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INYUVESI
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**DEVELOPMENT AND STAKEHOLDERS' VALIDATION OF
PRISONER REINTEGRATION PROGRAMME IN NIGERIA**

ADEWUYI, TEMITAYO DEBORAH OLUFEMI (214585780)

B.A.Ed. History; M.Ed. G. & C.; & M.Sc. Clinical Psychology

**THESIS SUBMITTED IN FULFILMENT OF THE
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OF KWAZULU-NATAL, SOUTH AFRICA**

SUPERVISORS:

Prof. Augustine Nwoye (PhD)

Prof. Nhlanhla Mkhize (PhD)

MARCH, 2020

DECLARATION

I certify that the work in this PhD thesis entitled “Development and Stakeholders’ Validation of Prisoner Reintegration Programme in Nigeria” has not previously been submitted for a degree nor has it been submitted as part of requirements for a degree to any other university or institution other than the University of KwaZulu-Natal.

I also certify that the thesis is an original piece of research and it has been written by me. Any help and assistance that I have received in my research work and the preparation of the thesis itself have been appropriately acknowledged.

In addition, I certify that all information sources and literature used are indicated in the references of the thesis.

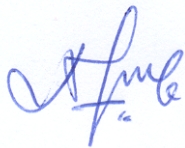


March 5, 2020

ADEWUYI, T.D.O.
Student's Name

214585780
Student's Number

Date



Professor Augustine Nwoye
(Supervisor)

06/03/2020-----

Date

Professor Nhlanhla Mkhize
Supervisor

Date

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DEDICATION

This PhD thesis is dedicated to Jesus Christ, the WISDOM of God and God Almighty for the GRACE given to me to complete this programme in good health.

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to identify some indices of stakeholders' awareness and readiness for prisoner reintegration, develop and validate the curricular content of proposed prisoner reintegration programme, determine the needed implementation resources and find out some challenges to be faced in working towards effective implementation of the proposed PREP. The theoretical framework of the study was based on Desistance Paradigm theory (DPT) and African Culture Compatible Model (ACCM). Sequential explanatory mixed methods design of quantitative and qualitative approaches was adopted for the study. Convenient sampling population of 1500 participants for the quantitative study and 15 for the qualitative study responded to the instruments of Stakeholders' Awareness and Readiness for Prisoner Reintegration Inventory (SARFPRI) and Structured Interview Format (SIF) developed by the researcher from the available literature reviewed. The participants were between the ages of 31 to 70 years from Nigerian States of Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra. Due ethical clearance was followed and obtained locally from Nigerian Prisons Service (NPS), now Nigerian Correctional Services (NCS), Abuja, Nigeria; and from University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. Descriptive and inferential statistical analysis of Multivariate Analysis of Covariance (MANCOVA), Multiple Independent Samples t-test and Pearson Chi-Square and thematic content discourse were employed to answer the five research questions raised and nine hypotheses formulated for this study. The result of the findings showed that the proposed prisoner reintegration programme was applauded and approved by 75% of the Nigerian stakeholders who participated in the study. The selected Nigerian stakeholders who participated in the study had sufficient indices for awareness and readiness to embrace the proposed prisoner reintegration programme (PREP) in Nigeria. The proposed

objectives and contents of prisoner reintegration programme (PREP) were endorsed and positively validated by the study participants. The result of the findings also revealed some anticipated challenges for effective implementation of PREP in Nigeria. Finally, proposed prisoner reintegration programme was positively embraced and successfully validated by the Nigerian stakeholders studied. The researcher gave fourteen recommendations for policy and practice based on the findings of the study. Recommendations for further studies were also proffered.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

Nigeria is a multi-ethnic nation with over 500 ethnic groups, with different languages and customs. The largest ethnic groups are the Hausa, Yoruba, Igbo and Fulani (Adesoji, 2009). The country is divided into thirty-six states of six geo-political zones with a capital territory situated at Abuja. Nigeria's first prison, Faji Prison, was established in Lagos in 1861 during the colonial period, in order to suppress native authorities and indigenous Nigerians who rebelled against colonialism (Olutayo, 2006). All prison centres in Nigeria are managed by the Nigerian Prisons Service (NPS), a parastatal under the Ministry of the Interior.

The NPS is headed by a Controller General of Prisons, who presides over the administration of all prison facilities including regular prisons, special penal institutions and lock-up centres. However, the situation in the nation's prisons, marked by poor funding, high congestion, poor sanitation and healthcare, and few opportunities for making inmates better citizens, has underscored the need for wide ranging systemic reforms (Obadan, 2015). The NPS was rebranded in 2012 and renamed Nigerian Prisons and Correctional Service, which marked the beginning of rehabilitation and reintegration programmes in Nigerian prisons. Some of the rehabilitation programmes include provision of educational programmes from school certificate to university levels, as well as vocational skills of various kinds, such as shoe making, tailoring, hairdressing and many others. Some sporting activities such as football, tennis and even farming are encouraged in Nigerian prisons. However, despite all these rehabilitation programmes

and interventions, the problem of released prisoners not being properly reintegrated into society still accounts for the high rate of recidivism that is currently the great concern of prison management and administration. This limitation introduces the need for a new way forward and is the source of the motivation for the present study.

The term prison denotes the institutions that hold people who have been sentenced to a period of imprisonment by the courts for offences against the law (WHO, 2007). Prison is also used to keep offenders from further “infecting and influencing” other members of society (Alabi & Alabi, 2011). There is no society without a prison system and prisons have existed in different civilizations since ancient times (Shajobi-Ibikunle, 2014). Imprisonment was part of pre-colonial Nigerian societies before the advent of British colonial rule. Among the Nassarawa in North-Central Nigeria, as well as the Hausa in Northern Nigeria, it was usually to expose a thief, kept in stocks, near the compound of the victim until he was either redeemed by his relations, discharged or disposed of (Shajobi- Ibikunle, 2014).

Among the Igbo of the South-East, relatives would use chains to hold a murderer while inquiries were made by a diviner to ascertain what had induced him to commit such an abominable crime (Shajobi-Ibikunle, 2014). The Yoruba of the South-West held debtors in a place called *tubu*, a word synonymous to prison. It was such a widespread practice that every chief had his *tubu* for criminals. The offences for which an offender could be so held ranged from drunkenness to disobedience (Ogunleye, 2007). The “*Ogboni Society*”, a secret society in Yorubaland, held offenders in their prisons for offences such as ritual murder, witchcraft and burglary (Ogunleye, 2007). The “*Ewedo*” was a place among the Edo tribe of Mid-Western region for detaining offenders until they

were sold into slavery or released to their relatives (Ogunleye, 2007). Among the Tiv of the Middle-Belt region, an offender had to agree to a sentence of imprisonment as an admission of his guilt (Ogunleye, 2007). Thus, for Nigerian indigenous societies, prisons, where they existed at all, were simply places for holding suspects pending investigation and trial. They were not used as places of punishment under a sentence like modern day prisons (Ogunleye, 2007).

In pre-colonial times, among the Muslim emirates in northern Nigeria, imprisonment was a discretionary punishment (ta'zir) under Islamic law. It was used for penal purposes and as a tool for political oppression following the Fulani conquest of the 19th century (Ogunleye, 2007). An ancient prison existed in Sokoto, where criminals were kept in a building "crowded to overflowing" with prisoners. In the centre of the prison was a dungeon in which the worst criminals were kept (Ogunleye, 2007). Lord Lugard also recorded that he came across imprisonment in Kano when he captured the city in 1900 (Colonial Report, 1902).

Generally, crime in pre-colonial Nigerian societies was limited to serious violations of standard behaviours, customs, and traditions of the various communal groups. What was traditionally considered a crime or offence included behaviours commonly regarded as abominations: murder, theft, adultery, rape, incest, and suicide. The definition of abominations was diverse according to different Nigerian cultures. Offenders in these categories of crime were punished according to community laws. For example, those who committed suicide were punished through the denial of decent burials (Igbo, 1999).

For the vast majority of cultures in Nigeria, imprisonment was not. However, in a small number of the aforementioned places of confinement functioned on small scales

and were used to handle issues of banishment from the community. Stigma and demonization of prisoners were not a function of these houses. The purpose of these forms of confinement was to secure community safety and there was never a total separation of offenders from the community for extended periods.

The organized prison system was introduced to Nigeria through the Lagos colony in 1861 and the Northern Protectorate in 1900. It was based on the then prevailing English penal practice. Imprisonment was at first mainly custodial and not punitive. The prisoners were comparatively well-fed, which cannot be said of the prisoners today. They were not harshly treated and thus attempted escapes were low (Shajobi-Ibikunle, 2014).

Elias (1971) contends that the evolution of an organised prison system began in 1861, when the British government assumed the responsibility for the administration of Lagos. The operation of a court, with a judge to run the court, was prerequisites for the establishment of a prison. As a result, in 1861, Barch Freeman was commissioned to constitute and appoint judges and other necessary officers. In 1967, Awe noted that, the Broad Street prison that was established in 1872 in central Lagos accommodated only 300 prisoners; before the 1876 prison ordinance was promulgated. The prison system was modelled on the British system and as the colony extended its sphere or influx later in the century to absorb neighbouring towns and villages, prison organisation was introduced to them. Consequently, from 1891-1901, prisons were established in old Calabar, Sapele Asaba, Degema and old Binin and run by the police department. The police were withdrawn from the administration of prisons in 1920.

In 1914, after the amalgamation of Northern and Southern Nigeria by Lord Lugard, the prisons in the Northern and Southern territories were merged together to form the

Nigerian Prison Service. The prison ordinance of 1916 and prison regulation of 1917 formed the the uniform standard prison administration till date. The ordinance gave the governor extensive powers for the establishment and regulation of prisons administration. For instance, the governor was empowered to declare any building in any province or region a prison and to make regulations for prison administration. He was vetted with the power to appoint the director of prisons and other officials who were to be responsible for general management and superintendence of the prisons system. The Director of Prisons was, in turn, employed to take charge of organisation, discipline and clothing of prisoners and staff.

Imishue and Obilade (1967) reported that in the Southern part of Nigeria, three categories of prisons were established: a convict prison for those sentenced to more than two year's imprisonment, a provincial prison for offenders serving less than two years and a divisional prison to hold short term prisoners serving less than six month sentences. In the North, different native authorities operated prisons at local level, usually under the day-to-day supervision of a chief warder or "Yari" (in Hausa) who was under the direction of the Northern Inspector General of Police.

The deplorable conditions in most prisons, with the concomitant high death rate, necessitated setting up a commission in 1920 to look into conditions in prisons. The report of the commission had some far reaching consequences for further development in prison administration. The report noted that many prison administrators were ex-service men with no previous experience in the prison service; both young and adult offenders were kept together and the effect on the former was neither in their best interest nor

society's. Consequently, in 1922 a Borstal institution for boys under the age of sixteen, who had been convicted of offences punishable by imprisonment, was set up at Enugu.

Many Britons acted as Director of Prisons from 20th October 1920 to 1st October 1961. Mr. C.W. Duncan headed the Prison from 20th October 1920 to 1st November 1921; Lt. Col G.L Salier from 2nd November 1921 to 30th March 1925; F.W. Garvey from 31st March 1925 to 18th May 1932 and Col V.L Mabb, who was Director of Prisons from 19th March 1932 to 3rd July 1946. From 1946 to 1954, Mr. R. H. Dolan became the Director of Prisons and his tenure was unique in a number of ways. He was the first Director of Prisons with considerable experience in prison administration. Based on prison lecture notes, Mr. Dolan emphasized the philosophy of reformation and rehabilitation and set up operational guidelines on how they could be achieved. To ensure that staff worked according to his guidelines, he moved the Headquarters to Lagos, which was the central point of the prison service.

The Dolan Era also witnessed the employment of more educated staff and enhanced training, allowing for better productivity. For the inmates, prisoners' classification was embarked upon and to foster rehabilitative goals, educational and vocational programmes were outlined. To achieve the rehabilitative idea of reformation and reconciliation, Dolan initiated the appointment of Christian chaplains and Muslim researchers to minister to the moral and spiritual needs of prison inmates. To supplement the prison service efforts, prisoners' relations were encouraged to pay official visits to the inmates so as to maintain the ties they had before conviction. In 1947, he introduced the earning scheme for long term first offenders that had completed two years of their sentence. Half of such earnings

went into their savings while they could spend the rest on a few luxury items like soap, kola nut or tobacco for their personal enjoyment.

Dolan's tenure as Director of Prisons had remarkable effects on prison system welfare. A warder's training school was opened at Enugu and special allowances and provision of barrack accommodation for warders were some of the benefits accruing to officers of the period. Before Dolan retired in 1954, he had set the pattern of reformation and rehabilitation but these could not be vigorously pursued as such measures were crippled by lack of trained personnel and poor physical facilities. His retirement, according to Elias (1971), marked the end of the golden age of prison administration in Nigeria.

Mr. C.M. Carew succeeded Dolan in 1954, but his tenure was preoccupied with arrangements towards self-rule, characterized by major political changes in which the development of the prison system was not considered a priority. However, Carew's tenure witnessed the recruitment of cadets into the service and they were eventually absorbed into the system. In 1959, the Federal Prison Service came under the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Carew retired in 1961, a year after Nigeria gained independence. Mr. W.G. Francis acted as Director of Prisons for a period of ten months, from 10th of January 1961 to 1st October 1961 before he handed over to Chief F.S. Giwa Osagie, the first Nigerian to hold such an exalted post (3rd October 1961 to 30 April 1972).

In 1992, the NPS was recognized as an important and strategic security agency. There was a paradigm shift from the civil service structure to a paramilitary service under the Ministry of Internal Affairs under the aegis of the Custom, Immigration and Prison Services Board. The institutionalization of imprisonment, through the centralization of

criminal justice in Nigeria, aided in a shift from safety of the community in pre-colonial Nigeria to security for the state in contemporary times.

Currently the NPS has six directorates, created to ensure and enhance specialization and institutionalization of the criminal justice bureaucracy in Nigeria.

The directorates comprise of:

1. Operations;
2. Administration, personnel management, and training;
3. Finance and supplies;
4. Inmate training and productivity;
5. Medical and welfare services; and
6. Works and logistics.

Each directorate is headed by a Deputy Controller General (DCG). At the apex of the structure is the Controller General (CG) of prisons, the chief executive of the service, responsible for the formulation and implementation of penal policies. He is answerable to the President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, through the Minister of Internal Affairs. There are eight administrative zonal commands in Nigeria for proper coordination and supervision. Each zone is headed by an Assistant Controller General (ACG) of prisons, a rank next to that of Deputy Controller General of prisons, a rank next to that of Deputy Controller General of Prisons, who heads the directorates at the headquarter offices. Following the Assistant Controller Generals, each state command is headed by a Controller of Prisons, who supervises all the activities of the various prison formations at State level.

Prison is seen as an institution where the inmates are reformed, rehabilitated and reintegrated back into society to live a crime free life. Prison is a place where offenders are incapacitated to be reformed and reintegrated into the community (Ekpenyong & Dudafa, 2016). Prisoners during the colonial period were engaged on road repairs, conservancy, reclamation of the lagoon land, burying of dead paupers etc. The living conditions were not harsh as they slept on mats in wards. Their hours of work were from 6am to 4pm with one hour break in between (Ogunleye, 2007). The system functioned without a formal legal instrument and there was no discernible penal objective in the first fifteen years of the British prison administrative system. The institutionalization of Nigerian Prisons legalised the penal system which has created more problems than it involves because now there are more awaiting trial than convicted inmates. This has also caused prison congestion, insufficient prison staff, poor feeding, and inadequate physical and health facilities for both the prison staff and the inmates.

Prison management, according to the Department of Correctional Services, in South Africa (2012), as reported and shown in Figure 1.1 below, is an integral criminal justice process that starts from when a crime is committed in the community, is reported to the police for thorough investigation and leads to the accused being arrested and charged in court. If the accused is found guilty; he/she either pays a fine or goes to jail, depending on the nature of the offence. When the accused is handed over to the Prison Officer in court, incarceration or imprisonment has started. The accused is now referred to as an inmate or prisoner. Confinement, whether before or after criminal conviction is called incarceration (Ekpenyong & Dudafa, 2016). Rehabilitation takes place in prison. Parole release begins when the inmate is close to finishing his/her jail term,

approximately six months to one year before the final re-integration into society as shown in Figure 1.1 below.



Figure1.1: Scope of Integrated Criminal Justice System.

Source: Department of Correctional Services (2012). Annual report on prison management (p.21). Ministry of Correctional Services, South Africa. T.S. Moyane.

Prison management all over the world is guided by the benchmarks of United Nations (2011) standards and norms on prison reformation and includes removal of all forms of discrimination against women, safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty and elimination of inhumane treatment of prisoners worldwide. Further to the above discussion, the history of prison management can be traced to the progressive evolution of the following approaches:

1. Retributive or Punishment approach
2. Deterrence approach
3. Reformation approach
4. Rehabilitation approach
5. Reintegration approach
6. Desistance approach

The retributive theorists argue that prison is where prisoners are punished for their offenses committed in society. This is the reason why those who adopt this theory tend to brutalize the offenders in society and even in prison in retaliation of the harm done to others. The old inmates even welcome the new inmates into the prison cells with punishment and brutalization as a kind of initiation into the prison community (Adelaja, 2009). The crime situation in Nigeria placed enormous pressure on the criminal justice system, which has led both the public and the government to inflict harsh measures to deal with crime (Adelaja, 2009 & Ayade, 2010). This system of prison management has given rise to career criminals and increased recidivism, hence the need to change the approach (Ayade, 2010).

Deterrence is the action taken by states, alliances or nations against equally powerful alliances to prevent hostile actions. Prisoners are regarded by deterrence theorists as people that are powerful, behave in a risky and harmful manner, or commit hostile actions, that should be dealt with by dehumanizing and exposing them to hard or forced labour in prison so as to discourage crimes in society (Ayodele, 1993). Obioha (2002), Ayo (2008) and Suleman (2011) proposed that dehumanization of prisoners, and

exposing them to hard or forced labour, hardened them more and increased the rate of re-offending.

Recidivism is derived from Latin word “recidere”, translated as “fall back” meaning relapsing into crime (Mujuzi, 2008). Prisons in Africa are overcrowded; compelling prison authorities to intermingle offenders with different crime history in the same cell (Amnesty International, 2012). This practice could lead to prison contamination, where inmates would learn from themselves the tricks in committing other crimes and practice after discharge thus increasing the rate of recidivism and prison congestion. According to Singh (2008), crime continues inside the prison walls and gangs are rife behind bars. The available data on recidivism is an indication that the ex-offenders that are released by the Prison service are not rehabilitated (Freeman, 2003). Most of these ex-offenders reoffend within a period of three years after they had been released up until they are in mid-forties where the rate of re-arrest falls noticeably (Freeman, 2003). Due to the high rate of crime and incarceration together with the alarming data on recidivism; Freeman (2003), states that, almost any programme that reduces recidivism would pass social cost-benefit tests. The National Bureau of Statistics in Nigeria (2012) showed the rate of recidivism as depicted in Table 1.1 below.

Table 1.1***Inmate Population and Rate of Recidivism from 2007 -2011***

Status	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
First Offender	78,427	4,749	45,114	2,583	54,453	2,528	73,535	3,178	74,233	4,347
Convicted Once	27,145	746	24,210	1,170	29,240	1,146	42,068	1,287	13,428	591
Convicted Twice	21,942	250	19,807	1,750	23,870	1,712	19,150	9,250	9,250	870
Convicted Thrice	19,489	176	15,646	1,250	18,797	1,225	17,000	541	6,448	752
Convicted four times	2, 358	113	12,724	407	15,366	398	8,780	340	12,772	331
Convicted five times	2,986	78	5,248	120	6,340	117	4,220	160	7,552	120
Convicted six times	908	51	715	40	1,121	38	850	51	780	58
Total	153,255	6163	123,464	7,320	149,187	7,164	165,603	6,765	124,463	7,069

Source: Nigerian Prison, Abuja (2012)

Table 1.1 above shows that both male and female first offenders had the highest increased recidivism in 2007. In 2008, there was reduction of both male and female first offenders by 33,313 (42.5%) and 2166 (45.6%) respectively. By 2009, the male first offender inmate population increased to 9339 (20.7%) while that of the female counterpart was reduced by 55 (2.1%). In 2010, both the male and female first offender population increased by 14,923 (54.9%) and 650 (25.7%) respectively. In 2011, the male first offender was increased by 698 (95%) and that of the female counterpart was 1169 (37.7%). As regards the convicted once offenders, the table show that 2010 had the highest convicted male and female inmate population. The rate of male convicted once decreased in 2008 by 2935 (10.8%) while that of the female counterpart increased by 424 (56.8%). In 2009, that of the male increased by 5030 (20.8%) while that of the female

decreased by 24 (2.1%). The male convicted once increased in 2010 to 12,828 (43.9%) and the female counterparts by 141 (12.3%). In 2011, both the male and the female convicted once got reduced to 28,640 (68%) and 696 (54.1%) respectively.

Table 1.1 above also shows that 2009 had the highest recidivism of male convicted twice, with an inmate population of 23,870, while the highest female convicted twice was recorded in 2008. 2007 had the highest population of male convicted thrice with the inmate population at 19,489, while the highest female convicted thrice was 1,250 in 2008. 2009 had the highest population of male convicted four times of 15,366 and the female counterparts were recorded in 2008 with a population of 407. 2011 had the highest population of the male convicted five times of 7,552 and 160 highest female convicted five times in 2010. 2009 recorded the highest population of male convicted six times of 1121 while that of the female was in 2011 with a population of 58. Finally, the table shows that there was increased recidivism of male convicted six times from 2008 to 2009 and that of the female was from 2010 to 2011. Table 1..2 below shows the rate of recidivism from 2013 to 2015.

Table 1.2***Inmate Population and Rate of Recidivism from 2013 -2015***

Status	2013		2014		2015	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
First Offender	105284	6203	91832	5466	31853	2009
Convicted Once	18000	1061	9145	430	6271	176
Total	123284	7264	100977	5896	38124	2185
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Convicted Twice	11653	250	14510	551	2879	72
Convicted Thrice	7168	123	7907	209	1438	31
Convicted Four Times	4476	79	4476	92	527	9
Convicted Five Times	3011	52	2330	56	290	5
Convicted Six Times or More	825	24	1009	21	229	3
Convicted Seven Times or More	635	27	799	9		
Total	27768	555	31031	938	5363	120

Source: Crime Statistics: Nigerian Prisons (April 2016)

Table 1.2 showed that, the rate of prison population and of recidivism of the first offender male and female increased geometrically in 2011 to 2013 to the tune of 41.8% (31,051) to that of 2011 (Table 1.1 page 13). The female in 2013 has 6203 with an increase of 1856 which is 42.7% to that of 2011. The possible explanation for this high increase in recidivism could be ineffective prisoner rehabilitation and reintegration programmes that time.

The table also revealed that the number of the first offender male and female decreased from 2014 to 2015. There was an increase in the rate of convicted twice male from 2011 (9,250) to 11,653 in 2013. The same table showed a decrease in the female convicted thrice in 2013. The table also showed a decrease in the male and female convicted four times to seven from 2013 to 2015.

Table 1.3
Nigerian Prison Population from 2000 to 2018

Year	Prison Population	% of Increase	% of Decrease
2000	44,450		
2002	40,048		4,402 (9.9%)
2004	38,999		1,049 (2.62%)
2006	40,953	1,954 (5.01%)	
2008	41,143	190 (0.46%)	
2010	46,586	5,443 (13.23%)	
2014	56,785	10,199 (21.9%)	
2016	63,142	6,357 (11.2%)	
2018	71,522	8,380 (13.27%)	

Source: World Prison Brief (WPB, 2020). Nigerian Prison Population Trend 2000 –

2018). *Institute of Crime & Justice Policy Research (ICPR). London:*

United Kingdom. Retrieved 22/2/2020 from prisonstudies.org/country/Nigeria

Table 1.3 showed that the Nigerian prison population is not stable from year 2000 to 2004. The table also shows that, there is a consistency increase in the prison population from 2006 to 2018. This table is consistent with table 1.2 of rate of recidivism in Nigeria. The implication of increased prison population and increased recidivism from tables 1.1 to 1.3 precipitated the development and stakeholders' validation of prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria. Table 1.3 is illustrated in figure 1.2 below.

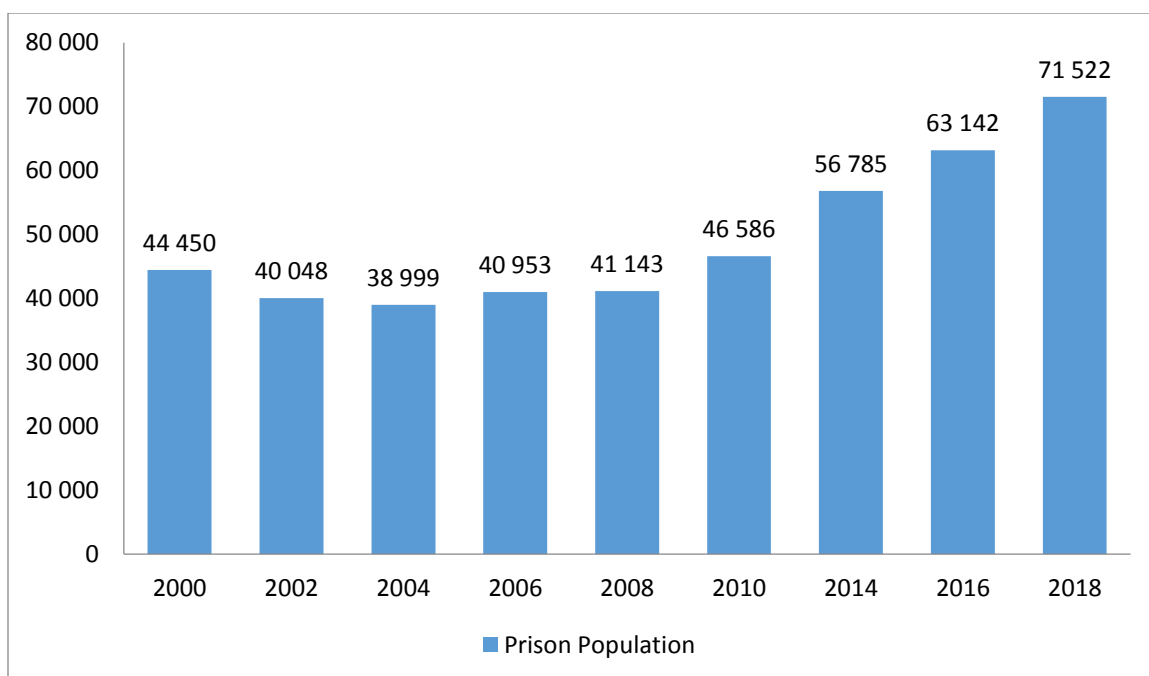


Figure 1.2 Illustration of Nigerian Prison Population from 2000 – 2018

Source: Adewuyi, T.D.O. (2018)

Reformation can be defined as an improvement in the existing programmes in prison generally. In most prisons, especially in Nigeria, reformation can be referred to as an intention for improving the existing prison programmes and conditions. This was necessary, because instead of reforming the minds of the prisoners to avoid recidivism, they were becoming hardened due to problems such as prison overpopulation, poor prison capacity, poor social and inadequate health facilities, bribery and corruption, nepotism, brutality and violation of fundamental human rights. These and other challenges rendered the prison reformation programmes ineffective according to the research studies conducted by Obioha (2011) and Nduka and Nwuzor (2014). Obioha (2011) also identified the problem of social networking as part of the challenges militating against the success of reformation prison programmes in Nigeria.

The aim of imprisonment according to section 2(4) of the Nigerian Prison Act (1972) is to identify the reason for anti- social behaviour of the offenders; to train, rehabilitate and reform them to be good and useful citizens after release. Rehabilitation of prisoners is an extremely difficult process to define and conceptualised. Inmates are segregated from the general public and forced by law to live in a society with people for whom crime is a way of life. For many, time spent behind bars will push them farther into a life of crime, but for others, the horrors of prison life and the lessons they learn there are enough to deter them from committing crimes again in the future. The definition of rehabilitation proposed by Cullen and Gendreau (2000, p.112) is an intervention which targets to change some aspect(s) of the offender, such as attitudinal change, cognitive processes, personality traits, mental health, social relationships, education, vocational skills, or employment. It is also aimed at reducing the offender's rate of recidivism after release from prison.

Rehabilitation programmes in Nigerian prisons include educational, vocational and computer training to the inmates. In 2009, under the leadership of Mr. Olusola Adigun Ogundipe OFR, the then Controller General of Prisons, the National University Commission (NUC) established a Special Study Centre of the National Open University (NOUN) in the NPS. The first special centre was established at the Maximum Security Prison in Kirikiri, Lagos and five other centres in Enugu, Awka, Port Harcourt, Kuje and Kaduna. While serving a life sentence, inmate Tunwashe Kabiru from Lagos Centre, received a post graduate Diploma in Human Resources Management in January 18th 2014, without the hope of ever being released or securing gainful employment. Many of the inmates who started the educational programme could not graduate because they were

released from prison and there was no after prison programmes for ex-inmates to continue their studies.

Reintegration is the process by which a person is reintroduced back into the community with the aim of living a law abiding life. Reintegration also refers to active and full community involvement of ex-offenders acceptance into the community. Preparation for reintegration starts from from the prison and initiated by the prison staff (Dissel, 2002). To reintegrate means to belong and be part of an entity as a whole. It is necessary that the rest of the parts accept the one that was missing before. Bazemore and Erbe (2004) explained that in order to achieve reintegration, all of the parties that belong to the entity must be willing to accept the one missing into the group and incorporates the incoming one. No matter how rehabilitated an offender is, if there is no community acceptance, no reintegration will take place. Errazuriz (2010) found that if an offender is released from prison, his re-entry and acceptance back into society is evidence of being reformed and properly rehabilitated in prison.

Reintegration approach ought to be holistic to include social, economic, psychological and rehabilitation programmes that should involve the government, non-governmental agencies, prisoners and their family members, the prison staff, the police and the community as a whole. Prison reintegration programmes can be divided into three phases such as the prison assessment, preparation for release and the post release for proper reintegration into society, as discovered in the studies conducted in Canada by Griffiths (2007), Muntingh (2005) in South Africa and in some European countries.

Reintegration of prisoners without desistance will not be effective. It is when prisoners desist from crime that they remain free from imprisonment. Desistance is a

gradual process of transition from crime to no offending and this involve basic changes in how individuals interact with their social environment (Kazemian, 2005). It is a process that leads an individual to desist from crime and ends with complete cessation of illegal/criminal behaviour (Laub & Sampson, 2001).

The term prisoner reintegration can be defined as a process by which an individual is reintroduced into the community in which he/she belongs with the aim of living a law abiding life. This type of prisoner reintegration programme is also said to involve stakeholders' validation before the implementation. The notions of rehabilitation and reintegration are sometimes used interchangeably in the literature (Muntingh, 2005). Rehabilitation in a South African is referred to as the Offender Rehabilitation Path (ORP) (Muntingh, 2005).

Offender Rehabilitation Path (ORP), refers to a process that a criminal is to follow from the point of admission into the prison to the point of release (Department of Correctional Service: Unit management Policy, 2006). Department of Correctional Services (2012) reported that prisoner reintegration started from when a crime is committed in society and reported at the police station to be investigated. This is followed by the verdict against the accused, incarceration, rehabilitation, parole release and finally reintegration back into society. The purpose of prisoner reintegration therefore, is to reduce prison congestion, recidivism and increase parole supervision for prisoners to live a crime free life. The relevant literature on rehabilitation, reintegration and community involvement in prisoner reintegration came from Europe to African countries, including Nigeria. The gap in the previous literature reviewed led to the present study.

Uche, Uche, Ezumah, Ebue, Okafor and Ezegbe (2015) found that rehabilitation programmes in Nigerian prisons were ineffective due to overcrowding, poor physical infrastructure, lack of funds, inadequate rehabilitation equipments/tools, lack of trained personnel, and lack of manpower and poor management of the rehabilitation programmes. Orakwe (2005) and Obioha (2011) suggested the renovation and maintenance of the building structures of Nigerian prisons because the roofs were leaking, the walls were falling down, and there were no bedding materials for the inmates to sleep on. It was noted that rehabilitation programmes could not take place while the prisoners were emotionally wounded and unsettled.

Sekhonyare (2004) and Ayade (2010) argued that, unless alternatives to imprisonment are pursued throughout the justice system, the NPS will just be struggling to manage its workload, keeping rehabilitation programmes ineffective and making reintegration of discharged prisoners impossible. The increased rate of recidivism, poor infrastructure, prison congestion, and prisoner stigmatization prevailing in Nigerian prisons is the reason for the emergence of the study. For prisoner reintegration to be effective, the knowledge and practice of desistance is essential.

Desistance is a process that leads an individual to stop committing crime (Kazemian, 2015). Desistance from crime is a gradual process of transition that involves the basic changes in how individuals interact with their social environment and people such as family members, community members, friends, neighbours and extended family. Kazemian (2015) defined desistance from crime as a process involving a series of cognitive, social, and behavioural changes leading to cessation of criminal behaviour.

Predictors of desistance highlighted in the literature, include the strength and quality of bonds, to sources of informal social control (Laub & Nieuwbeerta, 2009; Farrington & West, 1995; Laub & Sampson, 2003); human agency and development of a prosocial identity, (Maruna, 2001); expressing hope for the future, (Burnett & Maruna 2004); reduced associations with friends who engage in offending, (Warr, 1998); increased interactions with prosocial co-workers, (Wright & Cullen(2004); and reduced substance abuse (Giordano, Cemkovich, & Rudolph, 2002 and Maruna, 2001). Research literature on desistance aims to reduce the obstacles and challenges of prisoner reintegration and community acceptance. Some of these obstacles or challenges are strained family relationships, physical and mental health issues, substance abuse, difficulties in securing accommodation, lack of marketable skills, restrictive laws and policies, and unemployment (Burnett, 2004; Laub & Sampson, 2001; Maruna, 2001; Petersilia, 2009 and Travis, 2005).

While desistance research has primarily emphasized theoretical advancements, such as Desistance Paradigm Theory (DPT), Risks Needs Responsivity (RNR) model and Good Lives Model (GLM), research on offender reintegration focused on practical implications of desistance among formerly incarcerated individuals. Findings drawn from desistance research studies have implications for re-entry practices (Kazemian, 2015). Desistance happens when the communities and other stakeholders work with prison staff, the primary stakeholder, to offer solutions to the challenges militating against prisoner reintegration back into society. Desistance without community acceptance is a fruitless service as expressed by Fergus McNeill (2015) below:

“People are working hard at trying to change and address their problems, but if people in the community aren’t going to accept them back, then all that hard work is liable to be in vain.”

- Fergus McNeill (Kazemian, 2015, p.2)

Desistance in prisons is assessed by two main indicators of success or failure: behaviours in prison (correctional risk) and post-release outcomes (community risk). The concept of desistance is based on these two dimensions. The researcher discovered that desistance literature has largely ignored changes that occur during periods of incarceration. The problems of these two dimensions of desistance in prisons were addressed in the present study through the involvement of the stakeholders.

Stakeholder, according to this study, can be defined as an individual, group or organization that has an obligation, responsibility, concern or interest either directly or indirectly, to bring about positive change in prisoner’s behaviour. Fitz (2013) identified the prison staff, the community and the police as the necessary human resources that would make Offender Rehabilitation Path (ORP) in South Africa a success. This suggests that these are also the necessary stakeholders in any proposed prisoner reintegration in Nigeria. Singh’s (2016) study of offender rehabilitation and reintegration identified the community, the media, the legal practitioners and the scientists (researchers) as the role players in Offender Rehabilitation Path (ORP) in South Africa. The problems associated with the ineffective operations of the NPS and penal colonialism, according to Agomoh (1996), Odinkalu and Ehonwal (1991) and PRAWA (1998), was the failed reformation of Nigerian Prisons agenda (1999-2007). The reformatory prison agenda was based on administrative and logistic conveniences with complete disregard for structural changes,

inmate conditions and international standards (Eze, 2010). Other problems included prison congestion, insufficient prison staff, recidivism and ineffectiveness of prison rehabilitation and reintegration programmes (Obioha, 2011; Asokhia, 2013; Nduka & Nwuzor, 2014 and Ucheet al., 2015). However, the present study utilized the prison staff as the internal stakeholders and community leaders, religious leaders, the landlord association and the journalists as the external stakeholders, as shown in Figure 1.3 below.

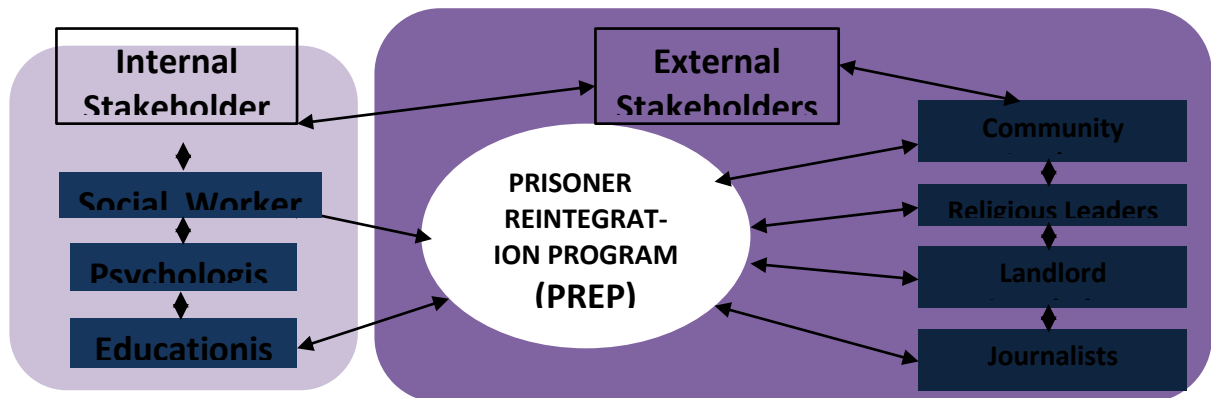


Figure 1.3: Internal and External Stakeholders of Prisoner Reintegration Programme in Nigeria Source: Adewuyi, T.D.O. (2017)

Stakeholders with regard to this study can be divided into three:

- (a) Primary stakeholders. These are the professionals or experts employed by the Federal Republic of Nigeria for correctional services. They include the social workers, psychologists and the educators (Singh, 2016).
- (b) Secondary Stakeholders include community leaders, religious leaders and the landlord association. Jonkers (2013) identified the need for the community and religious leaders (Christians, Muslims, African Traditional Religionists and the Rastafarians) in the Integrated Faith-Based Programme of Restorative Justice in South Africa. Jonkers (2013) called this the South African Model of Restorative Justice which was compared to that of the Canadian Model of Restorative Justice.

This shows that the idea of stakeholders in Offender Rehabilitation Path (ORP) or Prisoner Reintegration Programme (PREP) is global and can be incorporated into the proposed prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria.

- (c) Excluded stakeholders include the media/journalists and other professionals such as the legal practitioners as identified by Singh (2016). The journalist is the only stakeholder that was used in this category. Although not playing an active role in the proposed prisoner reintegration programme, they are able to create public awareness of the correctional services being rendered to the inmates in prison so as to reduce stigmatization of the ex-convicts, which will automatically lead to the reduction of prison congestion and recidivism.

The primary stakeholders could be considered as the internal stakeholders while the other two types could be considered as external stakeholders as shown in Figure 1.2 above. Stakeholder theory (Freeman, 1983), along with other theories discussed in this study such as Desistance Paradigm Theory (DPT) and African Culture Compatible Model (ACCM), assigned responsibilities to all the stakeholders as shown on Table 2.1 of this study. They can be either paid or volunteer workers as long as they positively affect the policies and objectives of the organization. The external stakeholders can collaborate with the internal stakeholders to achieve the goals and objectives of the Correctional Services in Nigeria. Bourne (2007) believed that stakeholders can relate with one another to implement the policies of an organization. In this study, stakeholders related with one another in assessing the relevance and validity of the proposed prisoner reintegration programme investigated.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Although the law is justified in punishing an offender, it becomes a problem when the individual, once properly rehabilitated, is stigmatized and rejected by the society to which he/she belongs. Imprisonment is a stage in the offender's life, not a permanent place of abode. It is easy to take offenders away from the community when they commit an offence, but due processes are not taken into consideration when releasing them from prison back into society. This may be the reason why society is sceptical about the ex-prisoners because they are not sure of their status. The review of literature on prisoners' rehabilitation and reintegration has indicated this gap in Nigeria. The purpose of prison rehabilitation and reintegration programmes has become ineffective (Obioha 2011; Asokhia 2013; Nduka & Nwuzor 2014; & Ucheet al., 2015), hence the need for this study.

Reintegration programmes in Nigerian prisons currently only offer educational and vocational training, with inmates being encouraged to enrol for General Certificate of Education (G.C.E. O Level), West African Examination Council (WAEC) or National Examination Council (NECO) or to complete degree programmes at the Prison Centre of National Open University in Nigeria (NOUN). Alternatively, vocational skills in tailoring, carpentry, crafts and shoemaking are offered, although inmates are unable to practice and may not find employment after leaving prison. Osayi (2015) and Pastor Williams, an ex-prisoner, lamented about the social stigmatization and family rejection of ex-convicts in Nigerian society. Ugwuoke (2010) observed that there is confusion in approaches of reformation, rehabilitation and reintegration in Nigerian prisons because the current prison management advocates for retributive punishment and, after release,

the ex-convicts meet with social stigmatization which increases the rate of recidivism. Awopetu (2014) observed that the numbers of prisoners exceed prison capacity in all six geo-political zones of Nigerian prisons, rendering reintegration of the inmates to society ineffective due to lack of sufficient funding. A study by Ajala and Oguntuase (2011) found that offenders released from prisons or correctional institutions are confronted with social, economic, and personal challenges that make reintegration into the community difficult and recidivism inevitable.

The motivation for the present study arose from the need to find a new way forward to improve the state of prison management in Nigeria. Religious bodies and non-governmental agencies have tried to rehabilitate prisoners back into society with little effect. The researcher is of the strong conviction that if prison staff work together with other stakeholders, there may be reduced recidivism and the released prisoner could live a crime free life, unlike the present situation where prison staff work alone to rehabilitate and reintegrate the inmates without the cooperation of other stakeholders. Hence, what is argued in this research is that unless a new approach to prison rehabilitation in Nigeria takes place, the present reintegration approach will not work. This study aims at validating a proposed programme of prisoner reintegration that will involve Nigerian stakeholders such as religious leaders, community leaders, landlord associations and journalists in proper handing over of the rehabilitated prisoners back into society.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to subject to critical review and validation of a newly proposed prisoner reintegration programme for use in Nigeria. To implement this aim, the

opinions of stakeholders such as religious and community leaders, landlord associations and journalists were sought for as validators of the relevance and adequacy of the proposed programme.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The following specific objectives guided the study.

1. To identify some indices of stakeholders awareness and readiness for prisoner reintegration for use in Nigeria.
2. To develop and validate a programme of prisoner reintegration in Nigeria.
3. To conduct stakeholders validation of the proposed programme.
4. To determine the needed implementation resources (human and material) for the proposed prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria.
5. To find out some of the challenges to be faced in working towards effective implementation of the proposed prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria.

1.5 Research Questions

The following research questions were raised to guide the study.

1. What are the indices of stakeholders' awareness and readiness for prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria?
2. What should constitute the objectives and contents of the proposed prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria?

3. What is the approval rating of the proposed programme for prisoner reintegration, as perceived by relevant Nigerian stakeholders?
4. What implementation resources (human and material) are needed for effective prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria?
5. What are the challenges to be faced in working towards the effective implementation of prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria?

1.6 Significance of the Study

The general problem of managing offender populations has intrinsic importance, as it affects the socio-economic growth and stability of any country. The outcome of this study therefore will not only advance knowledge in academia, but will be of value to the NPS, the criminal justice system, the Nigerian Population Census and the entire Nigerian community.

Previous efforts in Nigeria as prisoners return to society after serving their jail terms are not working. There is need for a holistic model of prisoners' reintegration programme in Nigeria. This study is an attempt to hasten the emergence of such a holistic model.

Similarly, as seen from the preliminary literature review conducted above, previous approaches to prisoners' re-entry into the community in Nigeria after a jail term is faulty; the participation of the community in effecting this process has always been ignored. The present study was designed to challenge and correct this omission.

1.7 Assumptions

The following assumptions for the study were drawn from the review of literature on prisoners' rehabilitation and reintegration in Nigeria.

1. Information needed to develop the proposed curriculum content of prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria could be obtained from the available literature review on prisoners' rehabilitation and reintegration studies
2. Prisoners can commit a crime and be punished but they should not be discarded.
3. Punishment for the offender is not a permanent stage; it is a requirement to enable them to return to society.
4. Relevant Nigerian stakeholders are needed to support prisoner reintegration to society.

1.8 Scope and Delimitations of the Study

Ideally, the scope of this study should have included all the stakeholders in the thirty-six states in Nigeria including the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja, but the research population was limited to the three major ethnic groups in Nigeria. All the stakeholders in the selected states of Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra participated in the study. All the stakeholders including the prison staff, community leaders, religious leaders, landlord association and journalists participated in both the quantitative and qualitative studies. The delimitation of the study was necessary because of the large population, time constraints, and lack of funds to cover the six geo-political zones of Nigeria.

1.9 Operational Definition of Terms

The following defined operational terms that were used in the study.

Reintegration: to bring the prisoners back to society redefined and properly rehabilitated.

Stakeholder: According to this study, stakeholder can be defined as an individual, group or organization that has an obligation, responsibility, concern or interest either directly or indirectly to affect prisoner reintegration.

Stakeholder Awareness: This refers to the level of knowledge and recognition by the stakeholders of the need for prisoner reintegration in Nigeria.

Stakeholder Readiness: This refers to the positive attitudes of stakeholders towards the need for prisoner reintegration back into society. This positive attitude manifests in their readiness to accept the prisoner back into society without stigmatization.

Attitude: The beliefs and views of the stakeholders regarding the importance of prisoner reintegration without stigmatization. This beliefs and views can be negative or positive. Negative attitude manifests in stakeholders indication of non-acceptance of any proposal for prisoner reintegration in Nigeria.

Desistance: The state of the ex-prisoner not re-offending and becoming law abiding in society.

Recidivism: This is the state where the released prisoner commits crime again and goes back to prison.

Social reintegration: Social reintegration of ex-prisoners means reuniting them with family members and society after proper handing over by the prison authority.

Economic reintegration: This has to do with vocational empowerment that gives job opportunities to prisoners after release from prison through either job placement or financial support to embark on small-scale business.

Prison: is a place where the prisoners are rehabilitated in preparation of their being reintegrated back into their community.

Prisoner: is an offender taken away from society with the hope of coming back to society well rehabilitated.

Prison population: The total population of prisoners, inmates or offenders in Nigerian prisons.

Prison reform: In this study, it is the attempt to improve the conditions inside Nigerian prisons, aiming at a more effective penal system. It implies the changing of old practices and work processes to achieve dramatic improvements in critical measures of performance such as cost-effectiveness, quality of correctional and rehabilitation programmes and service delivery. The Nigerian prison reforms of 1999-2007, under the Obasanjo regime, aimed to bring changes to the old practices and work processes to achieve improved conditions and improved services to both the prison staff and the prisoners.

Pre-trial detention: Keeping an alleged offender in custody before the final judgment of the court.

Other terminologies used in the study include the following:

Nigerian States	-	Yoruba, Hausa and the Igbo of Nigeria.
PFTP	-	Prisoners' Family Tie Programme
PCRPP	-	Prisoners' Community Reintegration Programme
ATM	-	Awaiting Trial Males

ATF	-	Awaiting Trial Females
CM	-	Convicted Males
CF	-	Convicted Females
DHEP	-	Detained at His Excellency's Pleasure
CC	-	Condemned Convicts
LI	-	Life Imprisonment
CL	-	Criminal Lunatics
CL	-	Civil Lunatics
NPS	-	Nigerian Prisons Service
ORP	-	Offender Rehabilitation Programme
PREP	-	Prisoner Reintegration Programme
DPT	-	Desistance Paradigm Theory
GLM	-	Good Lives Model
URT	-	Uncertainty Reduction Theory
ACCM	-	African Culture Compatible Model
RNR	-	Risks Needs Rehabilitation
ICT	-	Information Computer Technology
OOG	-	Out of Gate
SARFPRI	-	Stakeholders Awareness and Readiness for Prisoner Reintegration Inventory
PRP	-	Prisoner Rehabilitation Programmes
ASTPR	-	Attitudes of Stakeholder towards Prisoner Reintegration
FCT	-	Federal Capital Territory
HRT	-	Harmony Restoration Therapy
IPH	-	Intra Personal Harmony
PLEP	-	Prison Literacy Education Programme
PEIP	-	Prison Education Initiative Programme
GPP	-	Government Political Policy
JHS	-	John Howard Society
NGO	-	Non- Governmental Organisation
NUC	-	National University Commission

NUJ	-	Nigerian Union of Journalists
NOUN	-	National Open University of Nigeria
SIF	-	Structured Interview Format
SVOPREP	-	Stakeholders Validation of Prisoner Reintegration Programme
CP	-	Controller of Prison
DCP	-	Deputy Controller of Prison
PCF	-	Participant Consent Form
SCF	-	Stakeholder's Consent Form
PCMH	-	Patient Centred Medical Home
LCDA	-	Local Community Development Area
YOR1	-	DCP from Lagos State Prison Command (Yoruba Tribe)
YOR2	-	Religious Leader from Lagos State (Yoruba Tribe)
YOR3	-	Community Leader from Lagos State (Yoruba Tribe)
YOR4	-	Chairman Landlord Association from Lagos State (Yoruba Tribe)
YOR5	-	Chairman, NUJ from Lagos State (Yoruba Tribe)
HAU1	-	DCP from Nasarawa State Prison Command (Hausa Tribe)
HAU2	-	Religious Leader from Nasarawa State (Hausa Tribe)
HAU3	-	Community Leader from Nasarawa State (Hausa Tribe)
HAU4	-	Chairman Landlord Association from Nasarawa State (Hausa Tribe)
HAU5	-	Chairman, NUJ from Nasarawa State (Hausa Tribe)
IBO1	-	DCP from Anambra State Prison Command (Igbo Tribe)
IBO2	-	Religious Leader from Anambra State (Igbo Tribe)
IBO3	-	Community Leader from Anambra State (Igbo Tribe)
IBO4	-	Chairman Landlord Association Anambra State (Igbo Tribe)
IBO5	-	Chairman, NUJ from Anambra State (Igbo Tribe)

1.10 Summary and Overview of the Study

The thesis is structured into six chapters as follows:

Chapter One: Introduction

This chapter presents the background of the study, statement of the problem, purpose of the study, objectives of the study, research questions and significance of the study, assumptions of the study, scope and delimitation of the study, operational definition of terms and summary and overview of the study.

Chapter Two: Review of Related Literature

This chapter presents the foreign and local theoretical review of the literature. This is followed by a review of the foreign and local empirical studies on the topics of investigation. The summary and synthesis of the review were also discussed. The review of the related literature concludes with the research assumptions, conceptual/theoretical framework and the chapter summary.

Chapter Three: Methodology

Chapter Three describes the research approach used for the study. The justification for the use of a mixed-method approach, involving the combination of qualitative and quantitative designs is provided. The rest of the chapter describes the design of the study, location of the study, study population, inclusion and exclusion criteria, sampling techniques and sample size, research instruments, validity, reliability and rigour, pilot study, data analysis, ethical considerations and the chapter summary.

Chapter Four: Quantitative Data Analysis and Presentation of Findings

This chapter presents the results of the quantitative data obtained from survey questionnaires. The chapter includes the descriptive and inferential statistical analysis of

Multivariate Analysis of Covariance (MANCOVA), Multiple Independent t-test and Pearson Chi-Square. The presentation of results were based on research question one, three, five and the nine formulated null hypotheses for the study.

