, Hummer, & Taxman, 2008, p. 139). Byrne et al came up with this statement after carrying out an assessment on institutional culture change initiative (ICCI) which was initiated by U.S. national institute of corrections (NIC) in nine correctional institutes in the U.S between the years 2003-2005. The initiative consisted of four components:

- (1) Assessment of institutional culture
- (2) Promoting positive corrections culture
- (3) Strategic planning and management
- (4) Leading and sustaining change

The preliminary results for the assessment was all nine sites completed component 1, three completed component 2, four completed component 3, and none completed component 4 (Byrne, Hummer, & Taxman 2008).

The ICCIs however presented a number of conceptual problems:

- There was no empirical evidence to support a direct link between negative prison culture and prison performance, or that inmate culture is directly linked to the dominant staff
- There was no clear definition of the specific problems to be targeted at the specific prisons, or a link demonstrated between the problems identified and the particular intervention
- Components 3 and 4 of the programme were at a “dosage level” too low for what is normally associated with this type of intervention
- There were no clear criteria established for the selection of the sites, the number of initiatives used at each site and the time sequencing of the initiatives.

Despite the problems, Byrne, Hummer, & Taxman (2008) found some encouraging evidence relating to staff attitudes and the incidence of prisoner misconduct (violent incidents and administrative violations). The data they collected showed a drop in overall prisoner misconduct incidents immediately following the implementation of each new phase of the ICCI. However, the number of violent incidents remained relatively stable throughout the two-year period. It was consequently concluded that there remains little empirical evidence for a link between staff culture and inmate culture as a means to address violence in prisons (Byrne, Hummer, & Taxman, 2008, p. 161).

2.3.3 Inmate classification and profiling

Prisoners are usually grouped based on their profiles and various variables are used to group them. A distinction is made between external and internal classification; the former determines where an inmate will be housed and the latter determines the cell where the inmate will sleep, the programs he or she is assigned to, risk of escape and level of control (Byrne & Hummer, 2008, p. 52). The variables used in classification vary for example in South Africa the DCS (department of correctional service) relied on three variables, namely sentence length, nature of the crime and number of previous convictions. The variables are however weak predictors of violent and disruptive behavior in prison and are rather extensions of the punitive component of the sentence imposed. Using these variables it then appears that a prisoner would be classified as, for example, maximum security not because of the potential management problems he or she may present through disruptive behavior, but rather because of the sentence imposed and the crime that was committed (Byrne & Pattavina, 2007). We can thus conclude that from a violence reduction perspective, the DCS classification system is then of little value.

Byrne and Hummer also carried out an empirical study on classification in correctional systems in the U.S. Two separate studies were carried out and randomly selected prisoners in different security settings to that in which they had been classified: medium category prisoners were placed in minimum security and maximum security prisoners were placed in medium security prisons. Neither of the studies found that there was an increase in misconduct, violence or disorderly behaviour (Byrne & Hummer, 2008, p. 52).

Therefore two fundamental issues emerge from the debate on classification that is how to identify prisoners with a high risk for disruptive institutional behaviour at the internal classification stage; or which variables are used as objective and reliable predictors of violent and disruptive behavior and how to respond proactively to those prisoners identified with risk factors associated with violent and disruptive behavior (Byrne & Hummer, 2008, p. 53).

Byrne and hummer thus conclude that relevant variables in respect of violence prevention should be identified, although the following have been identified as known risk factors: age (young), gender (male), history of violence, history of mental illness, gang membership, low programme participation, and recent disciplinary action (Byrne & Hummer, 2008, p. 53).

Following from this it is recommended by Byrne and Hummer (2008, p. 59) that a new generation of classification systems need to be tested which “link an inmates’ risk level to specific in-prison treatment programming. These new classification systems would be designed to focus on offender change, rather than offender control, as the outcome of the classification decisions.”

2.4 Theoretical Framework

2.4.1 Administrative Control Theory

The 'Administrative Control Theory' created by sociologist John DiIulio in the mid 1990s argues that prison disorder or riot result from unstable, divided or otherwise weak management (Useem & Reisig, 1999). It argues that conflict or riot results from poor management of prison facilities; which has three central components; inadequate conditions, weak security and the emergence of group formations among inmates such as gangs (Clear, Cole and Reisig, 2000). According to Useem and Kimball (1989: 219), administrative breakdown is at the root of collective violence and is not an 'invisible' phenomenon; in fact, as Useem and Kimball note, there are many clear indicators of a prison organization under distress. In poorly managed prisons, the more dissatisfied inmates are with the management, the more likely they are to engage in violence and collective action this because the breakdown in control and operation convinces the prisoners that the system is (or has become) vulnerable (Wood and Dunaway, 1997). We can therefore state that a riot is the resultant of changing perceptions and a weakening administration.

According to administrative control theorists (e.g., DiIulio, 1987), prisons characterized by decisive, strong leadership, formalized rules and organization, effective management, custodial culture, proactive staff who interact with inmates, and programming opportunities experienced less misconduct and violence than facilities that were poorly administered, managed, and controlled. Empirically, prison administration and management were linked to the most severe forms of inmate violence, including inmate homicide at the individual-level (Reisig, 2002) and lethal rioting at the collective-level (Useem & Kimball, 1989). This however does not mean that tough and control oriented prison management are averse to riots. This because prisons with an overly rigid administrative management create stifling conditions which increases dissatisfaction among the inmates thus making the prison prone to riots.

Sykes (1958) stated that the riot at the New Jersey State Prison where he was conducting his fieldwork occurred as a result of administrative actions (e.g., crackdowns) that

affected the distribution of benefits to the leaders of the inmate social system. Once the equilibrium of the social system was upset, the inmate leaders' ability to control the other inmates was considerably undermined. As a result, more inmates adopted other social roles many of which included the use of deviance in pursuit of their individual self interests. Under such conditions, the prison was more likely to experience collective action (Sykes, 1958).

2.4.2 Inmate Balance Theory

According to the inmate-balance theory, developed by Charles Tittle in 1995, there is a mutual relationship between inmates and authorities. Todd Clear, one of America's leading experts in the study of corrections, describes the inmate-balance theory as, "A prison system where officials must tolerate minor infractions, relax security measures, and allow inmate leaders to keep order, in order for the prison to operate effectively" (Clear, Cole and Reisig, 2000:321). This relationship allows inmates more freedom to engage in illegal activities, such as gambling and sexual intercourse. In exchange, inmates will "police each other" to ensure that the prison is free of any major disruptions. Conversely, conflict occurs when prison officials break their unofficial contract with the inmates by cracking down on the illegal activities. With prisoners' reasons to maintain order gone, some type of conflict is likely to occur (Wood and Dunaway, 1997).

Inmate balance theory, therefore, predicts that inmate disturbances are a reaction to a disruption of the inmate social system, which results from prison management taking abrupt actions to re-establish control (Colvin, 1992; Sykes, 1958).

Colvin further stated that the 1980 riot at the New Mexico State Penitentiary occurred primarily because of a managerial shift from reliance on remunerative to coercive means of controls. As a result, inmate leaders who had assisted the administration in maintaining order were removed from their positions of power, creating a disruption in the inmate social system.

Colvin (1992) described how the inmates in the New Mexico State Penitentiary had come together in a sit down strike and attempted to air their concerns peacefully prior to the riot. Yet when the prison officials responded by ignoring the inmates' concerns and

applying a greater use of coercive controls to break apart the inmate organization, the prison became disorganized.

Inconsistency in rule enforcement increased, further alienating the inmates from the staff thus Unable to realize common goals and cynical in their beliefs regarding the legitimacy of the rules and the staff, the inmates rioted (Colvin, 1992)

2.4.3 Minimax Theory

The Minimax theory also referred to as ‘game theory’ was invented by Emile Borel in the year 1921 and is based on the principle that individuals try to minimize their losses and maximize their benefit. In other words, people make decisions about how they should act by comparing the costs and benefits of different courses of action. Applying this discourse to the prison situation we can state that inmates are more likely to engage in risky behavior if they feel that the reward will outweigh the cost. This implies that inmates riots is a collective behavior that occurs when the rules of prisons that lead to peaceful co-existence are thwarted and treated otherwise, such that the inmates view it as an injustice. Such an act becomes a justification for the inmates to riot because they feel they have nothing else to lose.

In the New Mexico state penitentiary Inmates were not happy with the way they were being treated and the way the prison was being run. Inmates expressed dissatisfaction with food and medical services (Colvin, 1982: 452).

Overcrowding was also a problem because the prison was originally built to hold 950 inmates, but at the time of the riot, the prison housed 1,157 prisoners (Colvin, 1982:457). Inmates thus perceived that the benefits of rioting would outweigh the costs and improvements could be made to their standard of living. This led them to riot.

