

**FACTORS INFLUENCING REHABILITATION PROGRAMMES  
PERFORMANCE AND RECIDIVISM OF MALE INMATES.  
A CASE OF GK PRISON IN KISII COUNTY, KENYA.**

**BY**

**EVERLYNE PAPA**

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**DECLARATION**

This is my original work and has never been presented for a degree or any award in any other University.

Signature.....Date-----

Everlyne Papa.

L50/70052/2013

This research project is submitted for examination with my approval as the university supervisor.

Signature-----Date-----

Prof.Christopher .M. Gakuu.

Department Of Extra Mural Studies,

University Of Nairobi

## **DEDICATION**

This study is dedicated to my mother Golofridah, and my brothers; Fredrick, Benard in recognition of moral support, encouragement throughout my career development.

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

- ADSA:** Alcohol, Drug and Substance Abuse.
- Cap 90:** Prison Act.
- Cap 92:** Borstal institutions Act.
- CSO :** Community Service Orders.
- GK :** Government of Kenya
- HRTS :** Human rights.
- IED :** Institute for education in Democracy.
- KCPE :** Kenya Certificate of Primary Education.
- KPS :** Kenya prison service.
- KPSTC :** Kenya prison staff training college.
- LRFT :** Legal Resource Foundation Trust.
- RRS :** Rehabilitation Research Study.
- SMR :** Minimum Standard Rules.
- UN :** United Nations.

## ABSTRACT

This study was set out to establish factors influencing Rehabilitation Programmes performance and recidivism of male inmates that assist in changing criminal behavior, successful re-integration and reducing recidivism among imprisoned persons in Kisii Main prison; Kenya. Criminal's behavior change rather than inflicting pain to criminals. Rehabilitation goal is to prevent recidivism rather than inflicting pain to the convicted persons. This study was guided by five objectives; Determining how access to spiritual religious programmes influences male inmates recidivism in Kisii Main prison. Examining how social and psychological programmes influences rehabilitation programmes performance on recidivism of male inmates in Kisii Main prison. Assessing how literacy training and education influences rehabilitation programmes performance on recidivism of male inmates in Kisii Main prison. To establish the extent to which Mandatory skills training influences rehabilitation programmes performance on recidivism. The study adopted Relapse Prevention theory provides a mechanism to assess the performance of rehabilitation programmes on criminals behavior change over time and avoid relapse. Relapse Prevention is a cognitive behavior model with origins in Bunduras, (1977) self efficacy theory which presents a comprehensive and integrated framework for explaining the change process in psychotherapy. Descriptive research Design was used which was suitable in helping to describe and portray characteristics of male inmates. The target population for this study was the entire group of male inmates which were 1300, that is, prison personnel and prisoners. The research selected the representative sample of 130 respondents from the target beneficiary population of 1300 respondents. The researcher used fisher's model to calculate the sample size. Data collected was, primary source data collected using observation, key informant interviews and two Questionnaires, inmates and prison personnel Questionnaires and was divided into sections according to objectives of the study, key informant interviews and observations list. Secondary sources included relevant Documents and reports where techniques used to select available information on similar themes, sub themes and statements were selected and qualitative findings were synchronized with Quantitative findings. Quantitative data was coded; analyzed using descriptive statistics (frequency and percentages) were used to describe the population. Tables were used to present the study, statistical package for social sciences (spss) Computer software was used for analysis of quantitative data (spss version17.0).The research observed the principles of respect, benefice and justice of the respondents. The prison personnel role needs to be expanded from guarding criminals to being mentors, counselors and educators which was possible through training, spiritual and social welfare guidance and counseling helps in reducing recidivism and successful re-integration of inmates back to the society. Rehabilitation programmes performance, reduced recidivism of male inmates as established with over 75% of the respondents seemed to agree. Prison rehabilitation programmes are enough to reduce recidivism. The researcher suggested further research to be carried out on factors influencing recidivism of male inmates after release from prison.

## CHAPTER ONE

### INTRODUCTION

#### **1.1 Background of the Study.**

The performance of Rehabilitation programmes to male inmates was realized after placing inmates to rehabilitation programmes offered in the correctional institutions which play vital role in reducing recidivism and successful re-integration of offenders back to the society. Rehabilitation programmes performance for male inmates' influences recidivism. Recidivism is the Relapse into criminal activity and is generally measured by former prisoners return to prison for a new or the same offence. Rates of recidivism reflect the degree to which released inmates had been rehabilitated and the role correctional programmes offered to inmates played a role in successful reintegration of prisoners back into the society. The rate of recidivism in the United States is estimated to be about two-thirds, which means two-thirds of released inmates would be re-incarcerated within three years. High rates of recidivism result in tremendous costs both in terms of public safety and in tax dollars spent to rearrest prosecute and incarcerated re-offenders. The high rates also lead to devastating social costs to the communities and families of offenders, as well as the personal costs to the offenders themselves. Due to severe costs, programmes for male inmates serving the sentences and released inmates, that reduced recidivism can be cost effective-even those that have modest rates of success (McKean, 2004).

Globally, Recidivism is one of the most fundamentals concepts in criminal justice. It refers to a persons relapse into criminal behavior; often the person received sanction or undergoes intervention for a previous crime. Recidivism is measured by criminal acts that resulted in re-arrest, reconviction or return to prison with or without a new sentence during a three-year period

following the prisoners' release. Recidivism among released prisoners was very high worldwide as per the Bureau of Justice Statistics special report, 2014. In 30 states, 404,638 prisoners released from prison in 2005, within three years of release, about two-thirds (67.8 percent) of released prisoners were rearrested, more than half (56.7 percent) were arrested by the end of the first year, within five years about three-quarters (76.6 percent) rearrested. Property offenders are the most rearrested with 82.1 percent rearrested for new crime compared with 76.9 percent of drug offenders, 73.6 percent of public order offenders and 71.3 percent of violence offenders (BJSSR, 2014)

In US cities, according to the National Institute of Justice, 2014 re-arrest and drug abuse monitoring report, roughly two-thirds of adults and more than half of juveniles arrested tested positive for at least one illicit drug, they committed the offenses while under the influence of drugs. Most of them turned to crime for money to support expensive drug habits (NIJ, 2014)

Historically the global picture points out high rates of recidivism as a result of inefficiency rehabilitation programmes performance. Countries around the world offer very good rehabilitation programmes and practices to reduce recidivism and successful re-integration of offenders back to the society. Prisons had historically attempted to offer at least some basic education to inmates, the more educational programmes were successfully completed in six months, the lower recidivism rates, prisoners were permitted to spend several hours or days in private usually with legal spouse while the parties may engage in sexually intercourse (conjugal visit), generally recognized bases for permitting such a visit in modern times was preserved family bonds and increase the chances of success for a prisoners return to life outside prison, but those in medium or maximum security facilities and those on death row are not permitted to conjugal visits. For inmates to qualify for such privileges they must not have violated the rules in the last six months and had good behavior history. In New York, California, Mississippi, Washington, Connecticut and Mexico were the only six states that currently allowed conjugal visits. France and Canada allowed prisoners who had earned the rights to conjugal visit to stay in decorated home like apartments during extended visits. In Brazil, male prisoners are eligible to be granted conjugal visits for both heterosexual and homosexual relationships while women's

conjugal visits are tightly regulated if granted at all. Prison contemplative programs are classes or practices including mediation offered to inmates and staff. In Northern America practices are sponsored by Eastern religious traditions, Christian groups, new spiritual movements such as the scientology-related criminal prison programs, as well as interfaith groups (Taboola, 2008). California ranks the highest in recidivism, out of 10 prisoners, seven re-arrested within three years. The prisoner receives counseling, risk assessment, housing assistance, drug treatment and so on. Also more healthcares were provided and available in the state for all inmates. These high rates of recidivism contributed greatly to the overcrowding of jails and prisons. The correctional policies had ignored the difficulties faced by offenders who reenter society. For example, Rehabilitation research study of 2011 found that harsh prison conditions, including isolation, tended to increase recidivism, though none of these effects was statistically significant. Prisoners' difficulty in renting apartments or getting education, business owners was often refused to hire a convict in any position that entails even minor responsibility or handling of money especially to those convicted of thievery such as lancer or drug addicts, leasing corporations/ organizations and people who own and rent apartments, criminals background checks and disqualify ex-convicts. People with criminal records found difficulties or inability in finding educational opportunities and were often denied financial aid based on their records, In America, even those found guilty of minor misdemeanor(RRS,2011)

The goal of the prisoner's rehabilitation programmes was to reform the prisoners from committing crime and assisting them in starting normal lives without any criminal activities. Rehabilitation of criminals helped greatly in reducing the number of offenders who return to jail after not being able to settle into normal life outside the jail. Criminal rehabilitation also helped in solving the issue of overcrowding in many prisons. If Rehabilitation was done well, it would make the criminals function normal when they released back to society after release.

Many prisons had no functional rehabilitation centers, or programmes which would help acquire useful skills for self-reliant when they are released from prison. There are no training programmes to help ex-prisoners improve on their lives. Statistics indicates that over 40 percent of those in prison had no jobs before going to prison. Ninety (90) percent of those who had

prison record will not find employment because of their prison record and stigma (Ndibang, 2014). The best rehabilitation programmes for prisoners would not only be helpful for the criminals but also the society at large. Many people say that prisoners cannot be reformed and whatever punishment they get for their crimes (Rehabilitation research, 2010)

The programmes that are offered to inmates in Kenya prisons include: Vocational training programs: Horticulture, carpentry, metal work, welding, upholstery, stone carving, Building and masonry, Guidance and counseling, open days or remote parenting, Formal and informal Education, Adult literacy (Learning how to write and read) and finally Games and Sports that was; Football, In-door games and outdoor games, Choirs, songs and dances. The free Dictionary by Farley, Wikipedia, defines rehabilitation as treatment designed to facilitate the process of recovery from injury, illness, or disease to as normal conditions as possible.