Chapter Five: Qualitative Thematic Content Discourse of the Study

This chapter presents the results of the qualitative data obtained from in-depth interview with the respondents. The chapter includes the thematic content discourse of the qualitative data collected from the respondents in line with the themes generated from the research questions raised for the study. It also includes the descriptive analysis and graphic illustrations of the thematic discourse. Qualitative thematic discourse is to corroborate and authenticate the quantitative numeric data analysis in respondents' expressions and voiced validation of prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria.

Chapter Six: Discussion and Conclusion

The main purpose of this study was to develop and validate a prisoner reintegration programme for use in Nigeria. This chapter discusses and interprets the results of the study presented in the previous chapter. The discussion was organized along the lines of the major research questions and themes investigated in the study.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the foreign and local theoretical review of the literature. This is followed by a review of the foreign and local empirical studies on the topics of this investigation. The summary and synthesis of the review was discussed. The review of the related literature concludes with some research assumptions, conceptual/theoretical framework and the chapter summary.

2.2 Theoretical Review of the Literature

The theoretical review of the literature was based on two theories and two models. The two theories are Desistance Paradigm Theory (DPT) and Uncertainty Reduction Theory (URT). The two models discussed in this chapter are Good Lives Model (GLM) and African Culture Compatible Model (ACCM). The two theories guided the development of the prisoner reintegration programme while the two models guided the stakeholders' validation of the programme. Both the theories and models assisted in the effective implementation of the programme and offer the theoretical basis to overcome the implementation challenges. In this study, literature review was used to introduce the theoretical framework of the study, guided the researcher to raise the research questions and revealed the research design and methodology. It was used inductively to discuss the results of the study at the final stage of the study.

Previous literature reviewed provided the foundational basis for this study and was drawn from both the theoretical and empirical studies. Literature was sourced from

books, journals, theses, websites, conference proceedings, technical reports, periodicals, professional bulletins, government blueprints and releases, international governmental organisations such as ICPS and UNODC, non-governmental organizations such as Prisoners Rehabilitation and Welfare Action (PRAWA), Prison Fellowship and even an ex-convict in the person of Pastor Williams.

The Desistance Paradigm Theory (DPT) was formulated by Durkheim (1895-1901), and modified by Raynor and Vanstone (1994), and thereafter expanded by McNeill (2006, 2010) and Taylor (2008). Uncertainty Reduction Theory (URT) was developed by Charles Berger and Richard Calabrese in 1975. The Good Lives Model (GLM) was developed by Ward (2002) and Ward and Brown (2004) from Desistance Paradigm Theory (DPT). African Culture Compatible Model (ACCM) was developed by Alexander (2003). ACCM is based on African principles and philosophy of pre-colonial imprisonment in Nigeria as discussed in Chapter One of this thesis. These theories and models are the foundation for the development and stakeholders' validation of prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria.

DPT explained the paradigm shift from therapeutic intervention to prisoner reintegration programme which involves the prison management, community and public stakeholders in returning the prisoner to the society where they were living before imprisonment – The paradigm proposes that before desistance is possible, the following should take place:

1. The prisoners must be reformed, rehabilitated and be ready to desist from crime.

2. The stakeholders should be aware of the prison programmes of rehabilitation and reintegration and be ready to accept the reformed and rehabilitated prisoners back into society.
3. This means the prison management, the primary stakeholder, in collaboration with other stakeholders should try to educate the general public on what is happening to the prisoners in the prison.
4. The other stakeholders such as the landlord association, religious leaders, community leaders, and journalists should try to accept the reformed and rehabilitated prisoners and allow them access to accommodation and job opportunities in order to encourage them to be law abiding citizens.

Desistance Paradigm Theory (DPT) emerged out of the noted ineffectiveness of prison rehabilitation programmes or treatment based on the Risks Needs Rehabilitation (RNR) theory of Devon Polasschek. The term desistance has different meanings to many researchers and scholars according to their usage. Desistance from crime is defined as a process involving series of cognitive, social and behavioural changes leading to the cessation of criminal behaviour (Kazemian 2007; Laub & Robert, 2001). Loeber, Stouthamer-Loeber, Van Kammen & Farrington (1991) define desistance as an experience of non-offending throughout a period of one year. Maruna (2001), Kazenian (2012) and Leafe (2015) saw desistance as applicable to individuals who identified themselves as long-term habitual offenders, but believe to desist from committing offenses in the future and was reported to be crime-free within a year. The definition of desistance as regards this study has to do with the rehabilitated and certified prisoner who is ready to be reintegrated back into society and live a crime free life.

Farrell (2004) broke desistance down into primary and secondary phases: the former referring to the interrupted spaces between bouts of offending, and the latter as the cessation (short-term, long-term and permanent) of criminal behaviour. Factors that can influence desistance are family relationships or family ties, community involvement, communal responsibilities and social support (Weaver, 2012). Bottoms and McWilliams (2004) suggested a non-treatment paradigm shift which involves the rehabilitated prisoners, the stakeholders and the community, brought together in successful dialogue to pave the way for effective integration from prison to society. Maruna (2001) identified three main theoretical perspectives of reintegration theories of Desistance Paradigm theory (DPT) as follows: subjective theories of desistance; the structural theories of desistance and the integrative theories of desistance.

2.2.1 Historical Background of DPT

The history of DPT started from Durkheim (1895-1901). Durkheim believed that the cognition of the prisoner needs to be changed towards not offending. He raised the need for the prisoners to be effectively reintegrated to their natural environment after imprisonment to avoid feelings of rejection or isolation. These feelings can lead to suicide for some and recidivism for many. This was the beginning of social reintegration of prisoners back into society. This led to the intervention period of the Risks Need Rehabilitation (RNR) theory with the Risks-Needs-Responsivity model of Devon Polaschek.

Andrews and Bonta's (2010) critical review of RNR theory and RNR model ended the period of paradigm conflict in prison treatment intervention and signalled the beginning of non-treatment prison programme or prison research studies. The collapse of

rehabilitative ideal summed up its flaws and failings. First of all, rehabilitation came to be seen as being theoretically faulty in that it misconstrued the causes of crime as individual when they were coming to be understood as being principally social and structural. It misconstrued the nature of crime, failing to recognise the ways in which crime is itself was socially constructed. Secondly, rehabilitative practices had been exposed as systematically discriminatory, targeting the poorest and most disadvantaged people in society.

Third, rehabilitation was seen as being inconsistent with justice because beliefs about liberty had come to be unduly influenced by dubious and subjective professional judgments hidden from, or impenetrable to, the offender. Through the development of the 'psychology' disciplines, experts emerged with the supposed capacity to 'diagnose' what was wrong with the offender, and the offender was cast as a victim of his or her lack of insight. By implication, unless the offender was 'corrected' by the expert, he/she could not be treated as a subject. Fourth, it was argued that rehabilitation faced a fundamental moral problem rooted in its attempts to psychologically coerce people to change. Finally, at the time when Bottoms and McWilliams (2004) were writing, the empirical evidence seemed to suggest that, despite its scientific pretensions, rehabilitation did not seem to work.

In the 1980's, theorists like Clarke and Cornish (1985) argued that desistance involved processes of volition or choice. Cusson and Pinsonneault (1986) provided some support for this idea with a small, qualitative study of former robbers, identifying the following as factors influencing desistance: shock (such as being wounded in a bank raid); growing tired of spending time in prison; becoming aware of the possibility of

longer prison terms; and a reassessment of what is important to the individual. Similar findings have been reported by other researchers such as Leibrich (1993) and Shover (1983) which all identified the importance of a decision to give up crime. Whilst such decisions may not be sufficient on their own for desistance, they are likely to be necessary. Moffitt's (1993) ground-breaking theoretical work attempted to combine biological and volitional models of criminality to a theory of desistance. Moffitt's theory revolved around taxonomy of two types of offenders. The first type includes those who engage in offending for a brief period of their life. The second type includes those who offend for a longer time. Another dimension to desistance concerns the relationship between the individual and society. Sampson and Laub (1993) developed the notion of a bond between an individual and the society.

By 1994, Peter Raynor and Maurice Vanstone suggested a non-treatment paradigm called DPT. It is a shift from the treatment intervention paradigm of prisoners' rehabilitation for probation service to a non-treatment integration paradigm. DPT gives room for both the community and the penal professionals to be involved in prisoners' reintegration programmes which gives an insight into the future of the prisoners in the society where they will be able to better their lives.

Researchers such as Maruna (2001), Farrall (2002) and McNeill (2006) conceptualized DPT in two ways; as the process that leads a person to stop criminal offending, or the state of being a non-offender. Desistance from crime is a gradual process of transition involving basic changes in how individuals interact with their social environment. The process ends with the complete cessation of illegal behaviour, or "true desistance", which is a discrete state putting an end to a person's offending career. Ward

and Maruna (2007) suggested three elements for the development of an effective non-treatment reintegration theory as: (1) the general principles underlying the reintegration (metaphysical, epistemological, ethical and normative); (2) its' etiological assumptions (that is explaining the causes and the ineffectiveness of rehabilitation programmes) and (3) the integration implications.

Weaver and McNeill (2007) highlighted the principles underlying prisoners' reintegration using DPT as follows:

1. Be realistic
2. Favour informal approaches
3. Use prisons sparingly
4. Build positive relationships
5. Respect individuality
6. Recognize the significance of social contexts
7. Mind our language especially during the scenario discussion.
8. Promote redemption

2.2.2 Theoretical Perspectives of Reintegration Theories of DPT

Bottoms and McWilliams (2004) suggested a non-treatment paradigm that would involve the rehabilitated prisoners, stakeholders and the community for effective integration from prison into society. Maruna (2001) identified three main theoretical perspectives of reintegration theories of DPT as follows: subjective theories of desistance; the structural theories of desistance; and the integrative theories of desistance.

1. Subjective Theories of DPT: focused on age, attitude and character of prisoners (Gottfredson & Hirschi, 1990). Age, attitude, and character of the inmates as a result of

incarceration (Maruna, 2001), or because of relational dynamics (Weaver, 2012), or as an assessment of the costs and benefits of crime (Cornish and Clark, 1985). Maruna (2001) focused on offenders' self-identity and the use of the redemption scripts of rehabilitation programmes to enable and permit them break with their past identity and forge into new ones.

2. Structural Theories of DPT: emphasised the role of informal social bonds of the prisoner with immediate family, friends, and members of the community in preparation for his or her reintegration after the release. Lamb and Sampson (2003) and Bottoms and Shaphanard (2011) believed that the prisoner should make up his/her mind to follow the stipulated rules and regulations in order to avoid recidivism and gain acceptance from society.

3. Integrative Theories of DPT: harmonize both the subjective and the structural theories of DPT to strengthen the prisoner's personal life in order to avoid recidivism. This has to do with how the prisoners relate with the immediate family and the community (Braithwaite, 1989; Farrell, 2002; McNeill and Weaver, 2010). The motivation, support, and encouragement the ex-prisoners receive from the stakeholders in the community will assist them to resist re-offending and effectively reintegrate into society after imprisonment (Barry, 2007 and McNeill, 2015).

2.2.3 Good Lives Model (GLM)

This model, developed by Ward and Brown (2004) from DPT is a non-treatment model, which is an alternative to RNR model of Devon Poloschek. This entails an empathic social support from the prisoners' friends, social desistance group, family members, and the community. Whitehead, Ward and Collie's (2007) study used Good

Lives Model (GLM) as a theoretical application to rehabilitate high-risk violent offenders back into society. This is an essential communal responsibility to assist the rehabilitated prisoners to remain resistant to crime (Kazemian, 2015). This will give the rehabilitated prisoners the intrinsic motivation for the new social identity of desistance while reintegrating into society after imprisonment. This model was first used in New Zealand by Ward and Brown (2004), in Canada by Taylor (2008), recently in Togo, Ghana and Liberia by Bervan (2014) and in Glasgow by McNeill, Farrell, Lightlower and Maruna (2015). The studies reviewed on GLM are an indication that the theoretical proposition will be useful and helpful in prisoner reintegration in Nigeria.

2.2.4 Uncertainty Reduction theory (URT)

This can be linked with Information Theory of Shannon and Warren (1949) for the stakeholders to be aware of the prison rehabilitation and reintegration programmes in order to be ready to accept the reformed and rehabilitated prisoners back into society without stigmatization. The theory is aimed at reducing prison congestion, reducing recidivism by avoiding the uncertain behaviour of re-offending and creating friendly community relationships with the reformed and rehabilitated prisoners. The Uncertainty Reduction theory (URT) is also known as Interaction theory, developed in 1975 by Charles Berger and Richard Calabrese. It is an offshoot of Communication Theory of Miller (2005), Griffin (2012) and West and Turner (2014) from the post-positivist tradition. The theory believes the notion which states that, when interacting, people need information about the other party in order to reduce their uncertainty and to promote trust among them.

Berger and Calabrese (1975) used URT to explain the connectivity between one group and another as regards the reformed and rehabilitated prisoners of different categories and the stakeholders of different types. Through information strategies and interaction, either of the two groups will be able to overcome the uncertainty that has to do with stigmatization and reoffending in order to live harmoniously in society. The foundation of the Uncertainty Reduction Theory stems from the Information Theory originated by (Shannon and Warren, 1949). Once the two groups have enough information about themselves, they will be able to connect and interact effectively in society without re-offending, or one group harming the other. Berger and Calabrese proposed and explained seven keys to develop effective and meaningful relationships in society: verbal communication, non-verbal warmth, information seeking, self-disclosure, reciprocity, similarity, and liking (Griffin, 2012).

Griffin (2012), mentioned seven assumptions associated with the Uncertainty Reduction Theory as:

1. People experience uncertainty in interpersonal settings.
2. Uncertainty is an aversive state, generating cognitive stress.
3. When strangers meet, their primary concern is to reduce their uncertainty or to increase predictability.
4. Interpersonal communication is a developmental process that occurs through stages.
5. Interpersonal communication is the primary means of uncertainty reduction.
6. The quantity and nature of information that people share changes with time.
7. It is possible to predict people's behaviour in a law-like fashion.

The three stages identified by URT are the entry stage, the personal stage and the exit stage. The entry stage of a relationship is characterized by the use of behavioural and cultural norms accepted within a given society. This is where this theory is connected to the African principles and philosophy of prisoner reintegration of African Culture Compatible Model (ACCM). The personal stage is where the individual deals with both the cognitive and behavioural uncertainties and changes negative attitudes and beliefs to meet the behavioural and cultural norms of stage one. The exit stage is a decision stage for the prisoners to either go back to crime, thus increasing recidivism, or desist from crime and be law abiding. The stakeholders can also take a decision to continue to get involved with prisoner reintegration programmes especially the Prison After-Care or Parole supervision or continue to hold on to the belief that “once a prisoner, always a prisoner”.

The Uncertainty Reduction Theory uses scientific methodology and deductive reasoning of positivistic approach to solve societal problems of a given phenomenon such as prisoner reintegration programme (Miller, 2005). The approach “advocates the methods of the natural sciences with the goal of constructing general laws governing human interactions” (Tumer & West, 2010, p. 24). The information strategies and interpersonal communication are used to deal with the uncertain behaviour of stigmatization and re-offending. There are two types of uncertainty according to URT and they are cognitive and behavioural uncertainties. Cognitive uncertainty has to do with the level of uncertainty associated with the cognition (beliefs and attitudes) of each other in the situation (Berger & Bradac, 1982).

Uncertainty is high at the initial interactions because individuals are not aware of the beliefs and attitude of the other party (Berger & Bradac, 1982). Behavioural uncertainty deals with the extent to which behaviour is predictable in a given situation (Berger & Bradac, 1982). Uncertainty is the motivation behind adoption of norms in most societies and if the initial conversations choose to ignore such norms, there are risks of increasing behavioural uncertainty, possibly reducing the likelihood of future interactions. This invariably can affect the stakeholders' attitude towards prisoner reintegration in Nigeria. Proactive and retroactive uncertainty reductions are the two processes that deal with both cognitive and behavioural uncertainties.

Proactive uncertainty reduction has to do with information strategy while retroactive uncertainty reduction is the connectivity through interaction. Thus it is good for stakeholders to have knowledge of what happens to the prisoners in prison for them to be aware of their present and recent behavioural status. This will help them to deal with both cognitive and behavioural uncertainties of prisoner reintegration back into society after release from prison. The interaction between the reformed and rehabilitated prisoners in parole supervision and prison after care will also help them deal with their cognitive and behavioural uncertainties and enable them to become law abiding citizens.

The theorists used nine axioms and twenty theorems to explain interconnectivity in human relations in the development and validation of prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria.

- Axiom 1: Verbal communication. The prison management needs to inform or educate other stakeholders about the prisoners' rehabilitation and reintegration programmes in the prison.

- Axiom 2: Nonverbal expressiveness/warmth includes eye contact, head nods, arm gestures and physical distance. As nonverbal expressiveness increases, uncertainty levels will decrease.
- Axiom 3: Information seeking. Both the reformed and rehabilitated prisoners and the stakeholders need to ask questions as good communication between the stakeholders and the rehabilitated prisoners, is vital for effective prisoner reintegration back into society.
- Axiom 4: Communication Skills. This is where both the prisoners and Nigerian stakeholders shared information that will enable the two parties trust one another and live harmoniously in the society.
- Axiom 5: Reciprocity. This is a period where both the stakeholders and the reformed and rehabilitated prisoners start to trust the possibility of peaceful co-existence in society. This is the period where the objectives of this proposed prisoner reintegration programme would be achieved.
- Axiom 6: Similarity. Similarities of ideas about peace and security in society between the stakeholders and the reformed and rehabilitated prisoners will reduce uncertainty, while dissimilarities produce increases in uncertainty.
- Axiom 7: This is a period where there is an assurance that both the stakeholders and the reformed and rehabilitated prisoners can live harmoniously in society.
- Axiom 8: Shared Networks communication networks reduce uncertainty, while lack of shared networks increases uncertainty. This axiom is based

on further research done by Berger and Gudykunst (1991) which dealt with relationships beyond the entry stage (Tumer & West, 2010).

- Axiom 9: Communication satisfaction is a period of peaceful coexistence in society when most of the challenges facing the implementation of the proposed prisoner reintegration programme are overcome.

The twenty theorems of URT were built around the nine axioms. The strength and the weaknesses of URT rely on the use of the axioms and the theorems to solve the societal problems such as prisoner reintegration back into the society. The implication of utilization of these axioms and theorems in this study was to determine the indices for the stakeholders' readiness and awareness for prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria. It also assisted the researcher to validate the objective and contents of the proposed prisoner reintegration programme. The results of the findings were discussed in Chapter Five of this research report.

2.2.5 African Culture Compatible Model (ACCM)

This model is linked to pre-colonial imprisonment when crime was seen as an abomination or abnormal behaviour in society. Generally, crime in pre-colonial Nigerian societies was limited to serious violations of standard behaviours, customs, and traditions of the various communal groups (Saleh-Hanna & Ume, 2008). What was traditionally considered a crime or offence included murder, theft, adultery, rape, incest, and suicide. The definition of abominations was diverse according to the different cultures that exist in Nigeria. Offenders in these categories of crime were held accountable according to community sanctions. For example, those who committed suicide were punished through the denial of decent burials (Igbo, 1999). Any family member who violated such

injunctions was in danger of being ostracized by the community until reparations and prescribed rituals of purification were undertaken by the family. Today's imprisonment alienates the family and the community from the offender for the period of confinement in prison. This makes it difficult, or even impossible, for effective prisoner reintegration backs into the society, hence the inclusion of African principles and philosophy in the development of the prisoner reintegration programme.

According to Lassiter (2000), African Culture Compatible Model is linked to the African principles and philosophy of reincorporation and community involvement in the proposed prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria. ACCM assisted in the theoretical basis for the achievement of the development of prisoner reintegration objectives by introducing African philosophy and principles of prisoner reintegration; increased community acceptance and promotion of friendly relationships between the stakeholders and the reformed and rehabilitated prisoners. The achievement of the aforementioned objectives will help to reduce recidivism and prison congestion.

The ACC model proposes that culture is the most pertinent response to challenges of life in African society, especially in critical and sensitive issues such as prisoners' reintegration into the society after prison. According to this model, African societies reflect a multi-dimensional identity model that cuts across borders, languages, ethnicity, religion and political parties influenced by western culture (Osabu-kle, 2000). Lassiter (2000) identified some of the values of African culture to include hospitality, communal social life, ritual of body purification for religious worship, religious sacredness, purification of both the individual and communities, responsibility and obligations,

respect for life, treasuring of children, respect for human dignity, faithfulness, high moral standard, and moral education.

The African philosophy believes that the entire community is involved in the training of young ones, with education centred on culture and society. Older people are still held in high esteem. Silence is treasured as a value. Tradition is pass from generation to generation through stories, poems, hymns, proverbs, riddles and art. Harmony and communal life is emphasized. As youth is given a gradual initiation to life in the African society, so also the reintegration of prisoners back into society from prison should be gradual so as to avoid recidivism. Most of the above named elements of African culture were utilized in the development and stakeholders' validation of prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria. The significance of ACCM to the process of prisoners' reintegration back into the society, proposed in this study, is grounded on the following assumptions:

1. African tradition is passing from generation to generation through stories, poems, hymns, proverbs, riddles and art. "*We are not Africans because we are born in Africa; we are Africans because Africa is born in us*" (Chester Higgins, Jr.)
2. The whole community is involved in the training of the young, and education itself has a necessary community and social aspect.
3. In many African communities, the youth are given a gradual initiation to life in the society.
4. Blood bondsar is rarely broken.
5. Efforts are made by community leaders to secure and promote justice and peace within the community.

6. Respect for authority, sanctioned by the ancestors, is strong and this represents the common will of all in African societies.

The theoretical model and theories are used in this study as the foundational basis of development and stakeholders' validation of prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria, as shown in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1***Mapping of the Theoretical Models to Development and Stakeholders' Validation of Prisoner Reintegration Programme***

S/N	Theoretical Models	Prisoner Reintegration Programme (PREP) Objectives	Prisoner Reintegration Programme (PREP) Contents	Stakeholders
1.	Desistance Paradigm Theory (DPT)	Reduce prison congestion and recidivism.	Prisoner reintegration preparation, reformation, rehabilitation and certification	Prison staff, religious leaders, community leaders and journalists.
2.	Good Lives Model (GLM)	Promote friendly relationships, increase community re-acceptance, reduce recidivism and prison congestion.	Prisoner community re-entry package and after care services.	Landlord association, community leaders, religious leaders and journalists.
3.	Uncertainty Reduction Theory (URT)	Reduce recidivism and prison congestion.	Prison reintegration preparation, reformation, rehabilitation and certification	Prison staff, community leaders, religious leaders and journalists.
4.	African Culture Compatible Model (ACCM)	New vision, increase community re-acceptance, introduction of African philosophy and principles of prisoner reintegration.	Principles and philosophy of re-integration and community involvement in prisoner reintegration programme.	Community leaders, religious leaders and landlord association.

Table 2.1 above, shows the links in between theoretical models of Desistance Paradigm Theory (DPT), Uncertainty Reduction theory (URT), Good Lives Model

(GLM) and African Culture Compatible Model (ACCM), the objectives and contents of Prisoner Reintegration programme and the responsibilities of the stakeholders. This is further synthesizing into the theoretical framework of the study as shown in Figure 2.1

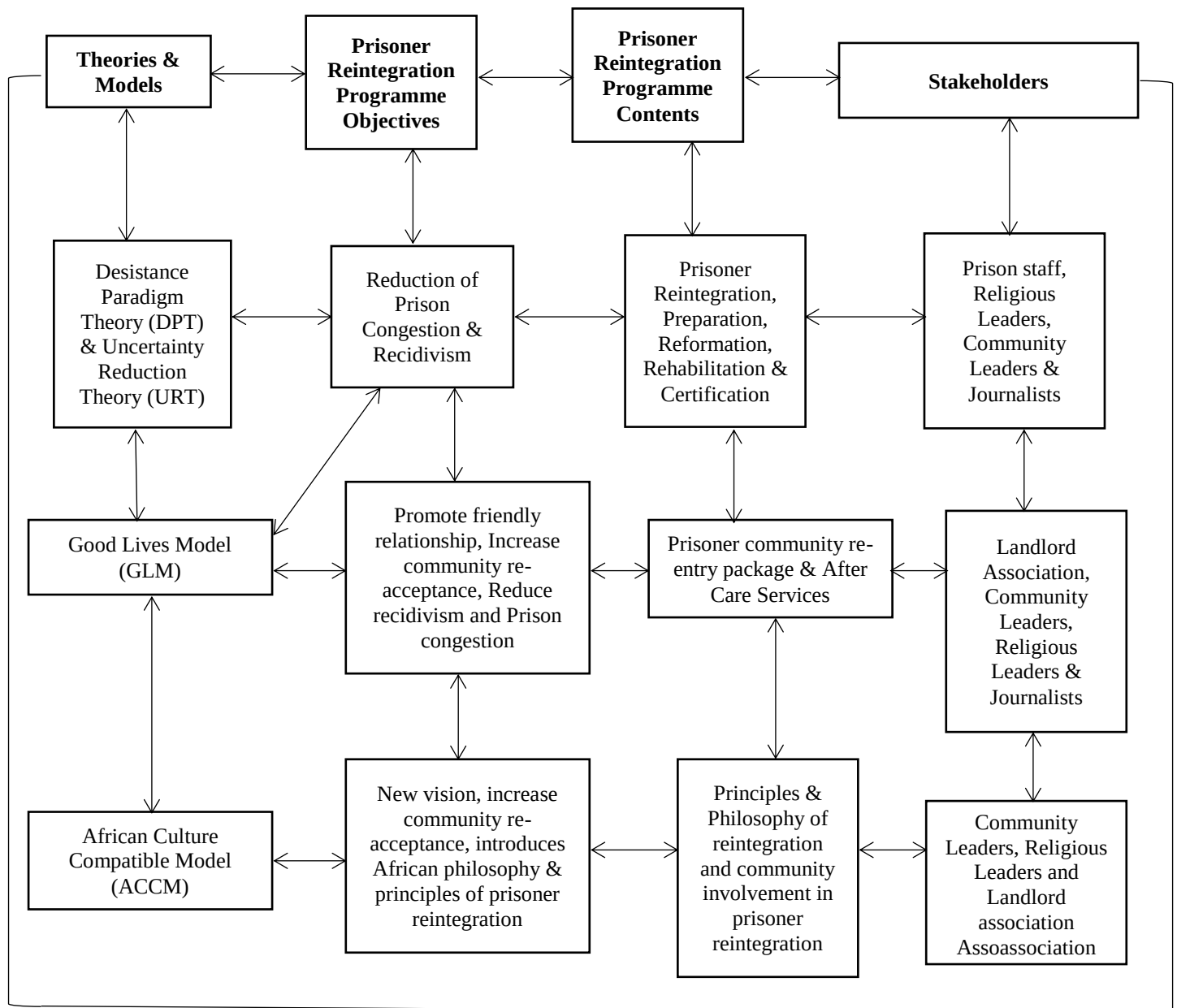


Figure 2.1: Theoretical Framework of the Study

Source: Adewuyi, T.D.O. (2017)

2.3 Review of the Foreign Empirical Studies

Most of the literature reviewed was undertaken largely from developed and transitional country content in such places as Canada, Swaziland, New Zealand, Switzerland, Spain, United States of America, South Africa, Uganda, Ethiopia, Ghana, Liberia, and Kenya. The literature reviewed in both the theoretical and empirical local studies cut across the six geo-political zones of Nigeria. The relevant literature on rehabilitation, reintegration and community involvement in prisoner reintegration spread from Europe to African countries, including Nigeria. The summary and the synthesis of both the foreign and local literature reviewed created a gap that led to the development and stakeholders' validation of prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria.

2.3.1 Global Empirical Studies on Prisoner Rehabilitation and Reintegration Programmes

Csaba's (2000) study was conducted among selected prisoners in a minimum security prison in Western Australia. The study focused on rehabilitation and community partnerships in reintegration of prisoners back to society after release. The prisoners were made to participate in community projects and thus interacted with the general community on a daily basis. This was tagged prisoner's continuum care. It was offered as a transition option after prisoners had completed any treatment programmes. The study was meant to reduce recidivism and develop the vocational and personal skills of the prisoners in preparation for reintegration to the community after release. The study therefore recommended pre-release and parole supervision before community reintegration of prisoners back into society.

A national data and survey study conducted by Austin (2001) in eight States in Canada examined the current state of prisoner re-entry there. The study discovered that most state prisons in Canada were ill-equipped to ease reintegration of inmates from prison to the community. The study suggested not more than six month's parole supervision before reintegration of prisoners back into society. Another study by Borzycki and Baldry (2003) examined prison support systems for prisoner reintegration in Australian communities in order to avoid recidivism and encourage ex-prisoners to be law-abiding. The study discovered that the released prisoners are confronted by a range of social, economic and personal challenges that can hinder crime-free life.

International Centre for Prison Studies (ICPS, 2003) conducted by Coyle, Beecham, Turton, Bicher and Rabbitti (2003) in five municipal prisons in North East England, including Holme House, Deerbolt Young Offenders Institution, Kirklevington Grange Resettlement Centre and Middlesbrough Council, revealed the success of local government involvement in prisoner reintegration back to the community. This was done by involving them in refurbishing metal railings for the park, as well as production of furniture for the visitor centre and roller-hockey rink. The study explored how the local authorities contributed to the effective resettlement of ex-prisoners and thus reduced crime and disorder in their communities. As good as this parole supervision was, it did not actually involve the community stakeholders in the prisoner reintegration programme. This is the problem identified by the current study and the need to propose prisoner reintegration programme to fill the gap created in this study.

Howells, Heseltine, Sarre, Davey and Day's (2004) study on rehabilitation programmes on adult inmates in Australia, highlighted both the strengths and the weaknesses in areas of little effectiveness in reducing rates of re-offending. One of the strengths was that the high risk offenders benefited more from the rehabilitation programmes than the low risk offenders. One of the weaknesses of the programme was that the individual inmate needs were not focused on and this can increase recidivism. The study suggested individual criminogenic needs of the inmates in solving some of the challenges or impediments facing rehabilitation programmes in Australia.

The utilization of Howells et al. (2004) suggestion of focused and targeted individual criminogenic needs of the inmates is a catalyst for this present study to offer solutions to some of the challenges militating against the effectiveness of prisoner rehabilitation or reintegration programmes in Nigeria. Maruna, Immangeon and LeBel (2004) used life-course theory, Primary and Secondary Lement's theory to explain the null, or crime-free gap, in the course of a criminal career and movement from the behaviour of non-offending to the assumption of the role or identity of a changed person. The authors concluded by saying that the released prisoners can make the decision to put into practice what they have learnt in prison under the rehabilitation/reintegration programmes after leaving the prison in order to avoid recidivism. Uggen, Manza and Behren (2004) on the other hand, used interactions theory to examine stigma, role transition and the civic reintegration of convicted felons in Canada. The study discovered that stigmatization of convicted felons was a great barrier to prisoner reintegration back into the society. The study concluded that communities are ill-prepared to accept ex-

felons back as crime free citizens. This study is in line with Austin's (2001) study in Canada.

Some scholars of the European Union's (2005) research studies, consisting of 185 projects and 1,600 research teams from 38 European countries, investigated the problem of female prisoners' social reintegration into society. Countries involved include France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Spain and the United Kingdom. The studies discovered that the factors responsible for the exclusion of female prisoners from reintegration programmes include little education, no secured accommodation, no job security, and the fact that some of the female prisoners had suffered either physical and/or sexual abuse. The studies then suggested a pre-release scheme of parole supervision in preparation for release and resettlement related needs for the female ex-prisoners.

Parole supervision for sex offenders was emphasized by Huebner and Bynum (2006) while Workman (2006) advocated for community involvement in prisoner reintegration in New Zealand in areas such as job placement, accommodation and support systems. Apart from employment and job opportunities for ex-prisoners, Yaver (2008) and Cochran (2012) suggested that, in the United States, good quality social ties with the family would reduce the rate of recidivism among ex-convicts to the barest minimum and promote positive and effective prisoner reintegration back into society. Zhang, Roberts and Callanan's (2006) study in California, discovered that parole supervision through community-based reintegration prevents recidivism, increases parole population and increases community acceptance of ex-convicts. This system of community based reintegration can be introduced in Nigerian prison management with the theoretical background of ACCM and DPT. However, the information on the parole supervision

gathered in this study was included into the content of the parole supervision content of this proposed development and stakeholder validation of prisoner reintegration programme as shown in Figures 2.2 and 2.3.

In Canada, Griffiths, Dandurand and Murdoch (2007) advocated for social reintegration of ex-prisoners into the community, and the development of interventions designed to reduce the level of recidivism. Some of the programmes suggested by their study include:

1. Prison-based programmes
2. Surveillance-based transition programmes
3. Assistance-based transition programmes and
4. Integrated through care programmes.

All over Canada, the John Howard Society (JHS), a Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) that started in 1867, has helped to assist ex-convicts with rehabilitation and reintegration following their release by providing housing, clothing and employment.

O'Connor and Perreyclear's (2008) study on prison religion and its' influence on rehabilitation in a large medium/maximum security prison in South Carolina, revealed positive effects on spirituality, resulting in a reduction of reoffending after release from prison. This study is a motivation for including religious leaders into the stakeholder validation of the prisoner reintegration programme of the present study. Baillargeon, Hoge and Penn (2010) examined the some challenges to community re-entry and reintegration faced by Ohio and Texas prison inmates with serious mental illness, and suggested alternatives to incarceration of culprits with mental illness. The study

discovered that returning prisoners with mental illness experienced poorer re-entry outcomes across a greater number of distinct domains than other returning prisoners, including those with either physical health conditions or substance abuse problems. The study concluded by saying that prisoners with mental illness are more likely to experience homelessness than other inmates during re-entry. This study highlighted some of the likely challenges such as stigmatization, lack of accommodation, health challenges, community rejection that the proposed prisoner reintegration programme will face in Nigeria.

The research studies conducted by the Quaker Council for European Affairs (QCEA) in Geneva, on social reintegration of ex-prisoners in the Council of European States, were reported by Casey and Jarman (2011). The studies showed that some alternatives to reintegration programmes were more effective than others in reintegrating ex-prisoners back into the society. Part of the alternative programmes include the idea of prisoners taking part in formal prison education, family and friends' involvement in prisoners' reintegration, and provision of continued education and employment to the released prisoners after release. In Spain, Alos, Esteban, Jodarand Miguelez's (2015) study among some Spanish prisoners, emphasized ex-prisoners' employment and job opportunities as the major focus of prisoners' reintegration back into society.

The conceptual link between family ties, post-release employment and recidivism among prisoners in the United States was examined by Berg and Huebner (2011). The findings suggested that family ties had implications for both recidivism and job attainment. The findings also suggested that good quality social ties may be particularly important for men with histories of frequent unemployment. Breens' (2011) study among

released prisoners in Toronto discovered that the ex-convicts were negatively labelled by others in the community and this phenomenon had a negative impact on their ability to reintegrate back into the society.

Nally, Lockwood, Ho and Knutson (2012), in the longitudinal study of five years among 6,561 offenders in Indian prisons, discovered that recidivist offenders were likely to be unemployed or under-educated. Furthermore, their study results showed that the employment status, age of the offender, and the offender's level of formal education were the most important predictors of recidivism among released offenders, regardless of the type of offence. The study recommended intensive educational programmes in prison as preparation for prisoner reintegration into the community.

The study of inmates' reintegration in Canada by Aloiso and Lafleur (2014), suggested that the community model of reintegration should include the family, spouse, neighbour, spiritual or religious groups and employers. This model was found to be more effective in reintegrating prisoners back into the society. ICPS (2014) reported that prison congestion is a global phenomenon, with problems being experienced in Australia, Colombia, Italy, United States of America, Latin America, Israel, Norway and Canada. The introduction of probation and parole supervision has reduced overcrowding in Croatian and the Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis prisons. ICPS (2014) also reported that in Ghana, 28 out of the 43 prisons are overcrowded by between 8 and 167%, resulting in the spread of communicable diseases among prisoners. The overcrowding has led to a lack of sleeping space, poor ventilation, poor sanitary conditions and inadequate food.

Apart from prison congestion, the report also indicated more than 22,000 prisoners at Pollsmoor prison in Cape Town, South Africa have been screened for tuberculosis.

With an average of 500,000 infections a year, South Africa has the third highest TB infection rate in the world.

The report claimed that there was prisoner brutality plus inhumane treatment of prisoners in the United Emirates, Iraq and Egypt which has led to the death of many prisoners. In Nigeria, overcrowding, prisoner brutality and neglect led to the death of hundreds of prison inmates. The report also recorded that the 2013 Presidential Transformation agenda lacks money; of the nearly \$290 million allocated for prisons in the 2014 budget, only five percent went to new programmes and improvements, with the rest being spent on salaries and maintenance. Health facilities in Ugandan prisons, especially at Luzira Women's prison, have been improved with help and efforts of NGO's. The significance of this report is that the present study utilized some of the information gathered here to develop the prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria.

In order for inmates to overcome challenges of discrimination after release, Edwards and Cunninghams' (2016) study used Literacy and Numeracy Adult Assessment Tool (LNAAT) to educate them while in prison. This was to enable them to find stable accommodation, obtain and sustain employment and be re-connected to their partners, friends, and family while re-establishing themselves in the community (Bevan, 2015; Duwe, 2015; & Petersilla, 2003). The study recorded a 20% success rate for ex-prisoners' employment in New Zealand. The study therefore suggested prison education initiative programmes, training and employment opportunities in prison. These initiatives include literacy and numeracy up-skilling, as well as industry training such as farming, forestry, horticulture, engineering, welding, construction, catering, plumbing, painting, machine operation, and traffic control. The study added that this could be done in prison

management partnerships with the community, which was embedded in the development and stakeholders' validation of prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria.

McGlue (2016) believed that female offenders should be managed differently from their male counterparts because the percentage of female inmates is negligible compared with that of the male. The study suggested that women's needs should be assessed and correction centres should ensure that women have equitable access to services and interventions to meet their needs. The study also suggested trauma intervention treatment for female offenders, especially those with mental health issues and substance dependence. Ryan and Jones' (2016) study suggested creative innovations of prison management in reducing re-offending through well-designed rehabilitation programmes that could increase ex-prisoner employment and reduce stigmatization. Such creative innovations include provision of prisoner needs through proper and effective 'Assessment Needs', motivating the inmates to complete rehabilitation activities and an increase in prison aftercare for prisoner reintegration support. This study is in line with the present theoretical Needs Theory of Abraham Maslow hierarchical needs.

In continuation and confirmation of Johnston's (2017) study on evaluation of correctional rehabilitation programmes, Banks (2017) emphasized prison education as a catalyst for reducing re-offending and providing employment for ex-convicts, thus making prisoner reintegration effective in New Zealand. Beales and Gibson (2017) highlighted prison management with strategy safety initiatives, staff training and support services as the major challenges and operational issues facing most correctional centres worldwide. Staff training and Prison Education Initiatives (PEI) are part of the personnel training implementation of prisoner reintegration preparation as shown in Figure 4.9.

The collaborative study of Bentley (2017) with educational providers and other governmental agencies to provide prison education and vocational training for female prisoners in New Zealand, emphasized increased focus on developing education programmes and a vocational learning plan that is in line with individuals needs and aspirations, while recognizing the important role of language, identity and culture in women's education. The study concluded that educating women would increase their self-esteem and reduce re-offending since most of the women's offences are based on family violence, rape and/or sexual assault. All the information gathered in this study will be incorporated into the Prison Education Programme in Nigeria. Trounson and Pfeifer's (2017) study was on the well-being of Correctional Officers in Australia due to the heightened risk of experiencing negative physical and psychological conditions in the prisons. Correctional officers as the primary stakeholder (prison staff) of this present study should be taken good care of by the Nigerian Prison Service if the Education Prison Initiatives of other stakeholders are to be effective in the implementation of development and stakeholders' validation of prisoner reintegration programme.

2.3.2 Desistance and Prisoner Reintegration Programme

The division of desistance into two types - primary and secondary - was suggested by Maruna and Farrall (2004). Primary desistance is any gap or pause in the flow of criminal behaviour, and secondary desistance is a longer period free of crime. Maruna and Farrall (2004) suggested that secondary desistance is also associated with awareness on the offender's part that he or she is not offending, and the 'movement from the behaviour of non-offending to the assumption of a role or identity of a non-offender or changed person'. Thus there are two dimensions to their definition of desistance: the

length of time since the last offence, and the presence or absence of self-conscious efforts to refrain from offending which may be associated with, or lead to a change in identity.

Blanchette's (2012) study used Good Lives Model (GLM) of Ward (2002) and Taylor (2008) to reintegrate female offenders in Canada. The study discovered that the existing reintegration paradigms for offenders favoured the male offenders over their female counterparts. The study pointed out that women and men transform differently and therefore suggested policies that would ameliorate this for effective prisoner reintegration, in order to reduce recidivism and increase community acceptance, especially for the female inmates. Veldhuis (2012) proposed a realistic approach of rehabilitation and reintegration programmes for the violent extremist offenders in the Netherlands. Symonds and Beales (2014) believe in prison staff collaboration with the community stakeholders in order to reduce re-offending in English and Welsh prisons. Some of the strategies outlined include parole supervision and an individual release plan, as per the offence committed. This vision is corroborated by Schlemmer's (2014) study of a collaborative approach of ethnic groups, outlaw motorcycle gangs and transnational criminal groups to reduce recidivism among prisoners in New Zealand prisons.

In the United States, Morenoff and Harding's (2014) study observed an enormous rise in incarceration and recidivism from mid-1970's to 2014 and therefore raised issues of prisoner re-entry and community involvement in order to reduce this. Information was drawn from this study to develop Stakeholder Awareness and Readiness for Prisoner Reintegration Inventory (SARFPRI). This study also assisted the researcher to formulate the objectives and develop the content of the proposed prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria, especially in the areas of reduction of recidivism, increased community

acceptance and community stakeholder involvement in prisoner reintegration programme.

Ndrecka's (2014) study in the United States on re-entry programmes on recidivism, discovered that average re-entry programmes reduced recidivism by 6% and that re-entry programmes that initiated treatment while the offenders were incarcerated, and continued into the community, had a greater impact on recidivism than programmes that are limited to pre- or post-release. The study also discovered that high risk offenders need therapeutic community treatment to resist recidivism. Lastly, the study discovered that voluntary or mandatory programme attendance and aftercare had no significant impact on recidivism. Smit, O'Regan and Bevan's (2014) study emphasized the need for collaborative supports for prisoner reintegration with different ethnic groups and developmental age groups within societies in New Zealand. This would also apply to prisons and communities in Nigeria.

The qualitative study of Bevan (2015) was based on interviews with 54 women in New Zealand who were in prison and had previously attended a rehabilitation programme or experienced parole community supervision. The study discovered there were different pathways to re-offending to that of their male counterparts. Some of the factors which influenced women's entry into crime and continued offending include: physical and sexual victimization; intimate partner relationships with offenders; tension associated with parenting and child custody processes; mental health issues; substance abuse and financial pressures (Kruttschnitt, 2013). The study suggested community group targeted collaborative reintegration programmes for the female inmates, which is in line with the studies of Symonds and Beales (2014) and Schlemmer (2014).

Kazmian's (2015) study drew a distinction between correctional risk of imprisonment and community risk of prisoner reintegration back into society after release from prison. The study suggested the use of desistance theories of DPT, RNR and GLM while the prison staffs collaborates with other stakeholders, especially the community leaders, to reintegrate the rehabilitated prisoners back into society. Dickson and Polascheck (2015) and Edmonds (2016) proposed guided release programmes for prisoner reintegration in order to overcome the barriers (unstable accommodation, unemployment, limited pro-social support) that can cause recidivism. The studies concluded that good quality release plans should help to reduce recidivism by improving parole experiences. Walmsley (2015) advocated for involvement of the prison staff and the community in prisoner reintegration back into society. Walmsley (2015) stated that the prison staff should be evaluated in terms of physical fitness and resilience, in order to support prisoner community reintegration.

Desistance theory was applied by McNeill, Farrall, Lightowler and Maruna (2015) to involve the community stakeholders of England, Wales and Northern Ireland in reintegrating prisoners back into society. The community stakeholders used in the study include the practitioners, policymakers, probationers and family of the convicts. Jones (2016) advocated that prison staff and the stakeholders should be creative enough to reduce re-offending in their locality and this is why the researcher is proposing the development and stakeholder validation of prisoner reintegration programme so as to increase the effectiveness of these programmes in Nigeria.

Fagan's (2017) study on probation of service wheel emphasized that probation services should be guided by an Integrated Practice Framework of two wheels. The first

probation wheel deals with three different types of risks to include Stable Risk (SR), Acute Risk (AK), and Protective Risk (PR) factors. Dynamic Risk Assessment of Offender Re-Entry (DRAOR) can be used as a tool to assess, analyse and treat both the Acute and Stable Risks in order to get the Protective Risks which is called Support Crime Desistance (SCD). There is need for psychological or therapeutic intervention to sustain the protective risks through assessment and given assignments to the participants. The present study will try to include some of the information of this study in the Parole Supervision (PS) of the proposed programme in Nigeria.

The evaluation of rehabilitation programmes from 1995 to 2017 by Johnston (2017), emphasised the use of Rehabilitation Quotient (RQ) developed in 2001 to annually assess the effectiveness of rehabilitation programmes as a measure to reduce recidivism in Rolleston prison in New Zealand. Some of the programmes used are the educational courses and employment opportunities for the ex-inmates. Re-integrative support services include 'Out of Gate' (OOG), Bicultural Therapy Model (BTM) and Effective Sizes (ES). The study suggested that prison staff should be trained for a specific rehabilitation programme and that an adequate facility and logistics plan should be provided by the government. This makes New Zealand the only country in the world that routinely measures and reports on the outcomes of the full suite of its rehabilitative interventions (Johnston, 2017). The present study will incorporate the ideas of this study into the development of the prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria.

Muirhead (2017) cited the community support of CoSA (Circles of Support and Accountability) in Singapore. CoSA could be considered as one of the stakeholders in the community for prisoner reintegration. CoSA worked with the prison staff to make

aftercare and prisoner reintegration more effective in order to achieve the aim of decongestion and community re-acceptance, thereby reducing recidivism. The study pointed out that community support is ritualistic in nature because of the transition process and procedures involved; for example, initiation rituals create a sense of belonging within churches, clubs, sport groups and many others. This study has therefore endorsed the use of community and religious leaders as stakeholders.

2.3.3 African Empirical Studies on Prisoner Rehabilitation and Reintegration Programmes

The reformation and rehabilitation prison programme in African countries started with Prison Literacy Education Programme (PLEP) of African-American prisoners in United States prisons (Newman, Lewis & Beverstock, 1993). The Adult Literacy Programme was used to rehabilitate and reintegrate inmates back into society in California, Virginia, Colorado, Ambert and Massachusetts. Education programmes are considered as ‘a pathway to reduce recidivism’ which leads to the ‘paradigms of prison education’ in most African prisons. Petersilia’s (2001) study focused on prisoner re-entry, public safety and reintegration challenges of political alienation, housing and homelessness of parolees as indices of recidivism among the African-American inmates in the U.S.A.

Matubetse’s (2004) study in South Africa emphasized prison after care and support systems to aid prisoners’ reintegration into society. In the wider African context, Muntingh (2005), in a study of offenders’ rehabilitation and reintegration, an initiative of civil society prison reform conducted both in South Africa and the United States, believed that community stakeholders can be supervisors of the rehabilitated prisoners in order to avoid recidivism. The European Union research on social sciences and

humanities (EU, 2005), dealt with challenges of women's reintegration into society in six European countries and some African countries including South Africa, Uganda, Ethiopia and Kenya.

Boothby, Crawford and Halperin's (2006) study on rehabilitation and reintegration of child soldiers in Mozambique was ineffective without community involvement. The mixed methods research study revealed that the efficacious rehabilitation activities included those that strengthened individuals' coping skills for anticipated trauma and grief, instilled a sense of social responsibility and promoted self-regulation and security (versus survival) seeking behaviour. Activities that supported long term reintegration and self-sufficiency included community acceptance and forgiveness, traditional cleansing and healing rituals, jobs and apprenticeships. Zhang, Roberts and Callanan (2006) emphasized community based reintegration programmes, with literacy training, to prevent the parolees from recidivism.

The study on rehabilitation and reintegration of prisoners by Dissel (2007) in some African countries such as South Africa, Uganda, Burkina Faso, Ouagadougou, Tanzania and Zimbabwe, discovered that some psychosocial factors such as prison overcrowding, poor infrastructure for rehabilitation and reintegration programmes, brutality and suffering are militating against the effectiveness of prisoners' reintegration. In addition to the previously mentioned problems, the African prison ideology, according to the study, continues to be influenced by the ideas of the developed western world. The study therefore suggested that the African based prison ideology, culture and resources that would be relevant in reintegrating African prisoners back into society, should be incorporated into the prisoner reintegration programme. This present study tried to

include African principles and philosophy into the prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria.

Criminological and Victimological Society of Southern Africa's (CRIMSA) (2007) study defined rehabilitation as a process and not an event that brings about change in the offender, changing anti-social attitudes to crime free behaviour. The study utilized some of the education and training programmes as tools to activate offender rehabilitation and reintegration back into society after release. Statistical analysis of the study showed ineffectiveness of the rehabilitation programmes due to prison overcrowding. In addition, due to a shortage of specialized education staff, there was a major shortage in educational service delivery as 13 percent of all sentenced incarcerated offenders had no opportunity to participate in educational programmes. The study recorded success in vocational/occupational training and educational examinations of the participants.

A review of the literature by Spjeldness and Goodkind (2009) on gender differences and offender re-entry, showed that there are more male prisoners than female, so reintegration programmes and needs are focused on male prisoners. The study suggested gender sensitivity rehabilitation and reintegration programmes based on needs of female prisoners. The study further recommended legislative policy to that effect. Huebner, DeJong and Cobbina's (2010) study discovered that female prisoners transgress because of ineffective rehabilitation programmes and lack of reintegration needs after release.

Cobbina's (2010) study among the African-American population of incarcerated and released female inmates in St. Louis City, recorded both the success and failure of female prisoner reintegration programmes as indices of recidivism. Cobbina (2010)

suggested that the reintegration needs of female prisoners should be met on release through a communal forum. Hill's (2010) study on how to rehabilitate and reintegrate the child soldiers in war-torn societies of Sierra-Leone back into society, should be based on parole supervision. This study corroborated with Veale and Stavrou's (2010) study of soldier abductees in Northern Uganda. The study found that there is a problem of relational identity which could be solved with a cultural grounded forum in order to avoid community rejection and hostility. The study suggested the incorporation of International Child rights and protection safeguards while reintegrating juveniles back into society. Samuels (2010) mentioned some of the challenges faced by inmates in South Africa as unemployment, lack of food and stigmatization by society. The present study hopes to reduce the rate of unemployment, lack of accommodation and stigmatization with the involvement of community leaders and landlord association in the proposed prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria.

Desistance requires engagement with families, communities, civil society and the state itself (McNeill, Farrall, Lightowler & Maruna, 2012). All these must be achieved if rehabilitation and reintegration programmes are to be effective. Fitz's (2013) investigation of the offender rehabilitation path, by the Department of Correctional Services from the time the offender is admitted (sentenced), until such time he/she is released back into society, discovered that there were some challenges that made ORP in South Africa ineffective and did not achieve the correctional services objectives of reducing prison congestion and preventing recidivism. The suggestion of community supervision and religious involvement in the study was incorporated into this present study. Jonkers (2013) conducted an evaluative study of the impact on offenders in

Stellenbosch, South Africa and discovered that effective prisoner reintegration back into society causes the offender to realize his/her offence and the harm done to the victim, and become determined to turn a new leaf and reconnected to the community. The religious and community leaders used as research participants for this study were adopted as religious and community stakeholders for the present study. Some of the items for the Stakeholders Awareness and Readiness for Prisoner Reintegration Inventory were also generated from this study.