2.4.4 Merton’s Deviance Theory

The theory was invented by Robert Merton in the year .The theory states that social structures may pressure citizens to commit crimes. Merton proposed a typology of deviance based upon two criteria:

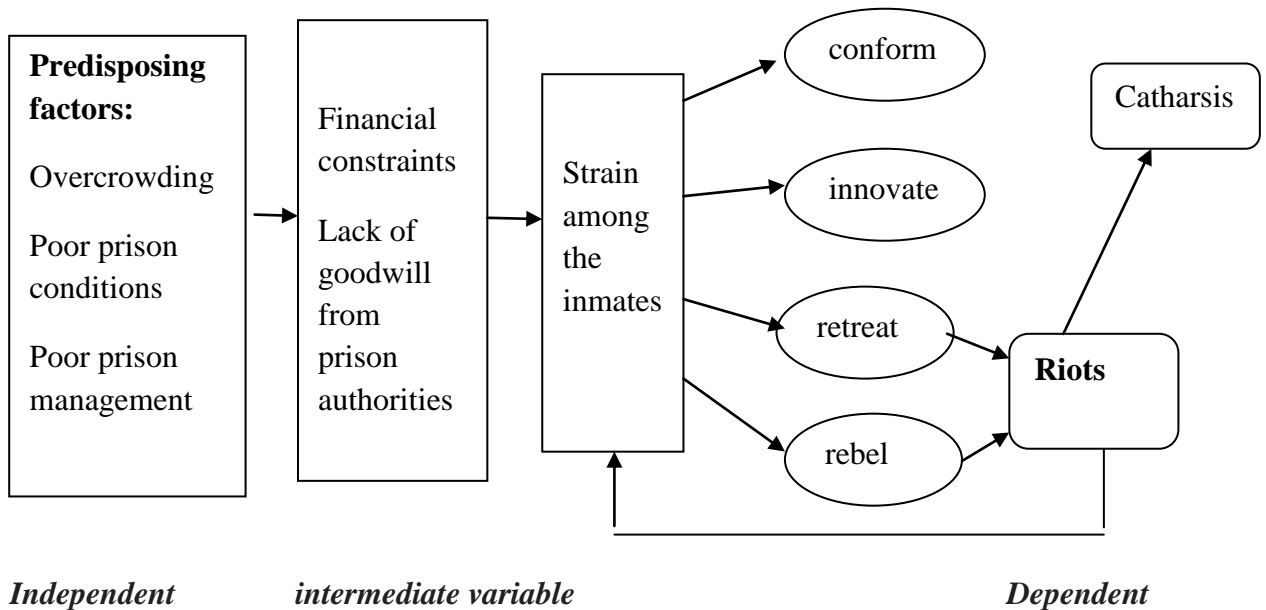
1. A person’s motivations or his adherence to cultural goals
2. A person’s belief in how to attain his goals.

According to Merton there are five types of deviance based upon these criteria:

- Conformity involves the acceptance of the cultural goals and means of attaining those goals
- Innovation involves the acceptance of the goals of a culture but the rejection of the traditional and/or legitimate means of attaining those goals
- Ritualism involves the rejection of cultural goals but the routinized acceptance of the means for achieving the goals
- Retreatism involves the rejection of both the cultural goals and the traditional means of achieving those goals
- Rebellion is a special case wherein the individual rejects both the cultural goals and traditional means of achieving them but actively attempts to replace both elements of the society with different goals and means

1.5 Conceptual Framework

2.1 Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework



The above conceptual framework has borrowed heavily from Robert Merton's deviance theory. From the above figure we see that when factors that predispose inmates to riot

e.g. overcrowding, poor prison conditions and management are not dealt with (and this may be due to financial constraints the prison institutions may be facing and lack of goodwill from authorities that is the authorities may ignore the plight of the inmates), the inmates become strained and react in the following ways: A section of inmates may become innovative that is they may discover new ways of surviving in prison despite the hardship this may include inventing new ways of trafficking contrabands or colluding with prison officers so as to get favours. This group of inmates is not likely to riot. Some of the inmates may conform and accept the situations as it is. That is they may resign to the fact that they can do nothing about the prevailing situation. This group of inmates is also less likely to engage in riot incidences

Another group of inmates may react by retreating that is they may abandon all the laid down prison rules and regulations. This group is likely to commit acts of deviance that don't go along with the laid down prison rules and regulations. These acts of deviance include but are not limited to riots. Section of inmates may also react by rebelling. This group usually demands change to occur using whichever means. And most of the means they use are usually deviant and they include riots. This group is usually considered very volatile and can spark a riot any time. When a riot occurs the prison authorities react either in a positive way e.g. by solving the inmates grievances this leads to catharsis or a sense of relieve among the inmate population, the authorities can also react in negative way e.g. by imposing strict measures like restricting movement within the prison this leads to further strain among the inmate population which may lead to more riots

CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

The chapter mainly provides justification of the type of data used in the project. It focuses on the following areas of study: Research design, area of study, population of study, sample size, sampling techniques, data collection procedures and data analysis techniques.

3.1 Location of the study and site selection

3.1.1 Location of the study

The study was carried out at Kamiti main prison, Langata women prison and Nairobi remand and allocation prison.

Kamiti maximum prison which was originally named “Kamiti Downs” is located in Kiambu County on a 1200 acre estate. The inmate population used to be approximately 3500 but this has recently reduced due to the mass transfer that took place following a riot that occurred on 7th February, 2014. The current inmate population now ranges at 1900 inmates against staff strength of 700.

The Langata women prison is located at the edge of Kibera approximately 8.5 kilometers from the central business district. The prison is the only **maximum** female institution in Kenya and holds female inmates who have been convicted and also those awaiting trial. The inmates are usually allowed to come with their children who are below 4 years. Currently the prison holds an average of 700 inmates and 45-60 children against staff strength of 380

Nairobi remand and allocation prison was established in 1911 making it the oldest prison in Kenya today. It is located in industrial area, the initial acreage was about 37.7 acres but this has since been encroached upon and grabbed and only about 10 acres of it remain. Nairobi Remand Prison has over the years increased its capacity tenfold to the present average population of 3000 inmates against 600 members of staff. The main categories of inmate held at the prison are remands both ordinary and capital remandees.

3.1.2 Site selection

Nairobi remand and allocation prison is selected because it's the largest remand prison in Kenya, while Kamiti maximum prison and Langata women prison are selected due to the fact that they are the only maximum prisons in Nairobi County and hold a large capacity of inmates. The remaining prisons (i.e. Nairobi west prison, Nairobi medium prison, Jamhuri prison, Kamiti medium prison and Kamiti Y.C.T.C) are medium and small prisons that hold petty offenders. The above three prisons also hold long term offenders and condemned this makes them more prone to riots as compared to prisons that hold petty offenders. Additionally the prisons are located within the researchers' proximity thus making it economical to carry the research.

3.2 Research design

The research study will use descriptive survey design. According to Mugenda (2003), Oso (2005), this method is effective in collecting descriptive data concerning the characteristics of a population. It is also defined as a fact finding investigation which aims at providing adequate interpretation of a phenomenon.

Both qualitative and quantitative data will be collected, organized, categorized, coded and analyzed using descriptive statistics. According to Mugenda (2003) quantitative will facilitate the collection of data in numerical terms while the qualitative will describe the attitudes based on opinions and perceptions thru the open ended questions and interviews

3.3 Unit of analysis

The unit of analysis is the entity under study or who is being described or analyzed this may include entities such as individual people, groups of people or organizations. In this study the unit of analysis is the prison institution. Based on the data that will be derived from the inmate population and prison officers, the various factors contributing to the increase in prison riots in Nairobi County is analyzed and also the role the inmate and prison officer play in the riot will also be analyzed.

3.4 Unit of observation

Unit of observation is the subject, object, item or entity from which we measure the characters of, or obtain the data required in the research study (Mugenda and Mugenda,

2003:15). In this case the units of observation are inmates and prison officers who have experienced a prison riot before.

3.5 study population

According to John W. Best (2007), a population is any group of individuals who have one or more characteristics in common that are of interest to the researcher. Kombo and tromp (2006) also define population as the entire group or elements that have at least one thing in common. The study population of this research is inmates and prison officers.

And according to the morning unlock prison records; the average inmate population in the three prisons is 5700 inmates against 1680 prison officers. Thus to reduce the numbers, the target population will mainly be inmates who have ever engaged in prison riots and prison officers who have quelled a prison riot before.

3.6 Sample size and sampling procedure

Kulbir (2005) states that sampling is the process of drawing a sample from the population. Where a sample is defined as a subset of the target population to which the researcher intends to generalize the results (Wiersman, 1986).