In Kenya for example there are still male prisoners condemned to death after being found guilty of capital offences such as murder, robbery with violence and attempted robbery with violence, Drug traffickers and Rape cases. The prisons authorities are charged with the responsibility of implementing the Rehabilitation programmes to make the clients' (criminals) function normal after release from prison back to the society. The responsibility needs special training and support or possible assistance to change their character. Some long term male prisoners are likely to be highly dangerous; Care was taken nevertheless to avoid damage to prisoners' mental well-being. They are treated equally with other prisoners, are given appropriate work and provided with support in maintaining contact with their families and friends. Several years before release they attend the discharge board conducted in the institution of release chaired by the station officer in-charge (Cap 90)

According to US Criminal Justice programs around the world face various challenges especially in rehabilitating the behavior of inmates within correctional facilities. Rehabilitation programs are used to correct and rehabilitate Criminal offenders so that they would emerge as useful members of society once they complete their prison sentences (Dnyshan, 2013).

According to Human Rights (HRTS) in Kenya prison service, some of the rehabilitation programs that are commonly used to reform inmates include: counseling, health and fitness



program, transcendental meditation, academic programs and religious programs. These rehabilitative programs are usually based the assumption that criminal behavior in most suspected was caused by some contributing factors such as a history of violence psychology or mental disorders such an assumption does not refuse that some criminals make their own personal choices to break the law but rather it argues that these personal choices are usually caused by certain factors which contribute to criminal behavior. Rehabilitation programs are therefore based on such perspective where the various correctional programs are designed to deal with criminal enforcing behavior, for example counseling programs coiled focus on the behavior that led to the criminal offender committing the offence, while educational programs could focus on how to change negative behavior to positive behavior.

Correctional programmes in prison facilities are therefore important in reducing the recurrence of criminal behavior as well as reducing recidivism among probationers and parolees. Generally rehabilitation programmes had been effective in reducing recidivism among prisoners convicted since they are mostly focused on treating the criminal causing behavior of prisoners by eliminating completely the factors or circumstances that drive them to commit criminal acts.

The purposes of imprisonment are; Retribution, Deterrence, prevention and Reformation or Rehabilitation.

Rehabilitation programmes are not only helpful to male inmates but also female offenders. Many countries had now abolished the death penalty but others still retain. In Kenya, for example there are still male female prisoners condemned to death after being found guilty of capital offences such as murder, robbery with violence and attempted robbery with violence. Prison authorities are charged with the responsibility of implementing the death sentence. Prison personnel must be Sensitive to prisoners under sentence of death. The sensitivity also extends to members of their families. Supervision was stressful task especially after the date for execution has been set, the personnel responsible will need special training and support. They must be given every possible assistance to file an appeal against the sentence as they undergo rehabilitation process, if executions are not being carried out, the prison authorities need to advise the president to commute the exceptionally good conduct or if their crime was

accompanied by particular extenuating circumstances. A survey of Kenyan law reveals a variety of the foregoing special considerations. The children Act requires every court dealing with a child before in regard to the best interests of the child and further takes steps for removing him/her from undesirable surroundings and to secure proper provision for the child (Kenya prison service Handbook on Human Right, IED)

According to the United Nations standard minimum rules (SMRS) for the administration of juvenile justice also prescribes detention only as a measure of last resort and for the shortest period of time other protections also apply, such as separation from adults. Their records are to be strictly confidential. Care, protection, education, and vocational skills are emphasized as well as semi-institutional arrangements such as half-way houses, day –time training centers and other appropriate arrangements outside the prison environments.

Kenya Prison Service (2001) states that, the main aim of the prison department was to reform and rehabilitate prisoners to prepare them for re-integration with society or re-entry as it was known in some countries.

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

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

Not everyone who leaves prison leaves forever. While many are able to once again become contributing members of society and avoid future criminal activity, others find themselves for whatever reason back in prison. In the United States, about 45 percent of released prisoners are rearrested within one year; more than two-thirds of former inmates find themselves back in prison within three years (Spjut, 2011).

Kenyan prisons, like many other prisons had experienced high rates of Recidivism despite of many rehabilitation programs offered to the inmates to reduce the recurrence of criminal behavior as well as reducing recidivism among prison victims since they are mostly focused on treating the criminals behaviour by eliminating the factors or circumstances that drive them to commit criminal acts.

There are various factors which contributed to re-offending of criminals these include family, friends, environment, community and even local policies especially in Kisii community contributed a lot towards recidivism, example is given by Kisii Main prison discharge board report, 2014 where an inmate was placed on rehabilitation program of his choice and successfully reintegrated back to the society but after a month he was rearrested due to family hostility. Abagusii community is very hostile and un supportive to any member whom steps into prison, released prisoners would like to find their way back to prison because it's much better place to live than parental home. In prison they get better health care, food, accommodation, informed about current affairs in radios and television. Inmates are not accepted back to the community. There was a case in 2011 where a prisoner was scared of going back home after release from prison. High rates of recidivism jeopardize public safety, security and escalate expenditures on law enforcement and criminal justice. Growing prison population and high rates of recidivism rates results in enormous individuals, social and economic costs. Prisons are increasingly being expected not only to house offenders but also to contribute to transforming them into law abiding citizens.

Rehabilitation programmes in penal institutions face a major challenge in trying to rehabilitate male inmates in most Kenyan prisons. These was greatly affected the core function of the prison

Department, to improve the situation the research would give attention to Kisii county Gk Main prison male inmates who are the victims of the same problem. (Dnyshan, 2003)

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

The purpose of this study was to investigate the factors influencing Rehabilitation programmes performance and recidivism for male inmates in Kisii GK Main prison, Kenya.

### **1.4 Objectives of the Study.**

The study was guided by the following objectives;

1. To determine how access to spiritual, Religious and social welfare programmes influences recidivism of male inmates in Kisii Main prison.
2. To examine how social and psychological programmes influence recidivism of male inmates.
3. To assess how literacy and education influence recidivism of male inmates in Kisii Main prison.
4. To establish the extent to which mandatory skills influences recidivism of male inmates in Kisii Main prison.
5. To assess how environmental factors influences rehabilitation programmes performance and recidivism of male inmates in Kisii Main prison.

### **1.5 Research Questions**

1. To what extent does access to spiritual, Religious and social welfare programmes influence recidivism of male inmates in kisii Main prison?
2. To what extent do social and psychological programmes influence recidivism of male inmates in kisii Main prison?
3. What extent does literacy and education influence recidivism of male inmates in Kisii Main prison?
4. To what extent to which Mandatory skills training influence recidivism of male inmates in Kisii main prison?
5. What extent does environmental factors influences rehabilitation programmes performance and recidivism of male inmates in Kisii Main prison?

## **1.6 Significant of the Study.**

This study was expected to present a body of new knowledge in education sector as it elaborates further on a specific area of interest. Rehabilitation programmes and how its performance influences recidivism of male inmates in Kisii Main prison being rehabilitation institution. This study was useful to researchers in project planning and management, rehabilitators in reducing recidivism and successful re-integration of prisoners back to the community, it was also believed that, it would generate finding of interest to policy makers, analysis in Kenya and even globally, hence it would be useful for the relevant government ministries and Non-governmental organizations involved in rehabilitation of persons to improve in implementation of suitable rehabilitation programmes. On a broader sphere, it was deemed useful to penal institutions dealing with male inmates' rehabilitation. This study would also form abases on which others would develop their studies especially people of Kisii County.

## **1.8 Basic Assumptions of the study**

This study was based on the following assumptions; data collection instrument for this study was to give valid and reliable data which was true, research instrument gave valid and reliable data. It was also assumed, for research purposes that the chosen sample was appropriate representative of the entire population of Kisii Main prison, which was true. It was assumed that the respondents would have no problem in interpretation of the questions in the questionnaire and responding appropriately, this was not true, the respondents had a problem in the interpretation of questions in the questionnaire and responding appropriately research assistance were employed to assist in interpretation of the questionnaires.

## **1.9 Limitations of the Study**

Limitations are the weakness, restrictions or problems in a study that may decrease the generalization of the findings (Burns et.al 2005)

The study was focused on Kisii county Gk prison. This prison was picked because it holds a bigger population of male inmates in southern region of Nyanza together with other categories of prisoners. The prison was also accessible due to its location and good road networks covering

entire criminal justice or courts such as: Kisii high and law court; Nyamira court; Oyugis court Keroka court; Ogembo court, Kilgoris court among others. These were foreseen barriers in carrying out this research; little literature review on rehabilitation programmes performance and recidivism was also scanty, the study had very little base on sources for Literature Review Kisii County, limited funds meant for the study, the research employed a few research assistance to minimize the cost. In administering the questionnaires to the respondents using time meant for the study.

Accessibility of information and unwillingness by the prison personnel and inmates to give information, this limitation was overcome by giving assurance that the information given would be purely for academic purposes.

Accessibility of information and unwillingness by the prison personnel and inmates to give information since prisons are classified and they are security or state agency, literature on male inmates rehabilitation programs performance in Kenya prisons is scanty and the study had little base on the sources for literature review locally on this topic since no research has been conducted on the same.