Desistance and prisoner reintegration study by Bevan (2014) in Togo, Ghana and Liberia, involved the community stakeholders. Ministry of Home Affairs (July, 2014) report of the Auditor General on rehabilitation and reintegration of prisoners in the Republic of Zambia discovered that prisoners that were not properly reformed and effectively rehabilitated cannot be well reintegrated back into society. They are bound to lapse and be sent back to prison, adding to prison congestion. The present study drew an insight and guidance from these researches in its attempt to propose development and stakeholders' validation of prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria.

Singh's (2016) study on offender rehabilitation and reintegration was one of the major correctional service objectives in South Africa. The study discovered that there was a major problem of stigmatization of ex-convicts, which led to an increased rate of recidivism and prison congestion. The study also noticed that the public calls for harsher punishment on the inmates because of insecurity in the society, indicating that the community was not prepared for prisoner reintegration back to that community. The present study aimed at encouraging community acceptance and involvement of stakeholders, thus reducing recidivism and prison congestion.

2.4 Local Empirical Studies on Prisoner Rehabilitation and Reintegration Programmes

The local empirical studies cut across the six geo-political zones of Nigeria from 2009 to 2017. It started from studies on imprisonment to prison reformation. Prisoner rehabilitation programmes showed ineffectiveness due to lack of funds, facilities, inadequate prison staff and lack of enough space to accommodate the prisoners which has resulted in prison congestion and increased recidivism. The gap in the literature reviewed led to the development and stakeholders' validation of prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria.

Esomnofu's (2009) study was on prison reformation policy in Nigeria from 1999 to 2007 which aimed at providing effective rehabilitation and correctional facilities to those who had violated the rules and regulations of their society. According to the study, prisoner rehabilitation and reintegration programmes in Nigeria started with prison reformation in NPS and introduction of some programmes such as educational programmes from school certificate to University levels, vocational skills of various types such as shoe making, tailoring, hair dressing and many others. Some sporting activities such as football, table tennis, and even farming are encouraged in Nigerian prisons. The study revealed that there were no enough prison personnel to assist the rehabilitation programmes. Overcrowding had a major effect on effectiveness of prisoner rehabilitation programmes in Esomnofu's study. This reformation agenda led to the development of Prison Education curriculum by Adegoke, Yesufu, Omoyibo and Nkwocha (2010) which is similar to the Prison Literacy programme reported by Anabel, Newman, Lewis and Beverstock (1993) for African-American prisoners in United States prisons.

The qualitative research study of Omale (2009), on prisoner restorative justice in Nigeria, revealed that African philosophy and principles of communal responsibilities can be applied to prisoner reintegration in Nigeria. The study conveniently selected four geopolitical zones for data collection from prisoners and Judiciary staff. The study applied three models of justice restoration such as Harmony Restoration Therapy (HRT), Intra Personal Harmony ((IPH) and Inter Personal Reconciliation (IPR) to reconcile the offenders with their victims in order to reintegrate them back into society without stigmatization. Omale's study believed that the offenders should be punished for the offence committed and reconciled with the victims before reintegration back into society could be possible. The researcher generated some of the items of SARFPRI from the Omale's study.

Prison decongestion and reforms in Nigeria by Agomoh (2010) emphasized what the professionals and stakeholders in criminal justice could do to restore justice and reduce recidivism and congestion in Nigerian prisons. The study suggested more hostel accommodation that would reduce the prison congestion and create more space for the inmates in Nigerian prisons. This present study tried to fill the gap created by Agomoh's study. Ayade's (2010) study was in agreement with that of Omale (2009) and Agomoh (2010) in the area of restorative justice between the convicts and the professionals of criminal justice to reduce recidivism and prison congestion. It was discovered from the study that the problem of prison congestion is an issue that affects both South African and American prisons. However, the study suggested that Nigerian Prison management could make use of the idea of using stakeholders such as the civil society organization,

non-governmental organizations and churches, as is done in South Africa and the United States.

Eze's (2010) study on the overview of the reformation of NPS from 1999–2007 discovered that the reforms centred on administrative and logistic services with complete disregard for structural changes, inmate conditions and international standards. According to Eze (2010), the reforms failed because of the character of the prison inmates and the objectives for the establishment of prisons in Nigeria. The study suggested that the Nigerian prisons should pursue structured pro-inmate international standard reforms, hence the need for the development and stakeholder validation of prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria.

The follow up study of Eze (2010) on Reformation of NPS by Tanimu (2010), adopted a mixed method research approach to examine the effectiveness of reformation and rehabilitation programmes in Kaduna and Zaria prisons of Kaduna State prisons of NPS. Tanimu's study revealed multiple problems of prison congestion, poor medical facilities, insufficient and inadequate prison and medical personnel, poor feeding, shortage of clothing and lack of facilities for the educational, vocational and recreational programmes, culminating in the ineffectiveness of the reformation and rehabilitation prison programmes. The study suggested the provision of functional and adequate educational, occupational and recreational facilities in addition to good accommodation, feeding, clothing, medical and other facilities. It was suggested in the the study, there is apparent need to integrate or infuse technology into the prison education programmes in Nigeria. Nwezeh's (2010) study in Awka prison in Anambra State prisons was consistent

with the study of Tanimu (2010) of ineffectiveness of reformation and rehabilitation prisons programmes in Nigeria.

Obioha's (2011) study of challenges and reform in five selected prisons of Lagos, Rivers, Ondo, Enugu, and Kano, including Kogi prison and Abuja in the Federal Capital Territory (FCT), based on structural-functional approach of system theory, discovered the ineffectiveness of prison reformation and rehabilitation programmes in NPS. The study findings are consistent with those of Tanimu (2010). Ajala and Oguntuase's (2011) descriptive study of ex-prisoners' reintegration in Lagos and Oyo State Prison Command, found some challenges of prisoner reintegration back to the communities due to stigmatization and unemployment. The study therefore encouraged the prison authorities, policy makers and practitioners to identify programmes and strategies that would help prisoners to be successfully and effectively reintegrated back into the community.

The impact of prison reforms on inmates' welfare by Ayuk, Emeka and Omono (2013) in Afokang prison, Calabar revealed that poor remuneration of prison staff and absence of reformation facilities militate against prison reformation and rehabilitation programmes. The study suggested proper training of the prison staff. Asokhia and Agbonlua's (2013) survey study on assessment of rehabilitation services was conducted among 147 prison inmates drawn from the six prisons in Edo State prisons command in Nigeria. The study discovered the ineffectiveness of the rehabilitation services. The recommendation from the study supports that of Tanimu (2010), that information and communication technology should be infused into the prison rehabilitation programmes.

The establishment of the modern Prisons Services in Nigeria started in 1861 in Lagos with four courts namely: the police court, a criminal court, a slave court and a commercial court (Orakwe, 2013). The Prison regulation was published in 1917 to prescribe admission, custody, treatment and classification procedures of staffing, diet and clothing for the prisoners. Orakwe (2013) emphasized that the abolition of Native Authority prisons in 1968, and the subsequent unification of the Prisons Service in Nigeria, therefore marked the beginning of NPS.

Jefferson's (2013) study on Nigerian prison staffs' attitude towards imprisonment, rehabilitation and reintegration services revealed that some of the prison staff had negative attitudes towards prisoners' reformation and rehabilitation services. This, according to the study, has increased the rate of recidivism in Nigerian prisons. The study suggested training and skills empowerment of prison staff in prisoner reformation, rehabilitation and reintegration services. Jefferson's study assisted the researcher to develop some items of Stakeholders Awareness and Readiness for Prisoners' Reintegration Inventory (SARFPRI) especially the "Section D" that has to do with the attitudes of stakeholders towards prisoner reintegration.

Prison congestion, poor feeding and poor prisoners' medical attention, plus inadequate prison staff, led to riots and jail breaks in Nigerian prisons (Omale, 2013). In similar vein, Awopetu's (2014) study on assessment of prison overcrowding in the six geo-political zones, revealed that most of the prisons located in the metropolitan cities are overcrowded which make the delivery of prisoner rehabilitation, reformation and reintegration services ineffective. The study recommended programmes and policies that would increase the wellbeing of the prison inmates in order to avoid recidivism.

Research study on prison education and reformation of female inmates by Anene (2014), in Benin and Kirikiri prisons, revealed how prison education of Open Distance Learning Centre of National Open University (NOUN) reformed and rehabilitated female inmates for reintegration back into society without recidivism. The study suggested access to vocational education to all prisoners in Nigerian prisons. Ndukwe and Nwuzor's (2014) survey study in Abakaliki prison in Nigeria, on prisoners' welfare services, revealed that the prison has not been able to meet the minimum United Nations standard in prison welfare services due to prison congestion, inadequate funding, and mismanagement of welfare funds. The study therefore suggested constant training and retraining of prison staff in line with current global best practices for prisons.

Shajobi-Ibikunle's (2014) study examined the methods of dealing with offenders from the pre-colonial period in Nigeria to date. The study discovered that prison management and imprisonment in Nigeria is below the standard of United Nations Standard minimum rules for treating offenders. As a result, prisons are affected with numerous psycho-social problems and challenges of overcrowding, inadequate rehabilitation and aftercare facilities. Others include poor feeding and lack of medical care facilities which has caused many inmates to be infected by various diseases. This present study has keyed into some of the author's recommendation of involving the community associations such as the landlord association, religious leaders, civil society, tribal unions and vocational associations into the prison rehabilitation and reintegration programmes.

The use of classical and rehabilitation theories by Ugwuoke and Ameh (2014), to examine the rehabilitation and reformation services to inmates in Kogi State Prisons

Command, discovered that the official claims of rehabilitation and reformation services to the inmates are actually retributive in practice. This has increased the rate of recidivism in Nigeria. The study suggested the assistance of community stakeholders in prison and after care services in order to avoid stigmatization and re-offending. Onyishi, Okongwu and Ugwu's (2014) study used Life Satisfactory Index-Short Form, The Big Five Inventory, and Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support to examine the relationship between personality, social support and life satisfaction among 601 prison staff stakeholders in South Eastern States in Nigeria. The study discovered that personality and social support are predictors of life satisfaction and rehabilitation services rendered by prison staff stakeholders in South Eastern States in Nigeria.

The qualitative study of Osayi (2015), on factors affecting reintegration of discharged prisoners in Anambra State, revealed that discharged prisoners are faced with socio-cultural problems of stigmatization and the existing laws such as right to live and fundamental human rights. This study assisted the present researcher to generate some items for the qualitative study of the stakeholder validation of prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria. Uche et al.(2015) study on prison inmates' perception on the effectiveness of rehabilitation programmes in Enugu prison in Nigeria, discovered that the rehabilitation programmes of adult literacy, arts and crafts, carpentry, tailoring and welding were fairly successful but effectiveness was hindered by inadequate government funding, poor management and breakdown of equipment. The study suggested stakeholders, professional and non-governmental contributions and provision of facilities towards the effectiveness of the rehabilitation programmes in Nigerian prisons.

Assessment of offenders' rehabilitation in Nigerian Prisons by Uguoke, Otodo and Wura (2015), believed that rehabilitation services in Nigerian prisons should be aimed at increasing the educational and vocational skills of inmates instead of focusing on security of the prison yards, inmates feeding and personal gains. The study identified three paradigm shifts of correctional and rehabilitation services in Nigerian prisons. The first is the retribution stage of the mid 1970's which made the inmates 'get tougher and hardened' and increased re-offending; the second is the intervention stage from 1990's. The third paradigm shift is very recent, from the beginning of the 21st century. This involves the use of probation and parole officers to reintegrate prisoners back into society.

This paradigm shift created room for stakeholders' initiatives and development of prisoner reintegration involving members of society. The study also identified eight rehabilitation programmes and services in Nigerian prisons as: welfare/counselling services, psychological services, medical services, chaplaincy services, skills acquisition programmes, aftercare services, educational services and recreational services. Some of the problems blocking the effectiveness of the rehabilitation services to the inmates include prison congestion, poor funding, lack of rehabilitation professionals, obsolete facilities, lack of constant training and retraining of prison officials and misplacement of priority. The study suggested co-operative funding of the three tier government in Nigeria and reactivation of the aftercare services for proper and effective reintegration of prisoners back into society.

Appraisal of rehabilitation and reintegration programmes in Nigerian prisons by Adeyemo (2016) revealed that prison congestion, lack of funding and inadequate staffing

has limited the success of the rehabilitation and reintegration programmes delivery to the prisoners. The study suggested community involvement in prisoner imprisonment and reintegration back into society. Emasealu and Popoola's (2016) study revealed that prison inmates need diverse information for psychological wellbeing while in prison. The study suggested the need for Information and Communication Technology as part of the rehabilitation prison services for the inmates. Fapohunda (2016) used Criminal Justice Theory to propose practical reformation programmes in Nigerian prisons.

Opafunso and Adepoju (2016) used a descriptive survey study examined the effectiveness of prisons reforms on the welfare of inmates in Ado, Ekiti and Olokuta prisons in Ekiti and Ondo States Prisons Command in Nigeria. The findings revealed that poor administration of the criminal justice systems, and unethical practices of the Nigerian police force, resulted in a high number of inmates awaiting trial, which is the major cause of overcrowding in prisons. The study recommended government intervention in the implementation of the previously recommended prison reforms, constant supervision of the prisons by the Minister of Interior and allocation of funds for provision of infrastructure to cater for the needs of the NPS.

Onyekachi's (2016) survey research study revealed that inadequate funding and current laws are impediments to effective prison administration in Nigeria. Lack of correctional facilities for rehabilitation programmes increase the rate of recidivism. The study therefore recommended increased prison funding and amends the extant prison laws to emphasize punishment and grant rehabilitation to both the Awaiting Trial Men (ATM) and the convicted.

Perception of prison rehabilitation programmes by Stephen and Dudafa (2016) in Okaka prison, Bayelsa State, discovered that rehabilitation is not different from incarceration due to the correctional environment challenges such as prison congestion, lack of rehabilitation facilities, poor sanitation, lack of adequate funding, lack of physical infrastructure, poor management, breakdown of equipment and insufficient prison staff. The study suggested that rehabilitation programmes should not be left in the hands of the prison staff alone; other stakeholders should be involved in order to make it more effective for prisoner reintegration into society. This study has created a gap in knowledge that the present study has filled.

Ajah and Nweke's (2017) study of 307 participants, 269 prison inmates and 38 prison staff, on the level of welfare provision made available for prison inmates in Nigeria, discovered that the prison inmates were denied welfare facilities which affected their total well-being. The result revealed that the only recreational facility provided was football (82.4%) while others were non-existent. The study also discovered that some of the prisoners were suffering from diseases such as malaria (97%), skin related diseases (94.8%), toilet infection (16.4%) and other related diseases (16.4%). The study therefore recommended the provision of recreational and medical facilities for the total well-being of the prison inmates.

The research study of Chukumati, Obiechina and Akpan (2017) on psycho-social health problems among 1,362 inmates in South geo-political zone in Nigeria discovered that inadequate prison infrastructure and long stays in prison are the indicators of health problems among the inmates. The study suggested adequate health facilities and speedy judicial action on the Awaiting trials for well-being of the inmates. In order to reduce the

problems of prison congestion, poor feeding, re-offending, lack of rehabilitation and reformation facilities and community re-acceptance, there is need to involve other stakeholders apart from the prison staff as recommended by Obioha (2010), Ugwuoke and Ameh (2014), Osayi (2015), Uguoke et al. (2015) and Stephen and Dudafa (2016); hence the need for development and stakeholders' validation of prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria.

2.5 Summary and Synthesis of the Review

The summary of the literature reviewed showed that correctional services, according to the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for treatment of Offenders of 1955, did not start at the same time all over the world. It started first in European countries. South Africa embraced it as Offender Rehabilitation Path (ORP) (White Paper on Corrections, 2005) and Correctional Service Act. 111 of 1998. Nigerian Prisons started with Reformation policy from 1999 to 2007 in order to provide effective rehabilitation and correctional facilities to those who had violated the rules and regulations of the society. Correctional services all over the world, especially that of NPS, are facing many challenges in prisoner reintegration back into society.

The challenges of an increased rate of re-offending, prison congestion, stigmatization, community rejection of ex-convicts, ineffectiveness of rehabilitation programmes and many others as highlighted in the literature, are the main focus for which this present study has proffered solutions with the development and stakeholders' validation of prisoner reintegration programme. Prisoners reintegration efforts in Nigeria have not involved the stakeholders and the key members of the community to which the

ex-offenders will return, including the family members. This is the gap in the existing local literature reviewed that this study has successfully filled in order to contribute to knowledge of literature in prisoner rehabilitation and reintegration programmes and for better understanding of involvement of relevant Nigerian stakeholders into the prisoner reintegration programmes of ex-convicts back into their communities after imprisonment..The summary and synthesis of the review of literature are presented in Table 2.2.

Table 2.2***Research questions addressing the gap in literature and contribution to knowledge***

S/N	Gap in Literature	Research Questions Addressing the Gap
1.	Methodological gap: Development and stakeholders validation of prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria	1. What are the indices for the stakeholders' awareness and readiness for prisoner reintegration in Nigeria. 2. What should constitute the objectives and contents of the proposed prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria? 3. What is the approval rating of the proposed programme for prisoner reintegration as perceived by relevant Nigerian stakeholders? 4. What implementation resources (human and material) are needed for effective prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria? 5. What are the challenges to be faced in working towards the effective implementation of prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria?
2.	Gap in research knowledge: previous empirical studies in prisoners' rehabilitation and reintegration in Nigeria have not been involving the stakeholders in the community. This is the first time there will be development and stakeholders' validation of prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria. This study involved the prison staff and other stakeholders.	Questions 1- 5
3.	Gap in coverage and Scope: Most of the local empirical literature reviewed in prisoners' rehabilitation and reintegration covered some states in geo-political zones in Nigeria but this study covered the three major tribes in Nigeria.	Questions 1- 5.

2.6 Research/Operational Hypotheses

To guide the direction of the study, the following null hypotheses were generated for testing.

- HO₁:- Age, gender, religion, marital status, and level of education will have no independent and joint influence on the conditions of the stakeholders' awareness and readiness, approval rating, attitude and effective implementation of prisoner reintegration programme in Nigerian States of Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra.
- HO₂:- Age, marital status, level of education and religion will have no independent and joint influence the conditions of the stakeholders' awareness and readiness for prisoner reintegration programme in Nigerian States of Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra.
- HO₃:- There will be no significant gender difference in the conditions of the stakeholders' awareness and readiness for prisoner reintegration programme in Nigerian States of Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra. .
- HO₄:- Age, marital status, level of education and religion will have no independent and joint influence stakeholders' approval rating of prisoner reintegration programme in Nigerian States of Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra..
- HO₅:- There will be no significant gender difference in the stakeholders' approval rating of prisoner reintegration programme in Nigerian States of Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra. .
- HO₆:- Age, marital status, level of education and religion will have no independent and joint influence the attitude of stakeholders towards prisoner reintegration programme in Nigerian States of Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra.
- HO₇:- There will be no significant gender difference in the attitude of stakeholders towards prisoner reintegration programme in Nigerian States of Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra..

HO₈:- Age, marital status, level of education and religion will have no independent and joint influence the challenges of the effective implementation of prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria.

HO₉:- There will be no significant gender difference in the effective implementation of prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria.

2.7 Conceptual Framework of the Study

The conceptual framework of the study shows how the research study was conducted with the expected research data process and statistical analysis. The conceptual framework of the study is shown in Figures 2.2 and 2.3 below.

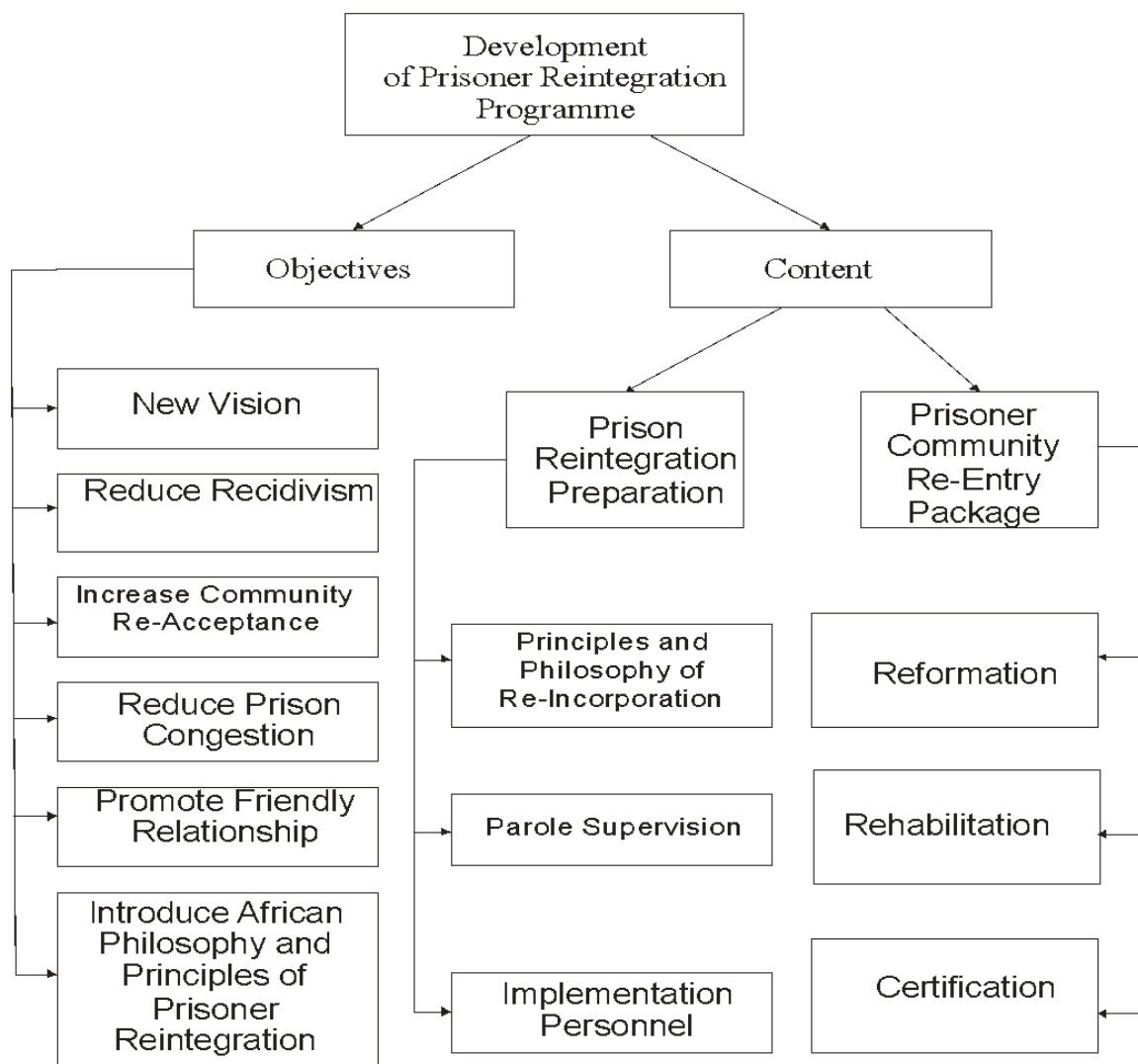


Figure 2.2: Development of Prisoner Reintegration Programme
Source: Adewuyi, T.D.O. (2017)

Figure 2.2 is part of the Curricular Content Proposed Programme of Prisoner Reintegration Programme (CCPPPREP) which contained the six stated objectives and the curricular contents to achieve the stated objectives before validation by the selected Nigerian stakeholders as shown on figure 2.3 of page 87 of this study report. The figure had six stated objectives of the proposed PREP in Nigeria from new vision that will involve the selected Nigerian stakeholders to validate and implement. Other stated

objectives were to reduce recidivism, increase community re-acceptance, reduce prison congestion, promote friendly relationship and introduce African philosophy and principles that will enhance effective prisoner reintegration back to the society.

The proposed curricular contents that has been planned to achieve the proposed stated objectives include prisoner rehabilitation programmes of educational attainment from General Certificate of Education (GCE) to University degrees from National Open University (NOUN) in Nigeria, vocational and career skilled empowerment programmes such as tailoring, bread making, bead making, carpentry, hair dressing and many others that are available at the various correctional centres in Nigeria. Reformation religious educational programmes such as Discipleship Bible courses that will effected through the religious stakeholders. This is for behaviour modification that will change the cognition of the prisoners from negative to positive and from maladaptive to adaptive and acceptable behaviour when they are effectively reintegrated back to the society from prison.

Prisoner community re-entry package has to do with conflict resolution and how the prisoners will be trained to restore peace with those that they have offended or harmed in the society before the reintegration exercise. Life orientation skills/training is part of the prisoner community re-entry package for positive cognitive attitudinal behavioural changes during and after reintegration back to the society. Parole supervision of community projects and family involvement has to do with African traditional cultural values and principles of unity, oneness, solidarity, common fate and communality.

Prisoner reintegration preparation include the prisoner initial or entry education programme, prisoner release education programme which can commence six months to

one year before release and prisoner aftercare programme. The implementation programme personnel include the prison staff and the selected, concerned and volunteer Nigerian stakeholders. Certification is a proof of readiness for effective prisoner reintegration back to the society. This is based on the proposed programme assessment, evaluation and certification of educational, vocational and trading skills acquired while in the prison.

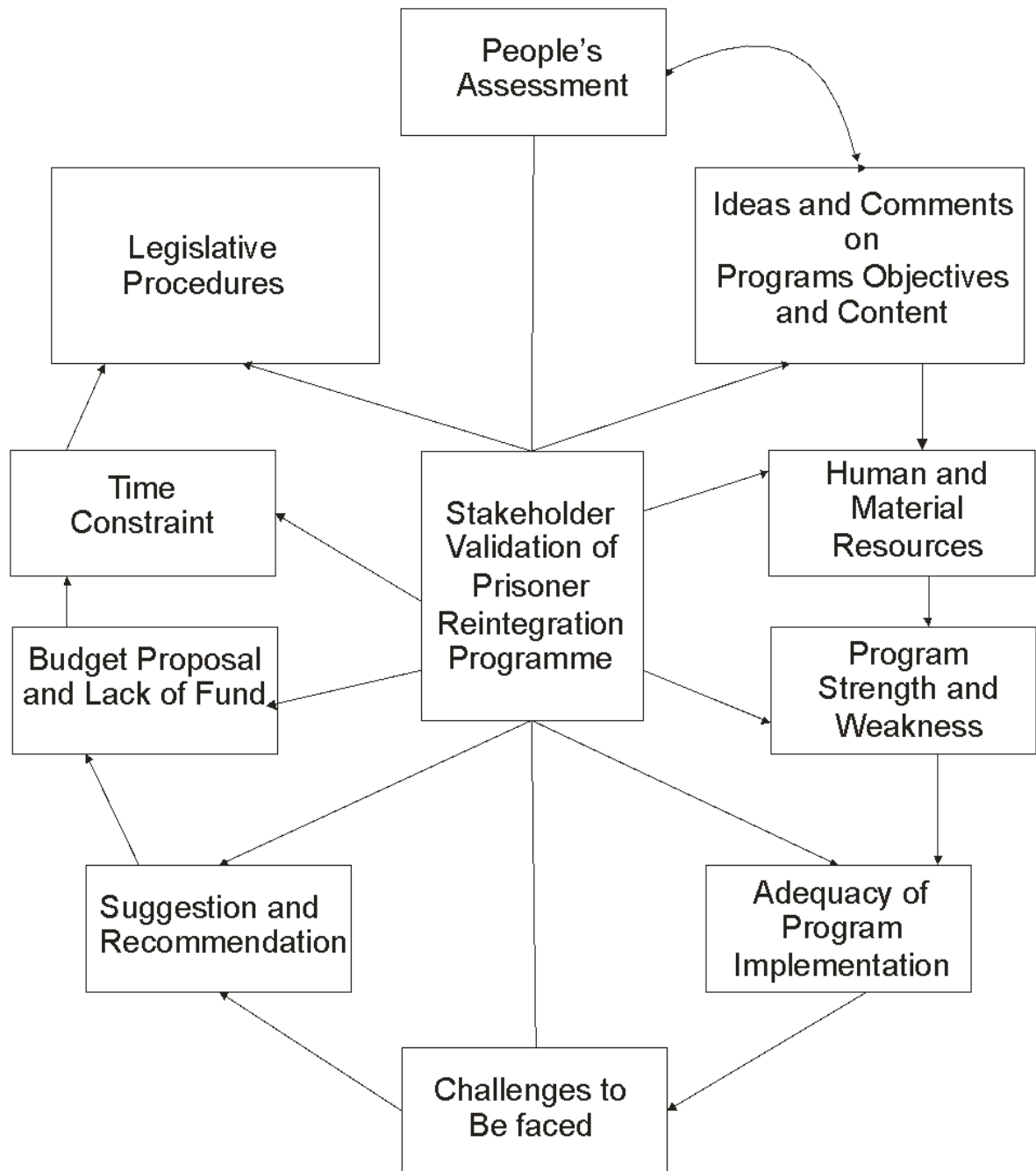


Figure 2.3: Stakeholders' Validation of Prisoner Reintegration Programme
Source: Adewuyi, T.D.O. (2017)

Selected Nigerian stakeholders assessed and validated the proposed programme objectives and content of PREP on figure 2.2 to determine the human and material

resources needed for the effective implementation in Nigeria. The stakeholders' validation of the proposed objectives and contents in figure 2.2 was to identify both the strengths and weaknesses and state whether, it is adequate for implementation or not. Part of the stakeholders' validation exercise was to identify the possible challenges to be faced at the implementation stage and then made suggestion/s and recommendation/s where and when necessary.

However, the legal and legislative aspects of the validation were also highlighted in figure 2.3. The stakeholder validation assignments also include fund raising and budget allocation to finance the implementation of PREP by the Federal Government of Nigeria. Items of SARFPRI and SIF of SVOPREP were generated from the conceptual framework of figures 2.2 and 2.3 respectively. The data collected from the two instruments were used to answer the research questions and the hypotheses formulated for the study.

2.8 Curricular Content of Proposed Prisoner Reintegration Programme

(CCPPREP)

The curricular content of the proposed prisoner reintegration programme was derived from the conceptual framework of Figures 2.2 and 2.3; theoretical background and empirical reviews in chapter two. All the 35 items of SARFFRI and 25 items of SIF of SVOPREP were derived from the curricular content of prisoner reintegration programme. The curricular content of the proposed prisoner reintegration programme (CCPPREP) is based on imprisonment, reformation, rehabilitation and reintegration programmes. The resource personnel involved in validating the proposed PREP are the selected relevant Nigerian stakeholders from

prison staff, religious leaders, community leaders, landlords association; and the journalists. The attitude of the relevant Nigerian stakeholders was ascertained during the programme validation exercise before involving them at the implementation stage so as not to mar the objectives from being fulfilled.

1. **Imprisonment:** Prison is a correction centre. It is a centre of behaviour modification. Imprisonment is a stage in an offender's life. Prison is a temporary space for an offender. It should not be a permanent place at all. Topics such as types of behaviour, risky and harmful behaviour, causes of maladaptive behaviour, effective and consequences of maladaptive behaviour, from community to court and when found guilty to the correctional centre were treated. This will help the prisoner to identify the type of behaviour that brought them to the prison or correctional centre.

The aim of imprisonment according to section 2(4) of Nigerian Prison, Act (1972) is to endeavour to identify the reason for anti-social behaviour of the offenders, to train, rehabilitate and reform them to be good and useful citizen during and after reintegration back to the society. The offenders are exposed to the 3 R's programmes to prepare them back to the society. The objectives of the 3Rs programmes in the prison/correctional centres are to reduce recidivism, increase community re-acceptance, reduce prison congestion, promote friendly relationship with the family members and the entire community or society at large.

2. **Reformation Programmes:** are majorly handled by the religious leaders in the society. Topics such as life orientation, religious education, moral education, discipleship training programme, spiritual formation that could mold the character of the offenders positively were included into the curricular content of the proposed prisoner reintegration

programme. The prison staff also put the offenders through civic responsibilities and good leadership skills empowerment in the prison. African principles and philosophy of incorporation was part of the reformation agenda. Values of African culture such as hospitality, communal social life, responsibility and obligations, respect for life, solidarity unity, high moral standard, faithfulness and moral education were incorporated into the curricular content of proposed prisoner reintegration programme. It also included the role of religious leaders, prison staff and the journalist.

3. Rehabilitation Programmes: This include the educational, vocational and career skills empowerment for future job opportunities and placement when the prisoners are reintegrated back to the society. Sports and recreational activities such as footballing, tennis etc. are also part of the rehabilitation programme that prepares the prisoner for reintegration back to the society.

The educational programmes include Adult Literacy, G.C.E, O' level, certificate and diploma courses in Computer Studies, University degree programmes by Nigeria Open University (NOUN). There are learning centres in all the Prison State Commands in Nigeria. The vocational skills empowerment include, shoe marking, bread making, tailoring, hair dressing, bead making, carpentry, farming and many others. The role of the prison staff, landlord association, community leaders and the journalist are also included into the rehabilitation programmes for it to be more successful and effective.

The landlords own houses, shops, warehouses, and landed property, if they are involved in the reformative and rehabilitated programmes of the offenders and they are convinced and satisfied, it will be easier to lease out this properties for the released

prisoners to utilize and live a better life after release. If it is otherwise, the offenders will be denied of such facilities and this can lead to re-offending because an idle hand is the devil's workshop.

In the community, there are so many professionals such as civil servants, police, civil defense many others. The community leaders are involved in the prisoner reintegration so as to link the prisoners with those needed during and after prisoner reintegration to the society. The journalists publicize the news of the different rehabilitation programmes round the world through radio, television programmes, social media, print media, and many others. This is why the parole supervision is both link to both rehabilitation and reintegration programmes. This is to create positive awareness and readiness of prisoner reintegration among the general populace in order to achieve the stated objectives in figure 2.2 of chapter two of this research report.

4. Reintegration Programmes: the reintegration programme was based on African philosophy and principles of re-corporation. Topics such as Prisoner Reintegration Support System (PRSS), Prisoner Community re-entry package and gradual process of prisoner reintegration programme. The parole supervision is linked to both rehabilitation and reintegration programmes. It can be tagged the initial or preparation for prisoner reintegration back to the society. Prisoner's continuum care/aftercare programmes is another post prisoner reintegration programme that will sustain the changed behaviour and training received while imprisonment. This is where both the prisoners and the members of the community interact together. The theoretical background of prisoner reintegration programmes should be linked to Desistance Paradigm theory (DPT),

African Culture Compatible Model (ACCM), Good Lives Model (GLM) and Uncertainty Reduction Theory (URT).

5. **Assessment and Certification:** All the prisoner rehabilitation and reintegration programmes should be assessed, examined and issued with certificates. This is another proof of effective preparation for prisoner reintegration back to the society that will actually reduce recidivism, increased community acceptance and also reduce the high rate of crime in the society.

6. **Implementation Personnel:** This has to do with the selected Nigerian stakeholders that validated the proposed PREP. The attitude of these selected Nigerian stakeholders has to be ascertained. Those that have positive attitudes towards the objectives and contents of proposed PREP will be part of the implementation personnel while others with negative attitude will be excluded for successful and effective prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria. The needed human resources include, psychologist (Clinical, Counselling, and Social psychologists), correctional forensic, social worker, and occupational therapists and as the system demanded.

7. **How to Finance PREP:** Budget provision by the government, partnership with international communities, donations from individual Nigerians and philanthropic organizations such as Rotary Club, Lions Club and Country Revenue Resources e.g. crude oil.

2.9 Development and Validation of PREP

The gap in literature reviewed on imprisonment, reformation, rehabilitation and reintegration of prisoners back into the society, and how the problem of prison

overcrowding could be solved, emanated from the research vacuum created by the study of (Dissel, 2007). The study suggested that African based prison ideology, culture and resources that would be relevant in reintegrating African prisoners back into the society should be adopted.

The programme for prisoner reintegration in Nigeria was divided into two stages. Stage one has to do with the creative development of the programme from the existing literature reviewed on prisoner rehabilitation and prisoner reintegration programmes, including the theoretical framework of DPT and URT. Stage two has to do with the stakeholder validation of the proposed prisoner reintegration programme as shown in Figure 2.3. The information gathered from all literature assisted the researcher to formulate the programme objectives and develop the programme content as seen on Figure 2.2. This programme, after being presented at the colloquium on October 26th 2016 and certified by the Ethical Committee, Research Office, College of Humanities, University of KwaZulu-Natal on 10th. November 2017, was validated by the relevant Nigerian stakeholders as shown in Figure 2.3.

2.10 Summary

The chapter highlighted and discussed only two theories of desistance theory of DPT and URT of prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria. The empirical studies on imprisonment, prisoner rehabilitation and reintegration programmes started in Europe and came to Africa, including Nigeria from 2000 to 2017. Both the theoretical and empirical literature reviewed created a gap that contributed to knowledge in the research study.

This gap in the existing local literature reviewed was the source of the motivation for the present study, as illustrated in Figures 2.2 and 2.3.

An effective prisoner reintegration programme is always in collaboration with other stakeholders such as religious leaders, community agencies and other organizations as reviewed in both the theoretical and empirical studies. Offender reintegration programs can be generally grouped into prison-based programs, surveillance-based transition programs, assistance-based transition programs, and integrated through care programs. These programs provided range of assistance from the incarceration stage to the release stage and beyond. It also involved close collaboration between justice, social services, health and other agencies, the offender's family, and community-based organizations.

The theoretical models of GLM and ACCM were linked up with the development and stakeholders' validation of prisoner reintegration programme as shown in Figures 2.2. and 2.3. The gap in literature and contribution to knowledge was linked to the research questions in Chapter One as shown in Table 2.2. The theoretical review of the literature helped the researcher to choose the appropriate research approach and design used in Chapter Three. In conclusion, the review of the related literature linked both Chapter One and Three together as shown in Table 2.2. Finally, it is this review of the related literature that was used for the discussion of the results of the findings in Chapter Six.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the research approach used for the study. The justification for the use of a mixed-method approach, involving the combination of both quantitative and qualitative designs, is provided. The rest of the chapter describes the design of the study, location of the study, study population, inclusion and exclusion criteria, sampling techniques and sample size, pilot study, research instruments, validity, reliability and rigour, data analysis, ethical considerations and the chapter summary.

3.2 Design of the Study

A sequential explanatory mixed methods design was adopted for this study. The justification for using this research design is derived from the review of the extant literature on the theme of the present investigation. In addition, in making this decision, the researcher is aware that choice of research design is based on three elements including the nature of the research problem, the personal experiences of the researcher, and the audiences for whom the research study was written (Creswell, 2009). The research paradigm adopted for the quantitative aspect of the present study is post-positivism.

Post-positivism represents the thinking after positivism, challenging the traditional notion of the absolute truth of knowledge (Phillips & Burbules, 2000). A study on the topic of prisoner reintegration in Nigeria needs such paradigm thinking for community re-acceptance of the released prisoners back to the society. Post-positivists hold a

deterministic philosophy in which cause probably determines effects or outcomes (Phillips & Burbules, 2000). The intent of postpositivism is to reduce the ideas into a small, discrete set to test, such as the variables that comprise hypotheses and research questions. The knowledge from post-positivist approach is based on careful observation and measurement of the objective reality that exists in the world (Creswell, 2014). The development of numeric measures of observations and studying the behaviour of individuals, such as that of the Nigerian stakeholders' awareness and readiness towards prisoner reintegration becomes paramount for a post-positivist approach (Phillips & Burbules, 2000). To the post-positivists, research study is theory verification (Phillips & Burbules, 2000). This choice of research paradigm fit into the theoretical framework of GLM, URT ACCM, and integration theories of Desistance Paradigm Theory (DPT) of this study, discussed in Chapter Two.

The rationales for using sequential explanatory mixed method approach are as follows:

1. It was used to validate prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria.
2. The quantitative data collected corroborate the qualitative thematic discourse.
3. Quantitative approach informed the qualitative method.
4. The researcher used it to look at a research question from different angles, and clarify the unexpected findings and/or potential contradictions.

A cross sectional design was used to draw sample from different stakeholders such as prison staff, the religious leaders, community leaders, landlord association and journalists that participated in this study. A survey helps the researcher to ascertain opinions or characteristics of a population of interest (Slavin, 2007). This survey design

was used to provide the quantitative or numeric description of relevant stakeholders' attitudes, awareness on the prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria. As regard this study therefore, survey research is described as 'assessment of the current status, opinions, belief, and attitudes through the use of questionnaires or interviews on a known population' (McMillan & Schumacher, 2001, p. 27).

A mixed methods research design, the quantitative part being effected through the survey methodology, while the qualitative part was carried out through interview. Fowler (2009) mentioned two reasons for using the survey designs as the economy and the rapid turnaround in data collection. This saved the time of the researcher to finish on time and have large number of respondents responding to the instrument or questionnaire at a time. It also served as a good motivator in phase two of the qualitative data collection from the stakeholders in order to validate the proposed prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria. A detailed explanation of the research instruments used in collecting both the quantitative and qualitative data from the research participants is part of this chapter discussion.

3.2.1. Explanatory Sequential Mixed Methods Design

The study was carried out in two sequential phases. The main purpose of this design is to use quantitative survey methods to assess awareness and readiness of the stakeholders towards prisoner reintegration back into society. It was also to assess the stakeholders' knowledge, attitude and perception about imprisonment, prisoner rehabilitation and reintegration programmes. Data collected and data analysis were used to validate the proposed prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria.

Priority was given to the quantitative data, and the findings were integrated during the interpretation and discussion phase of the study (Creswell, 2014). The purpose was to assist the researcher to explain, interpret, or contextualize quantitative findings of stakeholders who had successfully participated in the SARFPRI before the validation qualitative interview. Figure 3.1 showed the illustration on how the study was conducted using mixed methods design.

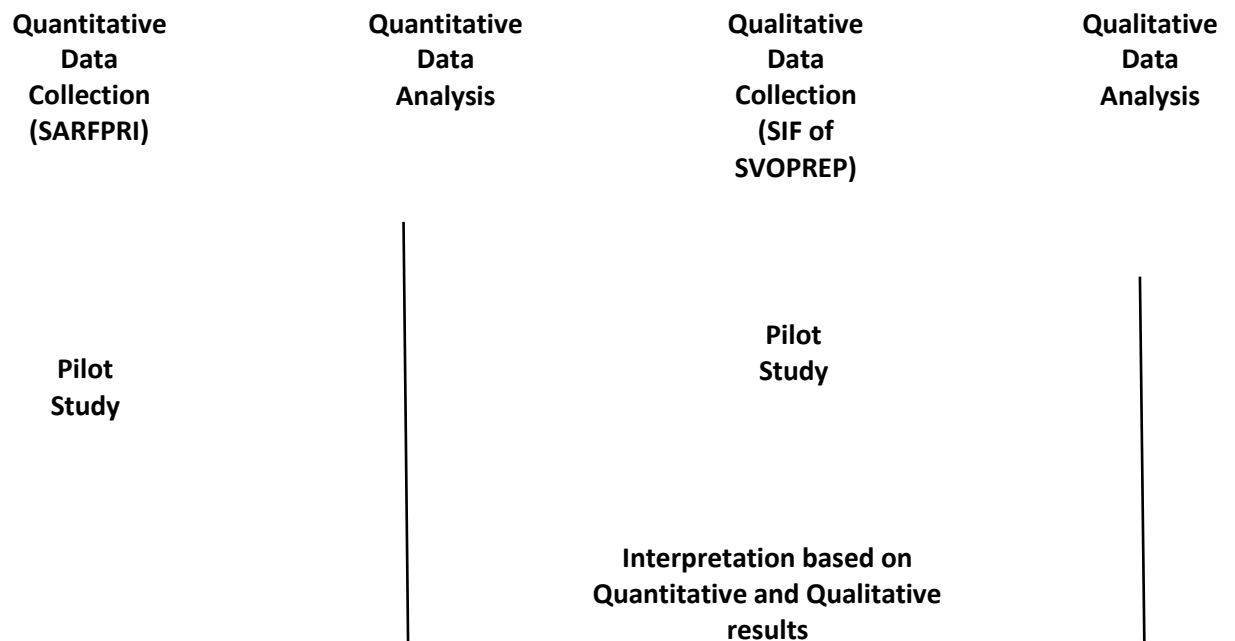


Figure 3.1: Illustration of sequential explanation mixed methods research design

Source: Creswell, J.W. (2014). *Research design: Qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches* (4th. ed.) Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.

The purposes shown in Figure 3.1 appear to be in line with many mixed methods studies in diverse fields, including education, (Taylor & Tashakkori, 1997), psychology (Todd, Nerlich, McKeown & Clarke, 2004), criminology (Maruna, 2010), nursing and

health sciences (O’Cathain, 2009), family research (Greenstein, 2006) and business (Bryman & Bell, 2007).

3. 2. 2 Explanatory Design Procedures

The specific steps used in the collection of the data based on the above-mentioned design are outlined as follows:

Step 1: Quantitative data collection and data analysis for only the stakeholders.

This involved the administration and scoring of the instrument (SARFPRI) designed for the study.

Step 2: The researcher connected to the second phase of the explanatory sequential design with the qualitative data analysis. Fifteen (15) stakeholders who participated in the quantitative data collection were purposely selected to participate in the qualitative data collection based on SIF of SVOPREP designed from the available literature reviewed in ChapterTwo.

Step 3: Data analysis and interpretation of both the quantitative and qualitative data collected.

Step 4: The researcher interprets to what extent the data collected from both the quantitative and qualitative result analysis has been able to answer the research questions raised for this study.

3.3 Location of the Study

The study was conducted in West African country of Nigeria, known officially as the Federal Republic of Nigeria (Figure 3.2). Nigeria gained full independence in October 1960, as a federation of three regions (northern, western, and eastern) under a constitution

that provided for a parliamentary form of government (United States Embassy in Nigeria, 2012). Under this constitution, each of the three regions retained a substantial measure of self-government. The federal government was given exclusive powers in defense and security, foreign relations, and commercial and fiscal policies. In October 1963, Nigeria altered its relationship with the United Kingdom by proclaiming itself a Federal Republic with a new constitution (United States Embassy in Nigeria, 2012). The country features 36 states with a population of 195,875,237 (United Nations, 2017) and its federal capital territory is Abuja.

Nigeria is the most populous country in Africa and accounts for over half of West Africa's population (United States Embassy in Nigeria, 2012). Nigeria natural resources include petroleum, natural gas, tin, iron ore, coal, limestone, niobium, lead, zinc, arable land with periodic natural hazard of droughts and flooding (United States Embassy in Nigeria, 2012). The official language is English with Hausa, Yoruba, Igbo (Ibo), Fulani, and over 500 additional indigenous languages. The dominant ethnic group in the north is the Hausa-Fulani with two-thirds of the country. They are mostly muslim. Other major ethnic groups of the north are the Nupe, Tiv, and Kanuri. The Yoruba people are predominant in the southwest. The Igbo (Ibo) are predominant in the southeast. The population is roughly balanced between Muslims and Christians with a small minority of those who practice traditional indigenous religion (Afigbo, Adiele, Eberechukwu & Falola, 2005).

Nigeria has about 240 prison institutions with a prison population of 57,121 as at 31/10/2014 (ICPS, 2015 & NPS, 2016). The study focused on prison staff, community leaders, religious leaders, landlord associations and journalists, drawn from three former

regions of North, East and West, of the three major ethnic groups of Yoruba, Hausa and Igbo communities. The Nigerian States covered in the study were Lagos State, representing the Yoruba people of Nigeria; Nasarawa State, representing the Hausa people of Nigeria; and Anambra State, representing the Igbo people of Nigeria. These study locations were selected because of cost, convenience, proximity, time factors, and other restrictive contingencies beyond the researcher's control.

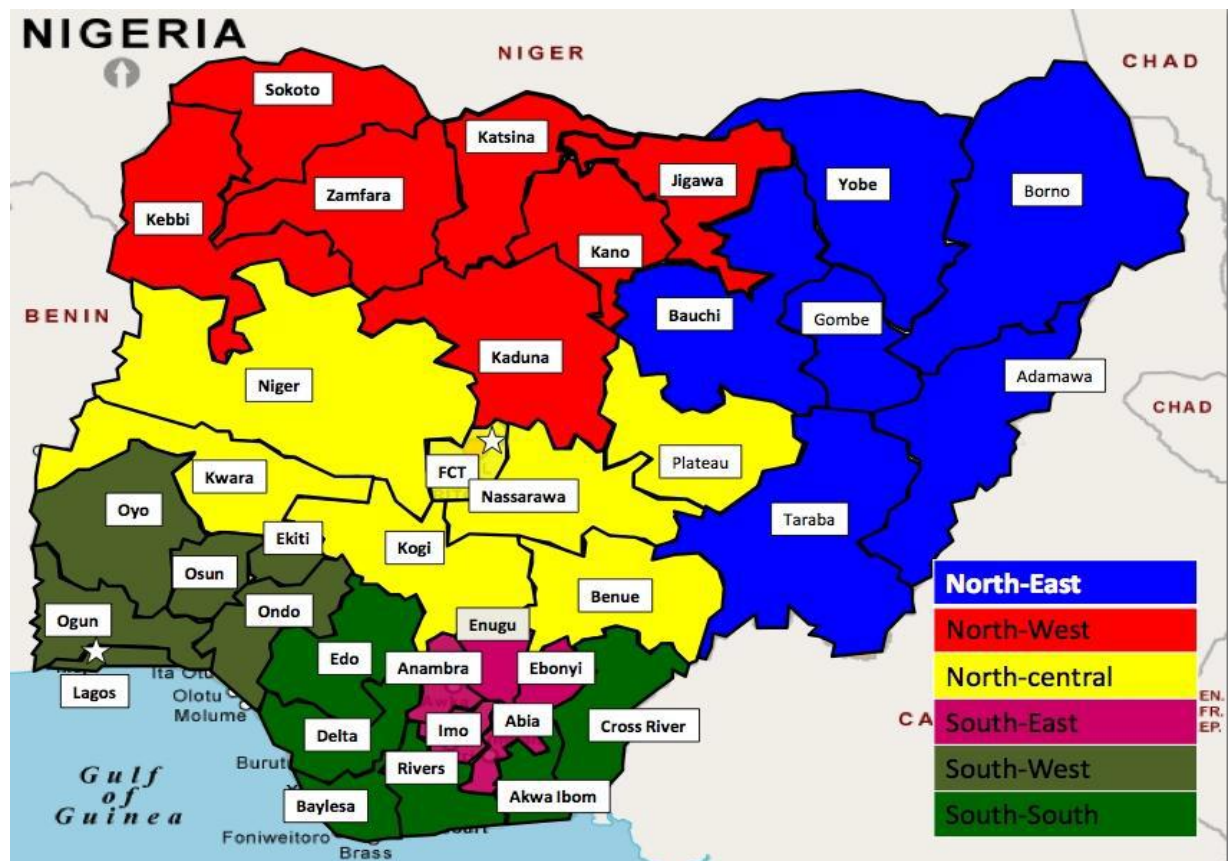


Figure 3.2: Map of Federal Republic of Nigeria

Source: Economic Section, United States Embassy in Nigeria (2012). Nigeria Fact Sheet: Economic Section. Plot 1075, Diplomatic Drive Central Area Abuja, FCT, Nigeria. Tel: (+234 9) 461 4000; Website: <http://nigeria.usembassy.gov>

3.3.1 Cultural and Geographical Characteristics of the Study Locations

Nigerian stakeholders used to gather information that validated the proposed prisoner reintegration programme were drawn from the cultural and geographical characteristics of the Nigerian study locations of Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra States. These study locations consist of the three major tribes of Yoruba, Hausa and Igbo in Nigeria. The details of the three locations are as follows.

3.3.1.1 Cultural and Geographical Characteristics of Lagos State

There are three versions attached to the history of Lagos State in the southwestern geo-political zone of Nigeria. The first version was accrued to the first settlers of the Awori's hunters and fishermen from Ile-Ife to the coastal area. These Aworis' were under the leadership of Oloye Olofin who lived in "Island" now called "Iddo" and later moved to Lagos Island (Sydney, 1988). During this time, Lagos was referred to "OKO" meaning "Cassava farm", a name derived from Yoruba language.