In this study the population under research is dynamic that is the number of inmates in the three stations keeps changing every single day. Therefore, to determine the population from which the sample will be drawn from involved the researcher randomly selecting the month of September and randomly selecting a week within September that is 8th to 14th September. The number of inmates on each day of that week was retrieved from the morning unlock records of the respective stations. The mean for each station was then calculated thus determining the estimate population for each station as shown in the table below:

Table 3.2: Inmate population estimate for each station

Name of the prison	Total population during 8-14 September 2014							Total	Mean/estimate population
	8/9	9/9	10/9	11/9	12/9	13/9	14/9		
Kamiti main prison	1901	1900	1900	1897	1896	1875	1875	13244	1892
Langata women prison	667	670	681	679	662	659	660	4678	668
Nairobi remand and allocation prison	2939	2992	2947	2981	2991	3002	2989	20841	2977
Total	5507	5562	5528	5557	5549	5536	5524	38763	5537

The prison staff population of the three stations is as follows: Nairobi remand and Allocation prison has 536 staff, Langata Women prison has 380 staff and Kamiti Main prison has 685 staff. The total population of prison staff in the three stations is therefore 1601 members of staff.

The Krejcie and Morgan (1970) table was then used in determining sample size, a population of 5537 inmates and 1601 prison officers will have a sample size of 358 and 310 respectively. To determine the actual sample size in each prison the sampling ratio must be calculated using the formula below:

Sample size/population size

- **Sampling ratio for inmates is:**

$$358/5537=0.06$$

- **Sampling ratio for staff:**

$$310/1601=0.19$$

The sampling ratio is then multiplied by the population in each prison in order to determine the sample size of each prison as presented on the table below:

Table 3.3: Sample size for each prison

Prison Name	Number of inmates	Number of prison officers	Sampling ratio (inmates)	Sampling ratio (staff)	Sample size (inmates)	Sample size (prison staff)
Kamiti main prison	1892	685	0.06	0.19	114	130
Langata women prison	668	380	0.06	0.19	40	72
Nairobi remand and allocation prison	2977	536	0.06	0.19	179	102
Total	5537	1601			333	304

Purposive sampling design will then be used to determine the samples that are to be used in the study because a definitive list of the population of interest or sampling frame from which to draw a random sample is not available. In purposive sampling the researcher uses her expert judgement to select participants that are representative of the population and who have knowledge that was relevant to the study.

3.7 Methods of Collecting Data

Both primary and secondary sources of data collection are used in this study. Primary data refers to firsthand information and this is obtained from questionnaires and focused group discussions. Secondary data on the other hand include both published and unpublished data which is obtained but not limited to prison records (for example the daily prison occurrence book), newspaper articles and any relevant video footage on prison riots in the three prison institutions.

The techniques to be employed in the study are:

- Focused groups – this is a facilitated group interview with individuals that have something in common. The focused group discussion gathers information about combined perspectives and opinions. The responses are often coded into categories and analyzed thematically

- Key informant Interviews – Whitman c. et al (1996) defines it as a method used in rapid assessment for gathering information from the affected community. A key informant refers to anyone who can provide detailed information and opinion based on his/her knowledge of a particular issue. Interviewing involves asking participants questions on a one on one basis or small group setting. This process encourages further probing because it involves asking open-ended questions and this generates standardized quantifiable data and in-depth qualitative data.

The research tool to be used in the study is:

- Questionnaire – questionnaire is preferred since it allows the researcher to get the views, opinions and perceptions of the respondents and will also suit the literate population (Kothari, 2004). Questionnaires also facilitate future referencing and confidentiality

3.8 Data analysis

Data collected in this study will be both qualitative and quantitative. The collected qualitative data from the questionnaire will be coded, classified and analysed using descriptive statistics of percentages and frequencies which is to be worked out by use of SPSS. Data collected from interviews will be categorized into themes and patterns, coded and analyzed using descriptive statistics to indicate frequencies and percentages.

Quantitative data will also be analysed using descriptive statistics so as to enable the researcher to show variation in the outcome of the findings.

CHAPTER FOUR: DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION & DISCUSSIONS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter covers data analysis, presentation and interpretation of findings on the factors contributing to prison riots in Nairobi County. Data was collected from the selected inmates and prison officers and the analysis was made in reference to the research objectives.

4.2 FINDINGS FROM THE INMATE RESPONDENTS

4.2.1 Questionnaire return rate

The researcher administered questionnaires to 333 inmates which were then collected from the respondents upon completion. The findings are presented in the following table below.

Table 4.4: Questionnaire return rate for the Inmates

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Response	276	82.9
Non- Response	57	17.1
Total	333	100.0

From the table above the return rate was 82.9 percent. 17.1 percent of the questionnaires were not returned back to the researcher. This return rate is however very good because as Hertman & Hedborn (1979) state 50 percent return rate is adequate, 60 percent good and 70 percent very good.

4.2.2 Background characteristics of participants

4.2.2.1 Gender of the Respondents

The table below sought to find the gender of the inmate respondents from the three stations

Table 4.5: Gender of the Respondents

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	238	86.2
Female	38	13.8
Total	276	100.0

The study revealed that out of the respondents who participated in the study, male inmates were represented by 86.2 percent while female inmates were represented by 13.8 percent. According to Edwin Sutherland (1949) sex role theory he stated that males are more likely to be delinquent than females due to the socialization process. This is because during socialization girls are more supervised and strictly controlled while boys are encouraged to take risks and be tough and aggressive. This makes the boys to have a higher inclination to crime as compared to girls. This explains why they are more male criminals than female.

4.2.2.2 Age of the Respondents

The table below sought to find out the age of the inmates respondents from the three stations

Table 4.6: Age of the Respondents

Age	Frequency	Percentage
18-30 Yrs	98	35.5
31-40 Yrs	83	30.1
41-50 Yrs	61	22.1
51 Yrs and above	34	12.3
Total	276	100.0

From the table above on the age of the inmate respondents, the study requested the respondents to indicate their age category. From the findings, it is clear that most of the inmates as shown by 35.5 percent indicated that they are aged between 18 to 30 years, 30 percent indicated they are between 31 to 40 years, 22.1 percent indicated they are between 41-50 years whereas 12.3 percent of them indicated they are age 51 years and above. From the findings, most of the people who engage in criminal activities range

between the ages of 18-40 years. This group is usually considered energetic and very ambitious and would use any means to achieve their goals including deviant ways. This is the reason most of them engage in criminal activities.

4.2.2.3 Respondents level of education

The table below sought to find out the level of education of the inmates.

Table 4.7: Level of education of Respondents

Education Level	Frequency	Percentage
No Formal Education	48	17.4
Primary	89	32.2
Secondary	77	27.9
Post Secondary	62	22.5
Total	276	100.0

From the table above on the academic qualification of the respondents, the study requested the respondents to indicate their academic qualification, from the findings, the study found that most of the inmates as shown by 17.4 percent indicated that they had no formal education, 32.2 percent indicated they had only primary education, 27.9 percent indicated they had only secondary education, whereas 22.5 percent of the respondents indicated they had post secondary education. The findings above show that it's not only the uneducated people who engage in crime but also the educated this can be best explained by the Goal means gap theory. The theory states that the society has both culturally valued goals and culturally valued means of achieving them. For example every Kenyan dream is to get a well paying job, nice house and a good car. The means to achieve this is usually through hard work and education. The assumption is that if you work hard, go to school, then you can become anything you want. The society does not however provide the structures for everyone to achieve these goals. This leads to a gap because some people in society will aim for something they probably can't achieve. This leads to strain which forces this individuals to engage in deviant behaviors and this is the reason why even the educated people engage in criminal activities.

4.2.2.4 Name of Prison where Incarcerated

The table below sought to find where the inmates were incarcerated

Table 4.8: Name of Prison Where the Inmates Were Incarcerated

Name of Prison	Frequency	Percentage
Kamiti	97	35.1
Langata Women	38	13.8
Nairobi remand and allocation	141	51.1
Total	276	100.0

From the findings, it was revealed that most of the inmates are incarcerated at Nairobi remand and allocation prison as represented by 51.1 percent, 13.8 percent were incarcerated at Langata women prison while 35.1 percent were incarcerated at Kamiti main prison. Nairobi Remand had the highest number of respondents due to its high population of 2977, followed by Kamiti which has a population of 1892 and lastly Langata that has a population of 668

4.2.2.5 Number of years incarcerated in prison

The table below sought to find out the number of years the inmates were incarcerated in prison

Table 4.9: Number of years incarcerated in prison

Number of years incarcerated	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 1 year	37	13.4
1-5 years	79	28.6
6-10 years	114	41.3
Above 10 years	46	16.7
Total	276	100.0

From the table above, the study requested the inmates to indicate the number of years they had been incarcerated. From the findings, it is clear that most of the respondents as shown by 41.3 percent had been incarcerated for 6-10 years, 28.6 percent for 1-5 years,

13.4 percent less than 1 year whereas 16.7 percent of the respondents indicated they had been incarcerated for above 10 years.