### **1.10 Delimitations of the Study**

This study was focused on Kisii county Gk prison with large target population of male inmates with different criminal offences in the southern Region of Nyanza region. This prison was accessible due to its good road network covering entire criminal justice. Kisii main prison receives prisoners from various courts such as Kisii high and law courts, Nyamira , Oyugis, Keroka, Ogembo; Kilgoris among others.

### **1.11 Definitions of Significant terms as used in the Study**

This means concepts, groups of words meaning one thing.

**Influence:** The consequences or results of an activity.

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

**Male:** Biological differences determined at birth.

**Performance:** The contribution of rehabilitation programmes to rehabilitation.

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

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

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

### **1.12 Organization of the Study**

This gave highlights on how the items or how the researcher will organize the data.

Chapter one introduces the background of the study, statement of the problem, purposed of the study, objectives of the study, research questions, significance of the study, limitation and delimitations of the study, assumptions of the study, and definitions of the significant terms and organization of the study.

Chapter two contains the literature which includes the introduction, body and theoretical framework. It also presents the conceptual framework based on the variables, and further will go into detail elaboration on how these rehabilitation programs for male inmates will influence rehabilitation programs performance. This reveals the knowledge gaps in the study. The chapter will end with the summary.

Chapter three presents research methodology, in terms of the study research design, target population, sampling procedures and sample size, data collection methods, pilot testing, inclusive of the tools to be used, its reliability and validity. The data collection procedure, ethical issues, operational definitions, and the methods of data analysis are also being discussed. Chapter four deals with data analysis and chapter five presents the discussion of results, conclusions, recommendation and suggestion for further research.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.1 Introduction**

This chapter presents the literature review, the theoretical framework and conceptual framework of the study, while revealing the knowledge gaps from previously written literature as well as a summary.

#### **2.2 Theoretical Literature Review.**

Rehabilitation of inmate as indicated public opinion supports it. The trend Americans had been aware for 25years. Roberts, 2004, during the late 1980s, 78 percent felt that rehabilitation should be the primary goal when sentencing youth. Cullen (2005) notes, “although the public is punitive and offenders treatment has been excoriated repeatedly, Americas strongly support the view that efforts should be made to rehabilitate offenders” (Cullen, 2005).

##### **2.2.1 Spiritual religion, social and psychological programmes and recidivism of male inmates.**

###### **2.2.1.1 Chaplaincy and Welfare Services.**

Rehabilitation is a process of helping inmates who are serving sentences in prisons to return to good health or a normal life by providing them with training (ADSA policy, 2012).

The goal of prisoners’ rehabilitation programs is to reform prisoners from committing crimes and assisting them in starting normal lives without any.

Rehabilitation is one of the core functions of prisons and prison system. To realize this goal, prisoners must receive counseling and guidance along with training in some skill for gainful employment upon leaving prison. The level of rehabilitation achieved in prison determines how well the inmate will adjust in society after release. Social workers and welfare officers are responsible for the provision of counseling and guidance to the inmates. The chaplaincy within the prisons Department seeks to rehabilitate prisoners through preaching and teaching the word



of God, and offering spiritual counseling and guidance. They also act as a link between the prisoners and the outside community as a whole. (Madoka Report, 2008)

UN SMR, rules 41 and 42, prisoners are provided with religion of their choice where they attend services and be spiritually nourished. Worship gives everyone an opportunity to put aside the busyness and hassles of the world and get in touch with Jesus Christ our lord and savior. Some people may be hurting so badly that they can only express their pain through worship. Rules 41 and 42 provided that prisoners shall have access to religious practitioners of their choices. They should be able to attend services of person needed religious life. Chaplaincy play vital role in spiritual and moral development of prisoners as well as in providing outgoing guidance and counseling, religious organization material for education support and training opportunities.

According to Kenya prison, (2011) Guidance is a continuous process concerned with determining and providing for developmental need for the client. This is a term referring to the broad area of education activity and services aimed at assisting individual in making and taking out adequate plans and achieving satisfactory adjustment in life. Counseling is creating a relationship with a client, walking through it and he/she trust you enough to go through healing together. It is skilled oriented process session where a person with difficulties is assisted to go through the problem and find possible solutions (KPS HIV Aids policy, 2007).

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

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

Other than rehabilitation and reformation of offenders imprisonment serves as: maintenance of public safety; punishment of those who break the law; protection of offenders; difference against the commission of future crime and retribution by the society for crimes committed against it. Prisoners' rehabilitation and reformation is carried out through training and counseling.

#### **2.2.1.2 Substance abuse treatment/therapy.**

Drug addicts Rehabilitation program in most Penal institutions who abusers drugs, commit crimes like manslaughter, assault, robbery and Robbery with violence, stealing, rape and attempted rape.

Remote parenting/ open days, this is one of the programs that is has very big impact on inmates because its meant to promote conduct and improve family strength support, systems by allowing parents to continue guiding their children despite the incarceration; it promotes inmates acceptability by the nuclear family, friends and relatives, important for reintegration, promotes reconciliation in families and community, reduces dysfunctional of the family (ADSA Policy, 2012).Statistics in the world prisons reveals a lipstick of inmates who consume drugs. In the US 62.2% of state prison inmates and 42.1% of federal inmates reported being regular drugs users.

Brown (2009) discovered that over the last three decades the incarceration rates for drugs offense has increased drastically. Brown found that it increased from 100 per 100,000 in 1970 to 491 to100, 000 in 2005.Brown discovered that roughly of the 2,085,620 prisoners in the United States and of that number 508,623 are serving in either prison or jail for drug related offenses. Brown discovered that the cost for incarceration is around 8billion dollars annually. Mandracchia and Morgan (2010) posit that any treatment process should focus on anti-social behaviors, attitudes, beliefs and enhancing positive cognitive processing.

According to police, prisoners in Venezuelans penitentiaries (Latin American country) use blackberry phones and laptops to arrange drug deals from their cells. On other occasions prisoners and visitors alike make use of an alley between cells to smoke Marijuana and crack cocaine. These scenarios have prompted policy makers and correctional practitioners call for increased funding of prison and community based drug treatment programs. Additionally an evaluation of the programs will proved a lowered recidivism as measured by arrests, reconvictions and return to prison), decreased post release drug use and curtailed self reported illegal activities.

Prison treatment programs in the world / USA. Some correctional facilities allow Narcotics Anonymous (NAA), cocaine Anonymous (CA) or alcoholic anonymous (AA). Self help group are conducted once or twice a week such groups provide models for drug free life style and a support system to maintain the abstinence resolve upon release. They insist on sobriety encourage sharing exercise and problems released to drug dependence, teach constructive tools to deal with the bigger to release and urge positive alternatives to drug dependent lifestyles.

Individual counseling available for drug users in which a counselor therapist meets with an individual inmate occasionally during the week. The session focuses typically on problem feelings attitudes and behaviors. The goal is to improve the inmates self image sense of personal responsibility and ability to function in a socially acceptable manner.

Intensive residential programs which involve incarceration with life of residential units dedicated to drug abuse treatment. These units may exist as distinct programs within the larger correctional facilities for example, network staying out the aplitic community. (TC) programs or they may be organized as secure units outside the facilities such as the cornerstone program located on the ground of the Oregon state hospital.

Group counseling in which small groups of inmates (usually 8-10 members) meet once or twice weekly with a therapist.

Teaching inmates religious beliefs on Christianity, Supporters of the programs are of the view that prisoners should be healed too, after their dark past, these programs having proved to be effective since the percentage of re-offences drop drastically (Dnyshan, 2008)

The association between substance and criminal behavior has been widely debated. Recent research consistently agrees that addiction acts as a “multiplier of crime; though criminality often occurs prior to addiction, the onset of addiction results in greater level of criminal involvement. It’s therefore necessary that intensive drug treatment programming be successful. Efforts by the clients/ addict in terms of initiative, commitments to renounce drug use and readiness for treatment is paramount (Dnyshan, 2008).

### **2.2.2 Mandatory and optional skills for self-reliance of male Inmates.**

Rehabilitation programmes are categorized into optional and mandatory (Kenya prison) The association was indicated by chi square ( $p=0.003$ ). Education and mandatory training helps the inmates learn skills to be used outside the prison.

In Tanzania, prisoners serving long term sentences may receive mandatory training at a prison training college. The country boasts over 6,000 prisoners took various trade Tests in 25 years period. On return to prison they practice building skills as part of prisons Building Brigade that carries out building contracts .Approximately 52% of convicted prisoners participate in agricultural training, 24% in industrial works .Female prisoners on life sentences and those awaiting execution of death penalty inmates are excluded from this programs (ACP Tanzania prison service,2006).In Kenyan prisons the same situation experienced, that was, limited options in skills the offenders learned as part of rehabilitation programmes. The offenders can only train in the available skills which include: masonry, tailoring, metalwork, Agriculture and carpentry. Some of offenders were not interested in.