The Awori settlement was conquered by the Benin Empire in the 16th century. The Island became a Benin war-camp called "EKO" under Oba Orhogbua, the then Oba of Benin (Adeyemo, 2010). Eko is still the native name of Lagos. The visitation of the Portuguese explorer Rui de Sequeira to the coastal area of Niger Delta in 1472 stood as the third version of the history of Lagos. Rui de Sequeira named the area around the city, "Lago de Curamo" meaning "Lagos". For the Portuguese, it was a "maritime town" of that time that was the main centre of Portuguese expeditions in the African coast.

Great Britain, in early 19th century, fought against the Trans Atlantic Slave Trade along the West African coastal region from Sierra Leone to the Niger Delta (Nigeria) and as far as Congo. This led to the capture of Lagos under the leadership of Oba Kosoko (Smith, 2010). By 1851, Oba Akintoye was installed as the Oba of Lagos while Oba Kosoko was in exile.

In 1852, Oba Akintoye signed the treaty between Great Britain and Lagos abolishing slavery. By 6th of August 1861, Oba Dosunmu signed the Lagos Treaty of Cession and Lagos was declared a colony on 5 March, 1862 by the Great Britain (Smith, 2010). Lagos then became the capital of the Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria in 1914 till 1960, October 1st. when Nigeria became independent. Lagos, Nigeria became the settlement for all over Nigeria, other West African nations and the returnee ex-slaves known as creoles from Sierra-Leone, Brazil and West Indies (Brook, 2017).

The creoles contributed to the development and modernisation of Lagos. Their knowledge of Portuguese architecture can still be seen from the architecture on Lagos Island. Since the 19th. Century, Lagos gradually transformed to a meeting pot of Africans and Europeans (Agawu, 2014 & National Bureau of Statistics, Nigeria, NPS, 2015). Railway links and telephone cables connecting Lagos to London has been established by 1886 (Agawu, 2014). Electric street lighting was introduced in the city in 1898 (Agawu, 2014 & National Bureau of Statistics, Nigeria, NPS, 2015). Lagos experienced rapid growth throughout the 1960s and 1970s as a result of Nigeria's economic boom (Campbell, 2012).

Lagos as the capital of Federal Government of Nigeria was administered by the Federal Government as a Federal Territory. When Lagos State was created on 27th. May, 1967, Lagos was also the capital as Lagos City Council (LCC) governing the city (National Bureau of Statistics, Nigeria, NPS, 2015). By 1976, the capital of Lagos State was moved to Ikeja. During the reign of General Ibrahim Gbadamosi Babagida, the Federal capital of Nigeria was formally relocated to Abuja on 12 December, 1991 (National Bureau of Statistics, Nigeria, NPS, 2015). Even though, the capital of Federal Republic of Nigeria was moved to Abuja in 1991, Lagos still remain the financial and commercial centre of Nigeria and also the most populous conurbation in the country (Caprio, 2012). Lagos is the fifth largest economy in Africa (Campbell, 2012). Lagos State is called, “the Centre of Excellence”.

Lagos State is bounded in the north and east by Ogun State. In the west, it shares boundaries with the Republic of Benin. Behind its southern borders lies the Atlantic Ocean. 22% of its 3,577 km² are lagoon and creeks. Lagos is loosely classified into two main geographical areas- the “Island” and the “Mainland”. The Island is a loose geographical term that is used to define the area of Lagos that is separated from the “mainland” by the main channel draining the lagoon into the Atlantic Ocean, which forms Lagos Harbour. The Island is mainly a collection of islands that are separated from each other by creeks of varying sizes and are connected together by bridges. There is a huge population of Lagosians living in Lagos mainland, and most industries are located there. Yaba and Surulere of the mainland is known for its music and nightlife.

Since its creation in 1967, the state has been administered either by a governor and a House of Assembly in civilian or quasi-civilian (under Ibrahim Badamosi Babangida's administration) federal administrations, or by Sole-Administrators or Military Administrators in military dispensations. Since December 2007, Yoruba has been the second official language of debate and discussion for the House of Assembly after English.

Lagos State is divided into five administrative divisions of Lagos Island, Mainland, Ikorodu, Epe and Badagry with a population of about 12,550,598 (National Bureau of Statistics, NPS, 2016). It has 20 local government areas (LGAs). This was later split into 57 Local Council Development Areas for administrative purposes during the regime of Senator Bola Ahmed Tinubu in 2004. Essentially, the State is a Yoruba – speaking environment with a socio- cultural melting pot attracting both Nigerian and foreigners alike. According to Lawal, Obatola, Giwa & Alhaji (2016), the indigenous inhabitants include the Aworis and Eguns in Ikeja and Badagry divisions respectively. The Eguns are majorly found in Badagry.

Adeyeye, Oyewole, Obadina, Omemu & Oyedele (2016) and Adeyemo (2010) emphasized that; there is also an admixture of other pioneer settlers collectively known as ‘Ekos’ in Lagos State. The indigenes of Ikorodu and Epe are mainly the Ijebus with pockets of Eko-Awori settlers along the coastland and riverine areas. *Lagos* is mostly refers to the urban area, called "Metropolitan Lagos" in Nigeria, which includes both the islands of the former municipality of Lagos and the mainland suburbs. The Nigerian stakeholders used in this study were drawn from Lagos Metropolitan area of Ojo and the

LGAs in the initial city of Lagos in Ikoyi, Lagos Island and Badagry as shown in Figure 3.3 below.



Figure 3.3: Map of Lagos State Showing the Study Areas

Source: Lawal, J.S., Obatola, P.O, Giwa, E.J. & Alhaji, T.A. (2016). Socio-Economic Analysis of Artisanal Fishing Operation in West and East Axes of Lagos State, Nigeria. *World Journal of Agricultural Research*, 4(1), 31-35 doi:10.12691/wjar-4-1- 5

3.3.1.2 Cultural and Geographical Characteristics of Nasarawa State

Nasarawa was founded by Umaru in about 1838 in the Afo (Afao) tribal territory. Afao is officially close to the nearby town of Keffi, the seat of the new emirate of Nassarawa. Umaru expanded his domain by conquering neighbouring territories and made Nassarawa a vassal state to Zaria (175 miles (282 km) north) (Lyam, 2000). Salt

was discovered in Keana and Akiri villages of Lafia in the 12th century and this make the State a traditional salt mining area till date. In the 14th century, the Igbiras settled in Umaisha now in Toto local government area of the state. Behind the settlement is a river that runs across to River Benue where the local people celebrate the Ogani Fishing and Cultural Festival. It's a water sport festival that involves activities such as swimming, fishing, regatta, diving and boating.

Present - day Nasaraawa State has its origin to the creation of Nasarawa Province in 1902 by the British Colonial government. Nasarawa was first called the Lower Benue Province in 1900, but after the formal submission of the Emir of Nasarawa in 1902, the name of the Province was changed to Nasarawa and the capital was moved from Akpanaja to Nasarawa town. After the reorganisation of the Northern Provinces in 1926, Plateau Province was created out of the Provinces of Muri, Nasarawa and Bauchi. Some of the groups that were formally under Nasarawa Province were transferred to Plateau while others were incorporated into Benue Province. In May 1967, Benue and Plateau Provinces were merged to form Benue-Plateau State as one of the twelve states created by then, Military Administration of General Yakubu Gowon. When the country was divided into nineteen states in 1976, Benue-Plateau State was split into Plateau and Benue States.

Nasarawa State was one of the six states created on October 1st 1996 from the old Plateau State by the military regime of late General Sani Abacha (National Bureau of Statistics, Nigeria, NPS, 2006). The state is one of the top tourist states in Nigeria with its magnificently beautiful landscapes and spectacular highlands. The State is located in the north-central geopolitical zone in the Middle Belt region of Federal Republic of Nigeria.

Its capital is Lafia. Nasarawa State is bounded in the north by Kaduna State, in the west by the Abuja Federal Capital Territory and Kogi State, in the south by Benue States and in the east by Taraba and Plateau States. Nasarawa State is one of the 36 States of Nigeria. It has a population of over two million people and covers a total land area of 27,290km² (National Bureau of Statistics, NPS, 2016). It is predominantly rural with agriculture as its main economic base. Its proximity to Nigeria's Capital Territory and City of Abuja has a lot of impact on its people and landscape.

The State is composed of different ethnic groups each with its own distinct local dialect but Hausa is common among the people. They all have a common history and share similar social and cultural ideologies. Ethnic groups in Nasarawa state include Afo, Agatu, Akye, Alago, Baribari, Bassa, Egbira, Eggon, Fulani, Gade, Gbagyi, Gwandara, Hausa, Jukun, Kanuri, Mada, Ninzom, Arum, Rindei, Yeskwa and Tiv. There are 29 languages spoken as first languages in Nasarawa State. Major languages are Agatu, Basa, Eggon, Gbagyi, Gade, Goemai, Gwandara, Ham, Kofyar, and Lijili (Binbol & Marcus, 2010).

The mainstay of economy in Nasarawa State is agriculture. Crops produced include cassava, yam, rice, maize, guinea corn, beans, soya beans, egusi (melon), asha and millet. The state is blessed with precious mineral resources like columbite, coal, barite, bauxite; aquamarine and Akiri warm spring water that is known for healing. The Salt Village in Keana Local Government Area of the State produces naturally iodized salt for people's consumption and also to sell within Nigeria (Tukur & Ardo, 1999). The Salt Village is also one of the cradles of Alago civilization, one of the major ethnic groups in

the state. Nasarawa State is home to the Farin Ruwa Falls in Wamba Local Government area of the state. Farin Ruwa falls is reputed to be one of the highest falls in Africa (National Bureau of Statistics, Nigeria, NPS, 2006). Kotal Pada at the Emir's palace in Lafia is known for dyeing pits and calabash carving. Traditional clothes in various sizes and designs are woven and dyed in Kotal Pada.

The State lies between latitude $7^{\circ} 45'$ and $9^{\circ} 25'$ N of the equator and between longitude 7° and $0^{\circ} 37'$ E of the Greenwich meridian. The general topography of Nasarawa State is that of hills, dissected terrain, undulating plains and lowlands (Binbol & Marcus, 2010). The hydromorphic soil provides a generally level plain except where it is broken by the folded features of Awe to the South east and those to Toto to the South west. The undulating plain has a general altitude of about 400 meters above sea level with notable inselberg occurrences. The soils in this region are those of sandstones derived from old sedimentary rocks with extensive occurrences of lateritic crust (Binbol & Marcus, 2010).

The state is full of hills and top mountains. The northern part of the state has a greater concentration with Monkwa hills in the northeast and the Mada rolling hills stretching from Wamba through Akwanga down to Nasarawa Eggon local government areas. The Rafin gabas hills are permanent features in Kokona L.G.A., while the north western borders of the State are flanked by the hill ranges. Soils at the foot of these hills are mostly volcanic in nature and therefore loamy and rich, while the higher grounds are characterized by thin soil.

Nasarawa State lies within the guinea Savannah region and has tropical climate with moderate rainfall (annual mean rainfall of 1311:75cm). Nasarawa has some of the most beautiful sites and landscapes in the country and these include beautiful hills, striking and unique natural lakes etc. The state falls under the Koppens climatic classification of tropical rainy climate with distinct dry season in winter (Jibril, 2016). The rainy season span a period of seven months (April – October) with an annual rainfall of about 1200 – 2000mm. The Southern part tends to record more rainfall than the northern part. The temperature is moderate in January as a result of the harmattan influence. The northern part however tends to be colder than the southern part of the state. Nasarawa State is blessed with numerous natural blessings in form of good relief, suitable climate, soils and this accounted for its rapid growth since its creation in 1996.

The state is known as the ‘Home of Solid Mineral’ with 13 local governments. These are Awe, Akwanga, Doma, Karu, Keana, Keffi, Kokona, Lafia, Nasarawa, Nasarawa-Eggon, Obi, Toto, and Wamba as shown in Figure 3.4 below. Other important cities and towns include Lafia, Akwanga, Keffi, Karu, Wamba, Eggon, Nassarawa and Doma. The Nigerian stakeholders used in this study were drawn from Old and New Keffi, Nasarawa, Lafia and Wamba as shown in Figure 3.4 below.



Figure 3.4: Map of Nasarawa State Showing the Study Areas

Source: Aeroprecisa/MLUD, 2012 in I.S. Jibril (2016)

3.3.1.3 Cultural and Geographical Characteristics of Anambra State

The history of Anambra started with the archaeological excavations at Igbo-Ukwu and Ezira (Duckeck, 2014). The ancient Kingdom of Nri recorded the great works of art in iron, bronze, copper and pottery works (Okpoko & Okpoko, 2016). Between Century 948 A.D. to 1911, the ancient Kingdom of Nri in Anambra was known for a sophisticated

divine kingship of administrative system. The Ogidi and others within the state has the hereditary rights to kingship for centuries. This was recognized by Great Britain during the colonial rule of the Southern Protectorate. The Warant Chiefs appointed locally were used to collect taxes, among other duties (National Bureau of Statistics, Nigeria, NPS, 2013 & Okpoko & Okpoko, 2016).

Anambra is a state in southeastern Nigeria dominated by Igbo people (Uguagha & Okpoko, 1993). Its name was derived from “Anam” of its Northern and riverine clans meaning "branch". This name was recognised by the colonial masters who came to Anambra region from the present Northern Nigeria. The combination of “Anam” and “Omambala”, the Igbo name of the Anambra River formed the name Anambra with its capital at Awka. Onitsha, one of the largest urban area and commercial city in Anambra was known as an historic port city since the pre-colonial period. The state's theme is "Light of the Nation".

Anambra is known as the Igbo-dominated area and was the centre of an independent Biafra in 1967. Uli/Amorka, a town in Anambra was the Biafran engineers' construction centre during the Nigerian/Biafran war (1967-1970). The town of Uli/Amorka had a code named "Annabelle" which later metamorphized into Anambra (Godwin, 2001 & National Bureau of Statistics, Nigeria, NPS, 2013). Anambra and Enugu States were created in 1991 from the old Anambra State of 1976. The two states plus Imo State and Ebonyi emanated from the old East Central State. Awka is now the capital of Anambra State.

The state is located in the south central area of the south-east geopolitical zone of Nigeria. The people of Anambra are predominantly farmers, fishermen, craftsmen and traders by nature. Among crops grown by farmers in the state are yam, palm produce, rice, cassava, cocoyam, vegetables, and different varieties of fruit trees among others (Okpoko, 1993 & Nwachukwu, 2013 & Oguagha). They are also involved in fishing, particularly those living in the riverine areas of the state, while their craftsmanship are nationally and internationally recognized as evident in the iron smithing works of Awka people, the bronze sculptures of Igbo Ukwu (Duckeck, 2014 & Okpoko & Okpoko, 2016).

Other natural environment include, Ogba Waterfalls in front of the Ogba Ukwu cave gushing water out from a spring on top of the huge and imposing Ogba Rock. Agulu Lake is situated between Agulu and Nri communities of Anaocha Local Government Area. The lake is a natural lake with a width of about 7km and it is rich in aquatic life, such as rare species of crocodiles, fish etc. The beautiful scenery of the lake provides a soothing environment for picnics as well as water sports such as skiing, boating and fishing. Rojenny Tourist village is located in Oba along Onitsha/Owerri road, a tourist area that provides exotic tropical atmosphere for relaxation, picnicking, cultural entertainment and nature conservation (Onwubiko, 2001 & Nwachukwu, 2013). The people of the state are warm, hospitable and highly enterprising and could be found engaged in trading all over the country (Onwubiko, 2001).

Anambra State is rich in natural gas, crude oil, bauxite and ceramics to mention but a few. The state could boast of undulating landscape with tall trees and rich

vegetation that is green all year round. The state experiences two major seasons, the rainy season which starts at the end of the month of March and lasts till end of October and the dry season which starts in the month of November and ends in the month of March. It records about 3,000mm of rain water per annum, this makes the area suitable for agricultural production.

There are 21 local government areas in the state namely Aguata, Anambra, Anambra East, Awka North, Awka South, Anaocha, Ayamelu, Dukunofia, Nnewi North, Nnewi South, Ojoto, Onitsha North, Onitsha South, Ogbaru, Ekwusigo, Njikoka, Idemili North, Idemili South, Orumba North, Orumba South, Anaocha, and Ihiala with a population of about 5, 527,800 (National Bureau of Statistic, NPS, 2016). The Nigerian stakeholders used in this study were drawn from Aguata, Awka, Nnewi and Onitsha as shown in Figure 3.5 below.



Figure 3.5: Map of Anambra State Showing the Study Areas

Source: Anambra Iga Map (<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File>

3.4 Study Population

The target population of this study included all the stakeholders of over 500 ethnic groups in the six geo-political zones in the Federal Republic of Nigeria. The cultural and geographical characteristics of the Nigerian States of Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra that actually specify the study areas of the three major tribes used for this study. The target population of a study is the entire group of persons or objects of interest to the researcher (Burns & Grove, 2011; Polit & Beck, 2008).

According to de Vos (2005), a prior knowledge of the population enables the researcher to set boundaries with regard to the participants. The entire set of participants about whom the researcher would like to make generalisations is described by scholars such as Polit and Beck (2012); LoBiondo, Wood and Haber (2010); Muijs (2004) and Babbie and Mouton (2002) as the “target population”. The inclusion criteria are characteristics that the prospective research subjects should have if they are to be included in the study, while exclusion criteria are those characteristics that disqualify prospective subjects from inclusion in the study (Helfand, Buckley, & Fleming, 2009).

According to Polit and Beck (2008), the inclusion criteria is the sample size of those that participated in the research study; while the exclusion criteria are the members of the target population that are not included in the sample. Factor such as age, sex, race, and ethnicity determine the inclusion and exclusion criteria for this study. As regard this study, Nigerians who are not from the Nigerian states of Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra couldnot be included to participate in this study. They were excluded.

Adesoji (2009) believed that, the largest ethnic groups in Nigeria are the Hausa, Yoruba, Igbo and the Fulani. This belief of Adesoji is the reality of what is on ground about the Nigerian States of Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra which is statistically supported by Nigerian Bureau of Statistics, Nigeria (NPS, 2015 & 2016). The most populous and politically influential ethnic groups in Nigeria include; Hausa and Fulani 29%, Yoruba 21%, Igbo (Ibo) 18%, Ijaw 10%, Kanuri 4%, Ibibio 3.5%, Tiv 2.5% (United States Embassy, 2012). The researcher chose three out of this four to represent the Nigerian states from the Yoruba, Hausa and the Igbo ethnic groups. The Fulanis are

also found among the Hausas in the northern part of Nigeria. The states where these three major tribes could be found are in Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra hence the criteria for including the stakeholders as the sample population for the study. The second reason is that almost other ethnic groups could also be found in the study areas mentioned above. Others states of the Federal Republic of Nigeria were excluded because they are not in the better way to represent the three major officially recognised tribes from the colonial period till date. The general population for this study include all the prison staff in Nigerian Prisons Service, all religious leaders, community leaders, landlord association and journalists in the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

3.5 Sampling Techniques and Sample size

Convenient sampling strategy used for both the quantitative and the qualitative approaches allowed the researcher to select participants who met the inclusion criteria for the study. The criteria include the densely populated areas where the stakeholders from the three major officially recognised tribes of Yoruba, Hausa and Igbo could be found and identified. The general population for this study is called the 'Stakeholders' which includes the prison staff, religious leaders, community leaders, landlord association and journalists drawn from three former regions of North, East and West of the three major ethnic groups of Yoruba, Hausa and Igbo communities from Nigerian States of Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra. Most statisticians agree that the minimum sample size to get any kind of meaningful result is 100 (Bartlett, Kotrik & Higgins, 2001; Onwuegbuzie & Leech, 2007; Emmel, 2013; Fugard & Polts, 2015). The sampling size of the study is shown in Table 3.1

Table 3.1***Convenient Sampling Size for the Quantitative and Qualitative Data Collection***

Stakeholders	NIGERIAN STATES						Cum. Number	
	Lago+s State		Nasarawa State		Anambra State			
	Quan.	Qual.	Quan.	Qual.	Quan.	Qual.	Quan.	Qual.
Nigerian Prison Staff	100	01	100	01	100	01	300	03
Religious Leaders	100	01	100	01	100	01	300	03
Community Leaders	100	01	100	01	100	01	300	03
Landlord Association	100	01	100	01	100	01	300	03
Journalists	100	01	100	01	100	01	300	03
TOTAL	500	05	500	05	500	05	1,500	15

3.5.1. Quantitative Research Participants: One thousand, five hundred (1,500)

stakeholders was conveniently drawn from the Nigerian States population of 12,550,598 (Lagos State); 2, 523, 400(Nasarawa State) and 5,527,800(Anambra State) (National Bureau of Statistics, NPS, 2016). One thousand four hundred and seventy (1470) out of 1,500 responded to the survey instrument of Stakeholders' Awareness and Readiness for Prisoner Reintegration Inventory (SARFPRI). The participants for both the quantitative and qualitative data collections were between the ages of 31 to 70 years and are all Nigerians from Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra States.

3.5.2. Qualitative Research Participants: Fifteen (15) out of the respondents that responded to the survey instrument of SARFPRI participated in the qualitative data collection. They were the leaders of the five Stakeholders group of Prison staff, Religious

leaders, Community leaders, Lanlord Association and the Journalists of Nigerian States of Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra States used in this study. The number of the participants for the qualitative data collection was reduced in order to explore deeper understanding and meaning to the social or human problem under investigation (Cheek, 2004).

The participants were called 'stakeholders' because of their position, interest or civic responsibilities, cultural affiliation or obligations to the inmates in prison or the community after their release. Different methods were used to recruit the participants for data collection.

3.6 Pilot Study

A pilot study is a preliminary small-scale study that researchers conduct in order to help them decide how best to conduct a large-scale research project (Janghorban, Roudsari & Taghipour, 2014). Three specific functions of pilot studies in qualitative research are assigned to three main qualitative methodologies including phenomenology, grounded theory, and ethnography. According to Polit, Beck and Hungler (2001), a pilot study was done after receiving full ethical clearance to conduct the research from the Ethical Committee of the College of Humanities, UKZN. This was carried out in preparation for the major study, which helped the researcher to determine whether the proposed research instruments were appropriate or too difficult, or whether the instrument measured what it purported to measure for both the quantitative and qualitative studies (van Teijlingen, Rennie, Hundley & Graham 2001; Borg & Gall, 2006).

A pilot study was conducted in Bukuru, the headquarter of Jos South Local government area of Plateau State as shown in Figure 3.6. At the beginning of 20th century, Plateau State emanated from Benue- Plateau State (May, 1967) of Bauchi and Plateau Provinces (Bingel, 1978). Under the military administration of General Yakubu Gowon, the country (Nigeria) was further divided into nineteen states and Plateau State was created out of Benue-Plateau State.

Plateau State is roughly located in the centre of the country and the twelfth largest state of Nigeria. It is geographically unique in Nigeria because of the climatic conditions. Plateau State is bounded in the north east by Bauchi State, to the north west by Kaduna State, Nasarawa State by the south west and Taraba by the south east. Plateau State is celebrated as “The Home of Peace and Tourism”. It has a population of 3.5 million people (Wapwera, Akujuru & Angau, 2016).

There are over fifty ethno-linguistic groups in Plateau State (Bingel, 1978). Berom, Afizere, Amo, Anaguta, Aten, Bogghom, Buji, Jipal, Chip, Irchip, Fier, Gashish, Goemai, Irigwe, Jarawa, Jukun, Kofyar (comprising Doemak, Kwalla, and Mernyang), Montol, Mushere, Mupun, Mwaghavul, Ngas, Piapung, Pyem, Ron-Kulere, Bache, Talet, Tarok, and Youm are some of the identified indigenous tribes of Plateau State. These ethnic groups are predominantly farmers and have similar cultural and traditional ways of life. Other tribes that settled in Plateau State include, the Tiv, Idoma, Igbo, Yoruba, Ibibio, Annang, Efik, Ijaw, and Bini. Each ethnic group has its own distinct language, but as with the rest of the country, English is the official language in Plateau State. Hausa is also a common medium of communication while the majority of the inhabitants engage in commerce (Wapwera, Akujuru & Angau, 2016).

There are seventeen local government areas in Plateau State with its capital in Jos.

The target area for the pilot study was the South Jos local government area with its headquarter at Bukuru as shown in Figure 3.6 below.

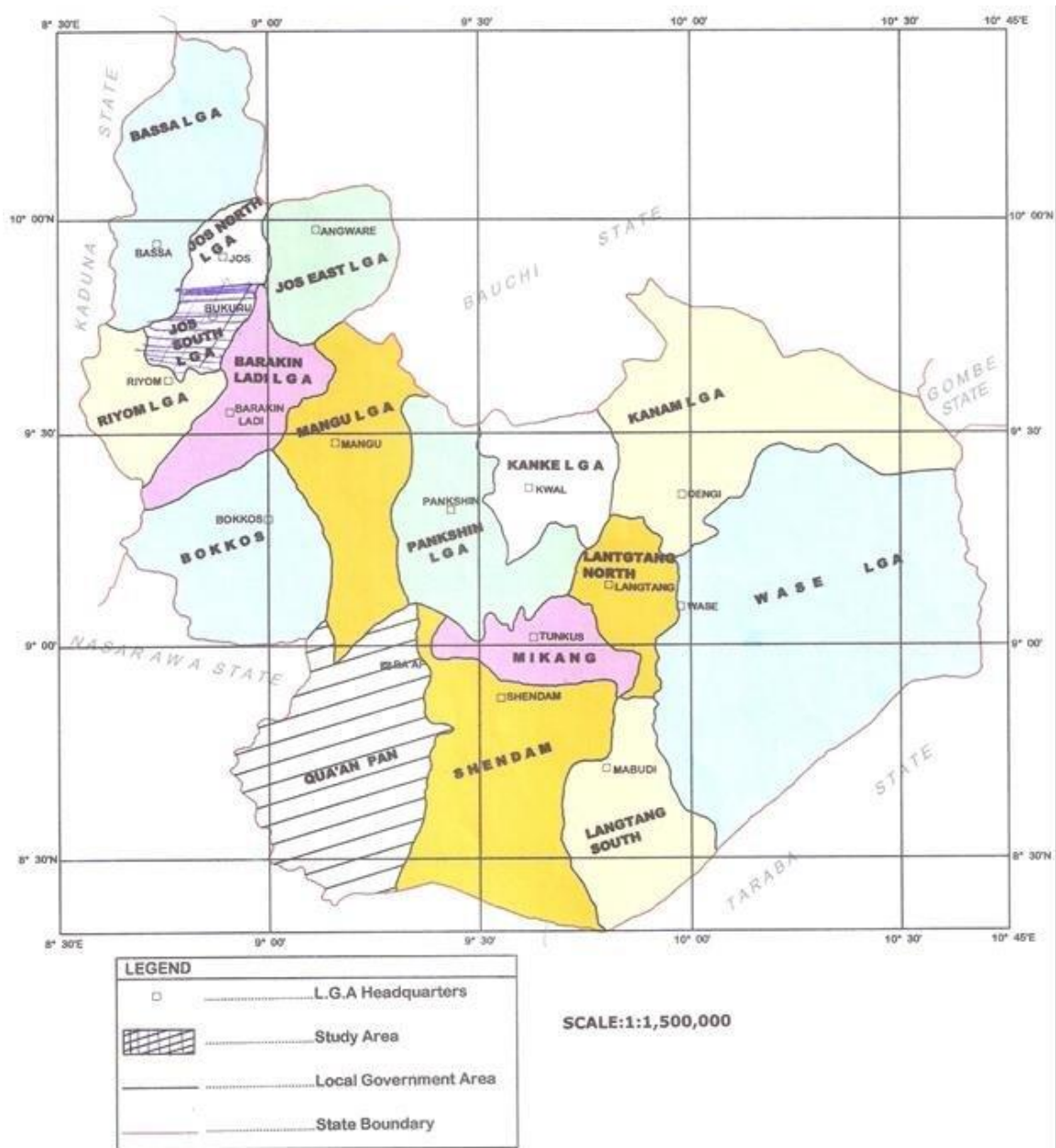


Figure 3.6: Map of Plateau State Showing the Pilot Study Area

Source: Wapwera, S.D., Akujuru, V.A. & Angau, A.M. (2016). An analysis of self-help housing conditions in Jos South Local Government Area of Plateau State, Nigeria. *Swift Journal of Geography and Regional Planning*, 2(1), 3

Jos-Bukuru metropolis emanated from the coming together of Bukuru and Jos cities. It is located along a branch railway and is a major tin and columbite mining centre in Plateau State (Bingel, 1978). It is more than 4,000 feet (1,200 metres) above sea level. Bukuru is a growing city with the influx of banks, hotels, recreation centers and the only independent power company in Plateau State, the Nigerian electricity supply company (NESCO). It is an Industrial seat of the most successful industries in Nigeria like Grand Cereals and Oil Mills limited, a subsidiary of United African Company (UAC). It is a christian area that links to many metroplitan cities in Nigeria such as Portharcourt and Lagos.

The sample for the pilot study was chosen convinently from Buruku Local Council Development Area of Jos South local government by the researcher. The sample for the quantitative data collection consisted of one hundred Nigerian stakeholders drawn from Federal prison staff of Federal Prison, Jos South, Landlord Association, Community leaders, Religions leaders and Journalists from Nigerian Union of Journalists, Jos branch. Five out of the one hundred Nigerian stakeholders who responded to SARFPRI participated in the in-dept interview of SIF of SVOPREP.

The researcher visited the research location area with the local approval from Nigerian Prisons Service headquarter, Abuja (Appendix L). A letter of permission to have access to the prison staff of Federal Prison, Jos South Local Government Area was given by the Plateau State Prison Command (Appendix P). Other participants were recruited through their leaders with the assistance of Professor Moses Audu who is a member of Landlord Association and a community leader of Buruku LCDA and Pastor Salem Maigeri, a member of Nigerian Institute of Religion Council (NIRC) of Buruku LCDA.

The participants were also asked to fill both the consent form for the quantitative and qualitative data collection (Appendix J and K). Mr. Omobolaji Adewuyi was the trained researcher assistant for the pilot study because he understands both English and Hausa languages respectively.

SARFPRI was administered on 100 Nigerian stakeholders from Bukuru LCDA with an interval of four weeks. The two sets of scores obtained were correlated using the Pearson's Product Moment Correlation Coefficient Formula. The result showed a Pearson Moment Product Correlation Coefficient of 0.84, the coefficient value which was considered high enough to affirm the instrument's reliability. The pilot study of the SIF of SVOPREP was also conducted with 05% of the quantitative participants. The results of the pilot study assured the researcher that the instrument has the psychometric properties required to measure a given phenomenon. The outcome of the pilot studies showed that some of the items of the instruments should be modified so that it will be easier for the participants to respond to in the main research study. All these corrections were effected as shown in Tables 3.2 and 3.3 respectively.

3.7 Research Instruments

This section provides detailed information about the survey and interview instruments that were used in the study. Fowler (2008) mentioned two reasons for using the survey designs as the economy of the design and the rapid turnaround in data collection. It also served as a good motivator in phase two of the qualitative data collection from the stakeholders in order to validate the proposed prisoner reintegration

programme in Nigeria. According to Creswell (2008), post-positivists involve the use of both quantitative and qualitative methods of data collection.

3.7.1 Quantitative Research Instrument

Stakeholders' Awareness and Readiness for Prisoner Reintegration Inventory (SARFPRI) was the quantitative research instrument used to gather information from the quantitative research participants. Prisoner Rehabilitation Programmes (PRP), Prisoner Reintegration Programmes (PREP) and Attitudes of Stakeholders' towards Prisoner Reintegration (ASTPR) are some of the sub-scales under SARFPRI. Information gathered from SARFPRI was used to answer the research questions and test the formulated hypotheses for the study.

The principles of positivism and post-positivism Willis (2007) and Guba & Lincoln (1994) were used for the development of an appropriate research instrument that was administered to the respondents for quantitative data collection. A cross sectional quantitative survey was adopted for this study, whereby a sample was drawn from a population at one time (Saunders, Lewis & Thornhill, 2012; & Creswell, 2014). A cross-sectional sample of Nigerian prison staff, religious leaders, community leaders, landlord association and journalists was drawn from the three former regions of North, East and West of Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra was used to respond to the Stakeholders' Awareness and Readiness for Prisoner Reintegration Inventory (SARFPRI).

Stakeholders' Awareness and Readiness for Prisoner Reintegration Inventory (SARFPRI) was used to ascertain the readiness of the participants for prisoner

reintegration programme in terms of knowledge, attitude and perception towards imprisonment, rehabilitation and reintegration programmes. According to Saunders, Lewis and Thornhill (2012), in designing a questionnaire, three approaches could be followed: adopting questions used in previous studies, adapting questions used in other related studies, and developing own questions. Based on this insight, only one survey instrument was used for the quantitative study.

The researcher developed Stakeholders Awareness and Readiness for Prisoners' Reintegration Inventory (SARFPRI) from the available literature in line with the content of the study. This is in line with Saunders, Lewis and Thornhill's (2012) suggestion that the researcher can develop questionnaire from the available literature material, in line with the content of the study. SARFPRI (Appendix A), was used to gather information from the respondents. SARFPRI is divided into two sections. Section A has to do with the demographic variables of the respondents such as age, ethnic group etc. while Section B has 35 items based on the stakeholder awareness and readiness for prisoner reintegration in Nigeria. Section B is divided into four parts. Part A contains the items on imprisonment; Part B, items on prisoner rehabilitation programmes; Part C dealt with items on prisoner reintegration programmes and Part D has to do with the attitude of stakeholders towards prisoner reintegration.

The content validity of the instrument has been ascertained by some professional psychologists in South Africa and in Nigeria. There was also contribution towards the content validity of the instrument from Controller General of NPS and some Deputy Controllers of Prison of Nigerian States of Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra. However, the instrument was opened to suggestions by some relevant Nigerian leaders (Religious,

Community, Landlord Association and Journalists) during the visitation to the research sites. The psychometric properties (test-retest reliability and content validity) of the instrument were ascertained through the pilot study after ethical clearance was obtained from the University of Kwa-Zulu Natal, College of Humanities research office before data collection for the study. The contributions towards the content validity of SARFPRI are shown in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2***Feedback on SARFPRI Content Validity***

S/N	SARFPRI Items	Feedback/Comment
1	Anybody that commits an offence and is found guilty lives in prison.	Anybody that commits an offence and is found guilty should live in prison. Comment: should was added to the statement.
2.	Prisoners' adaptation to imprisonment is foreign, it should be Africanized.	This statement was changed to read: Prisoner should not be humiliated.
3.	Prisoners learn about vocational skills in prison.	Prisoners learn about vocational skills in the prison. Comment: about was deleted.
4	Prisoners are empowered to be useful after prison.	Prisoners should be empowered to be useful after prison. Comment: The verb "are" was changed to "should".
5.	I learnt that some prisoners enrolled for G.C.E.O level and passed the examination while in prison.	Some prisoners enrolled for G.C.E.O level and passed the examination while in prison. Comment: I learnt that was deleted and article "the's added.
6.	I learnt that there is Nigerian Open University Centre in some Nigerian prisons.	There is Nigerian Open University Centre in some of the Nigerian prisons. Comment: I learnt that was deleted.
7.	Some prisoners do not want to take part in any of the prison rehabilitation programmes.	Some prisoners may not want to take part in any of the prison rehabilitation programmes. Comment: the verb "do" was changed to "may"
8	Prisoners must be rehabilitated and redeemed before reintegration back into society.	Prisoners should be rehabilitated and redeemed before reintegration back to the society. Comment: 'must" was changed to "should"
9	Prisoners when released from prison go back to the prison.	Some prisoners when released from prison go back to the prison. Comment: some was added in order to avoid unnecessary generalization.
10	Community stakeholders should be involved in prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria.	This was deleted because it is similar to item 23.
11	Reintegration should be an interaction between the prison staff and other stakeholders to reintegrate prisoners back into society without recidivism.	Reintegration should be an interaction between the prison staff and other stakeholders in order to reintegrate prisoners back into society without recidivism. Comment: Staff and in order was added.

3.7.2 Validity, Reliability and Rigour

The most vital property of a measuring instrument is its validity, and it answers the basic question of whether the items of an instrument reflect the significant aspects of the purpose of the investigation. Thus, validity can be described as the extent to which an instrument measures what it sets out to measure. There are several types of validity of an instrument. Both content and construct types of validity were used to validate SARFPRI. Araoye (2003) described content validity as a measurement used to examine whether all the component elements of the variables are measured. Component elements of SARFPRI include: imprisonment, prisoner rehabilitation programmes, prisoner reintegration programmes, public awareness and readiness for prisoner reintegration programmes.

This type of validity was used to ascertain whether the stakeholders in NPS such as prison staff, religious leaders, community leaders, landlord association, and journalists are all aware of the need for prisoner reintegration programme in the Nigerian State Prisons Commands of Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra. This instrument was developed out of the available literature review for this study. A committee of experts was established at NPS, Abuja to review the items of the instrument and then offer a supporting reference. It was revealed, through examination of the items, that they were related to the areas being investigated by the study and so have content validity.

Construct validity is the extent to which a particular measure relates to other measures consistent with theoretical derived hypotheses concerning the concepts or constructs that are being measured (Araoye, 2003). That is, a measure of one variable, such as awareness of stakeholders, would be a related factor to readiness of stakeholders

towards prisoner reintegration in Nigeria. It is also referred to as convergent validity. As regards this study, construct validity can simply be defined as a concept that is deliberately invented for a particular scientific purpose which becomes a concept when formalized (Asika, 2000). To establish the behavioural attitudinal construct of SARFPRI therefore, the 35 items were subjected to an internal consistency analysis in which the response of the upper criterion group on each item was compared with that of the lower group. Items that failed to show a significant greater proportion of response (or keyed responses) in the upper group were considered invalid and revised. Correlation was also used item by item and a high coefficient with alpha 0.75 was established which further proved the homogeneity of the items in the inventory.

Reliability is a measure of stability of an instrument or its consistency over time. There are several measures of stability of an instrument. In order to ensure that this instrument possessed this quality, the co-efficient of stability was determined using the test–retest method. SARFPRI was administered on 100 Nigerian Prison staff of Plateau State Command in Jos prison with an interval of six weeks. The two sets of scores obtained were correlated using the Pearson’s Product Moment Correlation Coefficient Formula. The result showed an average correlation coefficient of 0.84 for SARFPRI, 0.88 for PRP, 0.80 for PREP and 0.92 for ASTPR. These are values which were considered high enough to affirm the instrument’s reliability.

3.7.3 The Scoring Pattern of SARFPRI

The scoring pattern is for quantitative analysis. There were six scoring patterns to answer research questions one, two, three and five. SARFPRI is divided into two

sections. Section A is the 'Bio Data' while section B has to do with information on stakeholders' awareness and readiness for prisoner reintegration. This contains 35 items based on the Likert scale of Strongly Agree (SA); Agree (A); Disagree (D) and Strongly Disagree (SD). Section B is divided into four sections, A, B, C, and D. The first scoring comprises the four sections to answer research question one. The highest score any respondent could score is 140 while the lowest score is 35. Therefore, the range is 105 ($140-35$). The midpoint of the range is 52.5 ($105 \div 2$). The cut-off point is the highest point minus the midpoint ($140-52.5$) which is equal to 87.5. Thus, the respondents who obtain scores ranging from 87.5 to 140 would be considered having stakeholders' awareness while those that scored below 87.5 would be considered as not being aware of prisoner rehabilitation and reintegration programmes. The conditions for stakeholders' awareness and readiness for prisoner reintegration programme is divided into three; high (87.5-140); moderate (52.5-87) and low (35-52).

The second scoring was on approval rating of stakeholders on the prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria. This has to do with sections C and D which has 19 items in all. The highest score any respondent could score is 76 while the lowest score is 19. Therefore, the range is 57 ($76-19$). The mid-point is 28.5 ($57 \div 2$). The cut-off point is the highest point minus the midpoint ($76 - 28.5$) which is equal to 47.5. Thus, the respondents who obtained scores ranging from 47.5 to 76 gave 'full approval' to PREP while those with scores from 28.5 to 47 gave 'partial approval' and those that scored between 19 and 28 gave 'no approval' to PREP.

The third scoring is Section D (ASTPR) which is the attitude of stakeholders towards prisoner reintegration programme. There are 10 items here. The highest score any respondent could score is 40 while the lowest score is 10. Therefore, the range is 30 (40-10). The mid-point is 15 ($30 \div 2$). The cut-off point is the highest point minus the midpoint (40-15) which is equal to 25. Thus, the respondents who obtain scores ranging from 25 to 40 would be considered having a positive attitude towards prisoner reintegration while those that scored below 25 were considered having a negative attitude towards PREP.

The fourth scoring pattern is for the proposed three objectives of PREP. The eleven items involved are 13, 14, 16, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29, 31, 34 and 35. The highest score any respondent could obtain is 44 while the lowest score is 11. Therefore, the range is 33 ($44 - 11$). The mid-point is 16.5 ($33 \div 2$). The cut-off point is the highest point minus the mid-point ($44 - 16.5$) which is equal to 27.5. Thus, the respondents who obtained scores ranging from 27.5 to 44 gave 'full approval' to the proposed PREP objectives while those with scores from 16.5 to 27 gave 'partial approval' and those that scored between 11 and 16.5 gave 'no approval' to PREP.

The fifth scoring pattern has to do with the five proposed contents of PREP. There are 19 items in all which include items 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 31, 34 and 35. The highest score any respondent could score is 76 while the lowest score is 19. Therefore, the range is 57 ($76 - 19$). The mid-point is 28.5 ($57 \div 2$). The cut-off point is the highest point minus the midpoint ($76 - 28.5$) which is equal to 47.5. Thus, the respondents who obtained scores ranging from 47.5 to 76 gave 'full approval' to the

proposed contents of PREP while those with scores from 28.5 to 47 gave 'partial approval' and those that scored between 19 and 28 gave 'no approval' to PREP.

The sixth scoring has to do with the challenges facing the effective implementation of prisoner reintegration programmes in Nigeria. There are 15 items in all which include items 7, 12, 15, 18, 19, 20, 22, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33 and 35. The highest score any respondent could score is 60 while the lowest score is 15. Therefore, the range is 45 (60-15). The mid-point is 22.5 ($45 \div 2$). The cut-off point is the highest point minus the midpoint (60-22.5) which is equal to 37.5. Thus, there are three categories to the challenges faced for effective implementation of the prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria. These are: high challenges, from 37.5 to 60; moderate challenges from 22.5 to 37; and low challenges from 15 to 22.

3.7.4 Qualitative Research Instruments

The researcher used two data collection instruments: (1) the researcher as the key instrument, and (2) Structured Interview Format (SIF) of SVOPREP.

3.7.4.1 Researcher as the Key Instrument

In qualitative research, the researcher is the key instrument (Barrett, 2007). In preparing for the interviews, the researcher familiarized herself with literature focusing on qualitative data collection among the different stakeholders using SIF of SVOPREP. The researcher used face-to-face interviews, at times with a research assistant that understood the local language of the respondents especially among the Hausas in Nasarawa State. The researcher was the key instrument in qualitative data collection because she had to interact with the DCP, the Oba's/Obi's/Igwe/Emir/community leaders,

religious leaders, chairmen of Landlord Association and President of Nigerian Union of Journalists of each State in order to get access to the stakeholders for the in-depth interviews. In this case, the researchers' personality, passion, conviction and commitment about the study counted a lot. Her understanding about the subject matter gives the respondents the confidence level to participate and respond to the interview questions posed to them. All these attributes of the researcher determine the quality level of the data collected which is the gateway to trustworthiness and credibility in qualitative research.

The phrase *researcher-as-instrument* refers to the researcher as an active respondent in the research process (Hammersley & Atkinson, 1995). Researchers 'use their sensory organs to grasp the study objects, mirroring them in their consciousness, where they then are converted into phenomenological representations to be interpreted' (Turato, 2005, p. 510). It is through the researcher's facilitative interaction that a conversational space is created - that is, an arena where respondents feel safe to share stories on their experiences (Owens, 2006). Pezalla, Pettigrew and Miller-Day (2012) considered the nature of researcher-as-instrument as interpreter of empirical materials and as involved in the construction of ideas. Scholars such as Holstein and Gubrium (1995) and Pillow (2003) have expanded the nature of researcher as instrument to cover specific interviewing strategies and conversation analysis.

The researcher utilised conversation analysis tool during the indept interview conservation with the respondents. This helped the researcher to examine the intricacies of interview conversations, studying the ways in which the 'how' of a given interview shapes the 'what' that is produced (Holstein & Gubrium, 1995; Pillow, 2003). This has generated a lot of arguments among the qualitative scholars because of the different

philosophical paradigms adopted by many researchers. As regards this study, the scholastic argument based on critical realism for a Rogerian interviewing space, where empathy, transparency, and unconditional positive regard are felt (Janesick, 2001; Mallozzi, 2009; Matteson & Lincoln, 2009) was utilized during the interview conversation with the stakeholders while validating the prisoner reintegration programme.

However, the philosophical orientation of the researcher affects her nature, level of involvement in qualitative interviewing and the Rogerian interviewing space (Stewart, 2010). The pragmatic world view of critical realism philosophical orientation assisted the researcher's nature, interest, Rogerian interviewing space and involvement in qualitative interviewing and data collection. All these attributes of the researcher exhibited in the field motivated the research participants to open up and contributed immensely towards the stakeholders' validation of prisoner reintegration programme.

The process and description of how the interview was conducted was based on the participants perceptions, attitudes and experiences on prisoner reintegration back to the society in Nigeria. It also captured the subjective feelings and non-verbal expressions of the participants (Neuman, 2011; Ulin, Robinson, Tolley & McNeill, 2002). Local approval (Appendix L) for the study received from NPS, National headquarters, Abuja and all the acceptance letters from the Nigerian State Commands of Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra (Appendix M to O) were taken to all the prison centres for the participants to fill the Qualitative Consent Form in order to participate in the qualitative in-depth interview. The participants were between ages 45 to 70 years.

Convenient sampling technique was used to select the research participants. Those interviewed were majorly the leaders of the stakeholders' categories. The DCP of Maximum Prison Centre, Kirikiri, Apapa, Lagos, Medium Prison Centre, Lafia, Nasarawa State and Medium Prison Centre, Onitsha, Anambra State were interviewed with other leaders of Religious, Community, Landlord Association and chairperson of the State branch of Nigerian Union of Journalists in the Nigerian States of Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra. Different times were scheduled for the various interview conversations. It took a period of three weeks to conduct the interview with the different Nigerian stakeholders.

The researcher with the assistance of the trained research assistants had a prior visit to all the participants in order to seek for the convenient time for the interview conversations. The interview was conducted in the offices of the participants on agreed venue by both the participants and the researcher. A Structured Interview Format (SIF) of SVOPREP was used to collect the data during the individual in-depth interviews with the Nigerian stakeholders. The use of structured interview conformed to the objectives of thematic content analysis which among other things is to acquire in-depth information about an individual's knowledge, attitudes and experiences in relation to a particular situation, issue or event most importantly, prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria.

Silverman (2011) emphasised that structured interview enables a focused interaction between the researcher and the participants. This dialogue allows the researcher to obtain deeper information and adequate knowledge during the interview conversations in order to ascertain the quality and authenticity of the quantitative data collected. As emphasised by Ulin, et.al. (2002), the use of structured interviews, encourage participants to be

actively involved in the determination of the flow of the interview process, thereby generating more scientific data.

3.7.4.2 Rationale for the Choice of Interview as the Main Qualitative Data Collection Method

The study used only in-depth structured interview format (SIF) of SVOPREP to collect data from the Nigerian stakeholders from Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra States to validate the prisoner reintegration programme. The researcher was aware of the advantages and disadvantages of this data collection method before choosing it. Some of the advantages of the semi-structured interview include the way the researcher interacts with the participants and her role as a key instrument in qualitative data collection. The researcher's choice of this method of data collection is precipitated by cost, accuracy, and efficiency of the data collection procedures (Babbie, 2010).

The first advantage of interviews is that they can be made to yield an almost perfect sample of opinions of the population as the emphasis is not on large numbers but 10% of the population of the quantitative study (van der Stoep & Johnson, 2009; Babbie, 2010). The face-to-face interview was adopted for the qualitative data collection so that the individual being interviewed would not be tempted to provide any false information. This also serves to supplement the findings of the quantitative study.

By using face-to-face interviews, the researcher was able to capture non-verbal communication and cues that came with the participant tackling a particular theme of prisoner reintegration programme. As a result, face-to-face interviews provide first-hand information regarding those issues that make the participant uncomfortable, elated or show some emotion that may enrich the quality of the narratives that are used in the data

analysis and interpretation (Babbie, 2010). This method helped the researcher to achieve trustworthiness and credibility in qualitative data collection.

As with everything else, there are advantages as well as disadvantages. The semi-structured interview of face-to-face method is very expensive and time consuming to implement (Braun & Clarke, 2006). The researcher has to bear the cost of travelling round the Nigerian States of Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra. This is risky because the research locations are very far from one State to the other. For example, in Lagos State, traffic congestion at times could be disruptive when there was an interview to conduct. On occasion, the researcher had to ride on a motor-cycle to get to the interview venue on time. This is an additional cost that was not budgeted for.

Another example is that of Nasarawa State. To get from Lagos State, the researcher had to take a flight from Ikeja Domestic Airport to Abuja. From there, the researcher took a taxi going to Kebbi Motor Park before boarding a bus going to Nasarawa State. For security purposes, the researcher was advised not to lodge in Nasarawa, but to lodge in Garki, Area 11 in Abuja and travel everyday to all the five prison centres in Nasarawa State. The same travelling problem faced in Nasarawa State was experienced in Anambra. The researcher lodged in Tracy Hotel in Akwa to cover all the prison centres in the State. The majority of the Nigerian States of Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra have five prison centres. One out of the twenty participants from five group of the stakeholders across the Nigerian States of Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra that took part in the quantitative study were interviewed making fifteen (15) in all. At times, the researcher had to book an appointment with the participants after the quantitative data

collection. The whole exercise was so stressful that the researcher was hospitalized after the data collection.

Another disadvantage has to do with the ability and proficiency of the interviewer. If the interviewer is not skilled enough in handling people, they may fail to capture the important aspects of the interview (Babbie, 2010). The researcher was aware of this and therefore did not allow the trained research assistant to conduct interviews with the stakeholders. Instead the assistants used a smart phone to record interviews, took notes during the interview session and transcribed the interview scripts with the researcher at the end of the day. It is important to note that the researcher was not allowed to bring a smart phone or any electronic gadget to the prison centres so the research assistants could only take written notes. This helped the researcher to remain focused so as to achieve the stated objectives of the study.

The researcher choice of semi-structured interview of face-to-face method for the qualitative data collection of the mixed method approach was very expensive and required a substantial length of time to complete but it achieved the required purpose. The purpose was to examine in detail the unexpected results from the quantitative study which was part of the sequential explanatory mixed method research design for the study (Creswell, 2014).

3.7.4.3 Qualitative Structured Interview Format (SIF) of SVOPREP

Structured Interview Format (SIF) of Stakeholder Validation of Prisoner Reintegration Programme (SVOPREP) (see Appendix B, pages 366 - 368) was 25 items generated from the literature review to validate the proposed prisoner reintegration programme, validation of the proposed objectives and contents of the proposed PREP by

the researcher. Information gathered from the qualitative structured interview was also used for approval rating, implementation resources (human and material) needed for PREP and the challenges to be faced when working towards the effective implementation of PREP. The semi-structured interview technique is described as standardized open-ended interview (Patton, 2002) where questions are prepared beforehand (Berg, 1998). As suggested by Silverman (2011), the flexible nature of structured interviews enables an interaction between the research participant and the researcher.