4.2.2.6 Whether the Inmates Have Witnessed Prison Riots

The table below sought to find out whether the inmates have witnessed prison riots in Nairobi County

Table 4.10: Whether the Inmates Have Witnessed Prison Riots

Witnessing riots	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	189	68.5
No	87	31.5
Total	276	100.0

From the study it was revealed that 68.5 percent of the respondents had witnessed riots in prisons while 31.5 percent had not witnessed riots in their prison. This is an indication that there have been several incidences of unrest in the prison institutions because a large percentage of the inmates had witnessed a riot before.

4.2.3 Causes of prison riots

4.2.3.1 The inmates' compliance to prison rules

The table below sought to find out the opinion of the inmates in regard to compliance to prison rules

Table 4.11: The inmates' compliance to prison rules

Respondents	Frequency	Percentage
Very bad	23	8.3
Bad	46	16.7
Good	146	52.9
Very good	61	22.1
Total	276	100.0

From the findings it was revealed that 52.9 percent of the inmates indicated that the inmates compliance to prison rules was good, 22.1 percent indicated it was very good,

16.7 percent indicated it was bad while 8.3 percent indicated it was very bad. This indicates that most of the inmates felt that they complied with the set prison rules and regulations and thus the riots that occur in prisons had nothing to do with their non compliance to prison rules.

4.2.3.2 Factors That Cause Inmates to Engage In Prison Riot

The study sought to find out the factors that cause inmates to engage in prison riots, from the inmate respondents findings, it was revealed that strict punishment imposed on them by the prison officers, impromptu searches on their personal belongings, overcrowding, poor diet, torture by prison officers, inhumane living conditions and delayed justice are some of the reason that cause inmates to engage in prison riots. This was in agreement with the findings by Woolf (1990) which stated that poor conditions and deprivation provoke prison riots.

On the factors that make inmates participate in prison riots, the FGD findings were prisoners participate in riots due to poor and inadequate food that is the quality of food is below standards and the quantity is small. Some of the inmates also claimed that there are times when there is shortage of food this leads to some of the inmates sleeping hungry. The respondents also claimed torture by the prison officers which included prison officers using abusive language when communicating to them, they also beat them up and use excessive force when handling them; this has led to some of the inmates being injured and some have died in the hands of the officers. The respondents also indicated deplorable living conditions, where they claimed the cells were small and not well ventilated, many of the inmates claimed that they lacked beddings and had to sleep on the hard cold floor. The sanitation was also poor because the toilets were few as compared to the inmates' population, lack of adequate water was a problem and this led to outbreak of diseases like cholera in prison, the inmates also claimed that the medical facilities were not well equipped with drugs and this led to death of some of the inmates. Overcrowding which has led to congestion in the cells has put inmates at a risk of contracting diseases especially contagious diseases and also overstretching of the available resources.

Delayed justice has also been a major issue especially among the remand inmates. The respondents claimed they spent so many years behind bars while waiting for their cases to be determined, the cash bail given in court is also high and out of reach for most of the remand prisoners and also the transfer of magistrates and judges also interfered with the progress of the case.

The respondents indicated the attitude of the prison officers towards the inmates play a role in prison riot. They stated that the abusive language prison officers use when talking to the inmates makes them feel like lesser human beings. Also most of the officers did not take time to listen to their grievances thus the inmates felt that they had no channel for communication. Therefore the only way they could capture the attention of the prison authority was through riots.

The inmates respondents also indicated the management style of prison contribute to prison riots. The inmates stated that if the prison authority was too strict on them to the extent that their complains were not listened to and strict rules imposed on them, the probability of rioting would be high because that would be the only way to capture the attention of the prison authority. They suggested that the prison authority should hold forums for the inmates to air their grievances and also give their opinion on various issues.

The inmates also stated that the amount paid of 30 cents per day when they work in the prison industry is too low and yet they work so hard this amount should thus be reviewed

4.2.3.3 Whether prison riots are due to the reforms taking place in prison

The table below sought to find out whether prison riot incidences are due to the reforms taking place in prisons.

Table 4.12: Whether prison riots incidences are due to the reforms taking place in prison

Respondents	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	49	17.8
No	227	82.2
Total	276	100.0

From the above table it was revealed that 82.2 percent of the respondents indicated that prison riots incidences are not due to the reforms taking place in prisons while 17.8 percent indicated they are due to the reforms taking place in prisons. The respondents revealed that the reforms taking place are appropriate, improve the lives of the inmates, are of benefit to the inmates and have assisted to bring normality where there was none.

Zhang, (2009) stated that reforms have consequently begun to also change the correctional officers' roles from a purely custodial role to a human service role, in which officers are expected to manage rehabilitation and treatment programs. Correctional facilities in Africa are also moving towards behaviour change approaches for inmate rehabilitations.

The FGD went further to find out if the reasons for rioting have changed or remained the same since the reforms started taking place and the majority of the respondents indicated that the reasons for rioting have remained the same; this is because overcrowding is still a major problem, the diet as much as it has improved, is sometimes not well prepared because most of the cooks are not trained on how to prepare meals and the living condition is still very deplorable.

Other respondents indicated that the reasons for rioting have changed because the current main cause of riots is the searches the officers conduct on their personal belongings when searching for contrabands. They stated that the searches are conducted carelessly and most of their items got lost or were misplaced during such searches. The inmates also claimed that they were forced to strip naked during such searches and this invaded on their privacy.

Other respondents indicated they were not sure if the reasons for rioting have changed or have remained the same.

4.2.3.4 The extent to which the following Factors would Cause a Riot in Prison

The table below sought to find out the level of agreement by inmates on the extent to which the following factors would cause a riot in prison

**Table 4.13: The extent to which the following Factors would Cause a Riot in Prison.
Key: 1-not at all, 2-to a less extent, 3-moderate extent, 4-large extent**

Causal factors of riots	1	2	3	4
Poor channels of communication between the prison authorities and inmates	42	134	76	24
Poor quality food	12	43	87	134
Overcrowding in the prison cells	39	76	98	63
Poor grievance and dispute resolution mechanisms	32	76	104	64
Crackdown on contrabands by the prison authorities	29	56	83	108
Lack / inadequate recreational programs	117	97	39	23
Negative attitude of prison staff towards the inmates	71	111	55	39
Poor sanitation e.g. lack of water, lack of adequate washrooms	28	54	109	85
Lack of prisoners participation in decision making	74	111	58	33
Strict punishment imposed on the inmates by the prison authorities	13	41	99	123
Inadequate/lack of medical care	42	67	95	72
Cell representation	25%	29%	30%	16%

From the findings above, ‘not at all’ has a cell representation of 25 percent, while ‘to a less extent’ has a representation of 29 percent, ‘moderate extent’ has a representation of 30 percent and lastly ‘large extent’ has a representation of 16 percent. From the findings above most of the factors indicated can lead to riots to a ‘moderate extent’ as represented above.

4.2.4 Inmates' confidence level to riot

The table below sought to find out the confidence inmates have, if given a chance, to engage in a riot

Table 4.14: Inmates' confidence level to engage in a riot if given a chance

Causal factors of riots	Cannot at all 1	Not too sure 2	Pretty sure 3	Highly sure 4	MEAN
Anytime I am served with poor quality of food	0	17	78	181	3.59
If am kept in a cell that is congested and not well ventilated	3	39	192	42	2.99
If am detained in prison for a long period of time before being produced in court for trial	7	53	173	43	2.91
If an officer uses excessive force when handling me	2	23	67	184	3.57
Anytime a search is conducted on my personal belongings	3	19	62	192	3.61
Anytime I don't receive adequate medical care when I fall sick	19	166	85	6	2.28
Whenever I am not allowed to engage in recreational activities	29	180	63	4	2.15
Anytime the prison authority does not listen to and solve my grievances	7	74	176	19	2.75
Whenever there is water shortage in the prison facilities	19	167	81	9	2.29
Overall mean					2.90

From the findings on the inmates confidence level to engage in a riot, the study found that the respondents were highly sure anytime a search is conducted on their personal belongings as shown by a mean of 3.61 that they would riot, that anytime they are served with poor quality of food they would engage in riots as shown by a mean of 3.59, and if an officer uses excessive force when handling them as shown by a mean of 3.57. The respondents were pretty sure that if they are kept in a cell that is congested and not well

ventilated they would engage in riots as shown by the mean of 2.99, if they are detained in prison for a long period of time before being taken to court as shown by a mean of 2.91, anytime the prison authority does not listen to and solve my grievances as shown by a mean of 2.75. They were not sure that whenever there is water shortage in the prison facilities they would engage in riots as shown by a mean 2.29, anytime they don't receive adequate medical care when they fall sick as shown by mean of 2.28 and whenever they are not allowed to engage in recreational activities as shown by a mean of 2.15. The overall confidence level of the inmates to engage in a riot is pretty high as indicated by the overall mean of 2.90 and all they need is a small trigger factor to make them engage in a riot.