#### **2.2.2.1 Prisoners Earning Scheme.**

The earning scheme is one of the strongest disciplinary controls available in a prison. No prisoner shall receive earning for days when he is absent from work. Absent from work exceeding 4(four) hours in a day shall count as absent for the whole day and such absences will include attendance at a sick parade or admission in hospital if the prisoners sickness is one of his own action. Appropriate assistance and interventions have shown to reduce recidivism as much as 16 % ( Mitchell, 2010)

The purpose of earning scheme is: to promote discipline, to enable prisoners to have some money on discharge from prison, to have money to purchase some essential items and others, money earned in prison by a prisoner helps a prisoner to start from somewhere after release from the prison, although this may attract them back in prison especially when they are not accepted back in the family or community (KPSTC Cadet initial course notes, 2011). The earnings scheme will need to be reviewed to compensate prisoners properly for their labour and also as a way of accumulating capital to re-start life after prison. Measures should also be put in place to provide continuing support to the released prisoner to prevent relapse back into criminal activity (Handbook on Human Rights in Kenyan prisons, IED)

#### **2.2.2.2 Hobbies and Handicrafts.**

Convicted prisoners who are skilled in their trade are of good conduct excellent behavior is given some ours to practice hobbies and handicrafts for the prison officers for a small pay. The prisoner is granted 1/3 of the price of items he produces and 2/3 goes into the government. Hobbies and handicrafts keeps prisoners busy, instills discipline among prisoners, enable them to them earn some money as carpenters, tailors, among others. Discipline is an indicator of rehabilitation program performance and successful reintegration back to the society (CAP 90)

#### **2.2.3 Environmental factors both internal and external factors on recidivism of Male Inmates.**

Burden, (2009) posits that given the situation of offenders being released to high areas of poverty and criminality crime recidivism is almost a justice certain. Burden makes it clear that the criminal justice system does very little to reintroduce them back in their communities. Unemployment promotes criminal activity in the persons who are unemployed and its tends to have a greater motivation to commit crime than when one is employed (Fallahi et.al, 2012). The research demonstrated that the need to meet basic monetary and essential needs as well as the motional desire to boost self-esteem causes the temptations to commit offenses to increase.

##### **2.2.3.1 Policies and Legislations.**

Lamb and Metz (2011) point out that historically the criminal justice system has done little or nothing to rehabilitate prisoners.

The administration in Kenya is the management of penal institutions as per the Cap90 Laws of Kenya introduced by the British colonialists who introduce a formal penal system to deal with the law breakers which was revised in 1977 which needs to be changed for example optional skills for rehabilitating the inmates. According to Khanka (2007) training is teaching and learning activities carried on the primary purpose of helping members of an organization to acquire and apply the required knowledge, skills and attitude to perform their jobs effectively. Politicians need to revise cap 90, Cap92 and Kenya prison service Standing Orders that will improve the performance of rehabilitation programs (KPSTC, 2011).

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

The research reveals, there is still a perception that non-custodial sentences are ‘soft’ penalties’ hence failing to deter criminals. The research revealed that on the contrary, non-custodial sentences have a high success rate and facilitate the rehabilitation of offenders’. For example in Mombasa, the probation and aftercare services Department runs resource centre that provides skills and empower offenders serving non-custodial sentences. The skills include competence in information technology and in maintaining trees nurseries. The offenders are then networked with the community. The probation Department council, Department of forestry and religious leaders such as Imams, Penal Reform international, and Annual Report (2006) .The research reveals that there seems to be a high absconding rate in town.

Custodial sentences remain over utilized as the research Report reveals that, there is growing trend for judicial offenders to issue more non-custodial orders than they have done in the past. The magistrate interviewed in Migori emphasized that she issues custodial sentences as a measure of last resort. In Kisii, the magistrate observed that although non-custodial sentences should be preferred, they are often not effective, since nothing binds those sentenced. In many cases, such people do not serve their sentences. In the Kenyan context, preference for custodial sentences over non-custodial sentences has contributed to the overcrowding of detention facilities in Kenya. In addition, high recidivism rates have been linked to custodial sentences undermining efforts to control crime, LRFT Research report (2011).

### **2.2.3.2 Technology Advancement and recidivism in prison.**

Men know much about technical matters, technology has both negative and positive influences on performance of rehabilitation programs in Kenya prisons. Men generally interact with technology from early age more due to stereotyping and the socialization aspect of science being a man's domain (Brenston, 2011). Male inmates have gone high take especially smuggling of mobile phones in to prison, which they use to con the public, this has negative impact on the Department core function. In order to prevent that, searches are thoroughly conducted. To search is to examine carefully in order to find, prison security largely depends on thoroughness of searches carried out to detect and prevent any prohibited or dangerous articles from being smuggled into prison.

### **2.2.3.3 Overcrowding and Congestion and Recidivism rehabilitation of Male Inmates.**

The core function of prison Department is undermined by factors such: Overcrowding of prisons; low inmates versus constable ratio; inadequate resources; poor living conditions which demotivate constables; minimal training on rehabilitation among others

With overcrowding in prisons rehabilitation objective is not achieved, many cases of recidivism are experienced. The objective of rehabilitation is best implemented in long prison terms, for instance, long term prisoners are able to master the different skills imparted on them. The research reveals that, there successful stories where ex-convicts apply the skills learnt in prison

and excel. Rehabilitation as the core function of prison Department is being undermined by overcrowding (LRFT Report, 2003-2010)

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

This was said to have increased some misconduct by inmates including some sodomising the juveniles at night. Congestion in prison was a major contributor to the poor health of inmates particularly when there is an outbreak of communicable diseases such as TB and cholera. The spread of these communicable diseases sometimes leads to being epidemic in prison (Madoka report, 2010)

South Africa is faced with laundry list of social problems. High poverty rates leads to high crime rates, which leads to higher incarceration rates, which in turn subject offenders to environments that make them more likely to re-offend, which costs the government more money, less left over to help alleviate the poverty.

#### **2.2.4 Demographic Characteristic and recidivism of male inmates.**

Americans still strongly support the view that efforts should be made to rehabilitate inmates (Cullen, 2005).Doob and Cesarean, 2004) found that participants feel the importance of rehabilitating young offenders than adults since deterrence is less among the youth than adults (Varma, 2000).



### **2.2.5 Literacy classes and education programmes.**

Prisoners released without any education, employment and cognitive restructuring addressing anti-social behavior has a negative impact on the communities they are released in. The African-American Forum (2013) points out that, in spite of their 'get tough on campaign' over recent years, violent incarceration and recarceration of offenders. Prisoners released, without the proper preparation breeds recidivism; the largest group being African-American male youth.

Programs within Kenya prison setting are categorized into formal and vocational training; education is the acquisition of knowledge and ability through intellectual, moral and physical training. Inmates get certificates after sitting various National examinations like Kenya certificate of primary Education. The first candidate in Kisii prison scored 335 marks (Kisii prison KCPE Results, 2014).US Federal Bureau of prisons study found that, successfully completed educational programs for six months confined, the lower the recidivism.

In Nigeria, many citizens are illiterates and those literate with basic normal education do not have access to information regarding to daily activities responsibilities. Criminal behaviors and delinquency are common occurrences in Nigeria. The recent cases experienced were; Rape, drug trafficking, murder, armed robbery, fraud, traffic offences and theft have become more serious to tackle as they have manifested with new methods and techniques (Omisakin, 1998).No empirical evidence of the extent of recidivism. South Africa estimated recidivism at 66 percent and 94 percent (Muntingh 2001) Recidivism figures are very high, this indicates rehabilitation has not been the main focus in these countries.

## **2.3 Theoretical Framework**

The study was guided by Relapse Prevention Theory. Relapse is an act of returning to previous condition or a return to former mood, state or way of life, especially bad or undesirable after coming out of it for a while.

### **2.3.1 Release Prevention Theory.**

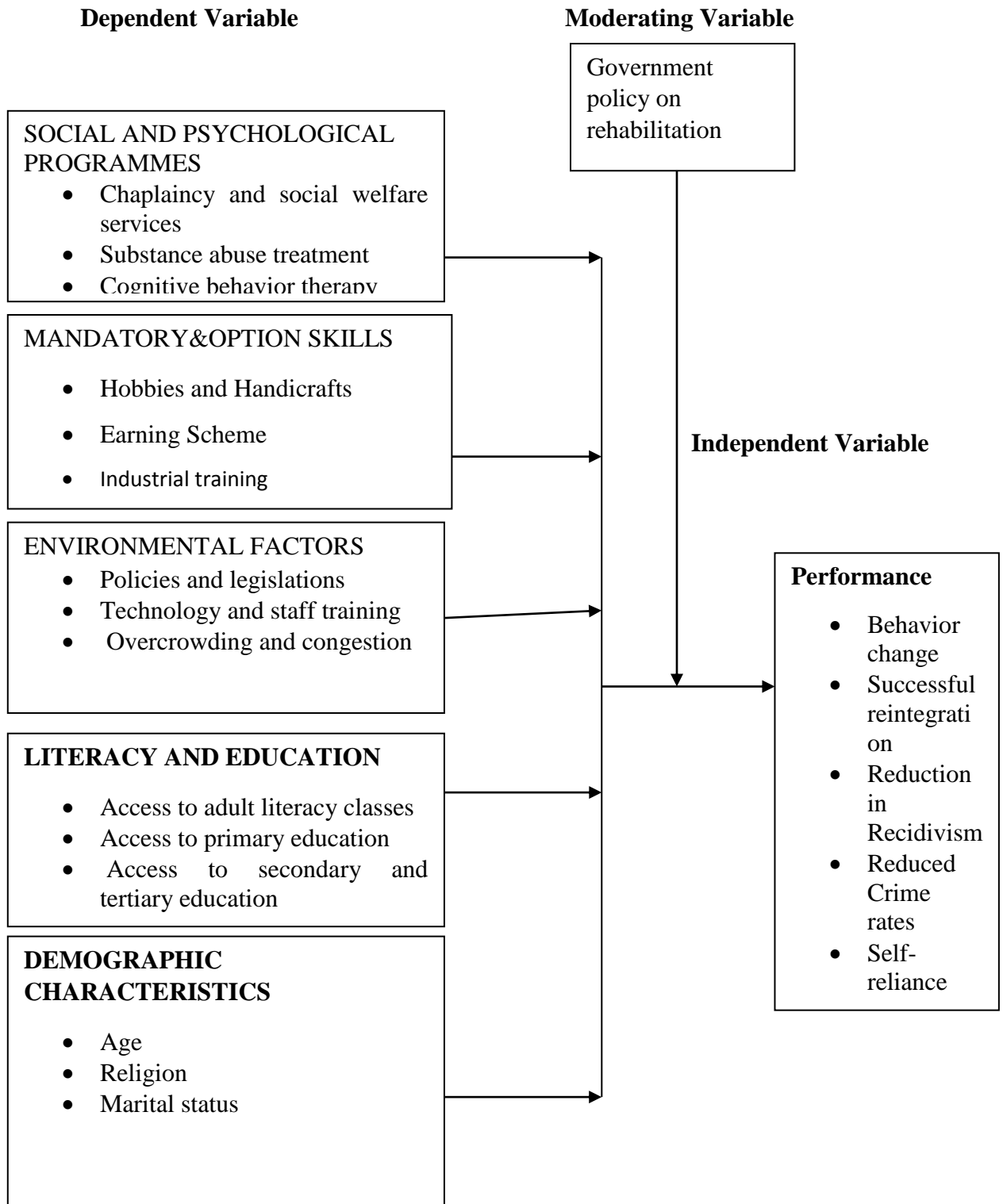
The theory provides a mechanism to assess the performances of rehabilitation programs on clients. Relapse prevention is a cognitive behavior model with origin in Banduras (1977) self