This dialogue allows the researcher to modify and ask further probing questions during the course of the interview. The use of semi-structured interview encourages participants to be actively involved in the determination of the flow of the interview process, thereby generating more scientific data. This was what happened during the semi-structured interview with the CP's at the NPS, Abuja, CP's of the Nigerian Prison State Commands of Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra, the DCP's of all the prison centres in Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra States and the other stakeholders. The contributions towards the content validity of SIF of SVOPREP are shown in Table 3.3.

Table 3. 3***Feedback on SIF of SVOPREP Content Validity***

S/N	SIF of SVOPREP Questions	Feedback/Comment
1.	Item 1: The process of prisoner's reintegration started from imprisonment	Comment: This was changed to question form: "Why should the process of prisoner's reintegration start from imprisonment?"
2.	Item 2: Offenders are taken from the society and should be returned back to the society.	Comment: This was changed to question form: "How can the offenders taken from the society returned back to the community after imprisonment?"
3.	Item 3 was not there before.	It was included by one of the Community Stakeholders during the gate keeper's exercise.
4.	Item 4 was not there before.	It was included by a psychologist in the Department of Psychology, University of Kwa-Zulu Natal, Pietermaritzburg Campus, South Africa.
5.	Item 5: Responsibility and obligations are part of African culture that will prepare Community Stakeholder to accommodate prisoner reintegration back to the society.	Comment: This was changed to question form: How can the Community Stakeholder be prepared to re-accept released prisoners back to the society?
6.	Item 6: Prisoners should be certified crime free before reintegration back to the society.	Comment: This was changed to question form: Why is it necessary for the prisoner to be a redeemed, rehabilitated and certified crime –free before reintegrated back to the society?

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| 7. | Item 7: There is need for the released and redeemed prisoners to be connected to the family members first before reintegration into the laeger community. | Comment: This was changed to question form: In what ways can the released and redeemed prisoners be connected to the family members first before reintegration into the larger community? |
| 8. | Item 8: There is need for the community stakeholder's involvement in prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria in order to avoid recidivism. | Comment: "avoid" was changed to "reduce" The statement was changed to "How can the community stakeholder be involved in prisoner reintegration programme in order to reduce recidivism in Nigeria?" |
| 9. | Item 9: Some of the released prisoners are crime free in the society. | Comment: This was changed to question form: Why do some of the released prisoners live crimes free in the society? |
| 10 | Item 10: Should reintegrated prisoners harm the members of the society? | Comment: This was changed to another question form: In what ways can a reintegrated prisoner be harmful to the members of the community? |
| 11. | Item 11: Reintegrated prisoners should be gainfully employed in the society. | Comment: This was changed to question form: How can the reintegrated prisoners be gainfully employed in the society? |

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| 12. | Item 12: Reintegrated prisoners should live peacefully among his/her family and community members. | Comment: This was changed to question form and moderated to read: What are the contents of prisoner community re-entry package? |
| 13.. | Item 13: Reintegrated prisoners should be involved in community projects, programmes and activities. | Comment: This was changed to question form: How can the reintegrated prisoners be involved in community projects, programmes and activities? |
| 14. | Item 14: Do you agree that the community and prison staff stakeholders should work together to reintegrate rehabilitated and redeemed prisoners back to the society? | Comment: This was changed to: In what way can the prison staff stakeholder works together with other stakeholders to reintegrate rehabilitated and redeemed prisoners back to the society? |
| 15. | Item 15: Will Prisoner Reintegration Programme reduce the problem of re-offending and prison overcrowding in Nigerian prisons? | Comment: This was changed to: “How can Prisoner Reintegration Programme reduce the problem of re-offending and prison overcrowding in Nigerian prisons?” |
| 16. | Questions 16 and 17 were not there before. | The Research Committee of Nigerian Prison Service (NPS) added the two questions during the researcher meeting with them at Abuja. Comment: The committee stands like the Research Ethical Clearance of NPS before the Clearance letter was issued by the Controller General of NPS to the State Command for the researcher to have access to the Prison Staff stakeholder in the Nigerian States of Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra. |

3.7.5 Trustworthiness and Credibility in Qualitative Research

Qualitative research methodology involves interviewing and/or observing people who are central to the research topic (Anney, 2014). The Nigerian stakeholders are very central to the development and validation of the prisoner reintegration programme hence they were the ones interviewed in this study. According to Anney (2014), rigour is equated to trustworthiness in qualitative research. The term trustworthiness in a qualitative inquiry is used to support the argument that the inquiry's findings are 'worth paying attention to' (Lincoln & Guba, 1985, p.17). This is especially important when using inductive content analysis as categories are created from the raw data without a theory-based categorization matrix. Traditional qualitative research terminology of credibility or reliability was applied to the identifying factors affecting the trustworthiness of data collection, analysis, and presentation of the results of content analysis in this study report. The five criteria for judging the soundness of a qualitative research according to Elo, Kaariainen, Kanste, Polkki, Utriainen & Kyngas (2014) were emphasized as shown in Table 3.4 below.

Table 3.4***Criteria for assessing trustworthiness of research findings***

Question asked	Issue	Qualitative Criteria	Quantitative Criteria
Have we measured what we set out to measure?	Truth value	Credibility	Internal validity
How applicable are our results to other subjects and other contexts?	Applicability	Transferability	External validity Generalisability
Would our findings be repeated if our research were replicated in the same context with the same subjects?	Consistency	Dependability	Reliability
To what extent are our findings affected by personal interests and biases?	Neutrality	Conformability	Objectivity

The researcher ensured that the content of the Structured Interview Format of SVOPREP (Appendix B) was in line with the contents, objectives and research questions of the proposed prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria. The theoretical background of the study was also reflected in the composition of SIF of SVOPREP for example, questions 3 and 4. This is the true value for assessing trustworthiness of this research finding which gave credibility and internal validity to the study.

The researcher's skills of competency and use of her sensory organs to grasp the study objects, mirroring them in their consciousness through rapt attention, listening and observational skills of non verbal communication of the respondents during the interview process gave the external validity and generalisation of the results to other subjects and other contexts. These will make the finding of this study more dependable and reliable if replicated in the same content with the same subjects. The instrument used (SIF of

SVOPREP) addressed the contents and objectives of the study only, thus the findings were free from personal interests and biases of either the researcher or the research subjects involved in the interview process for qualitative data collection. The focus and objectives of the study were followed and maintained throughout the study. The passionate concern of the researcher was to find a solution to the identified problem of prison congestion, recidivism and increase community re-acceptance of the released prisoners in Nigeria was maintained through the study. There was proper documentation of the interview conducted through note taking by the researcher and the trained research assistants.

The researcher trained research assistants who had knowledge of either the local Hausa or Igbo and English languages in order to manage and control the interpretation and translation issues during the data collection. The researcher attended the seminar twice (October, 2016 & 2017) on N'Vivo delivered by Dr. Munro of the Discipline of Psychology, School of Applied Human Sciences, University of KwaZulu-Natal after the colloquium presentation of October 26, 2016. This N'Vivo seminar increased the researcher's knowledge on the N'Vivo software coding system, before analysing the data that was generated from the qualitative part of the study. This also enhanced the outcome of the qualitative findings as divergent views increase confidence and reduce bias in interpretation of qualitative data (Creswell, 2009 & Nieuwenhuis, 2007).

3.7.5.1 Strategies to ensure Trustworthiness

A number of strategies have been applied to ensure trustworthiness of qualitative findings. A brief description of commonly used strategies is given below.

1. Triangulation: Triangulation is a widely used method to ensure credibility and conformability of qualitative studies (Creswell, 2006). Triangulation involves using at least two related data sources, data collection methods or researchers with the aim of reducing inherent problems associated with a single cause or phenomena such as prisoner reintegration (Long & Johnson, 2000). That is the reason why the researcher used mixed methods approach for this study so that one approach could inform the other. Apart from this, the researcher observed the stakeholders during the course of the interview and even collected primary information from the archives. Triangulation should not be seen as a tool to check the validity of data and labelling data as “true” or false”, but to ascertain the validity of the inferences derived from multiple data sources (Hammersley & Atkinson, 1995).

2. Self-description/Reflexivity: To enhance the credibility of a study, Patton (2002) recommends stating personal and professional information about the researcher, such as experience, training and perspective, because such information may affect data collection, analysis and interpretation. In achieving this, the researcher had to go to the different stakeholders at different times, as scheduled in the proposed working plan submitted for ethical clearance. It also helps readers to better interpret the research. He goes on to say that the essence of such a step is that the researcher is the instrument in the qualitative inquiry. Self-description and self-reflection is very important in qualitative research to acknowledge and reduce researcher bias, a common criticism of qualitative research.

Self-reflection will enable qualitative researchers to discuss their position within the study and describe how their personal beliefs and past training have influenced the

research findings (Hammersley & Atkinson, 1995). Qualitative researchers should be encouraged to make field notes and maintain a reflective journal in order to recognize, and make explicit, any personal biases (Hammersley & Atkinson, 1995). Self-description promotes credibility and conformability of research findings. The researchers' personal experience as a Consultant of Correctional Centre in Ikeja, Lagos State of Nigeria, as a leader of the Prison Ministry in the local Church and one of the leaders in Christian Association of Nigeria, Lagos State Chapter since 1995, sustained interest and commitment for the study during the qualitative data collection.

3. Member checking: Alternatively known as respondent validation, this is often described as the single most important method to ensure a study's credibility (Lincoln & Guba, 1985), and refers to checking of study findings and conclusions by the respondents from whom the data (interview, observation) were originally obtained (Long & Johnson, 2000). Member checking was used in this study in order to achieve the criteria for assessing trustworthiness of research findings which will ensure dependability and credibility of qualitative studies. Therefore, member checking was used to validate the proposed prisoner reintegration programme by the selected Nigerian stakeholders for this study.

4. Prolonged engagement: Prolonged engagement with study participants and the community is recommended in order to gain their trust and establish rapport (Creswell, 2006). This is likely to enable the researcher to get more in-depth information from the respondents and identify pertinent characters in the community concerning the issue being studied in order to focus on them in more detail and ensure that the research topic is

explored comprehensively (Creswell, 2006). Prolonged engagement may promote the credibility of a qualitative study.

Prolonged engagement was used during the interview process with the fifteen selected Nigerian stakeholders to establish rapport and gained their trust and support for implementation of prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria. It is a strategy that helped the researcher to get an in-depth knowledge and information about the challenges of implementation of prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria. It was like a frank talk that really exposes the Nigerian situation as regard prisoner reintegration programme. Prolonged engagement as a strategy promoted the credibility of this study because the participants came out in their natural self during the interview communication process. This was observed by the researcher in their non- verbal responses.

5. Audit trail: Audit of decision trails should enable readers to make their own judgments about the quality, transferability and worth of a study (Sandelowski, 1986). The reader may then follow the authors' decision trail and associate it with their own conclusions, which are drawn from the information provided. Audit of the decision trail involves detailed description of sources and techniques of data collection and analysis (interview/observation), interpretations made, decisions taken, and influences on the researcher with the aim of demonstrating truthfulness within the findings (Sandelowski, 1986). This strategy of audit trail has to do with interested readers of this research report. The reader may be skilled or non- skilled qualitative researchers who can contribute in one way or the other towards the perfection of this study.

6. Peer debriefing: Peer debriefing also known as 'analytic triangulation' (Nguyen, 2014), is a method in which the researcher discusses the research methodology, data

analysis and interpretations continuously throughout the research process with his/her peer who is not directly involved in the research project (Lincoln & Guba, 1985). Ideally, the peer de-briefer should be a skilled qualitative researcher who can meaningfully question the researcher's interpretations, provoke critical thinking, and provide alternative/additional perspectives and explanations. Peer debriefing enhances credibility and trustworthiness as it gives the researcher an opportunity to ensure that emergent hypotheses, themes or theories are derived from the data and are sensible and conceivable to a third party (Nguyen, 2014).

For research students, their supervisors can act as de-briefers. Other forms of peer debriefing include: presentation of research findings at conferences; regular discussions with an expert qualitative researcher; and presenting preliminary findings to interested groups. The constructive criticisms, useful suggestions and creative ideas pointed out by the proof-readers and my supervisors as skilled qualitative researchers were some of the advantages of peer de-briefing. This has equally improved the quality of this study. This strategy of peer de-briefing will further be enhanced by the examiners' report for the perfection of this study before graduation of this PhD programme.

7. Full description: Providing a rich and full description is used to obtain external validity (Hammersley & Atkinson, 1995). It also promotes study credibility. It requires the researcher to give sufficient details about settings, inclusion/exclusion criteria, sample characteristics, and data collection and analysis methods, so that the reader can evaluate the extent to which the conclusions made by the authors are transferable to other settings, situations, and populations. This full description strategy of ensuring trustworthiness in qualitative study has been explained earlier in this chapter.

3.7.6 Data Collection and Procedure

The procedure of data collection for this study started with the training of the research assistants. The collection of the quantitative data was done first before the qualitative indepth interview with the respondents. The researcher also explained the detailed description of the data collection techniques adopted for this study.

The training of the research assistants was in three different centres of the Nigerian States of Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra. The venue for that of Lagos State was in the Moot Parliament of the Faculty of Social Sciences, Lagos State University, Ojo Campus on November 15th, 2017; that of Nasarawa State was in the Pastorium Guest House of First Baptist Church, Garki, Abuja on November 20th, 2017; and that of the Anambra State was in Tracy Hotels Limited, Awka, Anambra State on November 24th, 2017. The training of the research assistants involved all the Deputy Controllers of Prison (DCP) in all the related prison centres in the Nigerian States of Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra, the Chairman of all the communities around the prison centres, the religious leaders, the chairman of the Landlord Association and the chairman of the State Association of Journalists. The researcher used the two charts in Figures 2.2 and 2.3 to explain the purpose and focus of the research study to train the research assistants. The researcher also explained to the research assistants how to use and administer SARFPRI to the respondents. She told them the importance and use of the Participant Consent Form (PCF) in the quantitative study and that of Stakeholder's Consent Form (SCF) of the qualitative study. The research assistants also had knowledge and responsibility for the stakeholder on how they would work together for effective prisoner reintegration in Nigeria. All the research assistants were briefed about their role in the administration of

the instrument and qualitative interview of the participants. This increased their level of participation in the study.

Quantitative data was collected from the respondents first. 1500 participants took part in the quantitative data collection. SARFPRI was used to collect information from the respondents. Fifteen (15) of those who participated in the quantitative study participated in the qualitative study. SIF of SVOPREP was used to gather information from the respondents. Data collected for the quantitative study was used to ascertain or confirm the problems or challenges facing prisoner rehabilitation/reintegration in Nigeria as identified in the literature review of this study as shown in Figure 2.2. Data collected in the qualitative study was used to validate the proposed prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria as shown in Figure 2.3. This is because more information than the numerical calculations could not give were obtained during the indepth- interview conversations with the Nigerian stakeholders. The voices made it clearer than figures.

The description of data collection procedure followed the following data collection techniques.

Step 1: Motivation and/or opportunities for collecting data.

Step 2: Methods of data collection.

Step 3: Description on how the data was collected.

Step 1: Motivation and/or opportunities for collecting data. The motivation for data collection was to go out and validate the proposed programme of prisoner reintegration in Nigeria. It is also to determine the readiness of the stakeholders' for the programme and the objectives that constitute it. The reason for the data collection also includes the contents that constitute the programme and the resources needed for the effective

implementation of the programme. The opportunity to collect the data came with ethical clearance from the UKZN Ethical Committee of College of Humanities as well as approval from the Research Committee and Logistic Division of the NPS. This was required in order to gain access to the State Commands of the Nigerian States of Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra and all other prison centres relevant to this study (Appendix, Q, L, M, N, and O). The opportunity to get access to all other stakeholders such as religious leaders, landlord association, community leaders and journalists made it easier for the data collection exercise. The researcher visited the Prison headquarters in Abuja, State Commands in Lagos, Lafia and Awka to meet with all the leaders of other Stakeholders in the Nigerian States of Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra before the commencement of data collection exercise. The researcher's visits to the institutions and co-operative bodies of the participants informed them of the vision, purpose and content of the study. The leaders of all the stakeholder groups were encouraged to inform others of the purpose of the study. This made the data collection exercise easy, smooth and achievable because the researcher enjoyed the needed cooperation and support during the data collection.

Step 2: Methods of data collection. In explanatory sequential design of this nature, the data collection plan involves two phases: an initial quantitative instrument (SARFPRI) phase, followed by a qualitative data collection phase of SIF of SVOPREP, in which the qualitative phase builds directly on to the results from the quantitative phase. In this way, the quantitative results are explained in more detail through the qualitative data. For example, findings from instrument data about costs can be explored further with qualitative semi-structured interview of face-to-face conversation to better understand how the personal experiences of individuals match up to the instrument results.

Data were collected in these designs to provide more data about results from the earlier phase of data collection and analysis, to select participants who can best provide that data, or to generalize findings by verifying and augmenting study results from members of a defined population (Creswell & Plano Clark 2007:121). Sequential data collection involves different procedures than concurrent data collection. Several guidelines apply to the sequential approach of data collection. Sequential data collection involves collecting the data in stages; one data collection is followed by a second data collection. Either the first or second data collection may be weighted more heavily, or the top priority data collection may be either qualitative or quantitative. It depends on the research problem and the approach the investigator wants to emphasize.

A quantitative approach can be used to count events or the number of people who represent a particular background. It is important to note that all quantitative data is based on qualitative judgment. In other words, numbers cannot be interpreted by themselves, without understanding the assumptions that underlie them. Example: A simple 1- 4 rating variable for the survey statement, “The process of prisoner reintegration started from imprisonment”, gives respondents the option of circling: 1 (Strongly Disagree), 2 (Disagree), 3 (Agree) or 4 (Strongly Agree).

Qualitative research provides a profound representation of a phenomenon that communicates the richness of a study (Lin, 2009). Interviews give the most direct and straightforward approach to gathering detailed and rich data regarding a particular phenomenon (Barrett & Twycross, 2018). An interview is a two-way conversation where the interviewer asks questions to collect data and to learn about the ideas, beliefs, views, opinions, and behaviours of the participant. Qualitative interviews allow the researcher to

see the world through the eyes and voices of the participant. Most interviews are recorded and need transcribing before analysing. This can be extremely time-consuming, with one hour of interview requiring five to six hours to transcribe (Bryman, 2012). Interviews are most often carried out face-to-face, though the use of telephone interviews to overcome geographical barriers to participant recruitment is becoming more prevalent (Smith, 2005). The key variation between interview types relates to the degree of structure.

Participant and non-participant observation are powerful tools for collecting qualitative data. Semi-structured interview of SIF of SVOPREP and participant and non-participant observation were used as tools with researcher as the key instrument for qualitative data collection for this study. Observation is the act of noticing or noting a fact or occurrence of some scientific or other special purpose. Observation is an everyday activity. We use our senses (seeing, hearing, touching, smelling, tasting), but also our intuition to gather bits of data on which we base our reactions to what we have observed. Observation is the systematic process of recording the behavioural patterns of people, objects and occurrences without necessarily questioning or communicating with them. There are four types of participant observation and these are complete observer, observer as participant, participant as observer and complete participant.

There are two components to participant and non-participant observation and these are description and reflection. Description means full descriptions of what actually takes place; while reflection is the researcher's thoughts or ideas about the meaning of what was observed. Others include member checking which verifies our observations with those observed. This means there is more than one observer observing. Triangulation compares observations with other data collected.

Step 3: Description on how the data was collected. One thousand, five hundred (1,500) respondents participated in the quantitative study while fifteen (15) respondents participated in the qualitative study. Stakeholders from the Nigerian Prisons staff, religious leaders, community leaders, landlord association, and journalists of the Nigerian States of Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra that participated in the study.

The researcher, with the assistance of the trained research assistants, administered SARFPRI to the respondents after obtaining their consent by getting them to complete the Participant Consent Form (PCF) and returning it to either the researcher or trained research assistants. This showed their willingness to participate in the study. The purpose of the study was explained to the respondents before asking for their consent. Forms were dropped off for them to complete and the researcher or the trained research assistants went back to collect the filled forms at the agreed time and date. Six weeks was used to administer SARFPRI in the three states and the seventh week was used for collation. In a situation where the researcher did not understand the local language, one of the trained research assistants who could interpret, and understood English languages, carried it out. This helped the researcher to manage and check the translation so as to ensure research focus.

Brink, van der Walt and van Rensburg (2012) identified four basic types of data collection procedures in qualitative study, including the following: qualitative observation, qualitative interviews, qualitative documents and qualitative audio and visual materials. Semi-structured of SIF, based on SVOPREP, was used to gather information from 15 respondents. The research personnel included the researcher and

trained research assistants who could interpret the local languages and were fluent in English. Six weeks was used to gather qualitative data from the respondents.

3.8 Data Management

Data management is the practice of organizing and maintaining data processes to meet ongoing information lifecycle needs. The quality of data generated plays an important role in the outcome of the study. Data management is a relevant and important part of a study. Data management is important in both quantitative and qualitative research because it ensures the reliability of the data and protects research participants (Lin, 2009). Quantitative data collected for this study were first sorted out according to the different Nigerian stakeholders in different Nigerian States of Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra for clarity purpose. The responses of the respondents were scored and recorded in excel according to the research questions posed for the study. This was later processed with SPSS, version 21. The processed data was analysed using descriptive statistical analysis.

Data management in qualitative research is defined as a designed structure for organising, categorising, and filing the materials to make them efficiently retrievable and reproducible (Schwandt, 1997). Converting data representing human interactions into written reports is part of managing qualitative data (Ayres, 2007). According to Parry (2004) and Steneck (2004), proper data management allows researchers to accumulate information in various forms or locations for different research purposes, while maintaining the security of the data. The researcher used reflective method of data management for the qualitative study and this is in line with Halcomb and Davidson

(2006) proposition on qualitative data management. After the indepth- interview with the selected Nigerian stakeholders, all the information collected were sorted out in different themes according to the research questions raised for the study. It was also categorised according to the various Nigerian states Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra of the different research locations for easy result presentation and interpretation.

Some of the elements of data management in mixed methods studies include: data storage and record keeping, data sharing, and data ownership.

- 1. Data storage and record keeping:** Data should be backed up as soon as possible. Data may be stored in many forms and should be well organized, accurate, complete, and accessible to authorized persons only. After data collection, the researcher collated them together before sorting them into different ethnic groups of Nigerian States of Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra in line with the selected stakeholders who participated in the study. The organised data were later categorised into different theme and sub-themes in line with the questions raised for the study for thematic discourse. This was later converted into written reports as it is in chapter four of this thesis. After the research report, the researcher stored the coded data in a disc and kept it in a fire cabinet for security purposes. This is to avoid unauthorised persons to get access to it.
- 2. Data sharing:** Data sharing is required to advance knowledge and science. The mode of data sharing depends on the ownership, sensitivity, and complexity of the data set. The researcher can not share the coded data with anybody because of the research ethical conduct but can only give the

hard copies of the research report to the Discipline of Psychology, School of Applied Human Science, University of KwaZulu- Natal, e-copy at the University website as instructed by the supervisors. She will also share a copy of the thesis with NPS, Abuja, Nigeria for effective implementation of the proposed and validated PREP in Nigeria. The researcher will also keep one copy at the University library of Lagos State University, Lagos, Nigeria.

3. **Data ownership:** Funding agencies, research institutions, participants, or researchers might own the data, which should be made clear before beginning the research. Researcher was aware of confidentiality of the data collected from the study participants, so she kept it safe in a lock to be kept for at least five years after the research report. As regard this study, there is no funding agency or research institution that could lay claim on the data collected, if it is so, I would have declared this before the commencement of the data collection.

The sign of good data management is when the researcher is able to know and give account of the number of participants interviewed; collate data after collection and organise it into different themes by using any of qualitative softwares at his or her disposal such as N'Vivo 10.1 before the presentation and analysis of the data. The data was stored in hard disk; keep safely in a locked safe for easy identification in the future. The data was stored and identified correctly for effective and correct data analysis that was used answer the research questions raised for the study. However, Schleicher and Saito (2005) suggested five easy steps to good data management as follows:

1. Choose and follow a clear file naming system; for example, PREP, NIGERIAN States, RQ1: SARFPRI.
2. Develop a data tracking system by making sure that all the research assistants give reports of their stewardship on time. For example, those in charge of the Consent forms for both the quantitative and qualitative data collection must return forms to the researcher on time and labelled it with the correct file name. The researcher kept this in a file cabinet and will be there for about five years when it will be disposed off. There was proper monitoring and coordination of the data collection exercise. All the delegated activities were collated and reported adequately at the end of the day. The researcher had a collation centre for every research location and ethnic group during the data collection for this study. She established and documents the transcription/translation data procedures for effective data analysis, as described in Chapter Four.
3. Establish quality control procedures. The researcher ensured that credible and dependable information is gathered and safeguarded and stored for processing with any preferred software (Mpofu, 2010). The researcher coded all the information gathered, put it in an excel and used the preferred softwares of SPSS and N'Vivo to process it. This seriously helped the researcher to include the inferential statistics when she was asked to do so by her supervisors.
4. Establish a realistic timeline. The researcher tried to follow the proposed work plan submitted for ethical clearance but was limited by ill health after the submission of the first draft of the thesis on May 31st, 2018. The correction of the

first draft of the thesis was submitted on October 18th, 2018. She is still struggling with the realistic timeline to graduate finally from UKZN.

3.9 Data Analysis

Within the context of this study, data analysis is discussed under two sub-headings as follows:

1. Quantitative Data Analysis.
2. Qualitative Data Analysis.

3.9.1. Quantitative Data Analysis

The process of quantitative data analysis for this study started from data collection process. After the pilot study and the content verification of the instrument, the items were not difficult to comprehend and understand very well by the respondents. This was why the data analysed was able to answer correctly the research questions raised and the hypotheses formulated for the study. The data analysis therefore was able to represent the research population very well; which make it possible for this study to contribute to knowledge. The research participants were well informed about the aims and objectives of the study and they all gave their consent to participate in the study.

Administration of the instrument for data collection was properly guided and monitored very well by the researcher or and trained research assistants for quality quantitative data analysis. The scoring and coding of the participants responses were carefully done and verified appropriately in order to avoid errors that can interfere into the data analysis. Correct and adequate software of Statistical Package Software for Social

Sciences (SPSS, version 21) was used in the data processing before the statistical data analysis.

The scoring of the participants' responses was scored 1 to 4 of both negative and positive sides in line with likerttype scale. The 35 items were first scored together and differently by the four sections of PRP, PREP and ASTPR in line with the research questions raised for the study. The scoring of SARFPRI has been explained vividly on pages 135 to 138 of this chapter.

The researcher used the four identified major components of processing data in quantitative analysis according to Schleicher and Saito (2005) as follows:

1. The quantitative data collected were sorted out according to the Nigerian States of Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra and the different groups of stakeholders for example, the Prison Staff, Religious leaders, Community leaders, Landlord Association and the Journalists.
2. The procedures for coding and data entry depend to a great extent on the types of response required of the questions in the data collection instruments, for example SARFPRI used the Likerttype scale of Strongly Agree, Agree, Disagree and Strongly Disagree and the score accrued to this was 4 to 1. The data was scored generally as SARFPRI and as sub-scales of PRP, PREP and ASTPR.
3. The establishment of identification codes for data collection instruments depends upon the units of sampling and the units of analyses that were used in this study. The resource implications required to establish linkages between information gathered from different units, for example prison staff,

religious leaders, community leaders, landlord association and journalists, and all these factors were taken into consideration during the coding exercise.

The scores were entered into Excel Microsoft with the appropriate file name for easy identification and effective statistical data analysis. All these were labelled separately and differently for example, Nigerian States of Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra (1-5).

4. The complexity of data verification procedures depends on the nature of the response patterns in the data collection instrument (SARFPRI). Special care was taken into consideration and the researcher makes sure that the coded scores were recorded against each respondent.

Data management and quality control of the quantitative data: Three principles guided the data management and quality control of the quantitative data gathered for this study. The principles are detailed discussed below.

1. Principles of the data collection and data operations: This has to do with how the researcher trained the research assistants; recruited the research participants, procedure and techniques involved in data collection and finally how the data is collected for the quantitative study. The researcher started with the pilot study which was conducted with the instrument (SARFPRI) at Bukuru Local Council Development Area of Jos South Local Government of Plateau State, Nigeria (pages 125 -129). The content validity of the quantitative research instrument (SARFPRI) was ascertained by the relevant experts (see Table 3.2, page 133). The scoring pattern was ascertained (pages 135 -138). The researcher obtained both the local (NPS) and UKZN ethical clearance to recruit the research

participants and collect the data that was used to answer the research questions raised for the study. Research assistants were trained and they assisted the researcher in administration of the research instrument (SARFPRI) to the participants at the agreed venue. The participants voluntarily participated in the data collection and they were well informed about the purpose and objectives of the study.

2. Measure by which the quality and accuracy of results was determined by the researcher: The researcher with the help of the trained assistants sorted out the data collected from the three research locations in line with the different five stakeholders selected for the study. Three different files were created for this based on each research location. Each file was further divided into five sections of the different five stakeholders selected for the study. The participants' responses were scored, coded and recorded into the "Excel Sheet", stored in the computer of the researcher before it was processed with SPSS version 21 software. The statistical analysis of the processed data followed the descriptive and inferential analysis as shown on Table 3.5 page 174 of this chapter.
3. Steps taken to obtain adequate data in a timely manner: The researcher followed the scheduled plan in the approved proposal presentation for ethical clearance of November 10, 2017 (Appendix Q). The data was collected after the training of the research assistants at the different research locations of Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra States (page 156 of this chapter). Sequential mixed method of data collection strategies was adopted to obtain adequate data in a timely manner for the study.

The main reasons for establishing data management standards are to ensure the quality of the data, guarantee the integrity of the data analysis and also to create confidence in the adequacy of the results of these data analyses for answering the research questions raised and the hypotheses formulated for the study.

The processed data was analysed using descriptive and inferential statistical analysis of Multivariate Analysis of Covariance (MANCOVA), Multiple Independent t-test and Pearson Chi-Square. The descriptive and inferential statistical analyses are in line with the statistical analysis adopted by positivist/post-positivist researchers (Moses & Knutsen, 2012).

3.9.2 Qualitative Data Analysis

The process of qualitative data analysis has to do with the kind of methodology used in data collection. This study used the sequential explanatory face-to-face interview method to gather information from the respondents. The researcher was being reflexive during the data collection period so as to provide context and understanding for the readers. This allowed the researcher to avoid bias and subjectivity from interfering with the data gathered from the respondents during the data collection and management periods. The process of qualitative data analysis focused on the participants' viewpoint, interpretation of the data, familiarizing oneself with the data, transcribing and checking, reading between the lines, searching for themes, reviewing themes and planning and writing the report.

1. Focus on the Participants' Viewpoint: What the qualitative study seeks to convey is *why* people have thoughts and feelings that might affect the way they behave (Sutton and Austin, 2015). What are the indices of stakeholders' awareness and readiness for

prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria? As the researcher listened to interviewees responding to the questions posed, she also observed their body language. This helped the researcher to gain an insight into the research problems and focused on people's feelings and thoughts in order to answer the research questions raised in the study.

2. Transcribing and Checking: After data collection, at the collation centre, the researcher and the research assistants did the transcribing and made sure the statements transcribed represented the voice of the respondents. Each note was taken individually in order to do this. The final and new transcribed notes were filed together, separated into ethnic tribes with all five stakeholders represented. This was later typed into Excel for data interpretation.

3. Reading between the Lines: The researcher read the typed data over and over again and even cross checked with the manuscripts from the field trip so as to make sure the typed processed data was the raw data collected during the interview.

4. Interpretation of the data: The interpretation of the data collected was done by the researcher, the key instrument for the qualitative data collection. Thematic content interpretation was used for the data gathered during the qualitative data collection.

5. Familiarizing oneself with the data: At the end of each day, after data collection and collation at the collation centres, the researcher started reading all the research notes and listened to all the recorded tapes. She then combined them with non-verbal cues observed during the interview. She did this with the trained assistant researchers because they too were observers during the interviews. All these combinations of observations were typed up and labelled accordingly. This was done for all three ethnic groups in the study. The researcher alone went over all interviews three times. Part of the familiarisation with the

data is the utilisation of Figures 2.2 and 2.3 and the research questions raised for the study to the qualitative data collected. Using the information shown, the researcher then searched for themes according to the research questions raised for the study.

6. Searching for Themes: The sixth task for the researcher involved analysing the temporary list of the different codes identified across datasets (Braun & Clarke, 2006). The researcher sorted the various codes into potential themes and then collated all the relevant coded data extracts within the identified themes. At this stage, the researcher also considered how different codes could be combined to make one, or, in some cases, how they could be expanded.

7. Reviewing Themes: At this stage, the themes in stage six were reviewed in line with the research objectives and research questions raised for the study. The conceptual framework for the study in Figures 2.2 and 2.3 guided the review of the themes. This means that some themes were absorbed into others, while some were expanded (Braun & Clarke, 2006).

8. Defining and naming the themes: At this stage, in preparation for writing the report and answering the questions raised for this study, the themes were clearly defined and named according to the information shown in Figures 2.2 and 2.3.

9. Planning to write report: All the themes were sorted out according to the research questions raised for this study.

10. Writing and producing the report: The ninth stage is the final process of the data analysis which is the presentation of the qualitative results in Chapter Four. The researcher kept in mind that the task of writing and producing a report has to be in line with the conceptual framework of Figure 2.3 in Chapter Two of this thesis. The report

would convince the reader that the proposed programme in Chapter Two has been validated by the concerned Nigerian Stakeholders in Chapter Three and was presented in Chapter Four alongside the quantitative results and discussed in Chapter Five in light of the previous literature reviewed in Chapter Two.

The credibility and trustworthiness of the qualitative data collected, managed and processed for analysis, is the data quality control of validity, reliability, dependability, transferability and confirmability as identified by Schleicher and Saito(2005); Lin, 2005; and Bryman (2012).

The researcher read through the interview transcripts and coded the data based on thematic content developed from the research questions and responses. N'Vivo is capable of managing data and ideas, querying data, modelling visually and producing reports (Hilal & Alabri, 2013). Audio tapes were transcribed verbatim, and every effort was made to minimize the effects of distortions and bias. The researcher translated and transcribed the data with the help of the trained research assistants. Any qualitative data collection done in native languages of Hausa and Igbo were translated first into English during the collation period before the researcher searched for the themes reviewed, defined and named, in line with the variables identified for the questions raised for the study. Table 3.5 below shows the data source, data processing and statistical analysis for the study.

Table 3.5***Data sources and data analysis strategies***

S/N	Research Questions	Approach	Data Source	Date Processing	Data Statistical Analysis
1.	What are the indices for stakeholders' awareness and readiness for prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria?	Quantitative	Stakeholders Awareness and Readiness for Prisoner Reintegration Inventory (SARFPRI)	SPSS, 21 version	Ranking, descriptive and inferential statistical analysis
2.	What are the objectives and contents of the proposed prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria?	Qualitative	Structured Interview Format (SIF) of Stakeholders Validation of Prisoner Reintegration Programme (SVOPREP)	N'Vivo 10	Descriptive analysis
3.	What is the approval rating of the proposed programme for prisoner reintegration as perceived by relevant Nigerian stakeholders?	Quantitative and Qualitative	SARFPRI and SIF of SVOPREP	SPSS, 21 version and N'Vivo 10	Ranking, descriptive and inferential statistical analysis
4.	What implementation resources (human and material) are needed for effective prisoners' reintegration programme in Nigeria?	Qualitative	SIF of SVOPREP	N'Vivo 10	Descriptive analysis
5.	What are the challenges to be faced in working towards the effective implementation of prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria?	Quantitative and Qualitative	SARFPRI, and SIF of SVOPREP	SSPS, 21 version and N'Vivo 10	Ranking, descriptive and inferential statistical analysis

3.10 Ethical Considerations

The consent and approval to get access to members of the other stakeholders was arranged by giving them a letter to participate in both the quantitative and qualitative studies (see Appendix H and I). All the participants for both the quantitative and qualitative studies were given Participant Consent Form (PCF) (see Appendix J and K)

and Stakeholder's Consent Form (SCF) (see Appendix J and K) to fill in and submit for free participation in the study.

Ethical conduct in a psychological research study aims at minimize the possibilities of exploitation and ensure that the study is of social value to the participants and the community where the research is conducted (Emmanuel, Wendler, Killer & Grady, 2004). Havercamp (2005) mentioned some ethical characteristics such as empathy, kindness, availability, punctuality, gentleness and honesty that researchers should possess while conducting a research study in order to protect the interests of the participants and the communities. The researcher tried to get the trust and support of the researcher participants by explaining to them the purpose and need for the data collection before the administration of SARFPRI and commencement of the indepth-interview of SIF of SVOPREP. The researcher and the trained research assistants made themselves available at the agreed time scheduled for the data collection. This showed that the researcher appreciated the valuable time that the participants have given for the data collection exercises. The researcher addressed the participants politely during the data collection period knowing fully well of the valuable information to be collected in order to contribute to knowledge in research study.

Nieswiadomy (2012) believed that ethical considerations enable the researchers to deal with several issues related to what is right or wrong, proper or improper, good or bad while contributing to knowledge in research studies. Some of the elements of ethical considerations that were implemented in this study are confidentiality and human subjects' protection.

1. Confidentiality: The researcher assured the participants of confidentiality of the data collected from them that it will not be used against them or anybody in the society but to the benefit of all citizens in the country. Researcher took the responsibility for protecting their data. A rigous procedure such as coding of the data was put in place throughout the research study to ensure confidentiality of the data collected from the respondents.

Participants' personal information was encoded or removed from public view.

2. Human subjects' protection: The researcher performed her primary responsibility by protecting the participants of this study. The identity of the participants were not exposed in the research report for example YOR1 was used for a respondent from Yoruba ethnic group from prison staff stakeholder. The researcher was honest, sincere, respectful, and sensitive to potential problems that emanated during the interview conversations with the respondents. The researcher builded rapport and trust with the participants during the interview conversations and this accounted for quality research study that yielded positive result that she reported in this study.

Issues like Local Approval from NPS; Ethical Approval from UKZN and ethical requirements for psychological research studies were discussed under this section.

3.10.1 Ethical Approval from University of KwaZulu-Natal

In conforming to ethical issues, all procedures of the UKZN Ethics Policy were followed. A full ethical clearance approval with Protocol Reference No: HSS/2006/017D (Appendix Q) was obtained from the Humanities and Social Sciences Research Ethics Committee of the UKZN before the commencement of the study. The local permit was also obtained from Nigerian Prisons Service (NPS), Abuja with Reference No: NPS: 196/S2/72/14 (Appendix L). The researcher also got gate keeper letters from to all the

prison centres in Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra State Commands (Appendix M – O). The other stakeholders were recruited through their leaders (Appendix H and I).

3.10.2 Ethical Requirements for Research Study

Ethical requirements for a research study are the behavioural conducts that guided a researcher and protect the research participants in a study. Some of the anticipated tenets of ethical behaviour are voluntary participation, harmlessness, anonymity, confidentiality, disclosure of the purpose of the study, outcome and benefit of the study to respondents (Bhattacharjee, 2012). The researcher made sure that the consent of the participants were sorted for before participating in the study. Informed Consent letter for the Quantitative and Qualitative studies (Appendix H and I) were written to all the selected groups of stakeholders selected for this study. Apart from this, the consent of the individual participants was also obtained (Appendix J and K). The objectives and purpose of the study were clearly stated and properly explained to the participants before the beginning of the data collection. In order to guide against misconduct, falsifying data or deceptive practices on the part of the researcher as stated by Howe & Moses (1999), the researcher and the trained research assistants were actively involved in the data collections. There was a planned time table for it as written in page 144 of chapter three of this research report. Moreover, the researcher also respected the privacy of the respondents especially during the interview conversations of the qualitative data collection as clearly stated by (Pickard, 2007).

1. Informed Consent: Informed consent ensures that individual participants decide on their own to participate in the study by completing the consent form for both the quantitative and qualitative data collection. All the participants were asked to complete

the consent form (Appendix J and K) in order to show their willingness to participate in the study. The consent forms were written in English Language, at times translated to “pingin”, “Yoruba”, “Hausa” or “Igbo” vernaculars.

The researcher went to the different locations of the stakeholders for the survey questionnaire administration and the qualitative semi-structured interview. The survey questionnaire was administered first, for twenty minutes, before the qualitative interview of thirty to thirty-five minutes. The participants were briefed about the content and objective of the study and the social value that prisoner reintegration programme can bring to both the community and other stakeholders. Because of the transparency of the study, the participants were fully committed as they understood that their suggestions and recommendations could be used by the Federal government to implement the programme.

Research studies do not only include informed consent, but also respect for the identified participants of a study. The researcher needs to assure the participants of the confidentiality of the information given during data collection. Participants were briefed and assured by the researcher that they would be given pseudonyms to protect their identity in the reporting of the study; thus the names of the participants were not in the survey questionnaire. The researcher told the participants that they were free to withdraw from the study at any time, but none withdrew from the study after they had consented.

2. Benefits: It is expected that all scientific studies must bring some benefits to a given society and contribute to the body of knowledge (Ball, 2015). This study hopes to assist the NPS to find some solutions to the problem of prison congestion, recidivism and poor funding if the Federal government increase their budget to incorporate the financial implication of PREP. Ex-prisoners could be accepted back into society to utilize the

vocational skills acquired during imprisonment. The stakeholders could live in peace in the community if there was reduced crime and re-offending by the ex-convicts. The security level in society would improve and people would no longer live in fear of theft or armed robbery. Apart from the above-mentioned, the participants will be more knowledgeable about imprisonment, prison rehabilitation and reintegration programmes than before they were involved in the study.

3. Competency: To avoid any pitfalls that might originate from lack of experience in some aspects of the research design and process, the researcher took the time to build competence through reading and reviewing previous findings. Although the researcher is Nigerian, because she is not working with NPS, she took time to familiarise herself with the history of NPS from pre-colonial to the present day. This helped her to really identify some of the problems highlighted in the study.

4. Fidelity: Having fully explained the nature of the study and the processes involved, the researcher also undertook to ensure that her conduct with the five groups of stakeholders in which the study was undertaken was blameless. The ethical principle of fidelity requires loyalty, fairness, truthfulness, advocacy, and dedication to the study and research participants (Saunders, Lewis & Thornhill, 2012). It involves an agreement between the researcher and the research participants to keep promises made regarding confidentiality. Observing this requirement, the researcher responded to all the questions raised as regards the development and stakeholders' validation of prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria with confidence.

In the process of getting local approval from NPS Headquarters, and getting the gate keepers' letters from the Nigerian Prison State Commands, the researcher promised

all that she would share the findings of the study with them by dropping a copy of the thesis at the headquarters in Abuja.

3.11 Summary

This chapter highlighted and discussed on the research design for the study, the location of the study and the cultural and geographical characteristics of the Wazobian locations. Convenience sampling strategy was used for both the quantitative and qualitative data collection. One thousand, five hundred (1500) and fifteen (15) Nigerian stakeholders participated in both the quantitative and qualitative data collection exercises respectively as shown on Table 3.1. Two research instruments of SARFPRI and SIF of SVOPREP were used for data collection from the participants. The two research instruments were standardized as shown on Tables 3.2 and 3.3 respectively. Emphasis was also placed on local approval for the study at NPS Headquarters in Abuja and that of UKZN ethical clearance. The ethical requirements for psychological research studies were also discussed in this chapter. The reports of both the quantitative and qualitative data collections were reported separately because of the sequential explanatory mixed method research design adopted for this study. Data from the quantitative and qualitative study were coded, processed and analysed with the help of SPSS version 21 and N’Vivo software respectively. This chapter is the foundation for Chapters Four and Five.

CHAPTER FOUR

QUANTITATIVE DATA ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION OF FINDINGS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the results of the quantitative data obtained from survey questionnaires. The chapter includes the descriptive and inferential statistical analysis of Multivariate Analysis of Covariance (MANCOVA), Multiple Independent t-test and Pearson Chi-Square. The presentation of results were based on research question one, three, five and the nine formulated null hypotheses for the study.

The study sought to validate the development of prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria. The study addressed the following research questions: What are the indices of stakeholders' awareness and readiness for prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria? What is the approval rating of the proposed programme for prisoner reintegration as perceived by relevant Nigerian stakeholders? What are the challenges to be faced in working towards the effective reintegration of Nigerian prisoners back into society? The nine formulated hypotheses were built around the three researchers with the demographic variables of age, gender, marital status, religion and educational level of the respondents. The profiles of the respondents for both the quantitative data collection is presented in Table 4.2. The rest of this chapter is organised using the research questions and the hypotheses as the framework.

4.2 Response Rate

Response rate is used as 'a common metric for evaluating survey quality under the premise that a higher response rate will produce findings that are more representative of the population of interest' (Johnson & Wislar, 2012). Response rate is often described as

the proportion of people who return the survey questionnaire. It is calculated by dividing the number of the returned questionnaires by the total number of questionnaires distributed. The threshold of an acceptable response rate as a measure of survey quality is put at 60 % (Johnson & Wislar, 2012). 1,470 (98%) of 1,500 questionnaires administered to the stakeholders were completed and returned. The high response rate was as a result of the cooperation of General Controller of Nigerian Prisons in Abuja who gave the researcher an approval letter to all the Nigerian Prison Commands of Alagbon, Lagos, Lafia, Nasarawa and Awka, Anambra.

The researcher received maximum support from all the Controller of Prison (CP) of the Nigerian prison centres of Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra States. The same thing happened with the other stakeholders. The researcher and her trained research assistants gathered the data through the leaders of community, religion, landlord association and journalists. The response rate is shown in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1***Response rate for the quantitative data collections (N = 1470)***

Stakeholders	NIGERIAN STATES			Response Quan.	Rate %
	Lagos State Quan.	Nasarawa State Quan.	Anambra State Quan.		
Nigerian Prison Staff	99	99	98	296	(98.7%)
Religious Leaders	99	97	98	294	(98%)
Community Leaders	98	98	98	294	(98%)
Landlord Association	98	97	98	293	(97.7%)
Journalists	99	97	97	293	(97.7%)
TOTAL	493	488	489	1470	(98%)

Source: Researcher's Quantitative Data Output, December, 2017–February, 2018

4.3 Demographic Profile of the Respondents

This section presents the demographic information of the stakeholders in the Nigerian States of Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra such as the type of stakeholders, age, sex, marital status, academic qualification and so on as shown in Tables 4. 2.

Table 4:2

Quantitative demographic data of stakeholders in the Nigerian States of Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra (N = 1470)

NIGERIAN STATES	Religious Leaders			Community Leaders			Prison Staff			Journalists			Landlords			TOTAL	%
	YORUBA	HAUSA	IGBO	YORUBA	HAUSA	IGBO	YORUBA	HAUSA	IGBO	YORUBA	HAUSA	IGBO	YORUBA	HAUSA	IGBO		
Age-years																	
31-40	18	42	65	13	52	11	15	25	44	25	21	22	25	28	24	430	28.7
41-50	49	30	29	42	38	54	50	47	43	30	37	36	27	34	42	588	39.2
51-60	27	24	6	29	8	15	35	28	13	23	38	21	35	25	21	348	23.2
61-70	6	4	0	16	1	12	0	0	0	22	4	21	6	7	9	108	7.2
70+	0	0	0	0	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	6	4	26	1.7
Sex																	
Male	77	84	47	59	65	59	57	73	60	50	34	31	66	60	70	892	59.5
Female	23	16	53	41	35	41	43	27	40	50	66	69	34	40	30	608	40.5
Religion																	
Christian	92	67	98	64	60	96	78	74	97	59	35	93	92	51	97	1153	76.9
Muslim	8	33	2	19	38	1	21	25	2	35	59	6	7	47	3	306	20.4
Others	0	0	0	17	2	3	1	1	1	6	6	1	1	2	0	41	2.7

Table 4.2 (continued)

Marital Status																	
Married	88	78	37	91	72	71	88	82	83	85	84	83	88	67	73	1170	78
Single	12	17	61	4	23	25	5	16	16	10	8	17	5	22	16	257	17.1
Divorced	0	3	2	3	1	2	2	1	0	3	4	0	4	5	4	34	2.3
Separated	0	2	0	2	4	2	5	1	1	2	4	0	3	6	2	34	2.3
Type of marriage																	
Monogamous	90	58	83	75	54	88	73	71	84	75	40	92	90	44	89	1106	73.7
Polygamous	10	42	17	25	46	12	27	29	12	25	60	6	10	56	11	388	25.9
Educational level																	
No formal schooling	0	3	3	1	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	7	3	26	1.7
Primary school certificate	5	0	5	2	1	6	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	7	12	45	3
TC2/ WAEC/ GCE	9	30	50	16	21	21	6	5	4	2	11	2	6	17	31	231	15.4
NCE/ OND	8	14	13	23	16	9	24	30	21	10	34	4	12	27	19	264	17.6
HND/ BSc	44	44	16	38	47	25	59	51	67	68	52	87	51	40	21	710	47.3
Others	34	9	13	19	12	38	11	12	7	20	2	7	22	2	14	222	14.8

The quantitative demographic data analysis in Table 4.2 showed that respondents between ages 41-50 old number 588(39.2%), followed by 31-40, 430 (28.7%) and 51-60, 348(23.2%). The majority of the respondents were male, 1153(59.5%), while female respondents numbered 608 (40.5%). 1153 (76.9%) of the respondents were Christian, while 306 (20.4%) were Muslim. 1170 (78%) of the respondents were married while 257 (17.1%) were single. The percentage of the respondents from monogamous families was 1106 (73.7%), while 388 (25.9%) were from polygamous families. 710(47.3%) of the respondents had HND/BSc; 264 (17.6%) had OND/NCE; 231(15.4%) TC2/WAEC/GCE and 222(14.8%) had other educational qualifications such as Masters or PhD.

4.4 Presentation of Quantitative Results

This section presents the results of quantitative data collections for the study in order to answer the research questions one, three and five raised and nine hypotheses formulated to validate the development and stakeholders' validation of prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria.

4.4.1 Research Question One: What are the indices of the stakeholders' awareness and readiness for prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria?

Twenty out of the thirty five items of SARFPRI showed the indication of stakeholders' awareness and readiness for prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria as shown in Table 4.3.