From the FGD majority of the respondents indicated that they would participate in a riot since that's the only way the public can know of the deplorable conditions that exists in prison. This is because the prison authorities try to keep the plight of the inmates out of the public domain.

Majority of the respondents also said that riots help to capture the attention of the prison authority thus bringing about reforms and it's also the only way they can use to vent their anger.

A small section of the respondents indicated that they would not participate in riots since riots may prompt the prison authority to introduce/impose more strict rules. For example the recent riot at Kamiti lead to transfer of some of the inmates involved in the riot, all recreational activities were also put to a halt and the inmates were supposed to remain indoors most of the time, movement within the prison institution was also restricted. They also indicated the riots in most cases don't solve the grievances facing the inmates and most of the riots lead to injury and death of some of their colleagues.

4.3 FINDINGS FROM THE PRISON OFFICERS RESPONDENTS

4.3.1 Prison officer questionnaire return rate

The researcher administered questionnaires to 304 prison officers which were then collected from the respondents upon completion. The findings are presented in the following table below

Table 4.15: Questionnaire return rate

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Response	259	85.2
Non- Response	45	14.8
Total	304	100.0

From the table above the return rate was 85.2 percent for prison officers. 14.8 percent of the questionnaires were not returned. The return rate is however very good because as Hertman & Hedborn (1979) state 50 percent return rate is adequate, 60 percent good and 70 percent very good.

4.3.2 Demographic data

4.3.2.1 Gender of the respondents

The table below sought to find the gender of the prison officers respondents from the three stations.

Table 4.16: Gender of the respondents

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	178	68.7
Female	81	31.3
Total	259	100.0

The study revealed that out of the respondents who participated in the study, male prison officers were represented by 68.7 percent while the female prison officers were represented by 31.3 percent. The difference in gender is because most of the prisoners are

usually male and the nature of work involved can be risky this places male officers in a better position to guard the prison.

4.3.2.2 Age of the respondents

The table below sought to find out the age of the prison officer respondents from the three stations

Table 4.17: Age of the respondents

Age	Frequency	Percentage
18-30 Yrs	92	35.5
31-40 Yrs	84	32.4
41-50 Yrs	57	22.0
51 Yrs and above	26	10.0
Total	259	100.0

From the table above on the age of the prison officer respondents, the study requested the respondents to indicate their age category. From the findings, it is clear that most of the prison officers indicated they are between the ages of 18-30 years which is represented by 35.5 percent, 32.4 percent indicated they are between the ages of 31-40 years, 22 percent indicated they are between 41-50years whereas 10 percent are 51years and above, this is an indication that respondents were well distributed in term of their age. The findings also show that the age of most of the prison officers range between 18-40 years this is due to the frequent recruitment of young persons and the retirement of the older officers as represented above where we see that only 26 respondents were above 50 years whereas 176 respondents ranged between the ages 18-40.

4.3.2.3 Level of education

The table below shows the education level of the prison officers

Table 4.18: Education level of the respondents

Education Level	Frequency	Percentage
No Formal Education	6	2.3
Primary	27	10.4
Secondary	92	35.5
Post Secondary	134	51.7
Total	259	100.0

From the table above, the study requested the respondents to indicate their level of education, 2.3 percent of the respondents had no formal education, 10.4 percent had primary education, 35.5 percent had secondary education while the majority 51.7 percent had post secondary education. The findings show that most of the prison officers are well educated this can be attributed to the fact that the minimum entry into prison is secondary education.

4.3.2.4 Number of Years of service as a Prison Officer

The table below sought to find out the number of years of service as a prison officer

Table 4.19: Number of Years of service as a Prison Officer

Years of Service	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 1 Year	0	0
1-5 Years	62	23.9
5-10 Years	94	36.3
10 and above Years	103	39.8
Total	259	100.0

From the table above, the study requested the respondents to indicate their years of service as a prison officer. From the findings, it is clear that most of the respondents as shown by 39.8 percent had served for above 10 years, 36.3 percent of the respondents indicated they had served for 5-10 years, 23.9 percent had served for 1-5 years whereas none of the respondents indicated they had served for less than 1 year, this is an indication that respondents were in the prison service for quite some time. This finding can be explained by the fact that the last recruitment that took place was in the year 2010 thus the most recent serving officers have been in service for a period of 4 years.

4.3.3 Causes of prison riots

4.3.3.1 Experience of prison riots

The table below sought to find out whether the prison officer respondents had ever experienced riots

Table 4.20: Whether the Prison officer respondents had experienced Riots

Respondents	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	196	75.7
No	63	24.3
Total	259	93.8

From the findings majority of the respondents indicated that they have ever experienced riots as shown by 75.7 percent of the respondents while 24.3 percent indicated that they have never experienced riots. This is an indication that the prison institutions have experienced several cases of unrest over the years.

4.3.3.2 Method used in resolving prison riot

Table 4.21: Method used in resolving prison riot in its occurrence

Method used in resolving conflict	Frequency	Percentage
Negotiation	6	3.1
Forceful retake	87	44.4
Combination of both	103	52.6
Total	196	100.0

On the method used to resolve prison riots 52.6 percent indicated that they used negotiation and forceful retake, 44.4 percent indicated that they used forceful retake while 3.1 percent indicated that they used negotiation. This is an indication that the prison officers use both negotiation and forceful retake in case of violence.

4.3.3.3 Factors that have triggered prison riots

The respondents indicated in the questionnaire that some of the factors that triggered prison riots include impromptu searches conducted on the personal belongings of

inmates, delayed justice where inmates remain incarcerated in remand institutions for long periods before their cases are determined, shortage of food which led to reduction of rations given to each inmate or in some cases the food is not well prepared, poor living conditions where the inmates have to stay in congested cells and lack basic amenities, lack of adequate medical attention.

4.3.3.4 The extent to which the following Factors would Cause a Riot in Prison

The table below sought to find the level of agreement by prison officers on the extent to which the following factors would contribute to prison riots

Table 4.22: Extent to which the following Factors would contribute to prison riots
Key: 1-not at all, 2-to a less extent, 3-to a moderate extent, 4-to a large extent

Causal factors of riots	1	2	3	4
Lack/inadequate recreational programs	86	99	43	31
Poor grievances and dispute resolution mechanisms	23	31	86	119
Crackdown on contrabands by the prison authorities	12	21	81	145
Strict punishment imposed on the inmates by the prison authorities	17	36	74	132
Poor sanitation e.g. lack of water, lack of adequate washrooms	31	42	83	103
Lack of inmate participation in decision making	104	82	44	29
Negative attitude of prison staff towards the inmates	74	98	49	38
Lack/inadequate medical care	39	51	95	74
Poor channels of communication between the prison authorities and inmates	79	115	44	21
Poor quality of food	16	41	83	119
Overcrowding in the prison cells	41	48	79	91
Cell representation	18%	23%	27%	32%

From the table above ‘not at all’ is has a cell representation of 18 percent, ‘to a less extent’ has a representation of 23 percent, ‘moderate extent’ has a representation of 27

percent and lastly ‘to a large extent’ has a 32 percent cell representation. The prison officers findings revealed that most of the factors indicated above would lead to riots ‘to a large extent’.

4.3.3.5 Awareness of the Ongoing Prison Reforms

The table below sought to find out whether the prison officers are aware of the ongoing prison reforms

Table 4.23: Whether the Prison Officers Are Aware Of the Ongoing Prison Reforms

Respondent	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	208	80.3
No	51	19.7
Total	259	100.0

From the findings majority of the prison officers indicated that they are aware of the ongoing prison reforms as shown by 80.3 percent while 19.7 percent indicated that were not aware of the ongoing prison reforms. This is an indication that most of the prison officers are aware of the ongoing prison reforms. The prison officers also indicated that the areas of the inmates life that the reforms have targeted are; accommodation, transport, clothing, vocational training, medical care and recreation aspects.

4.3.3.5 Impact prison reforms has had on the rate of riots in prisons

The table below sought to find out the views of the prison officers on the impacts of prison reforms on rate of riots in prisons.