efficacy theory which presents a comprehensive and integrated framework for explaining the change process in psychotherapy. This theory argues that techniques producing initial behavior change may be ineffective at maintaining that change over time and avoid relapse. Relapse prevention treatment provides individuals with the behavioral and cognitive skills necessary to cope effectively with high situations (temptations both intrapersonal and interpersonal situations). The strengths of the theory include: Good support system; Good treatment team; Good insight; Motivation to get/stay better; drawing upon a wide range of skills.

Despite the strength of the theory, there are also weaknesses like Perfectionism, putting insight into action, dealing with changes. Strength and weakness will provide a framework for relapse prevention plan.

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

Fig 2.10.1 Conceptual Framework



## 2.4 Knowledge Gap.

The literature review reveals not many studies had been done on performance of rehabilitation programs in Kenya prisons. The studies focused on global and National factors affecting the performance of rehabilitation programs. The literature Review also revealed that, the Government needs to address the root cause of crime, to introduce new Technology and to motivate those rehabilitators.

## 2.5 Summary of the Study.

This study focused on the factors that influence Rehabilitation programs performance which has been done in Kisii county Gk prison. The factors are:, Political, Technological, Socio-Cultural, Environmental and Demographic factors. Many researches on performances of rehabilitation programs had been conducted outside Kisii prison.

Table 2.12.1: Operationalization Table

Objective/Questions	Type of variable	Indicator	Measure	Level of scale	Data collection method	Approach of analysis
To assess the extent to which Economic factors Rehabilitation Programs performances for long term male inmates in Kisii County Gk prison	Independent Variable Prisoners Earning scheme  Dependent variable Behavior	Amount of earned/income generated  Level of Discipline  Successful integration	Amount received  Number of Inmates enrolled in the Earning scheme	Numerical	Questionnaire	Descriptive statistics

	change Reduced recidivism					
To determine the extent to which political factors influences Rehabilitation programs performance.	Independent Government policy Favorable rules and regulations Sentencing system	Type of the sentence given	Length of the sentence	Numerical	Questionnaire	Descriptive statistics
To determine how Environmental factor influence Rehabilitation programs performance	Independent Overcrowding /congestion	Living standards	Holding capacity of the prison	Nominal	Questionnaire	Descriptive statistics

**Source; Researcher 2015**

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

This chapter presents the research methodology that was used in the study. It outlines the research design, target population, sample size, and sample selection. It also features on the data collection instruments, instruments pre-testing, instruments Validity and instrument reliability. This chapter also highlights the data collection procedures and data analysis techniques and Operationalization of the variables that were used.

#### **3.2 Research Design**

According to Orodho (2002), research design is the arrangement of conditions for collection and analysis of data in a manner that aims to combine relevance to the research purpose with economy in the procedure hence research design stands for advance planning of the methods to be adopted for collecting the relevant data and the techniques to be used in their analysis. The descriptive survey method was used in this study. This research design was chosen for the study as it was suitable for determining the influence of the selected factors on rehabilitation programs performance for male inmates in Kisii main prison.

#### **3.3 Target Population**

The target population refers to an entire group of individual having common observable characteristics (Mugenda and Mugenda, 2003). The target population for this study was male inmates to be rehabilitated in Kisii GK main prison, Kenya. This population comprised 1300 inmates. (Source: Kisii main Prison lockup sheet, 2015)

#### **3.4 Sample Size and Sampling Procedures**

Sample is a small group selected from the target population (Mugenda and Mugenda 2003) large enough to present the salient characteristics of accessible population.

### 3.4.1 Sample Size

According to Kothari (2003) sample size refers to the number of items to be selected from the target population. The sample size should be optimum to fulfill the requirements of efficiency, reliability, representation and flexibility. The study adopted a sample size of 130 respondents that was 10% of the total population of 1300 male inmates in the Kisii GK main prison.

### 3.4.2 Sampling Procedure

The researcher selected representative sample by coming up with a sampling frame. A sampling frame is a complete listing of the sampling units (a single member of a sampling population. A good sampling unit must be relevant to the research problem. The sampling frame in this study is the list of long term male inmates in Kisii main prison.

Stratified sampling technique was used to select 130 respondents. This technique gave each and every individual in the target population and equal chance of being selected.

**Table 3.1 Total Population and Sampling Sizes**

<b>Stratum</b>	<b>Total population</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Sample</b>
Open and wall prison	1300	10%	130
<b>Total</b>	<b>1300</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>130</b>

**Source: researcher 2015**

### 3.5 Data collection Instruments

Data collection for this study was done using a questionnaire. The questionnaire used adopted structured questions. Majority of questions were close ended for quantitative data and few were open ended for quantitative data analysis. The questionnaire had two sections. Section A focused on the demographic characteristics of the respondents. Section B comprised of questions geared towards the objectives and answers to the research questions. The questionnaire was preferred as it was easy to administer, cheaper than other data tools and timely in use.

### **3.5.1 Pilot Testing**

The pilot test sample was drawn from Kisumu GK main prison. This was because this area consisted of a population with similar characteristics as well as it being a largely correctional rehabilitation prison with 1570 a large number of male inmates where rehabilitation programs had been established. From a sample of population of 3000 in Kisumu GK main prison 2015 a sample of 10% of the sample size selected from respondents who did not take part in the final study. This consisted of 3000 Male respondents from each of the seven blocks, who answered questions in the questionnaires which were collected after an hour. The questionnaire was then revised and rephrased to eliminate ambiguous questions with the help of experts and peer interviewers.

Pretesting helped the researcher to detect weaknesses in the instruments. A researcher used colleagues, respondents' surrogates, or actual respondents to evaluate and refine measuring instruments.

### **3.5.2 Validity of research Instruments.**

Validity refers to the issue of whether an indicator (a set of indicators) that is devised to gauge a concept whether it really measures.

Validity refers to the appropriateness, meaningfulness and usefulness of the inferences a researcher makes. It also refers to the degree to which evidence supports any inferences a researchers makes based on the data he or she collects using a particular instrument. For example if a project manager want to know whether the people support the project or not he or she will need an instrument to record the data and some sort of assurance that the information obtained will enable him or her to draw the correct conclusions about the people's feelings or opinions. The process of drawing the correct conclusion based on the data obtained from an assessment is what validity is all about (Bryman, 2012)

Borg and Gall (1989) defined validity as the degree to which a test measures what it purports to measure. The validity of the questionnaire used for this study was determined in terms of its



construct, criterion and content validity. The content validity of the questionnaire was determined by the use of a checklist. This was to determine whether the study has captured the variables, research questions and objectives in the questionnaire. A further consultant on the questionnaire was done through expert judgment to determine the contract, criterion and content validity. This was done in respect to the objectives, research questions and variables of the study.

### **3.5.3 Reliability of research Instruments.**

According to Bryman (2012) Reliability refers to the constancy of measure of a concept Reliability refers to the consistence of the scores obtained. Reliable instrument needs to be valid instruments for example, a measuring scale that consistently under weights on object by one kilo is a reliable scale but it is not a valid measure of weight. This is consistent results with repeated measurements of the same object with same instrument. The degree of stability is determined by comparing the results of repeated measurements.

The reliability of the questionnaire was enhanced by the test and retest method. This method was used to determine the stability and consistency with which the questionnaires used accurately measure the concepts. The same questionnaire was administered to the same sample of respondents within an interval of one week.

These respondents did not take part in the real study later on and was done, keeping all the conditions conducive. This was through administering the same instrument on two different occasions on the same people then comparing the responses in the first and the second questionnaire (Best, 2002) more than half of the responses in all the questionnaire items were similar, hence the instrument was considered reliable.

### **3.6. Data Collection Procedures**

The data collection began after submitting copies of the corrected proposal to the Kenya national council for science and Technology in application for a research permit. Further permission was

sought from the ministry of interior and co-ordination of national government and prison department (Kenya prison service) the Kisii county prison commanders.

The researcher administered copies of the questionnaire to 130 respondents. The respondents filled the questionnaire and the researcher picked them immediately or after an hour.

### **3.7. Data Analysis Techniques**

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

Analysis helped us in interpreting data, drawing conclusion and making decisions. In descriptive statistics we are able to present our finding in a concise manner and in inferential statistics were able to develop generalizations from the sample to the population.