4.4.1.1 Quantitative Indices of Stakeholders' Awareness and Readiness for Prisoner Reintegration Programme in Nigeria

The quantitative data collected from the survey questionnaire of SARFPRI administered on the relevant stakeholders from the Nigerian States of Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra was used for determination of the stakeholders' awareness and readiness indices for prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria. Stakeholders' awareness and readiness indices were based on all 35 items of SARFPRI from Sections A to D. The indices of the stakeholders' awareness and readiness towards prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria were based on their rating of the following scales: Imprisonment (Section A), Prisoner Rehabilitation Programmes (Section B), Prisoner Reintegration Programmes (Section C) and Attitude of Stakeholders towards Prisoner Reintegration (Section D). The 20 items were based on Likerttype scale. The key to the mean score of all the items of the instrument are as follows:

Strongly agree	=	3.50 - 4.00
Agree	=	2.50 - 3.40

Disagree = 1.50 - 2.49

Strongly Disagree = 1.00 - 1.45

Respondents that clicked on Strongly Agree (3.50 - 4.00 points) are considered as having elevated awareness and readiness for PREP. Those with an Agree response (2.50 - 3.40) were considered to have moderate awareness and readiness for the programme. Respondents that scored from 1.50 - 2.49 were of low awareness and readiness for the programme. Any respondent that clicked on Strongly Disagree had non-awareness and readiness for prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria. The responses of the respondents are presented in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3

Indices of stakeholders' awareness and readiness for prisoner reintegration programmes in Nigeria (N = 1470)

S/N	SEX MALE FEMALE STATEMENTS	YORUBA 305 (61.87%) 188 (38.13%)						HAUSA 310 (63.52%) 178(36.48%).						IGBO 261 (53.37%) 228(46.63%)					
		SA%	A%	D%	SD%	0%	$\bar{X}$	SA%	A%	D%	SD%	0%	$\bar{X}$	SA%	A%	D%	SD%	0%	$\bar{X}$
2.	Prisoners are beingpunished in prison.	93 18.9%	136 27.6%	190 38.5%	62 12.6%	12 2.4%	2.48	105 21.5%	121 24.8%	185 37.9%	71 14.5%	6 1.2%	2.51	111 22.7%	160 32.7%	136 27.8%	76 15.5%	6 1.2%	2.60
3.	Prisoners are asked towork in the prison farm.	49 9.9%	117 23.7%	198 40.2%	118 23.6%	11 2.2%	2.15	35 7.2%	86 17.6%	245 50.2%	113 23.2%	9 1.8%	2.05	47 9.6%	130 26.6%	199 40.7%	102 20.9 %	11 2.2%	2.20
6.	Imprisonment should correct the prisoners of the wrong done and stay crime free.	230 46.7%	191 38.7%	45 9.1%	23 4.7%	4 0.8%	3.26	224 45.9%	222 45.5%	28 5.7%	13 2.7%	1 0.2%	3.34	245 50.1%	192 39.3%	34 7.0%	11 2.2%	7 1.4%	3.34

Table 4.3 (continued)

B	PRISON REHABILITATION PROGRAMMES	SA%	A%	D%	SD%	0%	$\bar{X}$	SA%	A%	D%	SD%	0%	$\bar{X}$	SA%	A%	D%	SD%	0%	$\bar{X}$
8.	Prisoners learn about vocational skills in prison.	191 38.7%	215 43.6%	64 13.0%	16 3.2%	7 1.4%	3.15	164 33.6%	240 49.2%	53 10.9%	29 5.9%	2 0.4%	3.09	178 36.4%	213 43.6%	69 14.1%	26 5.3%	3 0.6%	3.09
9.	Prisoners are empowered to be useful after prison.	206 41.8%	222 45%	46 9.3%	14 2.8%	5 1.0%	3.24	214 43.9%	219 44.9%	31 6.4%	18 3.7%	6 1.2%	3.26	236 48.3%	176 36.0%	53 10.8%	19 3.9%	5 1.0%	3.27
10.	Some prisoners go to school while in prison.	140 28.4%	163 33.1%	147 29.8%	35 7.1%	8 1.6%	2.79	103 21.1%	136 27.9%	189 38.7%	52 10.7%	8 1.6%	2.56	168 34.4%	144 29.4%	123 25.2%	50 10.2%	4 0.8%	2.86
13.	I learnt that, there is Nigerian Open University in some Prisons.	133 27.0%	134 27.2%	159 32.3%	41 8.3%	26 5.3%	2.62	96 19.7%	104 21.3%	186 38.1%	90 18.4%	12 2.5%	2.37	136 27.8%	149 30.5%	140 28.6%	52 10.6%	12 2.5%	2.71

Table 4.3 (continued)

14.	Some prisoners become University graduates while in prison.	133 27.0%	155 31.4%	142 28.8%	51 10.3%	12 2.4%	2.70	91 18.6%	132 27.0%	150 30.7%	108 21.1%	7 1.4%	2.43	128 26.2%	138 28.2%	137 28.0%	78 16.0%	8 1.6%	2.61
16.	Prisoners must be rehabilitated before reintegration back into society.	239 48.5%	186 37.7%	42 8.5%	14 2.8%	12 2.4%	3.27	198 40.6%	228 46.7%	35 7.2%	18 3.7%	9 1.8%	3.20	279 57.1%	159 32.5%	29 5.9%	14 2.9%	8 1.6%	3.40
C	PRISONER REINTEGRATION PROGRAMMES	SA%	A%	D%	SD%	0%	$\bar{X}$	SA%	A%	D%	SD%	0%	$\bar{X}$	SA%	A%	D%	SD%	0%	$\bar{X}$
17.	I am aware of the prisoners' reintegration programmes.	129 26.6%	192 39.8%	124 25.2%	30 6.1%	18 3.7%	2.77	100 20.5%	189 38.7%	151 30.9%	38 7.8%	10 2.0%	2.68	99 20.2%	108 22.1%	194 39.7%	85 17.4%	3 0.6%	2.44
18.	I am not aware of the prisoner's reintegration programmes.	66 13.4%	190 38.5%	150 30.4%	80 16.2%	7 1.4%	2.46	51 10.5%	158 32.4%	178 36.5%	93 19.1%	9 1.6%	2.31	81 16.6%	165 33.7%	125 25.6%	110 22.5%	8 1.8%	2.41

Table 4.3 (continued)

23.	Community stakeholders' involvement in prisoner reintegration will reduce stigmatization of ex-convicts in the society.	169 34.3 %	241 48.9%	55 11.2%	15 3%	13 2.6%	3.09	184 37.7%	240 49.2%	49 10.0%	12 2.5%	3 0.6%	3.21	213 43.6%	233 47.6%	28 5.7%	11 2.2%	4 0.8%	3.31
24.	Reintegration should be an interaction between all stakeholders to reintegrate prisoners back into society without recidivism.	211 42.8 %	233 47.3%	33 6.7%	9 1.8%	7 1.4%	3.28	193 39.5%	262 53.7%	21 4.3%	8 1.6%	4 0.8%	3.29	211 43.1%	236 48.3%	30 6.1%	6 1.2%	6 1.2%	3.31

Table 4.3 (continued)

25.	Offenders are taken from the society and should be returned back to the society after imprisonment.	174 35.3%	247 50.1%	36 7.3%	24 4.9%	12 2.4%	3.11	166 34.0%	272 55.7%	35 7.2%	8 1.6%	7 1.4%	3.19	185 37.8%	250 51.1%	27 5.5%	21 4.3%	6 1.2%	3.20
D ATTITUDE OF STAKEHOLDERS TOWARDS PRISONER REINTEGRATION																			
26.	I am not aware of any prison programmes that can reform and redeem prisoners before reintegration into society.	66 13.4%	163 33.1%	147 29.8%	113 22.9%	4 0.8%	2.35	68 13.9 %	225 46.1%	121 24.8%	73 15.0%	1 0.2%	2.59	106 21.7%	164 33.5%	121 24.7%	90 18.4%	8 1.6%	2.55
28.	The public need to know about what is happening to the prisoners in prison.	224 45.4%	205 41.6%	41 8.3%	17 3.4%	6 1.2%	3.26	216 44.3%	216 44.3%	33 6.8%	22 4.5%	1 0.2%	3.28	229 46.8%	204 41.7%	32 6.5%	18 3.7%	6 1.2%	3.29

Table 4.3 (continued)

29.	Prison staff stakeholder should educate other stakeholders about prisoner rehabilitation and reintegration programmes.	216 43.8%	219 44.4%	40 8.1%	13 2.6%	5 1%	3.27	206 42.2%	252 51.6%	18 3.7%	8 1.6%	4 0.8%	3.33	248 50.7%	208 42.5%	22 4.5%	7 1.4%	4 0.8%	3.41
30.	Prison staff stakeholder should work together with other stakeholders to reintegrate prisoner back to the society.	236 47.9%	203 41.2%	33 6.7%	12 2.4%	9 1.8%	3.31	183 37.5%	254 52.0%	34 7.0%	13 2.7%	4 0.8%	3.23	246 50.3%	181 37.0%	28 5.7%	24 4.9%	10 2.0%	3.29
34.	A well redeemed, rehabilitated and certified prisoner should be allowed to return to society.	227 46.0%	237 47.3%	22 4.5%	9 1.8%	2 0.4%	3.36	210 43.0%	230 47.1%	30 6.1%	16 3.3%	2 0.4%	3.29	290 59.3%	167 34.2%	16 3.3%	12 2.5%	4 0.8%	3.49
35.	It is not good to label rehabilitated released prisoners in the society.	213 43.2%	213 42.4%	37 7.5%	32 6.5%	2 0.4%	3.22	135 27.7%	195 40.0%	108 22.1%	47 9.6%	3 0.6%	2.84	212 43.4%	171 35.0%	58 11.9%	45 9.2%	3 0.6%	3.11

Table 4.3 shows that the highest mean score for the Yoruba is 3.36, for the Igbo 3.49 and for the Hausa 3.29, which shows a common index. The highest average mean score for the Hausa ethnic group is 3.34 (item 6) and it has to do with” *imprisonment should correct the prisoners of the wrong done and encourage them to stay crime free*”. The Igbo mean score is 3.34 and the Yoruba ethnic group had 3.26 as the mean score. The above table reveals thirteen indices of stakeholders’ awareness and readiness for prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria from the mean scores of 3.00 to 3.49.

Six out of the thirteen items identified with high mean scores include: *A well redeemed, rehabilitated and certified prisoner should be allowed to return to the society* (3.49). *Prison staff stakeholder should educate other stakeholders about prisoner rehabilitation and reintegration programmes* (3.41). *Prisoners must be rehabilitated before reintegration back into the society* (3.40). *Imprisonment should correct the prisoners of the wrong done and stay crime free* (3.34). *Community stakeholders’ involvement in prisoner reintegration will reduce stigmatisation of ex-convicts in the society* (3.31). *Reintegration should be an interaction between all stakeholders to reintegrate prisoners back into the society without recidivism* (3.31).

4.4.2 Research Question Three: What is the approval rating of the proposed programme for prisoner reintegration as perceived by the relevant Nigerian stakeholders?

The answer to this research question was based on the quantitative data collection of survey questionnaire of SARFPRI of the relevant Nigerian Stakeholders from the Nigerian States of Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra.

4.4.2.1 Quantitative approval rating of the proposed programme for prisoner reintegration as perceived by the relevant Nigerian stakeholders

The quantitative data collected from the survey questionnaire of SARFPRI, administered to the relevant stakeholders from the Nigerian States of Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra was used for approval rating of the programme proposed in this study. Stakeholders' approval rating was based on items of Prisoner Reintegration programme (Section C) and Attitude of Stakeholders towards Prisoner Reintegration (Section D) of SARFPRI. There were 19 items in all based on Likert type scale. The responses of the respondents are presented in Table 4.4 below.

Table 4.4

Stakeholders' approval rating of prisoner reintegration programme

N = 1,470

S/N	Prison Staff		Religious Leaders		Community Leaders		Landlord Association		Journalist	
	Full Approval	Partial Approval	Full Approval	Partial Approval	Full Approval	Partial Approval	Full Approval	Partial Approval	Full Approval	Partial Approval
Yoruba	93	06	80	20	67	33	60	40	67	33
Hausa	94	05	82	14	55	45	48	50	71	28
Igbo	86	09	81	13	90	04	57	40	71	28
Total	273	20	243	47	212	82	165	130	209	89

Stakeholders' Awareness and Readiness for Prisoner Reintegration Inventory (SARFPRI) section C and D. (Appendix A) was used for the stakeholder's approval of PREP. This was divided into three: Full approval (45.7 – 76), Partial Approval (28.5 – 47) and No Approval (19 – 28) as shown in Table 4.4 above. The Table showed the number of the prison staff, stakeholders across the Nigerian states of Lagos, Nasarawa

and Anambra that gave PREP full approval (93, 94 and 86). The numbers for the partial approval across the three Nigerian states of Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra were just 6, 5 and 9. The Hausa tribe had the highest number (82) of full PREP approval for the Religious Leaders followed by the Igbo (81) and Yoruba (80). The Yoruba Religious Leaders Stakeholders had 20 numbers of partial approval for PREP followed by Hausa (14) and Igbo (13). The Igbo's led the community leaders, stakeholder in full approval with 90 followed by the Yoruba's (67) and 55 for the Hausas.

The Hausa tribe had the highest (45) partial approval followed by the Yoruba's (33) and the Igbo's had only 4. The Yoruba's Landlord stakeholder had the highest number of respondents (60) for full approval followed by the Igbo tribe (57) and Hausa with 48. On the contrary, the Hausa Landlord stakeholders had the highest number (50) for partial approval followed by the Igbos (40) and the Yoruba's with 40. Both the Hausa and Igbo Journalist stakeholders had the same number of respondents (71 and 28) for both the full and partial approvals of PREP while the Yoruba's had 67 and 33 respectively.

Table 4.4 shows that 1,102 (75%) relevant and selected Nigerian stakeholders from Nigerian States of Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra gave Full Approval (FA) to PREP while 358 (25%) gave Partial Approval (PA) . In summary, all the relevant and selected prisons staff, religious leaders, community leaders, LandLord Association and the Journalist from the Nigerian Stakeholders of Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra gave APPROVAL to the effective implementation of Prisoner Reintegration Programme (PREP) in Nigeria. The overall results showed that none of the stakeholders gave no

approval to the effective implementation of PREP. Table 4.4 is graphically illustrated in figure 4.1.

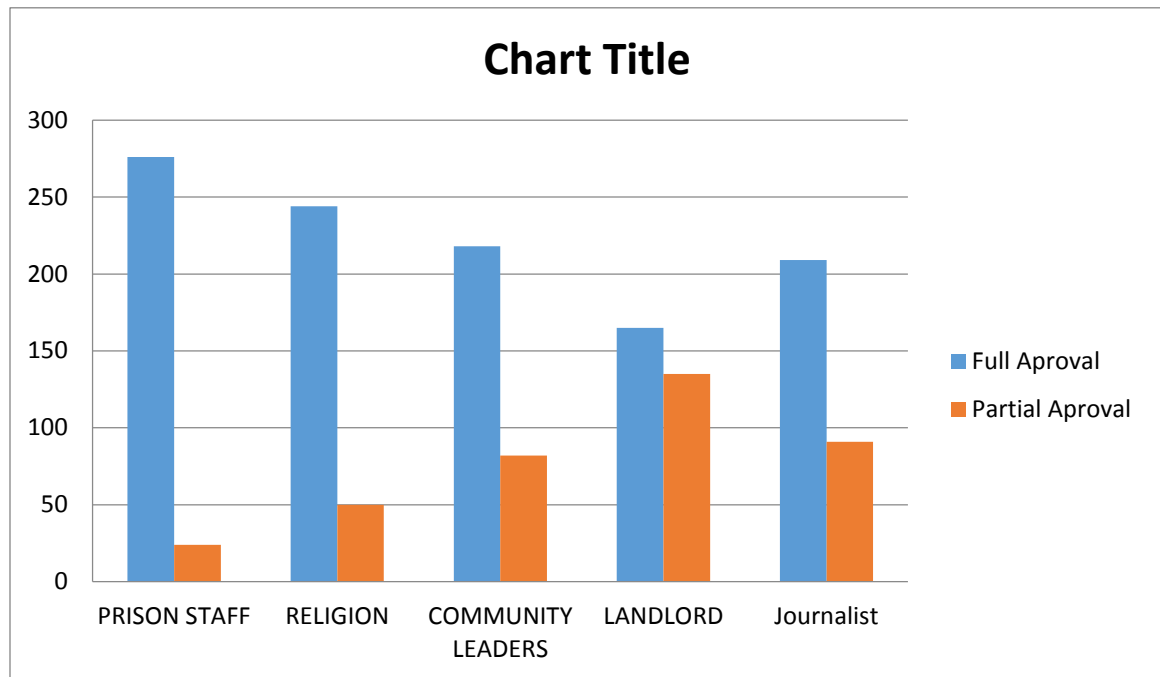


Figure 4.1: Illustration of Stakeholders' Approval Rating of Prisoner Reintegration Programme in Nigeria (N = 1470) (Source: Researcher's data output, 2017/2018)

4.4.3 Research Question Five: What are the challenges to be faced in working towards the effective implementation of prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria?

The answer to this research question was based on the quantitative data collection of survey questionnaire of SARFPRI of the relevant Nigerian Stakeholders from Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra States.

4.4.3.1 Quantitative challenges to be faced in working towards the effective implementation of prisoner reintegration in Nigeria.

The quantitative data collected from the survey questionnaire of SARFPRI, administered to the relevant stakeholders from the Nigerian States of Lagos, Nasarawa

and Anambra, was used for challenges to be faced in working towards the effective implementation of prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria. There were 19 items in all based on Likerttype scale. The key to the mean score of all the items of the instrument are as follows:

Strongly agree	=	3.50-4.00
Agree	=	2.50-3.40
Disagree	=	1.50-2.49
Strongly Disagree	=	1.00-1.45

Scores ranging from 3.50-4.00 points indicate high challenges towards effective reintegration of Nigerian prisoners back into society. Moderate challenges of effective reintegration of Nigerian prisoners back into society are 2.50 to 3.40. Challenges that are low or negligible are between 1.50 to 2.49 while 1.00 to 1.45 represents no challenge at all for prisoner reintegration back into society after imprisonment. The responses of the respondents are presented in Table 4.5.

Table 4.5

Challenges of effective implementation of prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria (N= 1470)

SEX	STATEMENTS	YORUBA						HAUSA						IGBO					
		305 (61.87%) 188 (38.13%)						310 (63.52%) 178(36.48%).						261 (53.37%) 228(46.63%)					
S/N		SA%	A%	D %	SD%	0 %	$\bar{X}$	SA%	A%	D%	SD%	0 %	$\bar{X}$	SA%	A %	D %	SD%	0 %	$\bar{X}$
7.	Imprisonment in Nigeria hardened the prisoners' heart to commit more crimes.	90 18.4%	192 38.9%	134 27.2%	68 13.8%	9 1.8%	2.58	67 13.7%	184 37.7%	140 28.7%	83 17.0%	14 2.9%	2.42	116 23.7%	154 31.5%	135 27.6%	74 15.1%	10 2.0%	2.59
12.	Some prisoners are not interested in education but football.	83 16.8%	257 52.1%	116 23.5%	26 5.3%	11 2.2%	2.76	67 13.7%	249 51.0%	125 25.6%	36 7.4%	11 2.3%	2.67	81 16.0%	256 52.4%	101 20.7%	48 9.8%	3 0.6%	2.74
15.	Some prisoners do not want to take part in any of the prison rehabilitation programmes.	78 15.8%	253 51.3%	115 23.3%	39 7.9%	8 1.6%	2.71	85 17.4%	264 54.1%	90 18.4%	46 9.4%	3 0.6%	2.78	96 19.6%	244 49.9%	98 20.0%	47 9.6%	4 0.8%	2.78
18.	I am not aware of the prisoner's reintegration programmes in Nigeria.	66 13.4%	190 38.5%	150 30.4%	80 16.2%	7 1.4%	2.46	51 10.5%	158 32.4%	178 36.5%	93 19.1%	9 1.6%	2.31	81 16.6%	165 33.7%	125 25.6%	110 22.5%	8 1.8%	2.41
19.	Government just releases prisoners without caring to know where they will live.	168 34.1%	205 41.6%	77 15.6%	33 6.7%	10 2%	2.99	191 39.1%	170 34.8%	74 15.2%	46 9.4%	7 1.4%	3.01	219 44.8%	149 30.5%	73 14.9%	46 9.4%	2 0.4%	3.09
20.	There is Aftercare Centre for released prisoners in Nigeria.	74 15.0%	128 26.0%	183 37.1%	92 18.7%	16 3.2%	2.31	644 13.1%	97 19.9%	188 38.5%	112 23.0%	27 5.5%	2.12	48 9.8%	83 17.0%	192 39.3%	162 32.9%	5 1.0%	2.02
22.	Prisoners when released from prison go back to the prison.	57 11.6%	221 44.8%	127 25.8%	77 15.6%	11 2.2%	2.48	87 17.8%	223 45.7%	122 25.0%	53 10.9%	3 0.6%	2.69	107 21.9%	184 37.6%	126 25.8%	68 13.9%	4 0.8%	2.66

Table 4.5 (continued)

26.	I am not aware of any prison programmes that can reform and redeem the prisoners before reintegration back into society.	66 13.4%	163 33.1%	147 29.8%	113 22.9%	4 0.8%	2.35	68 13.9%	225 46.1%	121 24.8%	73 15.0%	1 0.2%	2.59	106 21.7%	164 33.5%	121 24.7%	90 18.4%	8 1.6%	2.55
27.	The public are not informed about the prisoner rehabilitation and reintegration programmes.	104 21.1%	215 43.6%	120 24.3%	46 9.3%	8 1.6%	2.73	109 22.3%	238 48.8%	93 19.1%	43 8.8%	51.0%	2.83	175 35.8%	197 40.3%	84 17.2%	29 5.9%	4 0.8%	3.04
29.	Prison staff stakeholders should educate other stakeholders about prisoner rehabilitation and reintegration programmes.	216 43.8%	219 44.4%	40 8.1%	13 2.6%	5 1%	3.27	206 42.2%	252 51.6%	18 3.7%	8 1.6%	4 0.8%	3.33	248 50.7%	208 42.5%	22 4.5%	7 1.4%	4 0.8%	3.41
30.	Prison staff stakeholders should work together with other stakeholders to reintegrate prisoners back into society.	236 47.9%	203 41.2%	33 6.7%	12 2.4%	9 1.8%	3.31	183 37.5%	254 52.0%	34 7.0%	13 2.7%	4 0.8%	3.23	246 50.3%	181 37.0%	28 5.7%	24 4.9%	10 2.0%	3.29
31.	Prisoners should die in prison.	41 8.3%	56 11.4%	134 27.2%	256 51.9%	6 1.2%	1.74	24 4.9%	56 11.5%	153 31.4%	226 46.3%	29 5.9%	1.63	31 6.3%	49 10.0%	124 25.4%	282 57.7%	3 0.6%	1.64
32.	The society is scared of the released prisoners.	138 28.0%	210 42.6%	78 15.8%	57 11.6%	213 43.2%	2.83	120 24.6%	193 39.5%	91 18.6%	65 13.3%	19 3.9%	2.68	129 26.4%	214 43.8%	79 16.2%	58 11.9%	9 1.8%	2.81
33.	Once a prisoner is always a prisoner.	65 13.2%	117 23.7%	171 34.7%	124 25.2%	16 3.2%	2.18	57 11.7%	130 26.6%	148 30.3%	148 30.3%	18 3.7%	2.15	44 9.0%	82 16.8%	165 33.7%	187 38.2%	11 2.4%	1.91
35.	It is not good to label redeemed/rehabilitated released prisoners in society.		213 42.4%	37 7.5%	32 6.5%	2 0.4%	3.22	135 27.7%	195 40.0%	108 22.1%	47 9.6%	3 0.6%	2.84	212 43.4%	171 35.0%	58 11.9%	45 9.2%	3 0.6%	3.11

Table 4.5 shows that the relevant stakeholders from the Nigerian States of Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra had a moderate mean score of 2.50 to 3.41 in 10 items of the 15. This is approximately 66 of the total items tested. The moderate challenges are items 7, 12, 15, 19, 26, 27, 29, 30, 32 and 35. The means score of five out of the ten identified moderate challenges of effective implementation of prisoner reintegration in Nigeria include: *Prison staff should educate other stakeholders about prisoner rehabilitation and reintegration programmes (3.41). Prison staff stakeholders should work together with other stakeholders to integrate prisoners back to the society (3.29). It is not good to label redeemed/rehabilitated released prisoners in the society (3.11). Government just releases prisoners without caring to know where they will live (3.09). The public are not informed about the prisoner rehabilitation and reintegration programmes (3.04).* The remainder scored low.

4.5 Hypotheses Testing

This section presents the results of the formulated null hypotheses on the development and stakeholders' validation of prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria. There are nine formulated hypotheses in all. It also includes the socio-demographic variables of the respondents as shown in Table 4.6 below.

Table 4.6***Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Stakeholders' in Nigerian States of Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra (N= 1470)***

Variable	Characteristics	Yoruba		Hausa		Igbo		Total	
		Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
Stakeholder	Community Leaders	98	20.0	98	20.0	98	19.9	294	20.0
	Journalists	98	20.0	98	20.0	98	19.9	294	20.0
	Landlords	98	20.0	98	20.0	98	19.9	294	20.0
	Prison Staff	98	20.0	98	20.0	98	19.9	294	20.0
	Religious Leaders	98	20.0	98	20.0	100	20.3	294	20.1
Age	31-40	93	19.0	165	33.7	164	33.3	422	28.7
	41-50	196	40.0	183	37.3	199	40.4	578	39.3
	51-60	147	30.0	120	24.5	76	15.4	343	23.3
	61-70	49	10.0	15	3.1	39	7.9	103	7.0
	70+	5	1.0	7	1.4	14	2.8	26	1.8
Gender	Male	302	61.6	308	62.9	264	53.7	874	59.4
	Female	188	38.4	182	37.1	228	46.3	596	40.6
Religion	Christian	397	81.0	290	59.4	475	96.7	1162	79.1
	Moslem	87	17.8	193	39.4	11	2.2	291	19.8
	Others	6	1.2	6	1.2	5	1.0	17	1.2
Marital Status	Married	415	84.7	374	76.3	336	68.3	1125	76.4
	Single	63	12.9	92	18.8	144	29.3	299	20.3
	Divorced	2	0.4	4	0.8	4	0.8	10	0.7
	Separated	10	2.0	20	4.1	8	1.6	38	2.6
Type of Marriage	Monogamous	417	85.1	251	51.2	448	91.1	1116	75.8
	Polygamous	73	14.9	239	48.8	44	8.9	356	24.2
Educational Level	No formal Schooling	4	.8	15	3.1	7	1.4	26	1.8
	Primary School	11	2.2	9	1.8	26	5.3	46	3.1
	Certificate								
	TC2/WAEC/GCE	48	9.8	83	16.9	112	22.8	243	16.5
	NCE/OND	69	14.1	117	23.9	71	14.4	257	17.5
	HND/BSc	259	52.9	237	48.4	217	44.1	713	48.4
	Others	99	20.2	29	5.9	59	12.0	187	12.7
Total		490	100.0	490	100.0	490	100.0	1470	100.0

Source: Field Survey 2018. Sample size = 1470

The socio-demographic characteristics of stakeholders in the Nigerian States of Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra in Table 4.6 show that the respondents were from ages 31 to 70 years old. The respondents between 41 -50 had the highest number of 578(39.3%) followed by 31 – 40, 422(28.7%) and 51 – 60, 343 (23.3%). The table is in line with the demographic data analysis in Table 4.2 of 2018 of pages 174 -175. The majority of the respondents were male, 874(59.4%) while female respondents numbered 596(40.6%).

1162(79.1%) were Christian, while 291(19.8%) were Muslim. 1125(76.4%) of the respondents were married while 299(20.3%) were single. The percentage of the respondents from the monogamous families was 1116(75.8%), while 356(24.2%) were from polygamous families. 713(48.4%) of the respondents had HND/BSc; 257(17.55) had OND/NCE; 243(16.5%) had TC₂/WAEC/GCE and 187(12.7%) had other educational qualifications such as Masters or PhD.

4.5.1. Research Hypothesis One: Age, gender, religion, marital status, and level of education will have no independent and joint influence on the conditions of the stakeholders' awareness and readiness, approval rating, attitude and effective implementation of prisoner reintegration programme in Nigerian States of Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra.

Table 4.7a

Summary of Multivariate Analysis of Covariance (MANCOVA) of Stakeholders' Socio-demographic variables of Age, gender, religion, marital status and level of education on Awareness and readiness, Approval rating, Attitude, and Challenges of Effective implementation of Prisoner Reintegration Programme in Yoruba Tribe
(N = 1470)

Source	Dependent Variable	Type III Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	Stakeholders' awareness and readiness	.830	5	.166	1.069	.377	.011
	Stakeholders' approval rating	1.789	5	.358	1.961	.083	.020
	Attitude of stakeholders	.423	5	.085	.695	.627	.007
	Effective implementation	1.712	5	.342	1.380	.230	.014
Intercept	Stakeholders' awareness and readiness	25.156	1	25.156	162.042	.000	.251
	Stakeholders' approval rating	27.072	1	27.072	148.372	.000	.235
	Attitude of stakeholders	29.249	1	29.249	240.507	.000	.332
	Effective implementation	22.402	1	22.402	90.258	.000	.157
Age	Stakeholders' awareness and readiness	.380	1	.380	2.450	.118	.005
	Stakeholders' approval rating	1.279	1	1.279	7.009	.008*	.014
	Attitude of stakeholders	.071	1	.071	.586	.444	.001
	Effective implementation	.639	1	.639	2.574	.109	.005
Gender	Stakeholders' awareness and readiness	.148	1	.148	.951	.330	.002
	Stakeholders' approval rating	.051	1	.051	.279	.597	.001
	Attitude of stakeholders	.162	1	.162	1.335	.248	.003
	Effective implementation	.088	1	.088	.354	.552	.001
Religion	Stakeholders' awareness and readiness	.269	1	.269	1.736	.188	.004
	Stakeholders' approval rating	.041	1	.041	.224	.636	.000
	Attitude of stakeholders	.184	1	.184	1.512	.220	.003
	Effective implementation	.863	1	.863	3.477	.063	.007
Marital status	Stakeholders' awareness and readiness	.008	1	.008	.049	.825	.000
	Stakeholders' approval rating	.205	1	.205	1.124	.290	.002
	Attitude of stakeholders	.029	1	.029	.239	.625	.000
	Effective implementation	.072	1	.072	.290	.591	.001
Educational level	Stakeholders' awareness and readiness	.022	1	.022	.141	.708	.000
	Stakeholders' approval rating	.049	1	.049	.268	.605	.001
	Attitude of stakeholders	.005	1	.005	.037	.848	.000
	Effective implementation	.009	1	.009	.038	.846	.000

*Significant at 5%. N = 1470

The test for significant main effect of age, gender, religion, marital status, and educational level on stakeholders' awareness and readiness, approval rating, attitude, and effective implementation of prisoner reintegration programme in Yoruba tribe is

determined using multivariate analysis of covariance (MANCOVA). The result reveals in Yoruba tribe, there is a significant main effect of age on Stakeholders' approval rating of prisoner reintegration programme at F-value = 7.009 ($p < 0.05$). The result implies that age is 0.014 (1.4%) times more likely to influence the stakeholders' approval rating of prisoner reintegration programmes in Yoruba tribe.

Table 4.7b

Summary of Multivariate Analysis of Covariance (MANCOVA) of Stakeholders' Socio-demographic variables of Age, gender, religion, marital status and level of education on Awareness and readiness, Approval rating, Attitude, and Challenges of Effective implementation of Prisoner Reintegration Programme in Hausa Tribe

(N = 1470)

Source	Dependent Variable	Type III Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	Stakeholders' awareness and readiness	1.382	5	.276	1.491	.191	.015
	Stakeholders' approval rating	1.959	5	.392	1.902	.093	.019
	Attitude of stakeholders	1.327	5	.265	1.938	.087	.020
	Effective implementation	3.088	5	.618	2.530	.028	.025
Intercept	Stakeholders' awareness and readiness	34.456	1	34.456	185.839	.000	.277
	Stakeholders' approval rating	36.573	1	36.573	177.508	.000	.268
	Attitude of stakeholders	39.729	1	39.729	290.103	.000	.375
	Effective implementation	23.591	1	23.591	96.649	.000	.166
Age	Stakeholders' awareness and readiness	.029	1	.029	.155	.694	.000
	Stakeholders' approval rating	.034	1	.034	.164	.685	.000
	Attitude of stakeholders	.288	1	.288	2.105	.147	.004
	Effective implementation	.011	1	.011	.044	.834	.000
Gender	Stakeholders' awareness and readiness	.001	1	.001	.006	.936	.000
	Stakeholders' approval rating	.404	1	.404	1.963	.162	.004
	Attitude of stakeholders	.363	1	.363	2.651	.104	.005
	Effective implementation	.691	1	.691	2.832	.093	.006
Religion	Stakeholders' awareness and readiness	.865	1	.865	4.667	.031*	.010
	Stakeholders' approval rating	.955	1	.955	4.634	.032*	.009
	Attitude of stakeholders	.687	1	.687	5.017	.026*	.010
	Effective implementation	1.195	1	1.195	4.896	.027*	.010
Marital status	Stakeholders' awareness and readiness	.112	1	.112	.603	.438	.001
	Stakeholders' approval rating	.110	1	.110	.532	.466	.001
	Attitude of stakeholders	.007	1	.007	.051	.822	.000
	Effective implementation	.024	1	.024	.100	.752	.000
Educational level	Stakeholders' awareness and readiness	.039	1	.039	.210	.647	.000
	Stakeholders' approval rating	.026	1	.026	.125	.724	.000
	Attitude of stakeholders	.097	1	.097	.710	.400	.001
	Effective implementation	.592	1	.592	2.426	.120	.005

*Significant at 5%. N = 1470

The test for significant main effect of age, gender, religion, marital status, and educational level on stakeholders' awareness and readiness, approval rating, attitude, and

effective implementation of prisoner reintegration programme in Hausa tribe is determined using multivariate analysis of covariance (MANCOVA). The result reveals in Hausa region, there is significant main effect of religion on stakeholders' awareness and readiness, approval rating, attitude and challenges of effective implementation of prisoner reintegration programme at F-value = 4.667 ($p < 0.05$), 4.634 ($p < 0.05$), 5.017 ($p < 0.05$) and 4.896 ($p < 0.05$). The result implies that religion is 0.010 (1.0%), 0.009 (0.9%), 0.010 (1.0%) and 0.010 (1.0%) times more likely to influence the stakeholders' awareness and readiness, approval rating, attitude and challenges of effective implementation of prisoner reintegration programme, respectively, in Hausa tribe.

Table 4.7c

Summary of Multivariate Analysis of Covariance (MANCOVA) of Stakeholders' Socio-demographic variables of Age, gender, religion, marital status and level of education on Awareness and readiness, Approval rating, Attitude, and Challenges of Effective implementation of Prisoner Reintegration Programme in Igbo Tribe

(N = 1470)

Source	Dependent Variable	Type III Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	Stakeholders' awareness and readiness	1.990	5	.398	2.400	.036	.024
	Stakeholders' approval rating	.696	5	.139	.897	.483	.009
	Attitude of stakeholders	.809	5	.162	1.720	.128	.017
	Effective implementation	2.490	5	.498	2.008	.076	.020
Intercept	Stakeholders' awareness and readiness	25.545	1	25.545	154.028	.000	.241
	Stakeholders' approval rating	33.508	1	33.508	216.140	.000	.308
	Attitude of stakeholders	41.749	1	41.749	444.031	.000	.477
	Effective implementation	30.520	1	30.520	123.093	.000	.202
Age	Stakeholders' awareness and readiness	.035	1	.035	.208	.648	.000
	Stakeholders' approval rating	.132	1	.132	.849	.357	.002
	Attitude of stakeholders	.002	1	.002	.022	.883	.000
	Effective implementation	1.574	1	1.574	6.348	.012*	.013
Gender	Stakeholders' awareness and readiness	.019	1	.019	.114	.736	.000
	Stakeholders' approval rating	.010	1	.010	.061	.804	.000
	Attitude of stakeholders	.020	1	.020	.214	.644	.000
	Effective implementation	.015	1	.015	.062	.804	.000
Religion	Stakeholders' awareness and readiness	.056	1	.056	.336	.562	.001
	Stakeholders' approval rating	.000	1	.000	.001	.974	.000
	Attitude of stakeholders	.095	1	.095	1.007	.316	.002
	Effective implementation	.347	1	.347	1.398	.238	.003
Marital status	Stakeholders' awareness and readiness	.208	1	.208	1.253	.264	.003
	Stakeholders' approval rating	.477	1	.477	3.075	.048*	.010
	Attitude of stakeholders	.650	1	.650	6.913	.009*	.014
	Effective implementation	.619	1	.619	2.495	.115	.005
Educational level	Stakeholders' awareness and readiness	1.248	1	1.248	7.524	.006*	.015
	Stakeholders' approval rating	.031	1	.031	.201	.654	.000
	Attitude of stakeholders	.171	1	.171	1.823	.178	.004
	Effective implementation	.007	1	.007	.030	.863	.000

*Significant at 5%. N = 1470

The test for significant main effect of age, gender, religion, marital status, and educational level on stakeholders' awareness and readiness, approval rating, attitude, and

effective implementation of prisoner reintegration programme in Igbo tribe is determined using multivariate analysis of covariance (MANCOVA). The result reveals in Igbo tribe, there is significant main effect of age on stakeholders' challenges of effective implementation of prisoner reintegration programme at $F\text{-value} = 6.348$ ($p < 0.05$). The result implies that age is 0.013 (1.3%) times more likely to influence the stakeholders' challenges of effective implementation of prisoner reintegration programme. There is significant main effect of marital status on stakeholders' approval rating and attitude for prisoner reintegration programme at $F\text{-value} = 3.075$ ($p < 0.05$) and 6.913 ($p < 0.05$) respectively. The result implies that marital status is 0.010 (1.0%) and 0.014 (1.4%) times more likely to influence the stakeholders' approval rating and attitude of prisoner reintegration programme, respectively. Also, there is significant main effect of educational level on stakeholders' awareness and readiness for prisoner reintegration programme at $F\text{-value} = 7.524$ ($p < 0.05$). The result implies that educational level is 0.015 (1.5%) times more likely to influence the stakeholders' awareness and readiness for prisoner reintegration programmes in Igbo tribe.

The summary of Multivariate Analysis of Covariance (MANCOVA) of Stakeholders' socio-demographic variables of age, gender, religion, marital status and level of education on awareness and readiness, approval rating, attitude and effective implementation of prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria showed that, there is statistical significant main effect of age (Yoruba and Igbo tribes), religion (Hausa tribe), marital status and level of education (Igbo tribe) on stakeholders' awareness and readiness, approval rating, attitude and effective implementation of prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria. Therefore, the null hypothesis which stated that, age, gender,

religion, marital status and level of education will not independently and jointly influence stakeholders' awareness and readiness, approval rating, attitude and effective implementation of prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria is rejected.

4.5.2. Research Hypothesis 2: Age, marital status, level of education and religion will not independently and jointly influence the conditions of the stakeholders' awareness and readiness for prisoner reintegration programme in Nigerian States of Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra.

Table 4.8

Pearson Chi-Square test of influence of age, marital status, education level and religion on stakeholders' awareness and readiness for prisoner reintegration programme (N = 1470)

Nigerian States	Socio-Demographic Factors	% within Factor	Stakeholders' awareness and readiness		Total	Chi-Square	Df	P-value
			Low Condition	High Condition				
Yoruba	Age	31-40	16.1%	83.9%	100.0%	12.604	4	.013
		41-50	19.4%	80.6%	100.0%			
		51-60	18.4%	81.6%	100.0%			
		61-70	20.4%	79.6%	100.0%			
		70+	80.0%	20.0%	100.0%			
	Religion	Christian	20.4%	79.6%	100.0%	2.036	2	.361
		Moslem	13.8%	86.2%	100.0%			
		Others	16.7%	83.3%	100.0%			
	Marital Status	Married	19.0%	81.0%	100.0%	.570	3	.903
		Single	20.6%	79.4%	100.0%			
		Divorced	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%			
		Separated	20.0%	80.0%	100.0%			
	Educational Level	No formal Schooling	75.0%	25.0%	100.0%	10.871	5	.044
		Primary School Certificate	9.1%	90.9%	100.0%			
		TC2/WAEC/GCE	20.8%	79.2%	100.0%			
		NCE/OND	14.5%	85.5%	100.0%			
		HND/BSc	20.8%	79.2%	100.0%			
		Others	16.2%	83.8%	100.0%			
		Total	19.2%	80.8%	100.0%			
		Age	31-40	24.2%	75.8%	14.658	4	.005
Hausa	Age	41-50	24.6%	75.4%	100.0%			
		51-60	21.7%	78.3%	100.0%			
		61-70	26.7%	73.3%	100.0%			
		70+	85.7%	14.3%	100.0%			
		Religion	Christian	20.3%	79.7%	8.223	2	.016
	Religion	Moslem	31.6%	68.4%	100.0%			
		Others	16.7%	83.3%	100.0%			
	Marital Status	Married	24.9%	75.1%	100.0%	4.269	3	.234
		Single	21.7%	78.3%	100.0%			
		Divorced	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%			
		Separated	40.0%	60.0%	100.0%			
	Educational Level	No formal Schooling	40.0%	60.0%	100.0%	5.093	5	.405
		Primary School Certificate	44.4%	55.6%	100.0%			
		TC2/WAEC/GCE	24.1%	75.9%	100.0%			
		NCE/OND	22.2%	77.8%	100.0%			
		HND/BSc	25.3%	74.7%	100.0%			
		Others	17.2%	82.8%	100.0%			
		Total	24.7%	75.3%	100.0%			
		Age	31-40	22.6%	77.4%	5.644	4	.227
Igbo	Age	41-50	19.6%	80.4%	100.0%			

	51-60		19.7%	80.3%	100.0%			
	61-70		33.3%	66.7%	100.0%			
	70+		7.1%	92.9%	100.0%			
Religion	Christian		21.6%	78.4%	100.0%	1.014	2	.602
	Moslem		9.1%	90.9%	100.0%			
	Others		20.0%	80.0%	100.0%			
Marital Status	Married		20.5%	79.5%	100.0%	14.959	3	.002
	Single		20.8%	79.2%	100.0%			
	Divorced		0.0%	100.0%	100.0%			
	Separated		75.0%	25.0%	100.0%			
Educational Level	No formal		57.1%	42.9%	100.0%	17.564	5	.004
	Schooling							
	Primary School Certificate		42.3%	57.7%	100.0%			
	TC2/WAEC/GCE		20.5%	79.5%	100.0%			
	NCE/OND		25.4%	74.6%	100.0%			
	HND/BSc		19.8%	80.2%	100.0%			
	Others		10.2%	89.8%	100.0%			
Total			21.3%	78.7%	100.0%			

Source: Researcher's Computation 2019.

The Pearson Chi-Square test results revealed age and educational level are the socio-demographic factors that have significant influence on the conditions of the stakeholders' awareness and readiness for prisoner reintegration programme in Yoruba tribe at Chi-Square value = 12.604 ($p < 0.05$) and 10.871 ($p < 0.05$) respectively. For Hausa tribe, the Pearson Chi-Square test results revealed age and religion are the socio-demographic factors that have significant influence on the conditions of the stakeholders' awareness and readiness for prisoner reintegration programme at Chi-Square value = 14.658 ($p < 0.05$) and 8.223 ($p < 0.05$) respectively. For Igbo tribe, the Pearson Chi-Square test results revealed marital status and educational level have significant influence on the conditions of the stakeholders' awareness and readiness for prisoner reintegration programme at Chi-Square value = 14.959 ($p < 0.05$) and 17.564 ($p < 0.05$) respectively. The Chi-square tests suggest that the null hypothesis is rejected; therefore, age, religion, marital status and level of education will independently and jointly influence the conditions of the stakeholders' awareness and readiness for prisoner reintegration

programme in Nigerian States of Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra. This table is illustrated in figures 4.2 to 4.4

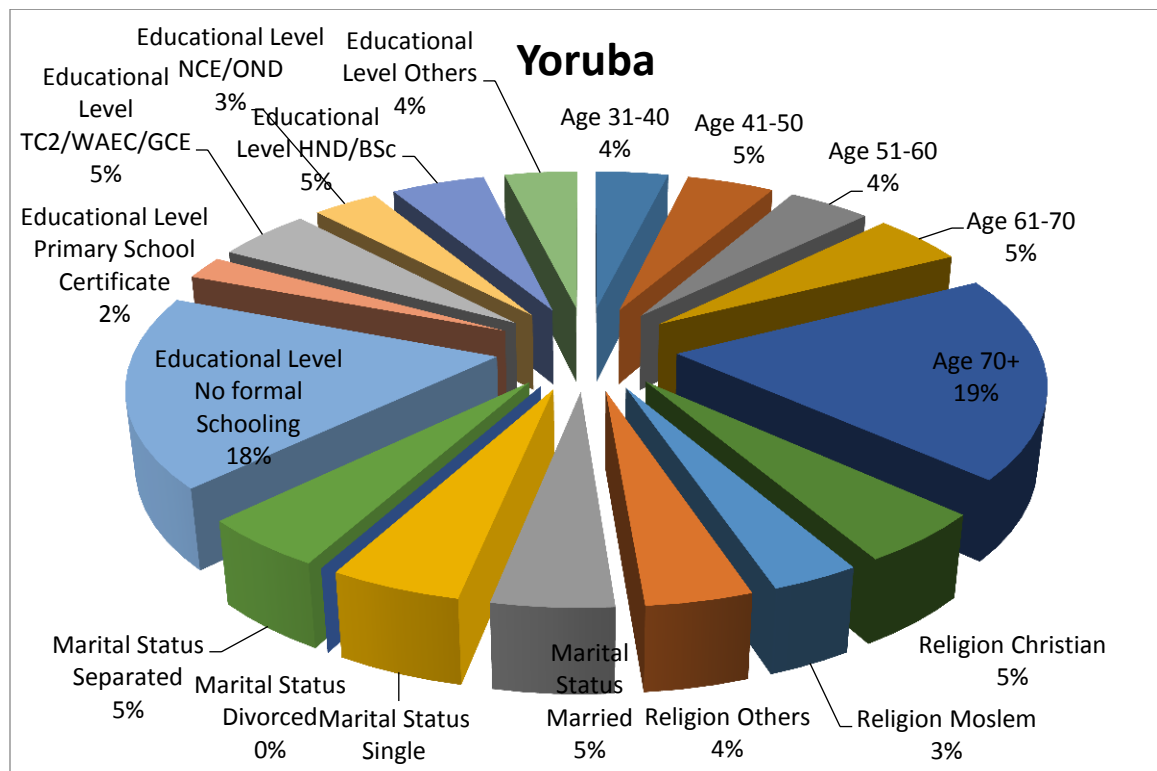


Figure 4.2: Illustration of Pearson Chi-Square test of influence of age, marital status, educational level and religion on Yoruba stakeholders' awareness and readiness for PREP

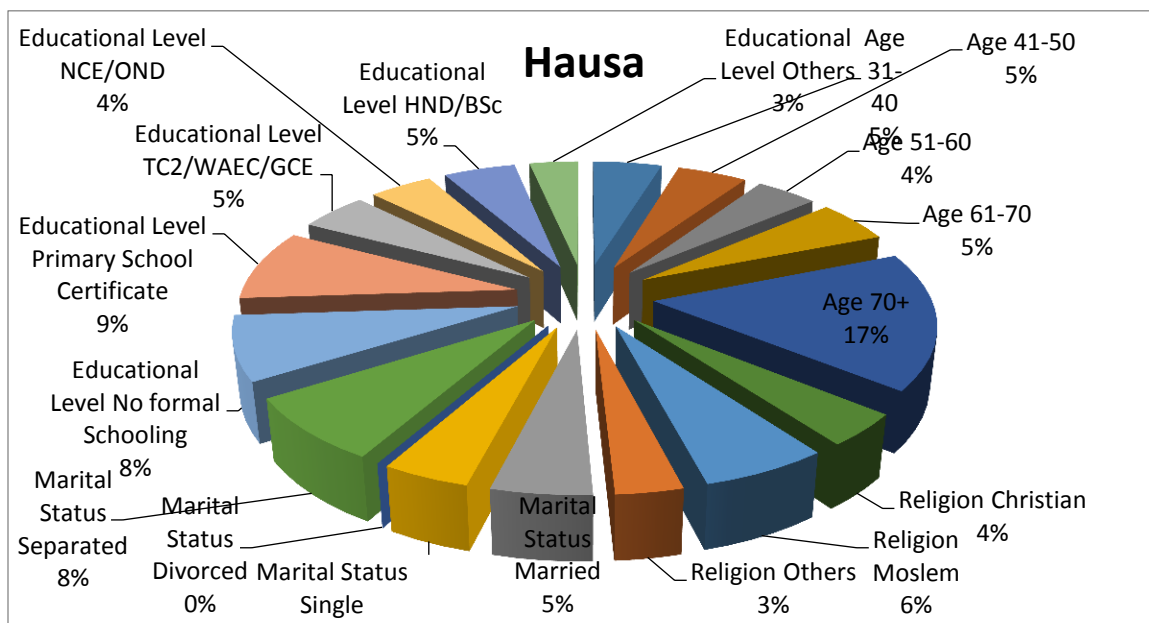


Figure 4.3: Illustration of Pearson Chi-Square test of influence of age, marital status, educational level and religion on Hausa stakeholders' awareness and readiness for PREP

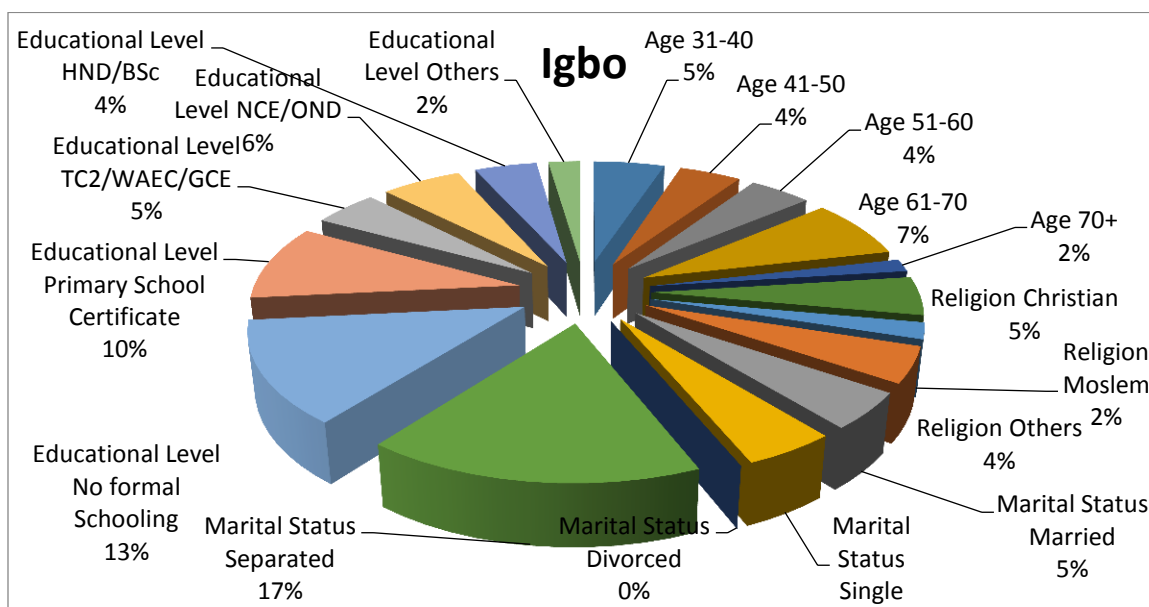


Figure 4.4: Illustration of Pearson Chi-Square test of influence of age, marital status, educational level and religion on Igbo stakeholders' awareness and readiness for PREP

4.5.3. Research Hypothesis 3: There will be no significant gender difference in the conditions of the stakeholders' awareness and readiness for prisoner reintegration programme in Nigerian States of Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra.

Table 4.9

Group Statistics and Multiple Independent Samples t-test on significant gender difference in the conditions of the stakeholders' awareness and readiness for prisoner reintegration programme in Nigerian States of Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra (N = 1470)

NIGERIAN STATES	Variable	Gender	N	Mean	SD	Mean Difference	T	Df	Sig.
Yoruba	Stakeholders' awareness and readiness for prisoner reintegration programme	Male	302	96.3212	9.75682	1.3052	1.380	488	.168
		Female	188	95.0160	10.83591				
Hausa	Stakeholders' awareness and readiness for prisoner reintegration programme	Male	308	95.4383	10.09206	2.1690	2.387	488	.017*
		Female	182	93.2692	9.04922				
Igbo	Stakeholders' awareness and readiness for prisoner reintegration programme	Male	262	96.2803	10.49846	0.9952	1.101	490	.272
		Female	228	95.2851	9.39361				

*Mean difference is significant at 5%. N = 1470. SD = Standard Deviation.

The test for statistical significance gender difference in the conditions of the stakeholders' awareness and readiness for prisoner reintegration programme in Nigerian States of Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra was determined using multiple independent samples t-test. The test, assuming equal variances, showed that there is no statistical significant gender difference in the conditions of the stakeholders' awareness and readiness in Yoruba and Igbo tribes at $t = 1.380$ and 1.101 respectively. The result implied that the hypothesis is accepted. Hence, there is gender equality in the conditions of the stakeholders' awareness and readiness in Yoruba and Igbo tribes. Further, the test suggests that there is statistical significance gender difference in the conditions of the stakeholders' awareness and readiness in the Hausa tribe at $t = 2.387$ ($p < 0.05$). The result

implied that the hypothesis is rejected. Hence, based on the Multiple Independent t-test result, the group statistics suggests the male stakeholders are more likely to have awareness and readiness for prisoner reintegration programme than the female stakeholders in Hausa tribe. The statistical implication is that, the hypothesis is not fully accepted but almost accepted if not for the Hausa tribe that has the gender difference.