Table 4.24: Impact of the various aspects of prison reform on the rate of riots in Prisons

Key: 1-Reduction in riots, 2-Increase in riots, 3-No change at all

Aspects of prison reforms	1	2	3	Mean
Better quality of food with introduction of meat, rice and sugar	225	3	31	1.25
Open door policy that is the human rights activists, media and other stakeholders have access to prison institutions	182	54	23	1.39
Introduction of television sets and radios in the prison blocks	143	69	47	1.63
Improved sanitation e.g. constant supply of water	192	46	21	1.34
Introduction of buses for ferrying inmates to courts and other prisons	57	8	194	2.53
Introduction of computers for the inmates	146	21	92	1.79
Provision of beddings for the inmates e.g. blankets and mattresses	217	11	31	1.28
Introduction of recreational activities e.g. sports	202	9	48	1.41
Removal of corporal punishment	209	15	35	1.33
Introduction of education and library facilities to the inmates	136	74	49	1.66
Introduction of rehabilitation programs e.g. art work, vocational training	205	8	46	1.39

From the findings on the views of the prison officers on the impacts of the prison reforms on rate of riots in prisons, the study found that better quality of food with introduction of meat, rice and sugar as shown by a mean of 1.25 has reduced prison riots to a high extent,

Provision of beddings for the inmates e.g. blankets and mattresses has also reduced riots to a large extent as shown by the mean of 1.28, removal of corporal punishment reduced riots as shown by a mean of 1.33, improved sanitation e.g. constant supply of water would reduce riots as shown by a mean of 1.34, Introduction of rehabilitation programs e.g. art work, vocational training and open door policy that is the human rights activists, media and other stakeholders have access to prison institutions would reduce riots as shown by mean of 1.39, Introduction of recreational activities e.g. sports would reduce riots as shown by a mean of 1.41, introduction of television sets and radios in the prison blocks would reduce as shown by a mean of 1.63, Introduction of education and library facilities to the inmates would reduce as shown by a mean of 1.79 while introduction of buses for ferrying inmates to courts and other prisons would not have a huge impact in the reduction of riots as shown by the mean of 2.53.

From the FGD majority of the respondents indicated that prison riots have decreased; since the reforms have led to introduction of recreation activities that keep the prisoners busy such that they have no time to plan for riots. They also indicated that the reforms have also led to improved living conditions (e.g. provision of beddings and toiletries, improved supply of water, overall cleanliness of prisons has also improved) Better quality of food unlike before the reforms where the poor grade of food was supplied to prison and the food was also undercooked this led to most of the inmates skipping meals because they claimed the food was not fit for human consumption.

The reforms have also eliminated torture and corporal punishment and thus improved the relations between prison officers and the inmates. The respondents finally indicated that the reforms have led to better living conditions and remuneration for staff members thus the staff have become more motivated and less cruel which was caused due to frustration.

On the other hand a small group of respondents differed with this opinion and stated that prison riots have increased since reforms took place due to human rights activists who have taken advantage of the open door policy and made prisoners aware of their rights thus the inmates' riot whenever they feel their rights are violated and they know the human rights activists will support their cause. The respondents also indicated that the inmates are also more aware of the fact that if excess force is used on them, they can sue the government. This has given them the confidence to riot because they know that even if they engage in riots the prison officers will be scared to use excess force so as to avoid lawsuits.

4.3.4 Knowledge of How to Handle Prison Riots

4.3.4.1 Correct Standards for quelling/handling a riot

The respondents were asked to indicate the correct standard operation procedure for quelling/handling a riot. They all indicated that the correct standard operation procedure is as follows:

1. Arrive at the scene
2. Assess the situation
3. Raise the alarm so as to alert others officers this involves blowing the whistle or pressing the alarm button
4. All officers should then gather at one point so as to receive instructions from the commanding officer
5. Enter the rioting scene when you have the appropriate antiriot gear and enough backup.
6. Stabilize the situation through negotiation, forceful retaking or a combination of both
7. Return the prison back to normalcy.

4.3.4.2 Sufficiency of the Anti Riot Training Offered To Prison Officers

The table below sought to find out whether anti riot training offered to prison officers during their initial training is sufficient

Table 4.25: Whether Anti Riot Training Offered To Prison Officers Is Sufficient

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	51	19.7
No	208	80.3
Total	259	100.0

From the table above, majority of the respondents indicated it was not sufficient as represented by 80.3 percent while 19.7 percent indicated it was sufficient. This is an indication that anti riot training offered to the prison officers is not sufficient according to the respondents. They stated that the training has never been revised and yet the

dynamics of riots keep changing thus the training needs constant revision so as to keep officers conversant with modern ways of handling prison riots.

4.3.4.2.1 Whether Prison Officers have received any other anti-riot Training other than the one offered in the initial training course

The table below sought to find out whether prison officers have received other training on handling prison riots.

Table 4.26: Whether Prison Officers have received any other anti-riot training apart from the one offered in the initial training course

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	0	0
No	253	100
Total	253	100.0

On whether prison officers have received other anti riot training apart from the one offered during the initial course, the study found out that none of the respondents indicated they had received any other training on handling prison riots. This findings show that most of the officers have not gone on refresher course on how to handle riots this makes them very vulnerable in the event of a riot because the dynamics of riots keep on changing.

4.3.4.3 Effect of the closed nature of prison in the event of a prison riot

The table below sought to find out whether the closed nature of prisons exposes prison officers to greater risks when handling riots

Table 4.27: Whether Closed Nature of Prison Expose Prison Officers to Greater Risks When Handling Riots

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	213	82.2
No	46	17.8
Total	259	100.0

On whether closed nature of prison exposes prison officers to greater risks when handling riots, the study found out that 82.2 percent of the respondents indicated that they are exposed to greater risks when handling riots while 17.8 percent of the respondents indicated that they are not exposed to greater risks. They indicated that they are exposed to risks since there is only one entry point that acts as the exit and the entrance this hampers escape in the event that the prison officers are overpowered by the inmates, the perimeter wall is also very high which can act as a barrier when an officer is trying to escape from the rioting inmates. This therefore puts the prison officers at a higher risk of physical harm or death should they be approached by rioting inmates.

The architectural changes that need to be done to the prison design so as to reduce the risks officers are exposed to during prison riots are to create escape doors which are easily accessible to officers and whose location is unknown to inmates.

The inmates should not be housed in communal cells but instead the prison should be designed to have small cells that can accommodate a maximum of three inmates this will reduce incidences of the inmates overpowering the prison officers.

4.3.4.4 Risks that Prison Officers are exposed to During Riots

The respondents indicated that the prison officers are exposed to severe and grievous bodily injuries that are caused when the inmates attack them using crude weapons such as metal bars, sharpened spoons, carpentry tools, emotional trauma which has a psychological impact on the prison officer and may be caused by witnessing your colleague being injured or even killed by the rioting inmates , hostage taking which involves the inmates capturing some of the officers and using them to make demands to the prison authorities and some of the officers also get killed while quelling the riots.

From the FGD, the respondents stated that the factors contributing to this vulnerability of prison officers during riots include the lack of adequate anti riot gear/equipments which force some of the prison officers to enter the riot scene without the appropriate gear and they are forced to confront inmates who are armed with all sorts of crude weapons this exposes them to injury or even death. Another factor contributing to vulnerability is lack of adequate training on riot management; most of the officers have only received basic training on riot management during the initial recruitment course. The officers are usually not subjected to any further training which would be important because the nature of riots keep on changing and the inmates have over the years also become more confident when rioting due to the fact that they know that prison officers are afraid of using excessive force when handling riots because this may lead to outcry from the human activists and the public thus putting them (prison officers) in danger of facing lawsuits.

The respondents also indicated that the prisons usually have no escape route so it is very easy for the inmates to corner and attack a prison officer.

The high inmate population as compared to the prison staff also makes the staff vulnerable; this is because the inmates may use their large numbers to overpower the prison staffs who in most cases are understaffed

4.3.4.5 The Risk the Government Property is exposed to During Riots

The respondents indicated that the risk that the government property is exposed to include damage of property e.g. lights and sewerage pipes, vandalism of equipments e.g. windows, the inmates also burn down the government property, and some of the property gets stolen in the confusion. This is usually a great loss to the government who have to replace the destroyed and stolen property.

From the FGD the study found out that the risk the government equipments are exposed to include vandalism and destruction especially of the sewerage system and grills, theft where the equipments are usually stolen by the inmates and in some instances the prison staff, the governments' buildings, records and other equipments may also be burnt down by the rioting inmates.

Some of the measures the respondents stated the prison authorities can put in place to reduce the risk on government property is all the movable items should be kept under lock and key when they are not in use this will prevent them from being stolen or destroyed in the event of a riot. The sewerage system can also be made of durable material which cannot be easily destroyed and the inmates should be educated on the importance of the government equipment to them and the consequences the destruction of the equipments will have on their stay in prison for example if they destroy the sewerage system, they will have to experience bad sanitation until the government allocates money to the prison institution to have the sewerage system replaced and this takes time due to the procurement process and other government procedures

4.3.5 Systems Put in Place to Deal with Riots in Penal Institution

4.3.5.1 Existing systems the prison authorities have put in place to deal with Riots

The respondents indicated that the prison authorities have put in place better conflict resolution mechanism where the prison authorities hold forums for the inmates who are then given an opportunity to air their grievances, they have ensured that each prison in Kenya has anti-riot equipment to be used for countering riots in prison, they have also put in place CCTV in prisons like Kamiti which are riot prone this makes it easier to monitor the inmates movement thus enabling early detection of any unrest, basic anti riot training is offered to all prison officers during the initial training this trains them on how to handle /what to do when a riot incident occurs.