Many methods of data analysis are available and the researcher's decision to use any of them depends on the nature of the problem being investigated, the nature of data, the measurements used and the level of precision required among many other considerations.

Data analysis falls into two categories namely; descriptive and inferential analysis. Descriptive analysis describes the phenomena in statistical terms as it happens or in an ex-post factor sense. No attempts are made to make predictions or inferences.

Data analysis was done by the help of the SPSS program. SPSS is an abbreviation of the statistical package for the social sciences. Data stored in SPSS is easy to manipulate through coding and recording all possible statistics in social science can be used on the same data.

It helps us summarizes data and manipulate with ease.

The term descriptive statistics stands for the procedures used in the description of data.

Analysis is the process of converting raw data into meaningful statement. Descriptive statistics was used to analyze data in from of frequencies and percentages. SPSS version 17.0 was used to analyze the relationship between the variables using data was converted into frequency counts

such as percentages, frequency distribution tables and expressed in words. Qualitative data are non numerical in nature, thus the values of a numerical variable can only be classified into categories called classes (Mendenhall, W. and Sinchich, 2003). Quantitative data were described numerically using measures of central tendency (means, mode and median) and measures of distribution (frequencies and percentages). The information was presented in the form of tables from which conclusions and recommendations were made.

### 3.8 Operational Definition of Variables

The independent variable was social factors influencing rehabilitation of male inmates aged between 18 and 65 years old in Kisii main prison, Kenya. These include the level of education, resources, family background, and access to social and spiritual welfare that carry out rehabilitation in the penal or correctional institutions. The dependent variables will be rehabilitation of male inmate in Kisii main prison.

Table 3.2 Operational definition of variables

	OBJECTIVE	VARIABLE	INDICATORS	SCALE	DATA COLLECTION	DATA ANALYSIS
1.	To determine how access to spiritual, Religious and social welfare programmes influences recidivism of male inmates in Kisii Main prison.	Dependent Resources Reduced recidivism of male inmates Community re-entry Independent Resources.	Crime rates Disciple level Number of recidivism Successful re-integration Number of custodial and non custodial	Nominal	Questionnaire	Qualitative Quantitative

		Chaplain and welfare services Sentencing system	sentences			
2.	To establish the extent to which mandatory skills influences recidivism of male inmates in Kisii Main prison.	Dependent Income generated by male inmates Independent Money received from Donors	Number of inmates enrolled in earning scheme, hobbies and handicrafts	Nominal	Questionnaire	Qualitative Quantitative
3.	To assess how environmental factors influences rehabilitation programmes performance and recidivism of male inmates in Kisii Main prison.	Dependent Rehabilitation of male inmate Independent	Nominal		Questionnaire	
4.	To examine how social and psychological programmes influence	Dependent Rehabilitation	Nominal		Questionnaire	

	recidivism of male inmates.	of male inmate Independent				
5.	To assess how literacy and education influence recidivism of male inmates in Kisii Main prison	Dependent Rehabilitation of male inmate Independent	Nominal		Questionnaire	

### 3.9 Ethical Issues

Ethics in research should be an integral part of the research planning and implementation process not viewed as an afterthought or about. There should be increased consciousness of the need for strict ethical guidelines for researches. Some of the ethical issues touch on deception and invasion of privacy. The three main ethical principles that need to be considered include; Beneficence; maximizing outcomes for sciences, humanity and the individual research participants and minimizing or avoiding unnecessary risk harm or wrong, Respect; Treating people with respect and courtesy, including those who are not autonomous (for example small children, people who have mental retardation or senility), Justice; Ensuring that those who bear the risk in the research are those who benefit from it, ensuring that the procedures are reasonable, non exploitative, carefully considered and fairly administered. In this regard data collection was done with almost integrity with permission south from relevant authorities. Ethical issues with regard to the respondents confidentially were observed.

This is because obtaining the sample frame entailed taking personal information such as the name of the institution or prison where data is collected at all stages of the study, care was taken to avoid plagiarism and intellectual theft by recognizing the work of others through citation. Helps greatly in reducing the number of repeat offenders who return to jail after not being able to

settle into a normal life outside the jail, Criminal rehabilitation centres also helps in solving the issue of overcrowding in many prisons.

The best rehabilitation programs for prisoner will not only helpful for the criminal but also the society at great. Many people say that prisoners cannot be reformed and whatever punishment they get for their crimes, irrespective of that they always return to their old habits. The study aims to assist inmates after undergoing rehabilitation programs reform and returning to normal life.

The study was endeavored to identify social skills and potential that the person has and gives training to improve their skill so that they earn something for their decent living after serving their sentences.

The spiritual activities like religious education and methods of healing will and slowly make inmates regret their criminal activities by converting them to lead towards normal life.

The prisoners should get some basic education otherwise to reduce illiteracy so that they can do some decent work for living after releasing from the prisons. Research study will be significant in encouraging prisoners with education to provide better results after undergoing literacy and training so as have a return to the normal life. It will create awareness about drug abuse and its bad effects for individual with the society in which the live. This will offer counseling and treatment for health recovery.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION

#### 4.1 Introduction

This chapter of the study systematically presents the results obtained from the research that was conducted. The results are presented both quantitatively and qualitatively. The analysis and interpretation follows tabular presentation at some stages and the key informant interviews from the respondents were presented to supplement the quantitative presentation the research questions supplemented the quantitative presentation.

The bio data of the respondents however was also presented. Therefore the presentation is divided into two sections where section one presents the bio data of the respondents, section two, represents the results of the study according to research objectives that guided data collection. The presentation of the data is as shown in the discussions below.

#### 4.2 Questionnaire Return Rate

During the research study the researcher distributed 130 questionnaires which reflected 100% questionnaires, of which 110(85%) of the questionnaires were returned. Out of the 110 questionnaires only 100 questionnaires were fully answered which was 76% of the total questionnaires issued and 10 questionnaires were fully filled thus not being able to be used for analysis in the research study. Therefore data analysis was based on the 100 questionnaires.

#### 4.3 Age of the Respondents

**Table 4.1; Age of the Respondent**

	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Valid Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
<b>18-24 years</b>	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0
<b>25-31 years</b>	36.0	36.0	36.0	62.0
<b>32-35 years</b>	21.0	21.0	21.0	79.0
<b>Above 35 years</b>	17.0	17.0	17.0	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

**Source: Researcher 2015**

Table 4.1 above shows the analysis as pertains to the age of the respondents where the age between 18-24 years represents 26%, 25-31 years is represented by 36% , above 32-35 years takes 21% of the total sample population and the age above 35 years was represented by 17%. Hence based on the above analysis most of the respondents were aged 25-31 years which took the highest percentage of 36%.

#### 4.4 Gender Analysis

**Table 4.2; Gender of the Respondents**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
<b>Male</b>	87.0	87.0	87.0	87.0
<b>Female</b>	13.0	13.0	13.0	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

**Source: Researcher 2015**

Table 4.2 above shows gender analysis as pertains to the number of respondents. Based on the above 87% of the respondents were male and the rest were women as indicated by 13%. Since the prison was majorly for male inmates the highest percentage of the respondents were male as opposed to female. The females in this research were majorly prison officers.

#### 4.5 Marital Status of the Respondent

**Table 4.3; marital status**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
<b>Single</b>	37	37.0	37.0	37.0
<b>Married</b>	34	34.0	34.0	71.0
<b>Divorced</b>	29	29.0	29.0	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

**Source: Researcher 2015**

Table 4.3 above shows the analysis of the marital status of the respondents whereby most of the respondents were single as indicated by 37% followed by the married as indicated by 34% and



the rest were divorced as indicated by 29%. Through further propping the respondents proved that most of the single guys were involved in criminal cases since they were idle since the idle mind is a devil's workshop.

#### 4.6 Educational Level of the Respondents

**Table 4.4; Education level of the Respondents**

	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Valid Percent</b>
<b>Primary</b>	9	9	9
<b>Secondary</b>	29	29	29
<b>Tertiary college</b>	10	10	10
<b>University</b>	19	19	19
<b>None</b>	33	33	33
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Researcher 2015**

Table 4.4 shows the analyzed data on the education level of the respondents and it clearly indicates the most of the respondents were partially college leavers as indicated by 10% and this indicates that most of the respondents in this level of education were the prisoners. Following further interrogation it was due to high rates of unemployment and lack of involvement youths in income generating activities hence they indulge in criminal offences. Respondents who belonged to primary level were presented by 9%, secondary level was presented by 29%, university level was presented by 19% and those who didn't have any academic qualification were presented by 33%.

#### 4.7 The Crime which made the Inmates to be convicted

**Table 4.5 Crime which made the Inmates to be convicted**

	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Valid Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
<b>Robbery with violence</b>	14	14.0	14.0	14.0
<b>Robbery</b>	36	36.0	36.0	50.0
<b>Rape</b>	25	25.0	25.0	75.0
<b>Murder</b>	17	17.0	17.0	92.0
<b>Others specify</b>	8	8.0	8.0	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

**Source: Researcher 2015**

Table 4.5 above clearly indicates that most of the respondents who were male inmates were imprisoned due to committing robbery as indicated by 36% and this was so because most the prisoners were looking for a source of revenue hence leading to robbery. Secondly most of the inmates were imprisoned because of committing the crime of rape and this was indicated by 25%; after further probing it was found that this happened so because most of the prisoners were aged 21-35 years a growth stage where the youths were sexually active and they were involved in drug and substance abuse. Robbery with violence was presented by 14%, murder by 17% and other minor crimes which were civil took 8%

#### 4.8 Most of the prisoners have gained skills which help them improve their living standards

**Table 4.6; Most of the prisoners have gained skills which help them improve their living standards**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
<b>Strongly agree</b>	12	12.0	12.0	12.0
<b>Agree</b>	31	31.0	31.0	43.0
<b>Neutral</b>	26	26.0	26.0	69.0
<b>Disagree</b>	19	19.0	19.0	88.0
<b>Strongly disagree</b>	12	12.0	12.0	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

**Source: Researcher 2015**

Table 4.6 above indicates the analysis on the influence of the gained skills on the living standards. On the option of strongly agree it was indicated by 12%, agree 31%, neutral 26%, disagree 19% and strongly disagree is presented by 12%. Therefore based on the above most of the gained skills improves the living standards as indicated by the combined agree and strongly agree options as presented by 43%. Therefore this factor has an influence on recidivism of the male inmates in the GK prisons.