4.5.4. Research Hypothesis 4: Age, marital status, level of education and religion will not independently and jointly influence stakeholders' approval rating of prisoner reintegration programme in Nigerian States of Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra.

Table 4.10

Pearson Chi-Square test of influence of Age, marital status, level of education and religion on stakeholders' approval rating of prisoner reintegration programme
(N = 1470)

NIGERIA N STATES	Socio- Demograph ic Factors	% Factor	within	Stakeholders' approval rating		Total	Chi- Squar e	D f	P- valu e
				No Approval/Parti al Approval	Full Approv al				
Yoruba	Age	31-40		17.2%	82.8%	100.0 %	12.310	4	.015
		41-50		23.5%	76.5%	100.0 %			
		51-60		25.9%	74.1%	100.0 %			
		61-70		30.6%	69.4%	100.0 %			
		70+		80.0%	20.0%	100.0 %			
	Religion	Christian		25.2%	74.8%	100.0 %	3.978	2	.137
		Moslem		18.4%	81.6%	100.0 %			
		Others		50.0%	50.0%	100.0 %			
	Marital Status	Married		23.4%	76.6%	100.0 %	2.802	3	.423
		Single		28.6%	71.4%	100.0 %			
		Divorced		0.0%	100.0%	100.0 %			
		Separated		40.0%	60.0%	100.0 %			
	Educational Level	No formal Schooling		75.0%	25.0%	100.0 %	8.768	5	.119
		Primary School Certificate		45.5%	54.5%	100.0 %			
		TC2/WAEC/G CE		20.8%	79.2%	100.0 %			
		NCE/OND		24.6%	75.4%	100.0 %			
		HND/BSc		23.2%	76.8%	100.0 %			
		Others		24.2%	75.8%	100.0 %			
	Total			24.3%	75.7%	100.0 %			
Hausa	Age	31-40		31.5%	68.5%	100.0 %	13.226	4	.010
		41-50		24.6%	75.4%	100.0 %			
		51-60		30.0%	70.0%	100.0 %			

Igbo	Religion	61-70	33.3%	66.7%	100.0%	8.587	2	.014
		70+	85.7%	14.3%	100.0%			
		Christian	24.7%	75.3%	100.0%			
		Moslem	36.8%	63.2%	100.0%			
		Others	16.7%	83.3%	100.0%			
	Marital Status	Married	29.4%	70.6%	100.0%	6.243	3	.100
		Single	26.1%	73.9%	100.0%			
		Divorced	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%			
		Separated	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%			
	Educational Level	No formal Schooling	46.7%	53.3%	100.0%	3.867	5	.569
		Primary School Certificate	44.4%	55.6%	100.0%			
		TC2/WAEC/GCE	26.5%	73.5%	100.0%			
		NCE/OND	29.1%	70.9%	100.0%			
		HND/BSc	29.5%	70.5%	100.0%			
		Others	24.1%	75.9%	100.0%			
	Total		29.4%	70.6%	100.0%			
	Age	31-40	18.3%	81.7%	100.0%	6.705	4	.152
		41-50	18.6%	81.4%	100.0%			
		51-60	17.1%	82.9%	100.0%			
		61-70	33.3%	66.7%	100.0%			
		70+	7.1%	92.9%	100.0%			
	Religion	Christian	19.1%	80.9%	100.0%	.009	2	.996
		Moslem	18.2%	81.8%	100.0%			
		Others	20.0%	80.0%	100.0%			
	Marital Status	Married	18.8%	81.3%	100.0%	17.427	3	.001
		Single	17.4%	82.6%	100.0%			
		Divorced	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%			
		Separated	75.0%	25.0%	100.0%			

Educational Level	No formal Schooling	42.9%	57.1%	100.0%	3.690	5	.595
	Primary School Certificate	23.1%	76.9%	100.0%			
	TC2/WAEC/GCE	18.8%	81.3%	100.0%			
	NCE/OND	16.9%	83.1%	100.0%			
	HND/BSc	19.8%	80.2%	100.0%			
	Others	15.3%	84.7%	100.0%			
Total		19.1%	80.9%	100.0%			

Source: Researcher's Computation 2019.

The Pearson Chi-Square test results revealed age significantly influence stakeholders' approval rating of prisoner reintegration programme in Yoruba tribe at Chi-Square value = 12.310 ($p < 0.05$). For Hausa tribe, the Pearson Chi-Square test results revealed age and religion significantly influence stakeholders' approval rating of prisoner reintegration programme at Chi-Square value = 13.226 ($p < 0.05$) and 8.587 ($p < 0.05$) respectively. For Igbo States, the Pearson Chi-Square test results revealed marital status significantly influence stakeholders' approval rating of prisoner reintegration programme at Chi-Square value = 17.427 ($p < 0.05$). The Chi-square tests suggest that the null hypothesis is rejected; therefore, age, religion and marital status will independently and jointly influence stakeholders' approval rating of prisoner reintegration programme in WAZOBIA States. This table is illustrated in figures 4.5 to 4.7.

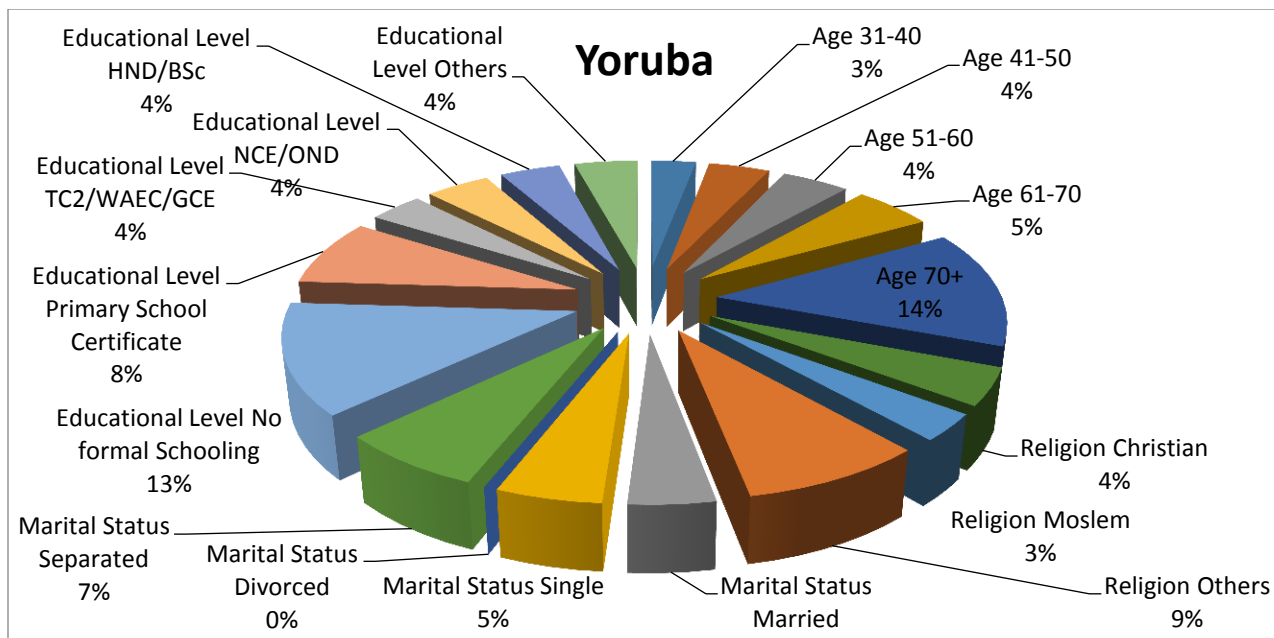


Figure 4.5: Illustration of Pearson Chi-Square test of influence of age, marital status, educational level and religion on Yoruba stakeholders' approval rating of prisoner reintegration programme

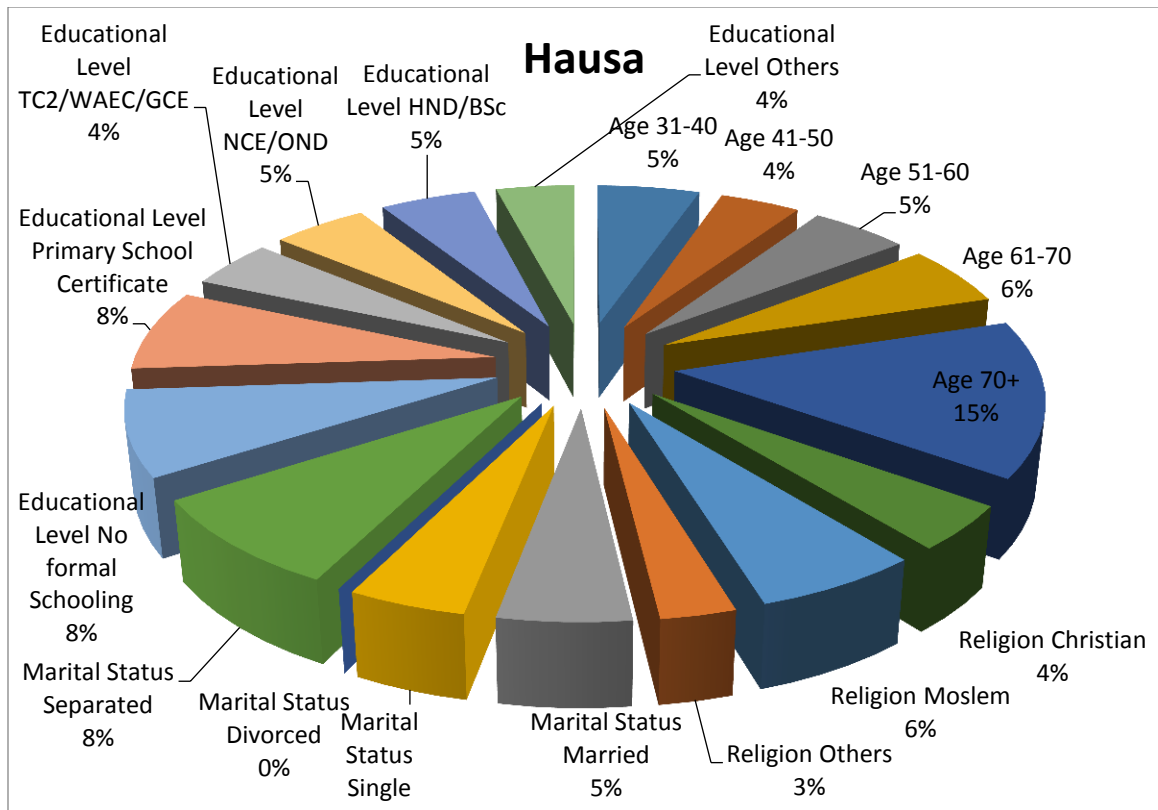


Figure 4.6: Illustration of Pearson Chi-Square test of influence of age, marital status, educational level and religion on Hausa stakeholders' approval rating of prisoner reintegration programme

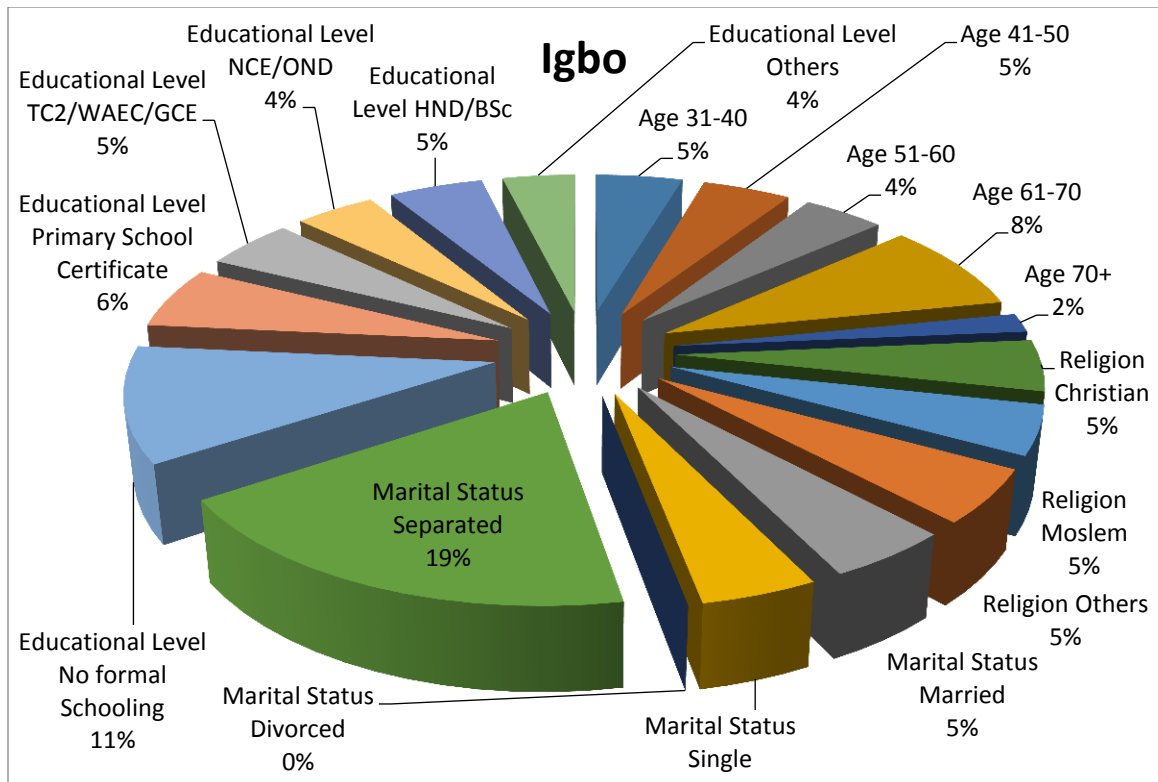


Figure 4.7: Illustration of Pearson Chi-Square test of influence of age, marital status, educational level and religion on Igbo stakeholders' approval rating of prisoner reintegration programme

4.5.5. Research Hypothesis 5: There will be no significant gender difference in the stakeholders' approval rating of prisoner reintegration programme in Nigerian States of Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra.

Table 4.11

Group Statistics and Multiple Independent Samples t-test of significant gender difference in the stakeholders' approval rating of prisoner reintegration programme in Nigerian States of Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra (N = 1470)

NIGERIAN STATES	Variable	Gender	N	Mean	SD	Mean Difference	T	Df	Sig.
Yoruba	Stakeholders' approval rating of prisoner reintegration programme	Male	302	52.5530	5.98355	.7497	1.261	488	.208
		Female	188	51.8032	7.02315				
Hausa	Stakeholders' approval rating of prisoner reintegration programme	Male	308	52.4416	6.37788	1.3536	2.273	488	.023*
		Female	182	51.0879	6.35792				
Igbo	Stakeholders' approval rating of prisoner reintegration programme	Male	262	52.3409	6.14320	-.1547	-.283	490	.777
		Female	228	52.4956	5.91384				

*Mean difference is significant at 5%. N = 1470. SD = Standard Deviation.

The test for statistical significance gender difference in the conditions of the stakeholders' approval rating of prisoner reintegration programme in Nigerian States of Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra was determined using multiple independent samples t-test. The test, assuming equal variances, showed that there is no statistical significant gender difference in the approval rating of stakeholders' prisoner reintegration programmes in Yoruba and Igbo tribes at $t = 1.261$ and -0.283 respectively. The result implied that the hypothesis is accepted. Hence, there is gender equality in the approval rating of stakeholders' prisoner reintegration programmes in Yoruba and Igbo tribes. Further, the test suggests that there is statistical significance gender difference in the approval rating of stakeholders' prisoner reintegration programmes in the Hausa tribe at $t = 2.273$ ($p < 0.05$). The result implied that the hypothesis is rejected. Hence, based on the Multiple Independent Samples t-test result, the group statistics suggests the male stakeholders are more likely to have approval rating of prisoner reintegration

programmes than the female stakeholders in Hausa tribe. In conclusion, the hypothesis is not fully accepted.

4.5.6. Research Hypothesis 6: Age, marital status, level of education and religion will not independently and jointly influence the attitude of stakeholders towards prisoner reintegration programme in Nigerian States of Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra.

Table 4.12

Pearson Chi-Square test on influence of age, marital status, level of education and religion on the attitude of stakeholders towards prisoner reintegration programme (N = 1470)

NIGERIAN STATES	Socio-Demographic Factors	% within Factor	Attitude of stakeholders		Total	Chi-Square	Df	P-value
			Negative Attitude	Positive Attitude				
Yoruba	Age	31-40	11.8%	88.2%	100.0%	7.082	4	.132
		41-50	15.3%	84.7%	100.0%			
		51-60	10.9%	89.1%	100.0%			
		61-70	24.5%	75.5%	100.0%			
		70+	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%			
	Religion	Christian	13.6%	86.4%	100.0%	6.479	2	.039
		Moslem	13.8%	86.2%	100.0%			
		Others	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%			
	Marital Status	Married	13.7%	86.3%	100.0%	3.292	3	.349
		Single	19.0%	81.0%	100.0%			
		Divorced	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%			
		Separated	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%			
	Educational Level	No formal Schooling		100.0%	100.0%	1.999	5	.849
		Primary School Certificate	18.2%	81.8%	100.0%			
		TC2/WAEC/GCE	14.6%	85.4%	100.0%			
		NCE/OND	13.0%	87.0%	100.0%			
		HND/BSc	15.4%	84.6%	100.0%			
		Others	11.1%	88.9%	100.0%			
		Total	14.1%	85.9%	100.0%			
Hausa	Age	31-40	20.6%	79.4%	100.0%	5.848	4	.211
		41-50	12.6%	87.4%	100.0%			
		51-60	18.3%	81.7%	100.0%			
		61-70	13.3%	86.7%	100.0%			
		70+	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%			
	Religion	Christian	14.1%	85.9%	100.0%	3.148	2	.207
		Moslem	20.2%	79.8%	100.0%			
		Others	16.7%	83.3%	100.0%			
	Marital Status	Married	16.0%	84.0%	100.0%	1.505	3	.681
		Single	19.6%	80.4%	100.0%			
		Divorced	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%			

Igbo	Educational Level	Separated	15.0%	85.0%	100.0%	1.825	5	.873
		No formal Schooling	13.3%	86.7%	100.0%			
		Primary School Certificate	11.1%	88.9%	100.0%			
		TC2/WAEC/GCE	13.3%	86.7%	100.0%			
		NCE/OND	16.2%	83.8%	100.0%			
		HND/BSc	18.6%	81.4%	100.0%			
		Others	13.8%	86.2%	100.0%			
		Total	16.5%	83.5%	100.0%			
	Age	31-40	12.8%	87.2%	100.0%	3.011	4	.556
		41-50	8.5%	91.5%	100.0%			
		51-60	9.2%	90.8%	100.0%			
		61-70	15.4%	84.6%	100.0%			
		70+	7.1%	92.9%	100.0%			
		Total	16.5%	83.5%	100.0%			
	Religion	Christian	10.3%	89.7%	100.0%	1.183	2	.553
		Moslem	18.2%	81.8%	100.0%			
		Others	20.0%	80.0%	100.0%			
	Marital Status	Married	8.9%	91.1%	100.0%	8.618	3	.035
		Single	13.2%	86.8%	100.0%			
		Divorced		100.0%	100.0%			
		Separated	37.5%	62.5%	100.0%			
	Educational Level	No formal Schooling	14.3%	85.7%	100.0%	4.439	5	.488
		Primary School Certificate	3.8%	96.2%	100.0%			
		TC2/WAEC/GCE	9.8%	90.2%	100.0%			
		NCE/OND	8.5%	91.5%	100.0%			
		HND/BSc	13.4%	86.6%	100.0%			
		Others	6.8%	93.2%	100.0%			
		Total	10.6%	89.4%	100.0%			

Source: Researcher's Computation 2019.

The Pearson Chi-Square test results revealed religion significantly influence the attitude of stakeholders towards prisoner reintegration programme in Yoruba tribe at Chi-Square value = 6.479 ($p < 0.05$). For Hausa tribe, the Pearson Chi-Square test results revealed that no socio-demographic factor significantly influence stakeholders' approval rating of prisoner reintegration programme. For Igbo tribe, the Pearson Chi-Square test results revealed marital status significantly influence the attitude of stakeholders towards prisoner reintegration programme at Chi-Square value = 8.618 ($p < 0.05$). The Chi-square tests suggest that the null hypothesis is not fully rejected; because, religion and marital status will independently and jointly influence the attitude of stakeholders towards

prisoner reintegration programme in Yoruba and Igbo tribes. This table is illustrated in figures 4.8 to 4.10

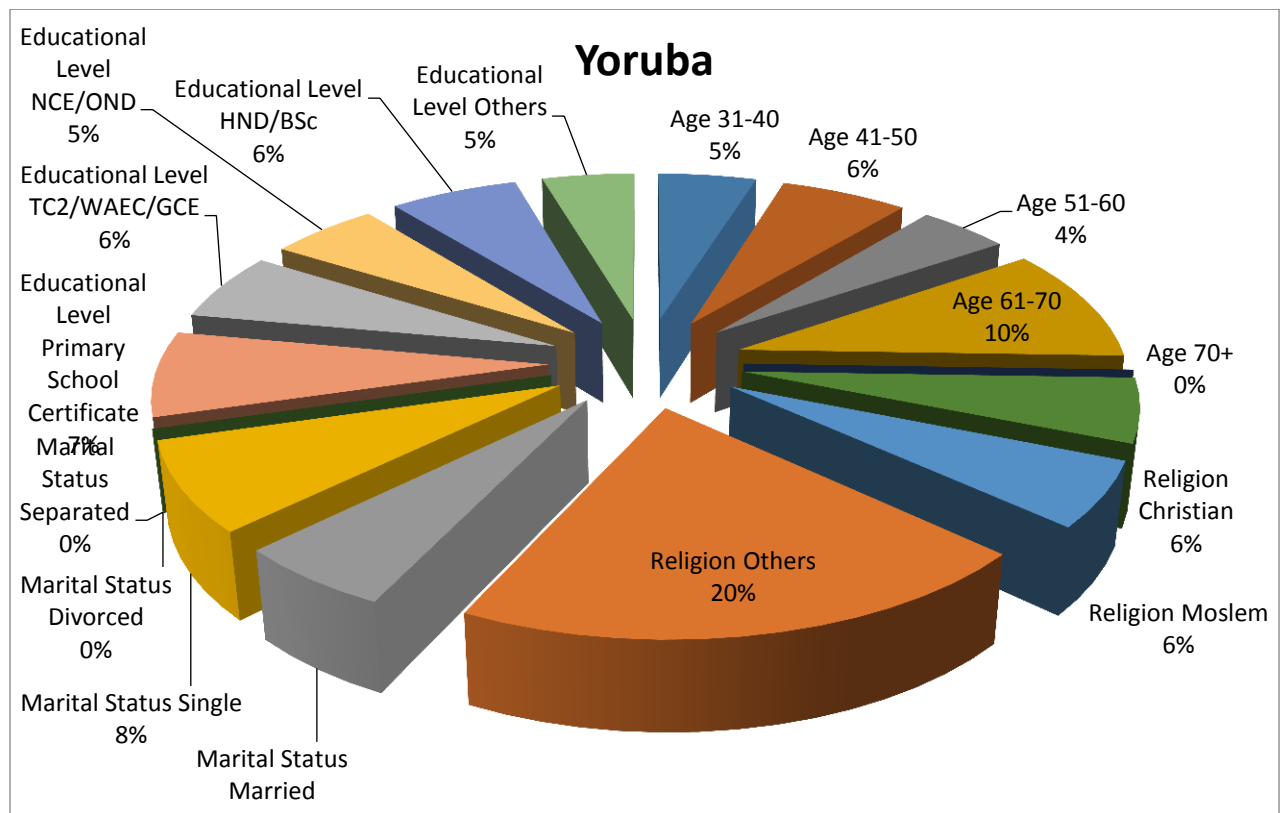


Figure 4.8: Illustration of Pearson Chi-Square test of influence of age, marital status, educational level and religion on attitude of Yoruba stakeholders' towards prisoner reintegration programme

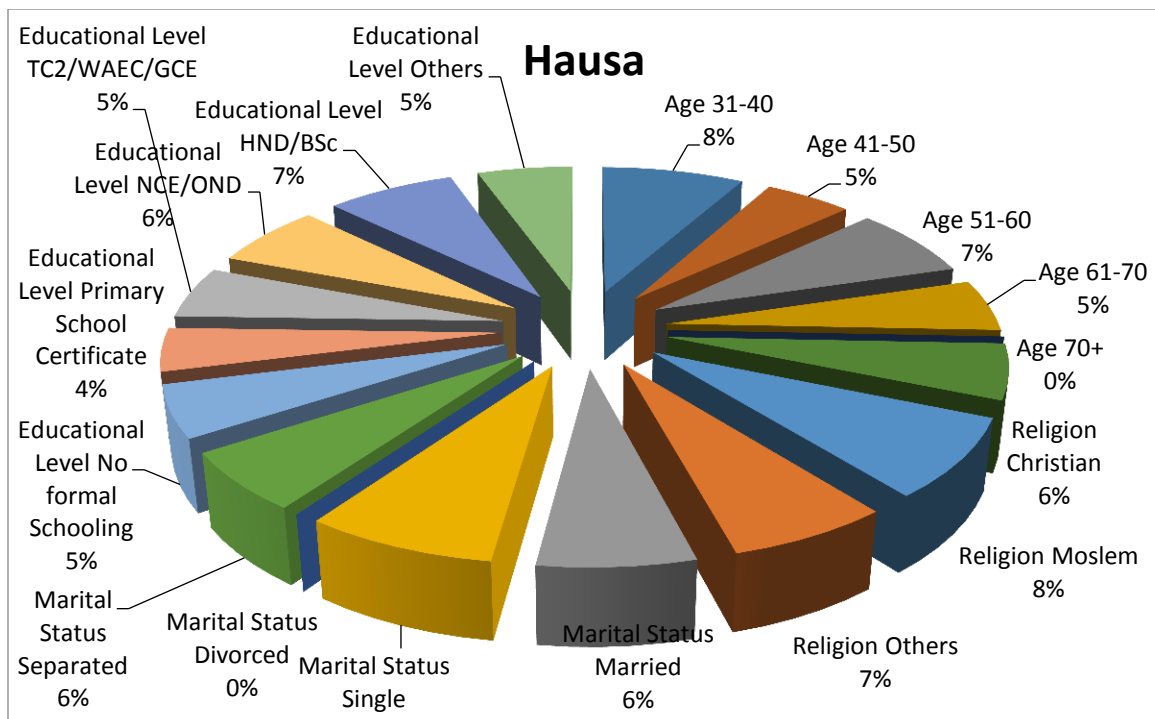


Figure 4.9: Illustration of Pearson Chi-Square test of influence of age, marital status, educational level and religion on attitude of Hausa stakeholders' towards PREP.

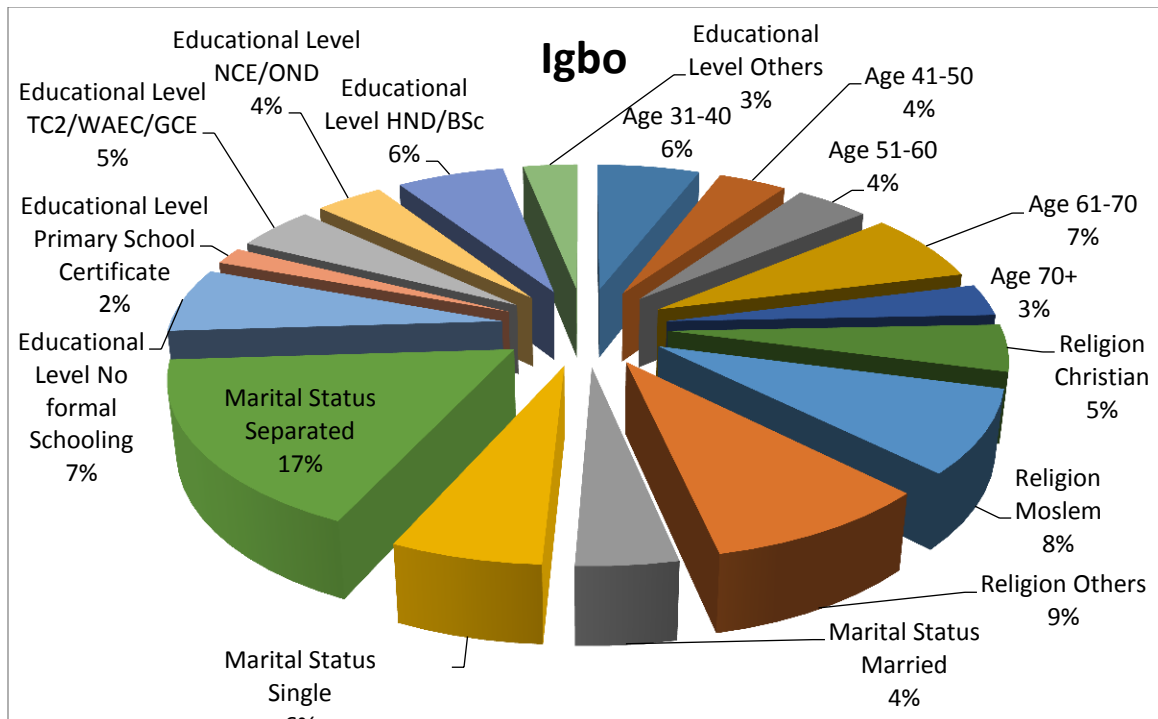


Figure 4.10: Illustration of Pearson Chi-Square test of influence of age, marital status, educational level and religion on attitude of Igbo stakeholders' towards PREP.

4.5.7. Research Hypothesis 7: There will be no significant gender difference in the attitude of stakeholders towards prisoner reintegration programme in Nigerian States of Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra.

Table 4.13

Group Statistics and Multiple Independent Samples t-test of significant gender difference in the attitude of stakeholders towards prisoner reintegration programme in Nigerian States of Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra (N = 1470)

NIGERIAN STATES	Variable	Gender	N	Mean	SD	Mean Difference	T	Df	Sig.
Yoruba	Attitude of stakeholders towards prisoner reintegration programme	Male	302	28.9768	3.92320	.6736	1.743	488	.082
		Female	188	28.3032	4.51836				
Hausa	Attitude of stakeholders towards prisoner reintegration programme	Male	308	28.6039	4.27540	1.1313	2.839	488	.005*
		Female	182	27.4725	4.23962				
Igbo	Attitude of stakeholders towards prisoner reintegration programme	Male	262	29.1856	4.07529	-.1872	-.522	490	.602
		Female	228	29.3728	3.83200				

*Mean difference is significant at 5%. N = 1470. SD = Standard Deviation.

The test for statistical significance gender difference in the attitude of stakeholders towards prisoner reintegration programme in Nigerian States of Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra was determined using multiple independent samples t-test. The test, assuming equal variances, showed that there is no statistical significant gender difference in the attitude of stakeholders' prisoner reintegration programmes in Yoruba and Igbo tribes at $t = 1.743$ and -0.522 respectively. The result implied that the hypothesis is accepted. Hence, there is gender equality in the attitude of stakeholders' prisoner reintegration programmes in Yoruba and Igbo tribes. Further, the test suggests that there is statistical significance gender difference in the attitude of stakeholders' prisoner reintegration programmes in the Hausa tribe at $t = 2.839$ ($p < 0.05$). The result implied that the hypothesis is rejected. Hence, based on the Multiple Independent Samples t-test result, the group statistics suggests the attitude of male stakeholders is more pronounced than the female stakeholders in Hausa tribe. In conclusion, the hypothesis is not fully accepted because there is statistical significant gender difference in the Hausa tribe.

4.5.8. Research Hypothesis 8: Age, marital status, level of education and religion will not independently and jointly influence the challenges of the effective implementation of prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria

Table 4.14

Pearson Chi-Square test on influence of Age, marital status, level of education and religion on the challenges of the effective implementation of prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria (N = 1470)

Nigeria n States	Socio- Demographi c Factors	% within Factor	Challenges of effective implementation		Total	Chi- Squar e	D f	P- valu e
			Low Challenge s	High Challenge s				
Yoruba	Age	31-40	49.5%	50.5%	100.0 %	3.511	4	.476
		41-50	52.0%	48.0%	100.0 %			
		51-60	55.1%	44.9%	100.0 %			
		61-70	61.2%	38.8%	100.0 %			
		70+	80.0%	20.0%	100.0 %			
	Religion	Christian	51.9%	48.1%	100.0 %	3.932	2	.140
		Moslem	59.8%	40.2%	100.0 %			
		Others	83.3%	16.7%	100.0 %			
	Marital Status	Married	53.3%	46.7%	100.0 %	0.291	3	.962
		Single	55.6%	44.4%	100.0 %			
		Divorced	50.0%	50.0%	100.0 %			
		Separated	60.0%	40.0%	100.0 %			
	Educational Level	No formal Schooling	75.0%	25.0%	100.0 %	2.236	5	.816
		Primary School Certificate	63.6%	36.4%	100.0 %			
		TC2/WAEC/GC E	47.9%	52.1%	100.0 %			
		NCE/OND	56.5%	43.5%	100.0 %			
		HND/BSc	54.1%	45.9%	100.0 %			
		Others	51.5%	48.5%	100.0 %			

	Total		53.7%	46.3%	100.0%			
Hausa	Age	31-40	56.4%	43.6%	100.0%	5.568	4	.234
		41-50	51.9%	48.1%	100.0%			
		51-60	54.2%	45.8%	100.0%			
		61-70	73.3%	26.7%	100.0%			
		70+	85.7%	14.3%	100.0%			
	Religion	Christian	50.2%	49.8%	100.0%	7.087	2	.029
		Moslem	62.2%	37.8%	100.0%			
		Others	66.7%	33.3%	100.0%			
	Marital Status	Married	54.8%	45.2%	100.0%	3.293	3	.349
		Single	54.3%	45.7%	100.0%			
		Divorced	25.0%	75.0%	100.0%			
		Separated	70.0%	30.0%	100.0%			
	Educational Level	No formal Schooling	73.3%	26.7%	100.0%	12.890	5	.024
		Primary School Certificate	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%			
		TC2/WAEC/GC E	60.2%	39.8%	100.0%			
		NCE/OND	47.9%	52.1%	100.0%			
		HND/BSc	54.4%	45.6%	100.0%			
		Others	51.7%	48.3%	100.0%			
	Total		55.1%	44.9%	100.0%			
Igbo	Age	31-40	43.9%	56.1%	100.0%	14.602	4	.006
		41-50	50.8%	49.2%	100.0%			
		51-60	44.7%	55.3%	100.0%			
		61-70	76.9%	23.1%	100.0%			
		70+	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%			
	Religion	Christian	49.2%	50.8%	100.0%	1.993	2	.369
		Moslem	54.5%	45.5%	100.0%			
		Others	80.0%	20.0%	100.0%			

Marital Status	Married	48.5%	51.5%	100.0%	3.265	3	.352
	Single	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%			
	Divorced	75.0%	25.0%	100.0%			
	Separated	75.0%	25.0%	100.0%			
Educational Level	No formal Schooling	42.9%	57.1%	100.0%	2.921	5	.712
	Primary School Certificate	61.5%	38.5%	100.0%			
	TC2/WAEC/GCE	48.2%	51.8%	100.0%			
	NCE/OND	53.5%	46.5%	100.0%			
	HND/BSc	47.0%	53.0%	100.0%			
	Others	52.5%	47.5%	100.0%			
	Total	49.6%	50.4%	100.0%			

Source: Researcher's Computation 2019.

The Pearson Chi-Square test results revealed no socio-demographic factors significantly influence the challenges of the effective implementation of prisoner reintegration programme in Yoruba tribe. For Hausa tribe, the Pearson Chi-Square test results revealed religion and educational level significantly influence the challenges of the effective implementation of prisoner reintegration programme at Chi-Square value = 7.087 ($p < 0.05$) and 12.890 ($p < 0.05$) respectively. For Igbo tribe, the Pearson Chi-Square test results revealed age significantly influence the challenges of the effective implementation of prisoner reintegration programme at Chi-Square value = 14.602 ($p < 0.05$). The Chi-square tests suggest that the null hypothesis is not fully rejected; because, religion, level of education and age will independently and jointly influence the challenges of the effective implementation of prisoner reintegration programme in Hausa and Igbo tribes. The table is illustrated in figures 4.11 to 4.13

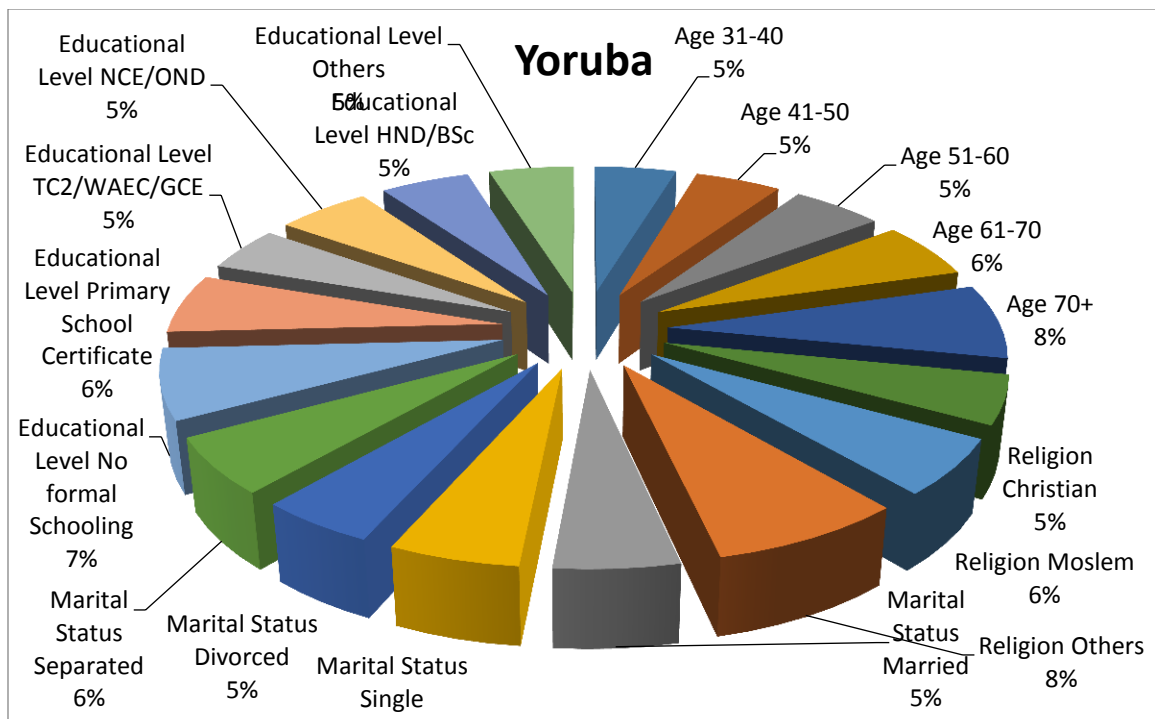


Figure 4.11: Illustration of Pearson Chi-Square test of influence of age, marital status, educational level and religion of effective implementation of Yoruba stakeholders' towards PREP.

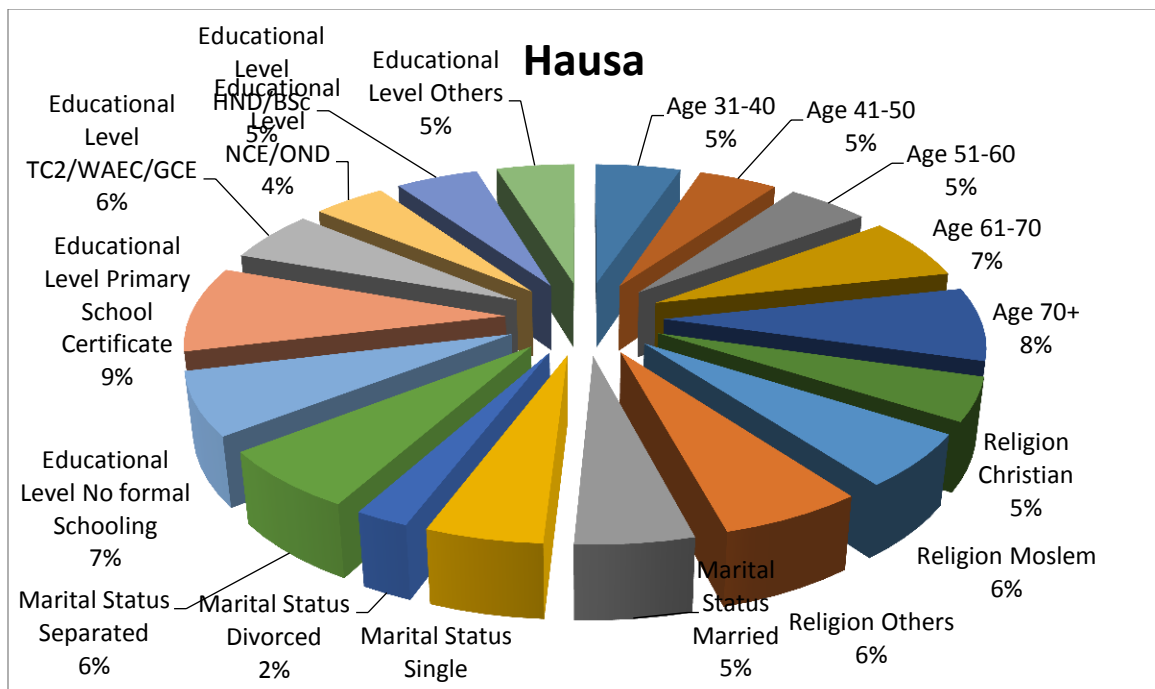


Figure 4.12: Illustration of Pearson Chi-Square test of influence of age, marital status, educational level and religion of effective implementation of Hausa stakeholders' towards PREP.

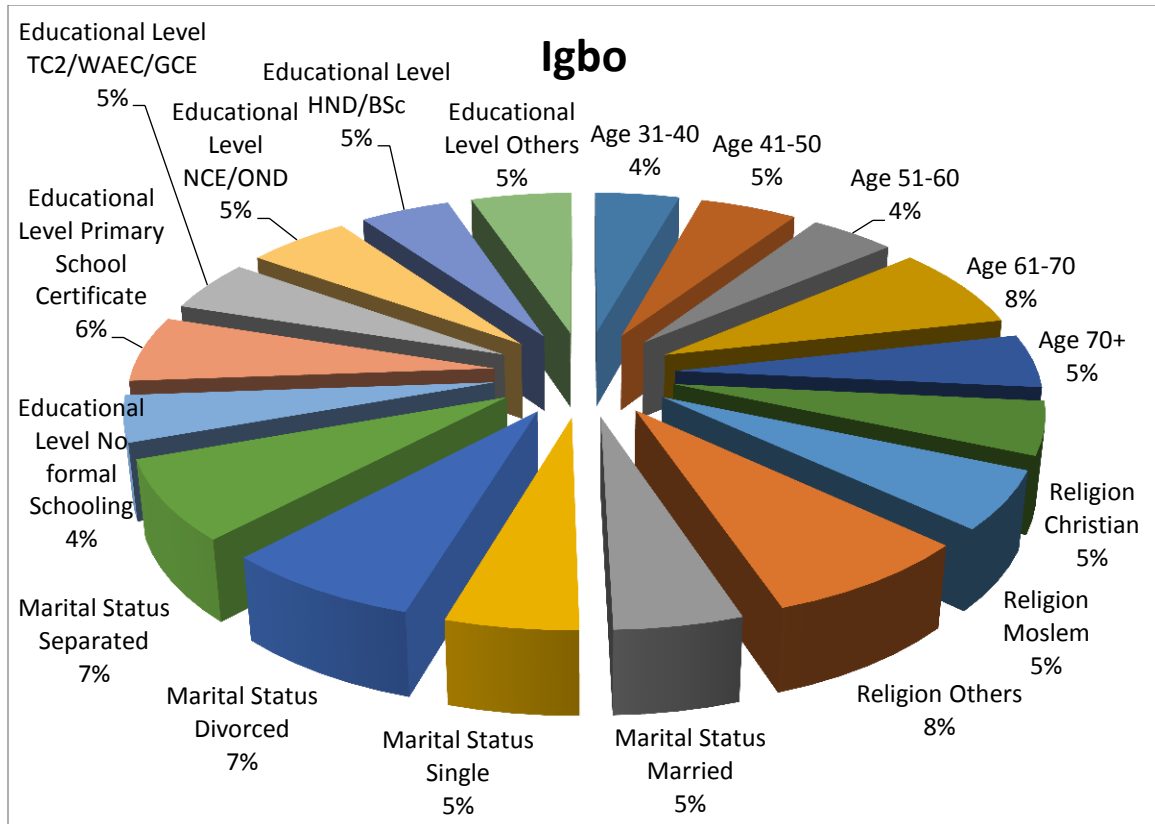


Figure 4.13: Illustration of Pearson Chi-Square test of influence of age, marital status, educational level and religion of effective implementation of Igbo stakeholders' towards PREP.

4.5.9. Research Hypothesis 9: There will be no significant gender difference in the effective implementation of prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria.

Table 4.15

Group Statistics and Multiple Independent Samples t-test of significant gender difference in the effective implementation of prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria (N = 1470)

Nigerian States	Variable	Gender	N	Mean	SD	Mean Difference	T	Df	Sig.
Yoruba	Effective implementation of prisoner reintegration programme	Male	302	37.6424	5.24527	.4349	.882	488	.378
		Female	188	37.2074	5.40989				
Hausa	Effective implementation of prisoner reintegration programme	Male	308	37.7630	5.36356	1.2135	2.443	488	.015*
		Female	182	36.5495	5.22798				
Igbo	Effective implementation of prisoner reintegration programme	Male	262	37.5627	5.53708	-.4811	-1.013	489	.312
		Female	228	38.0439	4.89608				

*Mean difference is significant at 5%. N = 1470. SD = Standard Deviation.

The test for statistical significance gender difference in the effective implementation of prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria was determined using multiple independent samples t-test. The test, assuming equal variances, showed that there is no statistical significant gender difference in the effective implementation of prisoner reintegration programme in Yoruba and Igbo tribes at $t = 0.882$ and -1.013 respectively. The result implied that the hypothesis is accepted. Hence, there is gender equality in the effective implementation of prisoner reintegration programme in Yoruba and Igbo tribes. Further, the test suggests that there is statistical significance gender difference in the effectiveness of stakeholders' implementation of prisoner reintegration programmes in the Hausa tribe at $t = 2.443$ ($p < 0.05$). The result implied that the hypothesis is rejected. Hence, based on the t-test result, the group statistics suggests the effectiveness of stakeholders' implementation of prisoner reintegration programmes in the Hausa tribe is more pronounced in males than females. The hypothesis is not fully accepted because there is significant gender difference in the Hausa tribe.

4.6 Summary of Quantitative Findings

The summary of the findings include the following:

1. None of the relevant and selected Nigerian stakeholders strongly agree or strongly disagree with stakeholders' awareness and readiness for PREP in Nigeria.
2. The study identified thirteen indices of stakeholders' awareness and readiness for PREP in Nigeria.
3. The relevant Nigerian stakeholders approved the proposed PREP in Nigeria.
4. Quantitative data analysis identified ten moderate challenges for effective implementation of prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria. Among these the following can be mentioned:

- Prison staff to educate other stakeholders about prisoner rehabilitation and reintegration programmes.
- Prison staff stakeholders to work together with other stakeholders to integrate prisoners back to the society.
- Avoidance of labelling redeemed/rehabilitated released prisoners in the society.
- Government not to releases prisoners without caring to know where they will live.
- The public not informed about the prisoner rehabilitation and reintegration programmes.

The summary findings for the hypotheses testing are as follows:

1. There is statistical significant main effect of age (Yoruba and Igbo tribes), religion (Hausa tribe), marital status and level of education (Igbo tribe) on stakeholders' awareness and readiness, approval rating, attitude and effective implementation of prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria.

2. There is good information about the stakeholders' awareness and readiness, approval rating, attitude, challenges of effective implementation and gender equality on prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria.
3. The result reveals in Yoruba tribe that, there is a significant main effect of age on Stakeholders' approval rating of prisoner reintegration programme at F-value = 7.009 ($p < 0.05$).
4. The result reveals in Hausa tribe that, there is significant main effect of religion on stakeholders' awareness and readiness, approval rating, attitude and challenges of effective implementation of prisoner reintegration programme at F-value = 4.667 ($p < 0.05$), 4.634 ($p < 0.05$), 5.017 ($p < 0.05$) and 4.896 ($p < 0.05$).
5. The result reveals in Igbo tribe that, there is significant main effect of educational level, marital status and age on stakeholders' awareness and readiness, approval rating, attitude and challenges of effective implementation of prisoner reintegration programme at F-value = 7.524 ($p < 0.05$) , F-value = 3.075 ($p < 0.05$), 6.913 ($p < 0.05$) and F-value = 6.348 ($p < 0.05$) respectively.
6. The Chi-square tests suggest that the null hypothesis was rejected; therefore, age, religion, marital status and level of education will independently and jointly influence the conditions of the stakeholders' awareness and readiness for prisoner reintegration programme in Nigerian States of Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra.
7. The null hypothesis which stated that, there will be no significant gender difference in the conditions of the stakeholders' awareness and readiness for prisoner reintegration programme in Nigerian States of Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra was not fully accepted because the male stakeholders are more likely to

have more awareness and readiness for PREP than their female counterpart in the Hausa tribe.

8. The null hypothesis is rejected because age, religion and marital status will independently and jointly influence stakeholders' approval rating of prisoner reintegration programme in Nigerian States of Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra.

9. The null hypothesis which stated that, there will be no significant gender difference in the stakeholders' approval rating of prisoner reintegration programme in Nigerian States of Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra was not fully accepted because there is a statistical gender influence on the approval rating of the stakeholders in the Hausa tribe.

10. The null hypothesis which stated that, age, marital status, level of education and religion will have no independent and joint influence the attitude of stakeholders towards prisoner reintegration programme in Nigerian States of Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra was not fully rejected because religion and marital status will independently and jointly influence the attitude of stakeholders towards prisoner reintegration programme in Yoruba and Igbo tribes.

11. The null hypothesis which stated that, there will be no significant gender difference in the attitude of stakeholders towards prisoner reintegration programme in Nigerian States of Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra was not fully accepted because there is a statistical gender influence on the attitude of the stakeholders in the Hausa tribe.

12. The null hypothesis which stated that, age, marital status, level of education and religion will have no independent and joint influence the challenges of the

effective implementation of prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria was not fully rejected because age, level of education and religion will independently and jointly influence the effective implementation of prisoner reintegration programme in Hausa and Igbo tribes.

13. The null hypothesis which stated that, there will be no significant gender difference in the effective implementation of prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria is not fully accepted because there was a statistical gender influence on the effective implementation of prisoner reintegration programme in the Hausa tribe.

4.7 Summary

This chapter presented the results of the survey study in fifteen tables and one graphic illustration. The response rate was high because of the co-operation received from the General Controller Of NPS in Abuja and the Deputy Controller of Prison (DCP) in the Nigerian prison centres of Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra States. The co-operation of the trained assistant researchers and other stakeholders was also of immense value. The demographic profiles of the respondents were analysed descriptively and this was related to the hypothesis testing. Results were based on three of the five research questions raised and the nine formulated hypotheses for the study.