4.3.5.2 Efficiency of the Systems put in place

The table below sought to find out whether systems put in place to deal with and prevent riots are effective.

Table 4.28: Whether Systems Put In Place Are Effective

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Very Effective	65	25.1
Fairly effective	139	53.7
Not effective	43	16.6
Don't Know	12	4.6
Total	259	100.0

The study found out that the respondents agreed that the systems put in place are fairly effective as represented by 53.7 percent, 25.1 percent agreed that the systems put in place are very effective, 16.6 percent agreed that they are not effective while 4.6 percent indicated that they didn't know whether systems put in place are effective.

The justification the respondents who indicated the system was fairly or very effective was that the inmates felt that they are valued by the administration when given a chance to air their grievance, they also indicated that the CCTV put in place enables the prison officers to monitor all corners of prison compound thus they are able to detect any form of unrest among the inmates this measures led to reduction of riots.

The respondents who indicated the systems were not effective argued that during prison riots most of the prison property ended up being destroyed, some officers get injured and others succumb to the injuries and this was due to poor systems of managing riots put in place. They also added that if the systems were very effective then no riot would have been reported in our prisons.

Lastly the respondents who stated they did not know whether the systems were efficient or not justified their answer by stating that they had never experienced a prison riot thus could not determine whether the systems were effective or not.

4.7.3 Measures prison authorities can put in place to prevent and deal with future riots

The respondents stated that the measures the prison authorities can put in place to prevent and deal with future riots include preventive measures like building more prison to avoid congestion, have efficient communication channels between prisoners and officers this will help solve inmate grievances, officers should receive better anti-riot training and also go for refresher courses on riot handling, introduce more rehabilitation programs this will keep inmates occupied thus reducing idling which leads to negative thoughts and acts, improve the quality of food served to the inmates and also ensuring they get the right rations and the prison authorities also need to purchase modern anti-riot equipments to deal with riots since the ones used are outdated.

From the FGD, the respondents indicated that the prison officers should be taught negotiation skills because some of these riots can be solved peacefully without involving use of force.

The prison officers should be given more training on riot management this will help them handle riots better. This will require the officers to be taken for refresher course on riot management

More sophisticated anti riot gear should also be purchased this will prevent the officer from injuries or even death and also give them more confidence when entering a rioting scene.

The prison authorities may also consider including escape routes in the architectural design of the prison building this will enable the prison officers to have an escape route in case they are overpowered by the inmates. This escape routes should however be secured such that the inmates may not be able to use them to escape from lawful custody.

The respondents also indicated that installation of CCTV cameras in every block as this will ensure that the inmates are constantly monitored and this will help to avert any riot plans.

CHAPTER FIVE: THE SUMMARY OF FINDINGS CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE STUDY

5.1 Introduction

The aim of the study was to find out the causes of prison riots and the systems put in place to deal with the riots. This chapter summarizes the discussion of key data findings, conclusion drawn from the findings highlighted and recommendation made there-to.

5.2 Summary of Findings

The study found out that 52.9 percent of the inmates indicated that the inmates compliance to prison rules was good, 22.1 percent indicated it was very good, 16.7 percent indicated it was bad while 8.3 percent indicated it was very bad this means that most of the inmates felt that they abided by the set rules and regulations.

On the factors that cause inmates to engage in prison riots, it was revealed that strictness of the prison officers, delayed justice, overcrowding, poor quality and shortage of food, torture by the prison warders, inhuman living conditions, searches on their personal belongings and poor/lack of medical care are some of the reason that cause inmates to engage in prison riots. On whether prison riots are due to the reforms taking place in prison, 82.2 percent of the respondents indicated that prison riots incidences are not due to the reforms taking place in prisons while 17.8 percent indicated they are due to the reforms taking place in prisons. On the inmates' confidence to riot, the study found that the respondents were pretty sure they would riot if their grievances are not acted upon by the authorities.

On whether prison officers have experienced riots, it was revealed that 75.7 percent of the respondents have experienced riots while 24.3percent indicated that they have never experienced riots. This is an indication that several incidences of riots have occurred in our prison institutions over the years.

On the method used to resolve conflict 52.6 percent indicated that they used a combination of both negotiation and forceful retake, 44.4 percent indicated that they used forceful retake only while 3.1 percent indicated that they used negotiation only. This is an indication that the prison officers prefer using a combination of both negotiation and forceful retake in case of violence.

From the findings majority of the prison officers represented by 80.3 percent indicated that they are aware of the ongoing prison reforms while 19.7 percent indicated that they are not aware of the ongoing prison reforms. This is an indication that most of the prison officers are aware of the ongoing prison reforms. On the views of the prison officers on the impacts of the prison reforms on rate of riots in prisons, the study found that better quality of food with introduction of meat, rice and sugar represented by a mean of 1.25 would reduce prison riots to a high extent.

On whether anti riot training offered to prison officers is sufficient, majority of the respondents indicated it was not sufficient as represented by 80.3 percent while 19.7 percent indicated it was sufficient. This is an indication that anti riot training offered to the prison officers is not sufficient and needs further improvement. On whether prison officers have received any other anti riot training apart from the one offered in the initial course, the study found that none of the respondents had received any other anti riot training.

The study found out that the closed nature of prison expose prison officers to greater risks as indicated by 82.2 percent of the respondents while 17.8 percent of the respondents indicated that they are not exposed to greater risks.

The study also found out that the prison officers are exposed to severe injuries that can cause death or grievous body harm, emotional trauma, being taken hostage, and some are killed during riots.

The respondents in the study stated that the systems put in place are fairly effective as represented by 53.7 percent, 25.1 percent agreed that the systems put in place are very effective, 16.6 percent agreed that they are not effective while 4.6 percent indicated that they didn't know whether systems put in place are effective.

5.3 Conclusions

The study concluded that the more coercive the prison environment the greater the potential for violence. This is especially so where prison management and treatment of prisoners are perceived by prisoners as unfair or illegitimate, as this strengthens prisoner solidarity in opposition to the authorities. This in turn threatens the legitimacy of the

regime and reduces prisoner compliance. Conversely, prisons that provide more opportunities for prisoner participation in education and vocational programs and promote self-efficacy, generally report reduced levels of rule violations and violence. The study also concluded that inmates' compliance to prison rules was good. Strictness of the prison officers, searches on the prisoners personal belongings, overcrowding, poor quality/shortage of food, torture, inhuman living conditions and delayed justice were some of the causes of prison riots.

Prison riots incidences are not due to the reforms taking place in prisons. Use of a combination of negotiation and forceful retake is the common method used to solve riots. The study also concluded that majority of the prison officers indicated that they are aware of the ongoing prison reforms and that better quality of food would reduce prison riots.

The study also concluded that dialogue with prison authority can solve grievances, anti riot training offered to the prison officers is not sufficient and the closed nature of prison expose prison officers to greater risks when handling riots thus making the prison officers to be exposed to severe injuries that can cause death or grievous body harm, emotional trauma and being taken hostage. The systems put in place in prison to reduce riots are also fairly effective and would need some improvements.

5.4 Recommendations

From the findings the study made the following recommendations;

1. There should be better communication between the prison officers and the inmates where by forums should be held more frequently; to ensure the grievances of the inmates are addressed as this would reduce prison riots.
2. The prison authority should improve the living conditions of the prison, this can be done by ensuring that there is adequate water for the inmates, improve the sanitation and ensure the inmates have access to medical care.
3. The prison officers should not subject the inmates to torture through beating and use of abusive language because this goes against their constitutional rights.
4. There is need for proper staff recruitment and training which is critical to any management system. The officers should also be taken for refresher courses on how to better handle riots because the dynamics of riots keep changing.

5. The prison should expand their rehabilitation system by expanding the inmates' technical skills such as masonry, carpentry and tailoring courses, expand the formal education system, introduce art and dance classes e.t.c. such that the inmates who have reformed and are released would have skills that give them income and hence reduce crime, this would help reduce congestion in the prisons.
6. The architectural design of the prison should include escape routes which the officers can use when their life is in danger during a riot situation

5.5 Areas of Further Research

The study sought to find out the upsurge of riots in prisons and the systems put in place to deal with the riots. There is need for studies to be done on ways of solving inmates' disputes so as to reduce riots and the effects of prison riots.

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APPENDIX A

Inmate Questionnaire

Respondent No: _____

My name is Susan and I am a master's student in advanced disaster management at the University of Nairobi. The purpose of this study is to collect information on the upsurge of riots in prisons. The information received from you will be treated with utmost confidentiality. Your honesty in answering the questions will go a long way in helping us understand the dynamics of prison riots.