#### 4.9 Religious training have assisted prisoners from being social misfits to good and great people in the community

**Table 4.7 Religious training have assisted prisoners from being social misfits to good and great people in the community**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
<b>Strongly agree</b>	9	9.0	9.0	9.0
<b>Agree</b>	29	29.0	29.0	38.0
<b>Neutral</b>	33	33.0	33.0	71.0
<b>Disagree</b>	19	19.0	19.0	90.0
<b>Strongly disagree</b>	10	10.0	10.0	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

**Source: Researcher 2015**

Table 4.7 above shows the analysis in relation to whether religious training has assisted prisoners from being social misfits in the community. From the above analysis, the strongly agree option presents 9%, agree 29%, neutral 33%, disagree 19% and strongly disagree is indicated by 10%. Hence based on the above it clearly indicates that religious training has assisted the prisoners to change from social misfits to good people in the society as indicated by strongly agree and agree options combined as presented by 38%. Hence the religious training has got a great influence on recidivism on male inmates in GK prisons.

**4.10 Allowing of the family members to come and visit the prisoners and share with them once in a while have led to good reception of the prisoners in the community after jail**

**Table 4.8 Allowing of the family members to come and visit the prisoners and share with them once in a while has led to good reception of the prisoners in the community after jail**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
<b>Strongly agree</b>	16	16.0	16.0	16.0
<b>Agree</b>	40	40.0	40.0	56.0
<b>Neutral</b>	23	23.0	23.0	79.0
<b>Disagree</b>	15	15.0	15.0	94.0
<b>Strongly disagree</b>	6	6.0	6.0	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

**Source: Researcher 2015**

Table 4.8 shows the analysis on the visiting of the inmates by the family members once in a while. Based on the above, the strongly agree option presents 16%, agree 40%, neutral 23%, disagree 15% and strongly disagree is presented by 6%. In relation to the above, the visiting of the prisoners by their families leads to good reception of the prisoners after release from jail. This is indicated by the strongly agree and agree option as indicated by combined percentage of 56%. Hence the interaction leads to reduced recidivism of the male inmates.

#### 4.11 Influence of technical training on self reliance of the prisoners and recidivism after jail

**Table 4.9 response on the influence of technical training on self reliance of the prisoners and recidivism after jail**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
<b>Strongly agree</b>	10	10.0	10.0	10.0
<b>Agree</b>	33	33.0	33.0	43.0
<b>Neutral</b>	24	24.0	24.0	67.0
<b>Disagree</b>	21	21.0	21.0	88.0
<b>Strongly disagree</b>	12	12.0	12.0	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

**Source: Researcher 2015**

Table 4.9 above shows the analyzed data on the response in relation to influence of technical training on self reliance of male inmates and recidivism after jail and as pertains the response those who strongly agreed were presented by 10%, agree 33%, neutral 24%, disagree 21% and strongly disagree 12%. Based on the analysis technical training influences self reliance and recidivism as it can be seen from combined agree and strongly agree which was presented by 43% as opposed to strongly disagree and disagree combined which were presented by 33%. On further probing it was found from the respondents that technical trainings allow the inmates to start and operate their own businesses which generate income hence eliminating over dependence which in turn lead to self reliance.

**4.12 Inadequate resources has led to inefficient rehabilitation of the prisoners hence leading to reconviction**

**Table 4.10 Inadequate resources leads to inefficient rehabilitation of the prisoners hence leading to reconviction**

	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Valid Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
<b>Strongly agree</b>	14	14.0	14.0	14.0
<b>Agree</b>	34	34.0	34.0	48.0
<b>Neutral</b>	30	30.0	30.0	78.0
<b>Disagree</b>	18	18.0	18.0	96.0
<b>Strongly disagree</b>	4	4.0	4.0	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

**Source: Researcher 2015**

Based on table 4.10 above most of the respondents strongly agreed that insufficient resource allocation greatly influenced rehabilitation programmes and recidivism of prisoners as it was indicated by 14%, agreed option was presented by 34%, neutral 30%, disagree by 18% and strongly disagree by 4%. Hence it clearly indicated that inadequate resources affected rehabilitation programmes negatively hence leading to high rates of recidivism. Through further probing using oral interviews of the respondents it was found that when resources were inadequate it led to inadequate trainings, lack of learning resources, absence of the practical aspect of technical trainings hence leading to insufficient trainings making the inmates not to gain the required skills and knowledge. Therefore resource allocation is one of the major influencing factors on rehabilitation program of inmates and recidivism. This one also answers the research on the influence of resource allocation on rehabilitation programme and recidivism.

#### 4.13 Influence of technological change on rehabilitation programme and Recidivism

**Table 4.11 Change of Technology has led to inadequate rehabilitation of the prisoners**

	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Valid Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
<b>Strongly agree</b>	12	12	12	12
<b>Agree</b>	42	42	42	54
<b>Neutral</b>	27	27	27	81
<b>Disagree</b>	12	12	12	93
<b>Strongly disagree</b>	7	7	7	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	

**Source: Researcher 2015**

In relation to table 4.11 above 12% of the respondents strongly agreed that technological change affected the rehabilitation programme and recidivism of male inmates in GK prisons, 42% chose agree option, 24% were neutral, 12% disagreed and 7% strongly disagreed. Hence looking at the positive options that is strongly agree and agree in clearly indicates that change of technology influences rehabilitation programmes as indicated by combined percentage of 54%. On further probing it indicated that due to advanced technology prisoner involve themselves in criminal activities like coning the public money through phones and even threatening the public through messages among others. This leads to high incidences of recidivism. This also answers the research question on the influence of technology on rehabilitation and recidivism of prisoners in GK prisons.

#### 4.14 Gauging of rehabilitation Programme by the Respondents

**Table 4.12 Gauging of rehabilitation Programme by the Respondents**

	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Valid Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
<b>Above average</b>	20	20.0	20.0	20.0
<b>Average</b>	39	39.0	39.0	59.0
<b>Below average</b>	34	34.0	34.0	93.0
<b>You don't know</b>	7	7.0	7.0	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

**Source: Researcher 2015**

Based on table 4.12 above 20% of the respondents gauged the rehabilitation to be above average, 39% average, 34% below average and 7% they didn't know. This aimed at getting the reaction from the horse mouth on how they perceived the programme on their side and it indicated that a larger percentage appreciated the rehabilitation as the smaller percentage disagreed.



## CHAPTER FIVE

### SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 5.1 Introduction

This chapter of the study presents the discussion of the results derived from the data presented in Chapter four, the discussion leads into varying conclusions and a number of recommendations are subsequently derived.

#### 5.2 Summary of Findings

The following are the summaries on the findings based on the five objectives that guided the study. The results are also cross referenced with the findings of other scholars in related organizational environments that have got a supportive element of the current study. The first objective sought to assess how spiritual, Religious and social welfare programmes influences recidivism of male inmates in Kisii Main prison. Based on the analysis in chapter four it clearly indicated that strongly agree option was presented by 9%, agree 29%, neutral 33%, disagree 19% and strongly disagree was indicated by 10%. Hence based on the above it clearly indicates that religious training has assisted the prisoners to change from social misfits to good people in the society as indicated by strongly agree and agree options combined as presented by 38%. Hence the religious training has got a great influence on recidivism on male inmates in GK prisons.

The second objective sought to determine the influence of social and psychological programmes on male inmate rehabilitation and recidivism in Kisii GK main prison. It was important to appreciate that if the male inmates were trained on the social and psychological aspects in life it was to create a great impact on their lives and this was to be seen or appreciated in jobs that were done by the male inmates which required an in-depth understanding of human behaviour, human motivation, human worth and human destiny then it is impossible for them to rehabilitate the inmates effectively and efficiently which in turn will lead recidivism. The study established that there is need for upgrading staff qualification, on top of the physique, for any individual prison officer and their roles should be expanded from mere guarding against escapes to being educator and counselor, which is only possible when the officers are specifically trained.

Third objective sought to examine how literacy and education classes influenced recidivism of male inmates in Kisii Main prison. Based on the analysis in chapter four on the evaluation of the level of education of the inmates, most of the respondents didn't have any academic qualification. Following further interrogation it was due to high rates of unemployment and lack of youth involvement in income generating activities hence they indulge in criminal offences. Respondents who belonged to primary level were presented by 29%, secondary level was presented by 19%, university level was presented by 9% and those who didn't have any academic qualification were presented by 33%.

The fourth objective sought to establish the extent to which how mandatory and optional skills/programmes influence male inmate's rehabilitation program performance and recidivism. Most of the respondents strongly agreed that insufficient resource allocation greatly influenced rehabilitation programmes and recidivism of prisoners as it was indicated by strongly agree 14%, agreed option was presented by 34%, neutral 30%, disagree by 18% and strongly disagree by 4%. Hence it clearly indicated that inadequate resources led to inadequate provision of mandatory and optional skills hence leading to high rates of recidivism.