Instructions:

1. Do not write your name on the questionnaire
2. The information contained in the questionnaire will be treated with utmost confidentiality
3. Please give correct and honest answers to the questions asked in the questionnaire

Background information

(Tick the appropriate information in the box provided)

1. Gender

Male Female

2. Age in years

Below 18yrs 18-30yrs 31-40yrs 41-50yrs 51 and above

3. Highest formal education level

No formal education primary secondary post secondary

4. Name of prison where incarcerated

Kamiti Langata women Nairobi remand and allocation

5. Number of years incarcerated in prison

Less than 1yr 1-5yrs 5-10yrs ve 10yrs

6. Have you ever witnessed any prison riots?

Yes No

SECTION B:

Causes of prison riots

7. In your opinion how can you describe the inmates' compliance to prison rules?

Bad very bad Good Very good

8. What are some of the factors that cause inmates to engage in a prison riot?

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

9. Do you in any way attribute prison riot incidences to the reforms taking place in prison?

Yes No

Briefly explain your answer

.....
.....

Indicate using a tick (✓) the extent to which the following factors would cause a riot in prison. Use the following key to answer **1-not at all, 2-to a less extent, 3-to a moderate extent, 4-to a large extent**

	1	2	3	4
Poor channels of communication between the prison authorities and inmates				
Inadequate / lack of medical care				
Overcrowding in the prison cells				
Poor grievance and dispute resolution mechanisms				
Poor quality of food				
Lack / inadequate recreational programs				
Negative attitude of prison staff towards the inmates				
Poor sanitation e.g. lack of water, lack of adequate washrooms				
Lack of prisoners participation in decision making				
Strict punishment imposed on the inmates by the prison authorities				
Crackdown on contrabands by the prison authorities				

Inmates' confidence to riot

10. Please rate in each of the blanks how certain you are that if given a chance you can participate in a prison riot.

Rate your degree of confidence by recording a number from 0 to 100 using the scale given below:

0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
<i>Cannot at all</i>			<i>not too sure</i>			<i>pretty sure</i>			<i>highly sure</i>	
										Confidence (0-100)
										Confidence (0-100)

What is the likelihood that I will protest using violence:

- a) Anytime I am served with poor quality of food _____
- b) If am detained in prison for a long period of time before being Produced in court for trial _____
- c) If an officer uses excessive force when handling me _____
- d) Anytime a search is conducted on my personal belongings _____
- e) Anytime I don't receive adequate medical care when I fall sick _____
- f) Whenever I am not allowed to engage in recreational activities _____
- g) Anytime the prison authority does not listen to and solve my grievances _____
- h) Whenever there is water shortage in the prison facilities _____
- i) If am not provided with adequate beddings _____
- j) If am kept in a cell that is congested and not well ventilated _____

Questionnaire for Prison Officers

Respondent No: _____

My name is Susan and I am a master's student in advanced disaster management at the University of Nairobi. The purpose of this study is to collect information on the upsurge of riots in prisons. The information received from you will be treated with utmost confidentiality. Your honesty in answering the questions will go a long way in helping us understand the dynamics of prison riots.

Instructions:

1. Do not write your name on the questionnaire _____
2. The information contained in the questionnaire will be treated with utmost confidentiality
3. Please give correct and honest answers to the questions asked in the questionnaire

SECTION A: **Background information**

(Tick the appropriate information in the box provided)

1. Gender

Male Female

2. Age in years

Below 18yrs 18-30yrs 31-40yrs 41-50yrs 51 and above

3. Highest formal education level

No formal education Primary Secondary post secondary

4. Number of years you have worked as a prison officer?

Less than 1yr 1-5yrs 5-10yrs 10 and above

SECTION B

Causes of prison riots

5. Have you ever experienced a prison riot?

Yes No

If yes how was the riot resolved?

Negotiation Forceful retake combination of both

6. What are some of the factors that have triggered prison riots?

.....
.....

7. In your opinion to what extent have the following factors contributed to prison riots? Use the following key to answer **1-not at all, 2- To a less extent, 3- To a moderate extent,4- To a large extent**

Causal factors of riots	1	2	3	4
Poor channels of communication between the prison authorities and inmates				
Inadequate / lack of medical care				

Overcrowding in the prison cells				
Poor grievance and dispute resolution mechanisms				
Poor quality of food				
Lack / inadequate recreational programs				
Negative attitude of prison staff towards the inmates				
Poor sanitation e.g. lack of water, lack of adequate washrooms				
Lack of prisoners participation in decision making				
Strict punishment imposed on the inmates by the prison authorities				
Crackdown on contrabands by the prison authorities				

8. Are you aware of the ongoing prison reforms?

Yes No

If yes which specific area or areas of the inmates life has the reforms targeted

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

9. Indicate using a tick (✓) the impact the following prison reforms have had on the rate of riots in prisons? Use the following key to answer **1-reduction in rate of prison riot, 2-increase in rate of prison riots, 3-no change at all**

Aspects of reforms	1	2	3
Better quality of food with introduction of meat, rice and sugar			
Open door policy that is the human rights activists, media and other stakeholders have access to prison institutions			
Introduction of television sets and radios in the prison blocks			
Improved sanitation e.g. constant supply of water			
Introduction of buses for ferrying inmates to courts and other prisons			
Introduction of computers for the inmates			
Provision of beddings for the inmates e.g. blankets and mattresses			
Introduction of recreational activities e.g. sports			
Introduction of education and library facilities to the inmates			
Removal of corporal punishment			
Introduction of rehabilitation programs e.g. art work, vocational training			

10. What are some of the causes of prison riots that were not there during the pre-reform period based on your work experience

.....

SECTION C

Knowledge of how to handle prison riots.

11. Which of the following is the correct standard operation procedure for quelling/handling a riot? Indicate the appropriate answer using a tick (✓) in the space provided

<p>A</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Arrive at the scene2. Assess the situation3. Raise the alarm so as alert others officers this involves blowing the whistle or pressing the alarm button4. All officers should then gather at one point so as to receive instructions from the commanding officer5. Enter the rioting scene when you have the appropriate antiriot gear and enough backup6. Stabilize the situation through negotiation, forceful retaking or a combination of both7. Return the prison back to normalcy	
<p>B</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Enter the rioting scene and try stabilizing the situation2. If it gets out of hand raise the alarm so as to call for backup3. The officers who arrive as backup should enter the rioting scene with or without the anti riot gear4. Gather at one point so as to assess the situation and receive appropriate commands5. Re-enter rioting scene with appropriate gear and commands	

6. Stabilize the situation through negotiation, forceful retaking or combination of both 7. Return prison back to normalcy	
C 1. Raise the alarm so as to call for backup 2. Use force so as to stabilize the riot 3. Assess the situation 4. Return the prison back to normalcy	

12. Is the anti riot training offered to prison officers during their initial course sufficient when it comes to handling prison riots?

Yes No

Explain your answer above

.....

13. Apart from the above training, have you received any other training on how to handle prison riots?

Yes No

If yes indicate the training you underwent and explain how useful it has been when handling a prison riot

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14. Does the closed nature of prison expose prison officers to greater risks when handling a prison riot?

Yes No

Explain your answer above

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If yes what are some of the architectural changes that need to be done to the prison design so as to reduce the risks officers are exposed to during a prison riot

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15. What are some of the risks you are exposed to as a prison officer during a riot incidence?

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16. What risks is the government property exposed to during a riot?

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17. Do you think the prison authority is doing enough to reduce the risks the prison officers and government property is exposed to during riots? Briefly explain

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Systems put in place to deal with riots

18. What are some of the systems the prison authority has put in place to deal with prison riots?

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19. In your opinion do you think the systems put in place are effective?

Very effective Not effective Fairly effective Don't know

Explain your answer above

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20. What are some of the changes the prison authorities can put in place to better deal with future prison riots?

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FGD Schedule for Prison Officers

1. From your experience of working with prisoners, what are the factors that trigger them to riot before and after reforms took place?
2. Are the prison reforms playing any role in the increase or decrease of prison riots? Explain.
3. Do you think the attitude prison officers have towards inmates play a role in prison riots? Please explain your answer
4. Overcrowding has been a major issue in most prisons, do you think it is a contributing factor to prison riots and why
5. Prison officers are exposed to risks during riots, what factors contribute to their vulnerability
6. What risks is the government equipment exposed to during a riot incidence and what can be done to reduce the risks
7. What measures can be undertaken so as to improve how the prison authority handle prison riots if and when they occur?

Thank you for your participation

FGD Schedule for Inmates

1. What are the factors that make inmates participate in prison riots
2. Since the reforms started taking place in prison has the reasons for rioting changed or have they remained the same? Please explain your answer. If the reasons have changed, what are some of the causes of prison riots after prison reforms
3. In your opinion does the attitude of the prison officers towards the inmates play a role in prison riots? Briefly explain
4. Do you think the management style of the prison contribute to prison riots? If yes briefly explain
5. Did participating in the riot make the prison authorities listen to and solve your grievances? Please explain
6. If given a chance would you participate in another riot and why?

Thank you for your time and participation