The fifth objectives sought to determine how environmental factors influences the recidivism of male inmates rehabilitation program performance as indicated early in the previous chapter four (65%) of the respondents strongly agreed with this statement, (22%) of the respondents agreed, (6%) of the respondents were neutral, while (4%) of the respondents disagreed and stated that they were not registered in these programmes (3%) of the respondents did not respond. The end result is normally harsh unhygienic prison conditions that cause rampant deaths because of insufficient medical care, established that homosexuality, abuse of tobacco and drugs smuggled by dishonest prisons staff has also become a menace in our prison institutions. The study established that there was need to stop these drugs and substances from being smuggled into prison institutions by the prison staff.

### **5.3 Conclusion**

The following were conclusions made by the researcher based on the study;

It was concluded that finances or budget allocation greatly influenced the male inmates' rehabilitation programme. This is in the fact that if the resources allocated are inadequate the rehabilitation programme becomes inefficient and it leads to high rates of recidivism.

Capacity of the prison personnel participation influences male inmates' rehabilitation program and recidivism. This happens because most of the prison officers have no special skills or trainings but instead they are mere Guards. Because of that it leads to inefficient rehabilitation programme hence increased rates of recidivism.

Effectiveness of rehabilitation programmes has an influence on recidivism of male inmates rehabilitation program. For this reason when rehabilitation programmes are inadequate the rate of recidivism of the prisoners goes high but when it is adequate the rate of recidivism is minimal.

Technological factors influences performance of male inmates' rehabilitation program and recidivism. Most of the prisoners involve themselves on criminal cases due to advanced technology like fraud and even coning of the public through M-pesa among others. The prisoners also plan on criminal cases due to improved technology while they are in prison.

### **5.4 Recommendations**

The following are some of the recommendations as pertains to the study;

The study recommended adequate budgetary allocation of resources to various GK prisons which will in turn lead to efficient rehabilitation programmes.

The prison personnel should be well capacitated by being taken for special training with an aim of satisfying the prisoners' needs and wants. Hence prison officers should be taken to trainings and workshops and even short courses in order to enhance effective rehabilitation programme hence reduced incidences of recidivism.

Technology advancement should be used positively with an aim of improving the effectiveness of the rehabilitation programmes and reduced incidences of recidivism. The GK prisons should also acquire new modernized equipments and machines in order to provide adequate skills which will lead to efficient rehabilitation programmes and reduced incidences of recidivism.

The micro-environment of the GK prisons should be improved with an aim of motivating the prison officers and also foster good learning environment for the prisoners.

The prisoners earning scheme should be revised to enable them generate income for upkeep in life after prison.

The government should address the root cause of crime in the society or community.

There is need for collective responsibility i.e. inculcating a culture of respect of sanctity of human life that restrains from use of violence as an instrument of resolving personal and community disputes. This should start with the family, schools, the church and all public institutions.

There should be deepening policy, legal and instrumental reform for improved rehabilitation programs for inmates and staff members (Kenya vision, 2030).

### **5.5 Suggestions for Further Research**

The researcher's point of departure was that future researchers should investigate the relationship between capacity of prison personnel and rehabilitation programme.

A similar study should be conducted to identify the factors influencing rehabilitation program performance on recidivism of male inmates in GK prisons.

A study should be done to evaluate the role played by rehabilitation programs on recidivism.

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## APPENDIX I

### INMATES QUESTIONNAIRE

Dear respondents I am a student of University of Nairobi, Kisii Extra Mural centre, as part of my Academic requirements to the Award of a Masters in Project Planning and Management. I am administering this questionnaire to collect information on the influence of prison rehabilitation programmes on recidivism among inmates. The information obtained will be confidential and it will be used for the purpose of this research and not for any malicious reason. You are requested to complete this questionnaire honestly and objectively as possible.

#### INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Do not sign your name anywhere on this questionnaire.
2. Before starting to answer any question please read the instructions at the start of each question.
3. Please tick the appropriate box and also fill in the blank spaces provided for those questions where elaborate answers are required.
4. Use the space at the back of this questionnaire if you need more space for your responses.

#### A PROFILE OF THE RESPONDENT

##### 1 Age of the respondent

18-21 years

23-26 years

27-30 years

31-35 years

##### 2 Gender of the respondent

Male

Female

##### 3 What is your marital status?

Single

Married

Divorced

4 Level of education

Primary

Secondary

Tertiary college

University

None

5. Among the following crimes which one made you to be convicted?

Robbery with violence

Robbery

Rape

Murder

Others specify

6. Have you been convicted before?

Yes

No

**B: INFLUENCE OF REHABILITATION PROGRAM ON RECIDIVISM**

7. IMPACT OF REHABILITATION PROGRAMME ON THE LIVES OF THE PRISONERS WHILE IN PRISON AND AFTER RELEASE

	Strongly agree (1)	Agree (2)	Neutral (3)	Disagree (4)	Strongly disagree (5)
Most of the prisoners have gained skills which help them improve their living standards					
Religious training have assisted prisoners from being social misfits to good and great people in the community					

Allowing of the family members to come and visit the prisoners and share with them once in a while has led to good reception of the prisoners in the community after jail					
Through technical trainings for example carpentry, building and construction, tailoring has made most prisoners to be self reliant after jail					
Inadequate resources has led to inefficient rehabilitation of the prisoners hence leading to reconviction					
Do you think change of technology has led to inadequate rehabilitation of the prisoners					
Once the prisoners have been released from jail they are readily accepted in the community					

9. Based on your own opinion how do you gauge the rehabilitation programme in the prison?

- Above average
- Average
- Below average
- You don't know

10. Any other comment

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**Thanks for your response**

## APPENDIX II

### PRISONS OFFICERS QUESTIONNAIRE

Dear respondents I am a student of University of Nairobi, Kisii Extra Mural centre, as part of my Academic requirements to the Award of a Masters in Project Planning and Management. I am administering this questionnaire to collect information on the influence of prison rehabilitation programmes on recidivism among inmates. The information obtained will be confidential and it will be used for the purpose of this research and not for any malicious reason. You are requested to complete this questionnaire honestly and objectively as possible.

#### INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Do not sign your name anywhere on this questionnaire.
2. Before starting to answer any question please read the instructions at the start of each question.
3. Please tick the appropriate box and also fill in the blank spaces provided for those questions where elaborate answers are required.
4. Use the space at the back of this questionnaire if you need more space for your responses.

#### A. PROFILE OF THE RESPONDENT

##### 1. Age of the respondent

18-21 years

23-26 years

27-30 years

31-35 years

##### 2. Gender of the respondent

Male

Female

##### 3. What is your marital status?

Single

Married

Divorced

4. Level of education

Primary

Secondary

Tertiary college

University

5. What is your current designation pertains to the following ranks

Senior officer

Constable

Inspectorate

NCO

6. Do you participate in the rehabilitation programmes of the inmates within the prison?

Yes

No

**B. INFLUENCE OF REHABILITATION PROGRAMES O RECIDIVISM OF MALE INMATES IN THE GK PRISONS**

7. Based on your own opinion thick the appropriate box or option in relation to the following factors which influence recidivism of the male inmates' rehabilitation programmes using scale 1-

5

	Strongly agree (1)	Agree (2)	Neutral (3)	Disagree (4)	Strongly disagree (5)
Insufficient funding of rehabilitation programmes leads to increased rates of recidivism in the male inmates in most GK prison					
Incapacitated or inadequate knowledge and skills among prison officers leads to recidivism in most GK prisons					

Unfavourable micro environment within the GK prisons leads to increased rates of recidivism of most government prisons					
Anti-ethical practices of various prison officers leads to abundant recidivism in most male inmates GK prisons.					

**C. TRAININGS OF PRISONERS ON VARIOUS SKILLS AND EDUCATIONAL TRAINING (Based on your own opinion choose the most appropriate option from the list given below by ticking your answer)**

8. Which among the following are the mandatory skills which are trained in the prison?

- Tailoring
- Metalwork
- Masonry
- Carpentry
- Mechanics

9. Do the above gained skills lead to reduced incidences of recidivism in most prisons?

- Yes
- No

10. If yes how?

.....

.....

.....

.....

10. Does your prison offer the following literacy training (tick the most appropriate answer)

- Primary education
- Secondary education

Tartially or university education

11. Do the above literacy trainings have an influence on recidivism of most prisoners in various GK prisons?

Yes

No

11. Any other comment

.....  
.....

**THANKS FOR YOUR RESPONSE**

**APPENDIX III**  
**LETTER OF TRANSMITAL**

Everlyne papa  
University of Nairobi  
P.o. Box 30197-00100 GPO

Dear Sir/Madam,

**SUBJECT: FACTORS INFLUENCING PERFORMANCE OF REHABILITATION PROGRAMMES AND RECIDIVISM OF MALE INMATES IN GK PRISON KISII.**

I am a student at the University of Nairobi carrying out an academic research in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of Masters Degree in project planning and management. The purpose of this research is to study factors influencing performance of rehabilitation programs on recidivism for male inmates. This letter is to request you to participate in the study by filling in the questionnaire to the best of your knowledge. Any information given will be accorded the confidentiality it deserves and will not be used for any other purpose than academic.

I highly appreciate your co-operation.

Thank you in advance

Yours faithfully,

Everlyne papa  
L50/70052/2013



APPENDIX IV  
KISII COUNTY MAP