The descriptive analysis showed that the relevant selected Nigerian stakeholders approved the proposed prisoner reintegration programme for effective implementation with moderate challenges. The inferential statistical analysis showed that only age has main significant influence on the stakeholders' approval rating in the Yoruba region whereas, religion has main influence on stakeholders' awareness and readiness, approval rating, attitude and challenges of effective implementation of prisoner reintegration

programme in the Hausa region. Level of education, marital status and age has significant effect on stakeholders' awareness and readiness, approval rating and effective implementation of prisoner reintegration in the Igbo region. However, three of the formulated null hypotheses were rejected, four were not fully accepted and one was not fully rejected. Chapter Three is the research guided principles for writing Chapter Four which is the foundation for Chapter Six.

CHAPTER FIVE

QUALITATIVE THEMATIC CONTENT DISCOURSE OF THE STUDY

5.1. Introduction

This chapter presents the results of the qualitative data obtained from in-depth interview with the respondents. The chapter includes the thematic content discourse of the qualitative data collected from the respondents in line with the themes generated from the research questions raised for the study. It also includes the descriptive analysis and graphic illustrations of the thematic discourse. Qualitative thematic discourse is to corroborate and authenticcate the quantitative numeric data analysis in respondents' expressions and voiced validation of prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria.

5.2. Response Rate

The fifteen (15) consented participants were used for the qualitative interview and they were majorly the leaders of the various groups of the Nigerian stakeholder from the Nigerian States of Lagos, Nasaraawa and Anambra representing the three major tribes of Yoruba, Hausa and Igbo. The researcher asked for a convenient time for the qualitative interview with the research participants and adhered to it strictly. Finally, most of the stakeholders saw the urgent need for the development and validation of prisoner reintegration programme hence the maximum support and eagerness to know the outcomes of the data collection. The response rate is shown in Table 5.1 below.

Table 5.1***Response rate for the qualitative data collection (N = 15)***

Stakeholders	NIGERIAN		STATES	
	Lagos State	Nasarawa State	Anambra State	Response Rate
	Qual.	Qual.	Qual.	%
Nigerian Prison Staff	01	01	01	03 (100%)
Religious Leaders	01	01	01	03 (100%)
Community Leaders	01	01	01	03 (100%)
Landlord Association	01	01	01	03 (100%)
Journalists	01	01	01	03 (100%)
TOTAL	05	05	05	15 (100%)

Source: Researcher's Quantitative and Qualitative Data Output, December, 2017–February, 2018

5.3. Demographic Profile of the Respondents

The fifteen (15) Nigerian stakeholders from Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra States that participated in the in-depth interview were between ages 45 to 68 years. They were all male and married. Ten of the participants were Christians while five were Muslims. Most of the participants are literate and had educational qualification

up to Masters or PhD degrees while three of them had primary six leaving certificate or Islamic education.

5.4. Presentation of Qualitative Thematic Content Discourse

This section presents the results of qualitative data collections for the study in order to answer the five research questions raised to validate the development and stakeholders' validation of prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria.

5.4.1 Research Question One: What are the indices of stakeholders' awareness and readiness for prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria?

The answer to this question was based on the qualitative data collection of SIF of SVOPREP of the relevant Nigerian stakeholders from the Nigerian States of Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra

5.4.1.2 Qualitative Indices of Stakeholders' Awareness and Readiness for Prisoner Reintegration Programme in Nigeria

Awareness is the ability to directly know, perceive, feel, be cognizant or conscious of event or phenomena say prisoner reintegration programme (Locke, 2002). Chalmers (1997) defined awareness as a state wherein a subject or an individual is aware of some information and such information is directly available to bring about specific behavioural processes. This is in the case of indices of stakeholders' awareness and readiness for prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria. According to Greenberg, Gutwin & Cockburn (1996) there are different categories of awareness. Informational and social awareness are two of the various categories of awareness that is related to this study. Informal awareness is a kind of unconscious information necessary to process event or phenomena such as prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria. Social awareness is the kind of information individual received and used to maintain or sustain a social or conversational trend or

context in the society. In order to sustain prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria, there is need for awareness conversation among the Nigerian stakeholders, hence the need for the thematic discourse on indices of stakeholders' awareness and readiness for prisoner reintegration programme. Once the awareness is established, readiness which is the action will follow.

Qualitative data collected from the face-to-face SIF of SVOPREP interview with the relevant Nigerian stakeholders from Nigerian States of Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra was used to answer research question one raised for this study. The themes identified for qualitative indices of stakeholders awareness and readiness for prisoner reintegration programme are presented and discussed below.

1. Prisoners should be reformed, redeemed and rehabilitated in prison.
2. Relevant Nigerian stakeholders should know what has happened to prisoners in the prison.
3. Community stakeholder should be involved in prisoner reintegration programme.
4. Need for preparation for prisoner reintegration programme.

The voices of the respondents were identified with the YORHAUIBO accronyms for the Nigerian States of Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra that represented the three major groups of Yoruba, Hausa and Igbo ethnic groups in this study for example "YOR1" represents DCP from Lagos State Prisons Command, the Yoruba ethnic group in Nigeria. Other accronyms such as HAU1, IBO1 and others have been fully explained under the terminologies in chapter one of this research report.

Theme One: Prisoners should be reformed, redeemed and rehabilitated in prison. Many of the relevant stakeholders interviewed with question one of "SIF of

SVOPREP” which says: Why should the process of prisoner’s reintegration started from imprisonment? have the following to say:

YOR1: *“Imprisonment is just like a school where the prisoners are trained to be useful to themselves and the members of the society that they have harmed before coming to prison”.*

HAU1: *“It is where they learn new skills such as vocational skills that can occupy their time instead of risky or harmed behaviour”.*

IBO1: *“It is a new school to reform and rehabilitate the inmates”.*

IBO3: *“Prisoners should be regenerated and be sober in prison and not hardened in character”.*

YOR2: *“The religious people have a lot to do in this regard. Churches and mosques should go to the prison to preach to these inmates so that they can give their hardened heart to Christ or Allah”.*

HAU1: *“The prison staff should be trained well, to reform and rehabilitate the inmates in prison”.*

HAU3: *“The redeemed and regenerated prisoners should be given certificate of regeneration before release”.*

YOR1: *“Some inmates are sobered and well behaved that is why the prison management recommends them for amnesty in every May in a year or during the governor’s visit to the prison”.* At this junction the DCP, Maximum Security Prison, Kirikiri, Apapa, Lagos State took the researcher round the prison to show her some inmates that have been regenerated and well behaved and will be recommended for the next amnesty.

YOR1: *Such inmates are leaders in the prison mosques or churches. Some has even received awards from different organizations. Prison is run like a school and the inmates are the students. We have prefects among them”.*

Researcher: Any inmate can become a leader or prefect in prison?

YOR1: *No please. Only those who have repented of their sin, sober for the offence committed and are ready to change from their bad behaviour. We even tested them before giving them the leadership role.*

Researcher: How do you test them and with what?

YOR1: *It started when the church people come to preach to them here in the prison and they got born again. Reformation started from there. The prison management observed their behaviour within the prison environment. The Psychology department does that. The Social Welfare unit observed their relationship with other inmates and the prison staff. How obedient they are to the rules and regulations of the Prison is also taken into consideration.*

Researcher: Is it necessary for other relevant Nigerian Stakeholders to be involved in prisoner reformation and rehabilitation of the reintegrated prisoners while in prison?

YOR1: *Yes of course. The prison staff cannot do it alone and that is why all of us are very happy about this your research study. It is a new innovation to the Nigerian Prisons Service and the entire nation as a whole.*

HAU1: *It is not a responsibility that should be carried out by the prison staff alone. Look at what happened this morning when we just discovered that a prisoner escaped from this prison. Definitely, he first escaped into the community but the community people felt unconcerned. If the community is concerned, they can alert the prison staff. All hands have to be on deck.*

IBO1: *It is highly necessary and some stakeholders like the Roman Catholic religious people, they are the one that provided all this prisoners' personal needs apart from preaching to them to have a repented heart from the sin committed before. In fact, it will be nice if other stakeholders will be involved in prisoner reformation, rehabilitation and reintegration of prisoners.*

Themes Two and Three: Relevant Nigerian stakeholders should know what has happened to prisoners in the prison. One of the indices of the stakeholders' awareness and readiness for prisoner reintegration is their acceptance of the assertion that the relevant stakeholders should know what happened to the inmates during imprisonment. Theme three; community stakeholder should be involved in prisoner reintegration programme will be discussed alongside with theme two.

In the last theme thematic discourse, all the DCPs of the prison centres in the Nigerian States of Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra agreed that the relevant stakeholders' should work with the prison staff for the reformation and rehabilitation of the regenerated inmates while in prison. This will reduce stigmatization and facilitate prisoner re-acceptance back to the society after imprisonment. Questions 2, 8, 13 and 24 of the SIF of SVOPREP addressed this issue. Some of the relevant Nigerian stakeholders such as the religious leaders, the community leaders and the chairman of landlord association interviewed have the following to say.

Researcher: How can the community stakeholder be involved in prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria?

YOR3, HAU3 & IBO3: *"The prisoner committed the offence in the society and was found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment. After the imprisonment, they should be returned to the society. The problem why the society stigmatized and rejected them is that, they don't know what has happened to them in prison".*

YOR4, HAU4 & IBO4: *The prison staff stakeholder should involve other relevant Nigerian stakeholders in prisoner reformation and rehabilitation programmes.*

YOR3 & IBO3: *They should call on different community groups, individual and private organizations to get involved in prisoner reformation, rehabilitation and reintegration programmes while they are still in the prison. This will enable the community members know what is happening to them in the prison.*

HAU3: Nobody tell us what has happened to the prisoner in the cell. The news we heard about tem worry us a lot and we are afraid of them to come back into the community.

YOR4: I can't give my house to a criminal. They can kill one.

IBO4: Some members of their families do accommodate them after imprisonment.

YOR4, HAU4 & IBO4: There are some of them, the "big men" among do go back to their house after imprisonment.

Researcher: What about those that have sold their house/ houses during the trial to settle the court case?

HAU4 & IBO4: Some may be lucky to be accommodated by their family members or friends.

Researcher: What about if nobody is ready to accommodate them?

YOR4, HAU4 & IBO4: They wander about or find a way of livelihood or go back to crime.

YOR4: Some begin to pick pocket and sleep under the bridges at night. They are over the streets of Lagos. Some deliberately commit crime in order to go back to prison

YOR2, HAU2 & IBO2: The soul of these prisoners is precious to God or Allah. There is need to preach repentance to them so that they don't suffer in the end.

YOR2: There are some that churches has preached to them and won their soul during Prison Ministry. When such prisoners are released from prison, they live in the church. Some has turned Evangelist/Pastors like Pastor William who is in charge of After Care Centre in Ikorodu.

YOR2 & IBO2: Our pastor accommodated an ex-prisoner that steal church things and put the pastor into trouble. One even committed a crime and he was cut and the whole church was put into trouble. In spite of all these, the church must accommodate the redeemed prisoners into their fold because of mission and evangelism.

Researcher: How can the community stakeholders be involved in prisoner reintegration programme in order to reduce recidivism in Nigeria?

YOR2, HAU2 & IBO2: *Community stakeholders can send some of the religious bodies to be involved in Prison Evangelism in the prison centres within the local environment.*

Respondent: We religious people have been doing this and will continue the Prison Soul Winning Evangelism until all the prisoners come to the knowledge of Salvation of our Lord Jesus Christ.

YOR3 & IBO3: *The community can also send some artisan within the community to be involved in the vocational training of the rehabilitation programme in prison. This will facilitate re-acceptance of the ex-convicts and precipitate employment and even accommodation after release.*

YOR3 & IBO3: *How will these artisans be paid? Who will pay them, the Community leaders or the government?*

Researcher: I think this will be sorted out in the PREP budget or fund.

Researcher: How can the reintegrated prisoners be involved in community projects, programmes and activities?

YOR3: *The prisoner can be involved in community projects such as “Community Environmental Day”.*

YOR3 & IBO3: *They can also be involved in the construction of the Community hall and many other community projects and activities such as the Nigerian Independence Day at the Community or State level.*

The third theme has been discussed with the second theme.

Theme Four: Preparation for prisoner reintegration programme. The preparation for prisoner reintegration programme has to do the relevant stakeholders and legislative approval of the programme, Funds has to be provided for effective implementation of the programme. Let us listen to the voices of the relevant stakeholders during the researcher interview with them.

Researcher: How can the Community stakeholder be prepared to re-accept released prisoner back to the society?

YOR3, HAU3 & IBO3: *I don't think, the preparation for the prisoner reintegration programme lies on the community stakeholder alone.*

Researcher: What do you mean?

YOR3 & IBO3: *What about the other relevant stakeholders? The Landlord Association and even the Journalists should be involved so that they don't carry bias news to the public.*

Researcher: What are you suggesting?

YOR3, HAU3 & IBO3: *All the relevant stakeholders should come together to get them prepared for reintegration back to the society.*

YOR3: *The family too must be involved in the preparation.*

YOR3: *A time say three to six months should be set aside for the preparation so as to reduce recidivism, prison congestion and stigmatization of the ex-convicts.*

5.4.2 Research Question Two: What should constitute the objectives and content of the proposed prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria?

Qualitative data collected from the face-to-face SIF of SVOPREP interviews with the relevant stakeholders from the Nigerian States of Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra was used to answer Research Question Two raised for this study. Validation means endorsement, approval or to be in agreement with the proposed objectives and content of prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria. It can also mean the action of making or declaring stakeholders involvement in prisoner reintegration programme legally or officially acceptable for implementation. It can also mean valid or worthwhile programme (John, Kenneth and Howell, 2003).

Validation means to express understanding and acceptance of the proposed objectives and content of prisoner reintegration programme by the relevant Nigerian stakeholders. Prisoners are human beings that depend on others to reintegrate back to the society after imprisonment. Such dependants are the prison staff, the religious leaders, the community leaders, the Landlord Association and the journalists. These relevant and selected stakeholders are to establish the truth in an overall expression of a legal agreement that will help in the implementation of PREP in Nigeria.

The process of validating the proposed objectives and content of PREP involved the following steps:

Step 1: Identify and acknowledge that prisoner reintegration in Nigeria is facing some challenges.

Step 2: Acknowledge the source of the problem.

Step 3: Validate.

Concurrent and quality validation was used while collecting the qualitative information from the respondents during the indepth interview (Khadka, Gothwal,

McAlinden, Lamoureux and Pesudors, 2012). The purpose was to establish the truth about all the overall expressions of the relevant and selected stakeholders about the proposed objectives and content of prisoner reintegration programme for legal and official endorsement. The themes identified for stakeholders' validation of objectives and contents of prisoner reintegration programme are presented and discussed below.

5.4.2.1 Stakeholders Validation of the Proposed Objectives and Contents of Prisoner Reintegration Programme in Nigeria

The objectives of the proposed prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria are stated clearly in Figure 2.1 in Chapter Two of this study report. The proposed objectives of PREP were presented to the relevant and selected Nigerian stakeholders for validation during the indept- interview through questions 3, 4,5,8,11,13 and 15 of SIF of SVOPREP as follows:

1. The objective of PREP is to reduce recidivism and prison congestion.
2. To increase community re-acceptance and reduce stigmatization of the ex-prisoner in society.
3. To introduce African philosophy and principles of communal responsibilities and obligations towards the effective implementation of PREP in Nigeria.

The rating lists of the discussed proposed PREP objectives will be presented on Table 5.1.

The proposed content of PREP were presented to the relevant and selected Nigerian stakeholders for validation during the indept- interview through questions 3,4,6, 12 and 18 of SIF of SVOPREP as follows:

1. Prisoner community re-entry package
2. African philosophy and principles of communal life
3. Reformation

4. Rehabilitation programmes

5. Certification

The rating lists of the discussed proposed PREP content will be presented on Table 5.3.

The approval rating of the relevant and selected Nigerian stakeholders on the proposed PREP objectives as indicated during the interview conversation is presented in Table 5.2 below. The rating scale adopted here is the one that has to do with the numeric value and verbal information (Khadka, Gothwal, McAlinden, Lamoureux and Pesudors, 2012). This Table is the reality of the sequential explanatory mixed methods design of both the quantitative and qualitative data collections

Table 5.2
Qualitative Stakeholders' Validation of Proposed PREP Objectives
N = 15

S/ N	PREP OBJECTIVES	LAGOS STATE										NASARAWA STATE										ANAMBRA STATE									
		WA1		WA2		WA3		WA4		WA5		ZO1		ZO2		ZO3		ZO4		ZO5		BIA1		BIA2		BIA3		BIA4		BIA5	
		FA 42	PA	FA 40	PA	FA 34	PA	FA 35	PA	FA 35	PA 26	FA 40	PA	FA 40	PA 25	FA 35	PA 26	FA 35	PA 25	FA 35	PA 26	FA 40	PA	FA 40	PA	FA 34	PA	FA 35	PA	FA 35	PA 25
1	To reduce recidivism, prison congestion and reoffending.	✓		✓		✓		✓			✓	✓		✓			✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓
2	To increase community re-acceptance and reduce stigmatization of the ex-prisoner in the society.	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓				✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
3	To introduce the African philosophy and principles of communal responsibilities and obligations towards the effective implementation of PREP in Nigeria.	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	

Table 5.2 shows that relevant and selected Nigerian stakeholders from the Nigerian States of Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra gave Full Approval (FA) with scores ranging from 27.5 to 44 and Partial Approval (PA) with scores from 16.5 to 27 (see chapter 3, pages 125) to the stated proposed objectives of prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria. The breakdown analysis showed that the Religious leaders, Community leaders and Landlord Asociation from Lagos and Anambra States gave the Full Approval (FA) to the proposed PREP objective which stated to reduce recidivism, prison congestion and reoffending while other eight stakeholders gave Partial Approval (PA).

All the fifteen selected and relevant Nigerian stakeholders from the Nigerian States of Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra gave Full Approval (FA) to the two proposed PREP objectives which propose the need for increase community re-acceptance and reduce stigmatization of the ex-convicts in the society and to introduce the African philosophy and principles of communal responsibilities and obligations towards the effective implementation of PREP in Nigeria. Therefore, Table 5.1 shows the endorsement and approval of the relevant and selected Nigerian stakeholders to the proposed PREP objectives.

Stakeholders’ Validation of the PREP Objectives: Validation of the themes that emerged from the qualitative data collection of the face-face interview with the relevant stakeholders was based on the proposed objectives in Figure 2.2. The relevant stakeholders’ validation of the objectives of PREP was based on the identified and named themes below.

Theme 1: PREP is to reduce recidivism and prison congestion: Many of the Nigerian stakeholders interviewed believed that recidivism and prison congestion can be reduced if

there are good aftercare services for the released prisoners. If the community visit their wards while in prison and accommodation is provided for the ex-prisoners to live after imprisonment. Adequate and enough equipment for rehabilitation programmes should be provided by the government for the prisoner to be well skilled and vocational empowered before the end of the jail time. The justice system should be properly looked into because some of the prisoners are serving jail of the crime that they have not committed.

Individual Nigerians and community should be encouraged to participate in prisoner reformation, rehabilitation and reintegration programmes so as to reduce recidivism and prison congestion. Prisoner reintegration is a new vision that should involve Nigerian stakeholders such as religious leaders, community leaders, landlord association and journalists. These are some of their comments from the Nigerian stakeholders from Nigerian States of Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra:

Recidivism and re-offending are part of the identified problem that prompted the researcher to the critical thinking of the new vision that led to the development and stakeholders' validation of prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria. The stakeholders' validation of this theme one of the proposed PREP objectives could be viewed through their voices below.

Researcher: How can the problem of recidivism and prison congestion be solved in Nigeria?

YOR1, HAU1 & IBO1: *“The government need to increase the monthly allowance of the prison all the prison centres in the whole Federation”. “Supply the necessary equipments for the prisoner rehabilitation programmes and re-publish the Aftre care centres”.*

YOR1: *“There is need for other stakeholders like the community leaders and the leaders of Landlord Association of every community to be actively involved in prisoner reintegration programme for easy acceptance back to the community after imprisonment”.*

HAU1: *“Once the community people are involved in prisoner reintegration, prisoners will abide by the rules of the prison and take part in all the prison programmes for them to be accepted back into the community after imprisonment”. This will reduce recidivism and re-offending a lot”.*

YOR1, HAU1 & IBO1: *Amnesty should be given to qualified inmates especially prisoners of old age and those of good conduct”. “This action by those concerned in the government will reduce recidivism and prison congestion”.*

IBO1: *“This objective is good to go and become a legal practice in Nigerian Prison Service. That is the truth of the matter”.*

IBO1: *“To reduce youth recidivism, enough funds should be mapped out for this programme”.*

Researcher: How can PREP reduce the problem of re-offending and prison overcrowding in Nigerian prisons?

YOR1, HAU1 & IBO1: *“The Federal government should construct new structures and renovate the old and dilapidated ones”.*

YOR3, HAU3 & IBO3: *“Educating the society on the need to accept the offenders after serving their terms of imprisonment will reduce recidivism and re-offending”.*

YOR2, HAU2 & IBO2: *“Nigerian Inter Religious Council (NIREC) has a role to play in legality of this proposed PREP objective”. It is only NIREC that can make it essential for all religious leaders to be part of prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria”.*

YOR2 & IBO2: *“It is only soul winning mission that can assist in reducing re-offending and recidivism in Nigeria. Crime is increasing on daily basis”.*

YOR2: *“The objective of PREP can be achieved through soul winning and repentance of the wrong done in order to take a new life that sin no more”.*

YOR5, HAU5 & IBO5: *“The journalists can assist in achieving this objective if they are furnished with adequate information that will enlighten the public better about PREP.”*

YOR4, HAU4, & IBO4: *“Once the information of good conduct and change of behaviour of ex-convict reached our association their family members that are part of us, we can lease our houses and shops to them”.*

The above comments and voices of the relevant and selected Nigerian stakeholders endorsed and believed that the proposed stated objectives of PREP to reduce recidivism, re-offending and prison congestion can be achieved through the involvement of the prison staff, religious leaders, community leaders, Landlord Association and the journalists as the air peace. This means the proposed PREP objective has the legal and official endorsement of the relevant and selected Nigerian stakeholders used for this study.

Theme 2: Increase community re-acceptance and reduction of stigmatization of the ex-prisoner in the society.

Prisoners live and commit crime in the community and when found guilty, end up in prison. As soon as they are convicted and sent to prison, they become alienated from

the community. When they are released from prison back into the community, it is the memory of their misbehaviour that precedes them, hence the stigmatization and lack of acceptance. What this programme sought to achieve is the increase of community re-acceptance and reduction of stigmatization of the ex-prisoner in society. The voices of the relevant and selected stakeholders on this stated objective are as follows:

Researcher: How can the community stakeholder be prepared to re-accept the released prisoners back to the society?

YOR3, HAU3 & IBO3: *“The community needs to know what is happening to the inmates in prison before they are released to come back to society, if not they will not accept them back”.*

Researcher: Why?

YOR3, HAU3 & IBO3: *“Because they have harmed them or offended them before going to prison”.*

YOR3, HAU3 & IBO3: *“The community needs proper re-orientation about re-acceptance of ex-prisoners back into the community.*

YOR3: *“The prison staffs need to call the community leaders for the orientation and briefing of what is happening to prisoners in the prison”.*

YOR3: *“That means that, there is need for the prison staffs to work together on prisoner reintegration back to the society. It is not the work of the prison staffs alone. It is a joint effort, pool together to achieve the common goal of effective prisoner reintegration back into the society”.*

YOR3, HAU3 & IBO3: *“Chairperson of the Landlord Association for each Local Development Council (LDC) should be involved also. They are in charge of the*

residential houses and even shops where these ex-convicts will live and do their vocational works that they have learnt in the prison”.

YOR1. HAU1 & IBO1: *“The community leaders should find time to visit the prison like the Religious leaders to see how the prisoners dwell in the prison. They can be living very close to the prison centres but are far from them”.*

YOR2 & IBO2: *“Stigmatization of the redeemed ex-prisoner should be discouraged in the society”. ”We are all sinners”. “Once a sinner has repented of his/her wrong doing, he or she should be forgiven to live a free life in the society”.*

YOR2 & IBO2: *“The journalists too need to be carried along, if not, they will carry negative and fake news that is not representing what is happening to the prisoners in the prison”.*

YOR5. HAU5 & IBO5: *“As the air peace of the public, the journalists should be carried along to know what is happening to the prisoners in the prison. It is the information that reaches our door step that we put on air, be it negative or positive”.*

IBO2: *“Let us avoid stigmatization and maintain a constant behavioural check on the ex-convict in our community”.*

Researcher: *How can the reintegrated prisoners be involved in the community projects, programmes and activities?*

YOR1, HAU1 & IBO1: *“This is possible before leaving the prison through the parole system. It can be three or six or one year from the release. The prisoner could be released to participate in the government community project where the community leaders will co-ordinate such project and the parole officer will monitor the prisoner and even write report on the attitude and cooperation of the inmate with the community”.*

“If prisoners are involved in community projects and activities while in prison, this can increase community re-acceptance of the ex-prisoners in the society”.

YOR1: *“The inmate could also be released six months before the release to stay with the family members say like one month under the Parole programme and put under the strict supervision of the Parole Prison Staff that will write report on such inmate”. All these activities and programmes can increase community re-acceptance and reduce stigmatization of the ex-convicts in the society”.*

YOR3, HAU3 & IBO3: *“If prisoners are involved in community projects, programmes and activities while in prison, this can increase community re-acceptance of the ex-prisoners in the society”.*

Most of the stakeholders interviewed agreed that the ex-prisoners are stigmatized in society because of the harm the offender has caused before going to prison. They all agreed that with involvement of the relevant stakeholders, especially the community leaders and the landlord association, stigmatization of the ex-prisoners would be reduced and community re-acceptance would increase; thus accepting the objective of prisoner reintegration programme that stated; ‘to increase community re-acceptance and reduce stigmatization of the ex-prisoner in society’.

Theme 3: To introduce the African philosophy and principles of communal responsibilities and obligations towards the effective implementation of PREP in Nigeria

This objective aims at correcting the offender and not totally separating the offender from the community while in prison. The researcher is looking at how the African philosophy and principles of communal responsibility and obligations can be incorporated into PREP. This objective was presented to the relevant stakeholders during

the face-to-face interviews for the qualitative data collection. The voices of the relevant and selected stakeholders on this stated objective are as follows:

Researcher: *In what ways do Nigerians treasure their children and don't want them to die in prison?*

YOR3, HAU3 & IBO3: *"Offenders are taken from society and should be returned back to society".*

YOR1 & IBO1: *"It should be a process thing".*

YOR3 & IBO3: *"Nigerians treasure their children and don't want them to die in prison. Blood, they say is thicker than water".*

Researcher: Why is African communal life necessary for PREP in Nigeria?

IBO3: *"African communal life means community responsibility towards a common goal". Well, if everybody come together in a community, the problem of ex-convict stigmatization will be a thing of the past".*

YOR3: *"African communal life, "Solidarity" is needed for prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria"*

The researcher asked the respondent what he meant by "Solidarity"? The respondent continued by saying:

YOR3: *"The spirit of Solidarity is the spirit of unity, oneness and collective responsibility. It is this kind of spirit and oneness that this programme needs to survive its objective in this country".*

YOR1, HAU1 & IBO1: *"If all the stakeholders can come together, recidivism, prison congestion, stigmatization, re-offending, insecurity and crime will be reduced to the barest minimum in this country"*

YOR2: *“A redeemed, rehabilitated and reformed certified prisoner should be employed by the labour market. There should be no discrimination”.*

YOR2: *“An ex-convict is now in charge of AfterCare Centre in Ikorodu, Lagos. A lot of ex-convicts are now contributing to the progress of this nation”*

YOR3, HAU3 & IBO3: *“There should be a community projects where the prisoner can work and the community leaders’ supervise and observe the inmate’s behaviour whether they are regenerated or not. Those that are found well behaved should be certified redeemed and fit for reintegration back into society”.*

YOR2, HAU2 & IBO2: *“Religious bodies too have a lot to do by winning the inmate’s soul to the Lord”*

The above comments showed that African philosophy and principles of communal responsibility and obligations can be incorporated into PREP in Nigeria. Item 24 of SIF of SVOPREP (Appendix B, page 333) is where the researcher asked the participants to give approval ratings to the three proposed objectives of PREP. These relevant and selected stakeholder voices have assisted in the validation and endorsement of the proposed three objectives of PREP which has to do with increased community re-acceptance, reduced stigmatization, recidivism, and prison congestion.

Stakeholders' Validation of the PREP Contents: Validation of the contents of PREP themes that emerged from the qualitative data collection of the face-face interviews with the relevant and selected stakeholders were presented in Figure 2.2 as stated earlier. The relevant and selected stakeholders' validation of the contents of PREP was based on the identified themes below.

Theme One: Prisoner Community Re-entry package. The stakeholders believed that community projects should be included in prisoner reintegration programmes in order to orientate the prisoners with returning to their communities. Programmes should start six months to a year before release from prison. This would allow the rehabilitated prisoners to reconnect with their families and live in the community without harm to self and others. The relevant stakeholders said the following things during the interview conversation with the researcher:

Researcher: What are content of prisoner community re-entry package?

YOR3, HAU3 & IBO3: *"The content should contain good live model full of peaceful co-existence with members of the community".*

YOR2, HAU2 & IBO2: *"Prisoners' should run away from sin and live a crime free life".*

YOR2: *Contentment should be part of the content of PREP". Once, they are contented with whatever they have, they will not go into crime again. Kidnapping for example is act of greediness".*

YOR1, HAU1 & IBO1: *"Education and vocational skills acquisition should be part of the content of PREP. This should be pursued vigorously while in prison so that prisoners will be equipped with one type of vocation or the other upon their release to the society".*

YOR5, HAU5 & IBO5: *Prisoners should be law abiding from imprisonment to the period of reintegration and stayed obedience after release from prison”. This will actually help their re-entry into the society after release from prison. The antidote of stigmatization of the ex-convicts is adherence to total obedience and be law abiding”.*

HAU5: *“Reintegrated prisoners should be given a new orientation by the relevant Nigerian stakeholders on how to live crime free in the society”.*

YOR5: *“Information about this content of prisoner community re-entry package should reach the journalists for the public to be aware of what is happening to the inmates in the prison”.*

Researcher: In what other ways can the community/prison staff stakeholders assist the reintegrated prisoners to live a crime free life?

YOR3: *“They should first be connected to their family members. That is the root foundation to the community re- entry”.*

IBO5: *“The prison staff and the community leaders should work hand-in-hand to reintegrate rehabilitated and redeemed prisoners back to the society”.*

YOR4: *“The community leaders should be part of the Stakeholders Prison Education Initiatives for new orientation about prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria”.*

YOR5 & IBO5: *“The prison staff should allow other stakeholders to know what is happening to the inmates in the prison as preparation to prisoner reintegration back to the society. There should be a procedure that the prisons staff will take make it work well”.*

YOR4: *“There is need to work with the Local and State governments. They are the ones that will mobilize other stakeholders like the religious leaders, community leaders, the*

landlord association and journalists. It is a government thing. They should know how to do it.

YOR1: *“Government should constitute special team that will see to the welfare of the reintegrated prisoners”.*

The researcher then asked how this will do. The respondents said:

YOR1: *“The special team should consist of the relevant stakeholders including the prison staff because they were the one who have been managing the inmates in the prison before”.*

The researcher asked another question: Is this Prisoner Welfare Care like that of the After Care Centre established before?

YOR1: *“It is similar but in a different dimension”.*

Researcher: How?

YOR1: *“Before after care did not involve other stakeholders and that is why I said in a different dimension. There should be a Chairman to head the Welfare of Reintegrated Prisoners Board and they must give account to the government on monthly basis”*

YOR1 & IBO1: *“There is need to review the present AfterCare system of NPS”.*

The researcher asked how this could be reviewed.

YOR1 & IBO1: *“It should be on a geopolitical zone for a start”.*

YOR1 & IBO1: *“The process of PREP should involve community stakeholders of the prisoner and proper assessment should be conducted before the reunion to the community”.*

The relevant selected Nigerian stakeholders agreed that the reintegrated prisoners should be connected with their families and run away from sin, be contented, be vocational

skilled and participate in community projects six months to one year before release from prison.

Theme Two: African philosophy and principles of communal life. Africans believe in punishing a person displaying harmful or abnormal behaviour, as a way of disciplining them and encouraging them to become well behaved and live peacefully with others in the society. Modern day imprisonment separate offenders from family and the community and this makes prisoner reintegration back into society stressful. This study now incorporates African philosophy and principles of communal life into the prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria. The following statements are the responses from relevant stakeholders, taken during face-to-face interviews with the researcher.

Researcher: What are the content of African philosophy and principles of communal life of PREP?

YOR3, HAU3 & IBO3: *“Communal responsibility and obligations are part of African culture that will encourage community re-acceptance of the ex-convicts back to the community”.*

YOR3, HAU3 & IBO3: *“Nigerians treasure their children and don’t want them to die in prison”.*

YOR2 & IBO2: *“There should be an alternative to imprisonment”.*

YOR4, HAU4 & IBO4: *“Issue of family integrity should work under this African philosophy and principle of communal responsibilities”.*

IBO3: *“Age grade system should be incorporated into the content of African philosophy and principles of communal life”.*

Researcher: What do you mean?

IBO3: *“What I mean is that, the age grade or group system should be used to curb abnormal/risky/harmful behaviour among people of the same age bracket. Probably, through this system, crime could be reduced in the community and the nation at large”.*

Researcher: What other things do you think; it should be added to the content of African philosophy and principles of communal life?

YOR3: *“There is need for informal education where the community leaders will be involve in training the younger generation on how to avoid crime and live a peaceful life in the society”.*

IBO4: *“Informal education is African graduation initiation of the younger general into African custom and behavioural culture and traditional ways of doing things for peaceful co-existence in the society”.*

YOR4, HAU4 & IBO4: *“Respect for constituent authority should be included. Our forefathers don’t violate laws. Our children should be taught how to obey constituent authourity from cradle. It should be included into civic knowledge from primary school”.*

There is an addition to the content of African philosophy and principles of communal life from the responses of the relevant and selected stakeholders. This is one of the added advantages of the semi-structured interviews where participants were free to express their mind. The above responses and contributions from the relevant stakeholders is an indication of approval of that content of PREP for implementation.

Theme Three: The 3R’s of Reformation, Rehabilitation and Reintegration Programmes

These are the skilled empowerment programmes of the inmates in prison. It has to do with the spiritual reformation by the religious bodies, vocational empowerment by the

prison staff, some NGO's, philanthropists, individuals in society and some institutions like National Open University for educational purposes. These are the programmes that prepare the inmates for reintegration back into society. During the qualitative interview with the respondents, these are some of the extracts from their comments on this issue. Researcher: Mention some of the rehabilitation programmes that can prepare the prisoners for reintegration back to the society?

YOR1, HAU1 & IBO1: *"There are vocational programmes such as tailoring, barbing, hairdressing, carpentry, bead making, bakery and so on to mention but few".*

YOR3, HAU3 & IBO3: *"Government should build different vocational workshop for the prison centres for effective reformation and rehabilitation programmes".*

YOR4: *"Reformation, rehabilitation and reintegration programmes should be practiced and not on paper".*

YOR5 & IBO5: *"Vocational training is good but emphasis should be laid on education".*

IBO1: *"Prisoners should be made to work in prisons farms and produce what is needed in prison like bread".*

YOR2, HAU2 & IBO2: *"The religious bodies of the Christian faiths should visit the prisoners while serving their terms, like other stakeholders and assist the government in reforming, rehabilitating and reintegrating prisoners back to the larger society".*

Theme Four: Certification. This has to do with action or process of providing the Nigerian stakeholders with an official document attesting to the new reformed and rehabilitated status or level of achievement of the prisoners before reintegration back to the society. This can be in form of the education attainment, vocational skills acquisition

or improved behavioural attitudinal changes towards crime. Certification as regard this study is referring to as confirmation of certain characteristics of the prisoners such as vocational skilled or empowerment to start a vocation after release. It can mean that, the prisoners are well behaved to live a life free of crime after reintegrated back to the society. Certification in this regard is what the prisoners can show as a credential that they have earned to show that they have specific skills or knowledge while in prison. During the qualitative interview with the respondents, these are some of the extracts from their comments on this issue.

Researcher: Why is it necessary for the prisoner to be a redeemed, rehabilitated and certified crime free before reintegrated back to the society?

YOR2: *“It is to be assured that the prisoner has been regenerated and repented of the crime committed”.*

YOR3, HAU3 & IBO3: *“The community members will be assured that that the ex-prisoner is empowered to do something after reintegration back to the society. The ex-prisoner will not be idle again to go back to crime because an idle hand is a workshop for the devil”.*

YOR4, HAU4 & IBO4: *“A certified ex-prisoner will easily get a shop to rent from the landlord than uncertified prisoner. This eventually will reduce re-offending and recidivism”.*

YOR5, HAU5 & IBO5: *“Crime will be reduced in the society if prisoner are certified by the stakeholders before reintegration back into the society”.*

YOR1, HAU1 & IBO1: *“It is the work of the prison staff stakeholder to give the reformed, redeemed and rehabilitated prisoners certificate of regeneration before*

reintegration back into the society. Other stakeholders will then certify them as presented by the prison staff stakeholder”.

IBO5: *“The prison staff and other stakeholders must seriously work together to the prisoners certified”.*

Item 24 of SIF of SVOPREP (Appendix B, pages 325 - 327) is where the researcher asked the participants to give approval ratings to the five proposed contents of PREP. The above thematic content discourse by the relevant Nigerian stakeholders showed the validation and endorsement of the five proposed contents of PREP in Nigeria. The stakeholder voiced approval of the proposed contents of PREP as indicated during the interview is presented in Table 5.3 below.

Table 5.3
Qualitative Stakeholders' Validation of Proposed PREP Contents
N= 15

S/N	PREP CONTENTS	LAGOS STATE										NASARAWA STATE										ANAMBRA STATE									
		WA1		WA2		WA3		WA4		WA5		ZO1		ZO2		ZO3		ZO4		ZO5		BIA1		BIA2		BIA3		BIA4		BIA5	
		FA	PA	FA	PA	FA	PA	FA	PA	FA	PA	FA	PA	FA	PA	FA	PA	FA	PA	FA	PA	FA	PA	FA	PA	FA	PA	FA	PA	FA	PA
		70		70		68	40	65	35	65	40	70		72		65	38	65	35	65	40	70		68		60	38	60	40	68	40
1	Prisoner community re-entry package	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
2	African philosophy and principles of communal life	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
3	Reformation	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
4	Rehabilitation programmes	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
5	Certification	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	

Table 5.3 shows that all the fifteen relevant and selected Nigerian stakeholders from the Nigerian States of Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra gave Full Approval (FA) to the proposed PREP contents which stated; prison community re-entry package, African philosophy and principles of communal life, rehabilitation programmes and certification. Only the prison staff and religious leaders gave Full Approval to the proposed PREP reformation contents while the Community leaders, LandLord Association and the Journalists gave partial approval.

The quantitative Full Approval scores were from 47.5 to 76 (see the scoring pattern in chapter 3, page125). The above selected stakeholders voiced validation and endorsement of the proposed PREP contents is the outcome of the sequential mixed method strategies of data collection where the quantitative data collection inform that of the qualitative data collection (Chapter 3, Figure 3.1, p.92).

5.4.3 Research Question Three: What is the approval rating of the proposed programme for prisoner reintegration as perceived by relevant Nigerian stakeholders?

The answer to this question was based on the qualitative data collection of SIF of SVOPREP of the relevant Nigerian stakeholders from Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra States.

5.4.3.1. Qualitative approval rating of the proposed programme for prisoner reintegration as perceived by relevant Nigerian stakeholders

Rating of something is a score or measurement of how good or popular an event or programme like prisoner reintegration programme is to individual or group of people such as the relevant Nigerian stakeholders (Khadka, Gothwal, McAlinden, Lamoureux and Pesudors, 2012). According to John, Kenneth & Howell (2013) a rating scale is a set of categories designed to elicit information about a quantitative or a qualitative attribute. This is the major reason why both the quantitative and

qualitative data collections are used by the researcher for the approval rating of the proposed prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria. The two results corroborate one another in this study (see Chapter Four, pages 184 to 193).

The qualitative data collection of stakeholder approval rating of the proposed programme for prisoner reintegration as perceived by the relevant Nigerian stakeholders were based on their responses to three questions on SIF of SVOPREP. The three questions are: Can you suggest procedures for the Nigerian Legislatures to give approval to PREP within six months? What is your assessment/view about prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria? What are the advantages and disadvantages of PREP to NPS and the people of Nigeria? Some stakeholders believed if the Federal Government really wanted to pass this Prisoner reintegration programme bill into law within six months, it could be done. However, these are some of the comments of the relevant stakeholders on the approval of PREP.

IBO3: *“One of the advantages of PREP is that it will make the ex-convicts be useful to themselves and the society”.*

YOR1, HAU1 & IBO1: *“The government of Federal Republic of Nigeria should take PREP as an urgent task that should be passed into law within the shortest time”.*

YOR2: *“PREP has my approval as a Prison Ministry Pastor. It is highly important and urgent in view of Nigerian prisons and the state of the prisoners themselves”.*

HAU1: *“The advantages of PREP to the NPS, the prisoners and society outweigh the disadvantages”.*

YOR5, HAU5 & IBO5: *“This programme will go a long way to curb crime in society”.*

HAU1 & YOR1: *“If this programme is approved, it is going to guide against fraud”.*

HAU1: *“I pray this programme is not hacked by incapable hands”.*

YOR5 & IBO5: *“It is not widely developed and known to the public”.*

YOR3: *“This is a good programme that can reduce crime in society”.*

YOR2: *“It will help prisoners, they will not be going back to prison and it will reduce prison congestion”.*

HAU5: *“Good”.*

HAU1: *“Good initiative”.*

IBO2: *“Good idea”.*

YOR1: *“It is a welcome idea if the government of Nigeria will do something”.*

HAU1: *“It will be very good for our country, if they can pass it into law”.*

HAU3 & IBO2: *“PREP is a welcome idea in this because it is going to reduce crime population in the country and teach others to stay away from crime”.*

YOR2 & YOR3: *“This programme is a good development in this country”.*

YOR2, HAU2 & IBO2: *“PREP is very important for this country”.*

HAU1: *“This is a creative idea that can reduce crime in the society. This country needs this programme”.*

IBO3 & YOR3: *“This programme can help prisoner to live a crime free life”.*

HAU1 & IBO1: *“This programme is fantastic”.*

IBO5: *“Good/ Normal”.*

HAU2: *“Averagely good”.*

YOR5: *“This programme is a nice one and nice idea but it should be run in a manner that it will bring positive changes to the life of the inmates after jail term”.*

HAU1, YOR1 & IBO1: *“If the programme is enacted into law, it will be executed”.*

YOR1, HAU1 & IBO1: *“The Legislatures should promulgate a law concerning this programme”.*

YOR5, HAU5 & IBO5: *“The Nigerian Government should look forward with its proper implementation of policies towards prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria”.*

YOR2, HAU2 & IBO2: *“As good as this initiative is, there is need for prayer for this programme to succeed”.*

YOR5: *“All Nigerian citizens should embrace this programme and make sure it is implemented in this country”.*

YOR3, HAU3 & IBO3: *“If government commits itself and also involve the communities, the programme will work”.*

IBO5: *“The programme is good and it will succeed if supported holistically by the government”.*

IBO4: *“PREP would help the discharged inmates to re-join the society freely and reduce the crime rate”.*

The above voices of the relevant stakeholders in Nigeria have approved the proposed prisoner reintegration programme with suggestions and precautions.

5.4.4. Research Question Four: What implementation resources (human and material) are needed for effective prisoners’ reintegration in Nigeria?

Qualitative data collected from the face-to-face SIF of SVOPREP interviews with the relevant Nigerian stakeholders from the WAZOBIA States was used to answer this question. The themes identified for implementation resources (human and material) needed for effective prisoners’ reintegration in Nigeria are discussed below:

5.4.4.1. Qualitative Implementation resources (human and material) needed for prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria

Qualitative data collected from the face-to-face SIF of SVOPREP was used to answer Research Question Four. The themes identified for implementation resources

(human and material) needed for effective prisoners' reintegration in Nigeria are as follows:

- Stable source of funding for prisoner reintegration programme
- Provision of trained and qualified professionals for the programme
- Life skills and vocational training for the prisoners
- Moral and religious reformation and social support
- Provision of tools and equipment for prisoner rehabilitation programmes
- Material resources needed to implement PREP
- Psychological buffers against stigmatization/re-offending

Theme One: Stable source of funding for prisoner reintegration programme.

Funding and provision of capital is the major resource needed for implementation of prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria. This was advocated by all the stakeholders during the in-depth interviews the researcher conducted with them. This is why many intervention and rehabilitation programmes were not effective in solving the problems of stigmatization, recidivism and prison congestion. Many of the respondents believed that the Government budget and policy should favour prisoner reintegration programmes because of security problems in the country. Here are some extracts from the interviews the researcher conducted with the relevant Nigerian stakeholders.

YORI: *"There is need to seek funds from the government, individual and corporate bodies to finance PREP in Nigeria".*

HAU1: *"There is need for funds, working tools and supervision".*

IBO1: *"My view is that the Government should release funds to finance the programme".*

YOR5: *“Money can be generated for this programme through public awareness and fund- rising”.*

IBO3: *“The funds can be generated from the Federal government to the State and the Local Government Councils and Non-Governmental Agencies”.*

YOR1, HAU1 & IBO1: *“The government should be ready to fund the programme to “NO FAULT” and improve Prisons Staff remuneration”.*

IBO1: *“The Prison authorities should use the prisoners to work on farms and other vocational centres and the money generated from the two prison ventures could be used for their learning and vocational skills acquisition”.*

HAU1: *“The Federal Government should look at Nigerian Prisons Service as a vital tool in the Nation’s Security management and budget well for it”.*

YOR3: *“State and community should be mandated to contribute to this programme in prisons within their jurisdictions”.*

HAU1: *“Some funds should be included in the Annual Budget of NPS for this programme”.*

YOR2, IBO1 & IBO3: *“Government should provide prisons with adequate funds and materials for the reformation and reintegration of Nigerian prisoners for the general security of the whole country”.*

YOR3: *“The Government of Nigeria can seek assistance for this programme from the advanced nations”.*

HAU1: *“Through budget funding and International grants”.*

YOR5: *“PREP should be given priority in the country’s Annual budget”.*

HAU1: *“It should be captured in the National Appropriation budget yearly”.*

IBO2: *“The Federal Government should include PREP into the Annual Budget and release funds for implementation of the programme throughout the nation”*

IBO5: *“Special funds should be created for PREP implementation in this country”.*

YOR3: *“Nigeria has Generated Revenue Assets (GRA). This should be used to finance PREP”.*

HAU5: *“Nigerian Government can collaborate with Nigerians to finance this programme”.*

Theme Two: Provision of trained and qualified professionals for the programme.

The second main resource needed is trained, qualified and committed prison staff.

This is expected to include psychologists and social workers. The professionals, especially the paid prison staff, should provide the necessary education initiatives of PREP to other stakeholders and the required vocational training for the prisoners while in prison. The Government should empower and train the prison staff for this.

This is what the relevant stakeholders interviewed said:

YOR1, HAU1 & IBO1: *“More professionals should be employed and be involved in educating other stakeholders in prisoner reintegration programme”.*

HAU1: *“Psychologists and Social workers should be employed”.*

IBO1: *“The standard of living of workers is too poor and less compared to UN Approval”.*

YOR1, HAU1 & IBO1: *“Qualified Tradesmen should be employed in NPS to train prisoners in various trades”.*

YOR1: *“Counsellors, Psychologists and Social Workers should be employed in NPS”.*

Theme Three: Life skills and vocational training for the prisoners. The central theme lies in the empowerment of prisoners through skills acquisition and provision of vocational education before they are reintegrated back into society. The Nigerian stakeholders from Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra States interviewed, believed that

such skill empowerment should be sustained after the release from prison with the support of the stakeholders, especially the community leaders and the landlord association. The respondents emphasized that unsustainable skill acquisition by the prisoners can lead to recidivism. The respondents also placed emphasis on functional empowerment programmes that would provide the prisoners or inmates with skills and vocations that would be socially acceptable and economically viable and could keep them away from crime after release. These are some of the reflection of some of the relevant and selected stakeholders that were interviewed:

YOR2: *“The prisoners need to be provided with skill acquisition, tools and funds. Stigmatization of the ex-convicts should be avoided; if not, they will feel rejected and go back to crime”.*

YOR3: *“There is need for After Care Centre and Parole supervision”.*

IBO1: *“The prisoners need skills acquisition and the government should provide enough and adequate materials for prison rehabilitation programmes for effective prisoner re-integration back into society”.*

IBO1 *“Workshops, i.e. carpentry, tailoring, hairdressing and other workshops should be functioning in all the prison centres for the prisoners to learn”.*

HAU1: *“Government should build facilities for workshops and engage prisoner in crafts so as to be useful on discharge”.*

HAU3: *“By empowering them after serving their jail terms”.*

IBO1: *“Training workshops and schools should be established in prisons because prison is an institution itself”.*

HAU1: *“Provision of relevant equipment to the prisoners to enhance the trade learnt while in prison”.*

YOR1: *“By regular Aftercare service and visitation”.*

Theme Four: Moral and religious reformation and social support. The findings revealed that the participants believed that respect is an important element of family care. They agreed that the diverse cultural values and aftercare support for the released prisoners would prevent stigmatization and reoffending. However, some of the respondents believed that the religious bodies should provide the spiritual and moral training required for the inmates' change of behaviour. The respondents agreed that the prisoners could be re-integrated back into society through acceptance, accommodation and spiritual support. This could boost their low self-esteem and increase their dignity and worth in the society. Another respondent suggested that the ex-convict still needs societal supervision beyond the vocational education offered by the prison system. The need for moral and religious reformation was also advocated. This was corroborated in the interview by some stakeholders.

YOR2 & IBO2: *“There is need to maintain a constant behavioural check up on the ex-convict in order to ensure that only the redeemed prisoners are prepared for skill acquisition, empowerment, accommodation and given necessary support for effective reintegration back into society”.*

HAU1: *“There is also need for After-Care Support System (ACSS) where counselling services can be offered to the ex-convicts from time to time”.*

IBO3: *“There is also need for follow up on the ex-convicts if they are to remain crime free after release from prison”.*

Theme Five: Provision of tools and equipment for prisoner rehabilitation

programmes. Adequate rehabilitation and reintegration materials should be provided in all the prison centres in Nigeria. The government should employ the professionals such as psychologists, social workers, educators and medical practitioners needed in

prison and the necessary equipment should be supplied. One of the respondents has this to say:

YOR3 & IBO3: *“.. providing the necessary tools and equipment relevant to enhance the trade learnt while in prison can go a long way in providing the material resources needed for implementation of prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria”.*

IBO1: *“There is need to budget sufficient funds for prison management and rehabilitation programmes”.*

YOR2: *“This will be an avenue for the prison psychologists, social workers and educationists to work together in order to prepare the inmates for reintegration back to the society”.*

IBO2: *“This will eventually lead to the successful implementation of the prison education initiative suggested in Prisoner reintegration programme”.*

Another respondent supported the above mentioned view that providing the personnel and infrastructure would make a difference to this proposed programme, compared to the previous one that is ineffective.

IBO1: *“Apart from qualified prison personnel, there is need for sufficient funds for logistic plans for the proper implementation of prisoner reintegration program”.*

HAU1 & YOR1: *“PREP should be quickly passed to law by the law makers in Nigeria. Security of the people is very important”.*

YOR5, HAU5 & IBO5: *“The provision of good food and clothing for the inmates could be a collaborative effort of the government, volunteer stakeholders and some private individuals and Non-Governmental Organisations”.*

Theme Six: Material resources needed to implement PREP. Many of the respondents believed that the Government budget and policy should favour prisoner reintegration programme because of security problems in the country.

YOR1, HAU1 & IBO1: *“Government should provide sewing machines, motorcycles, motor cars for logistics responsibilities of PREP”.*

HAU5 & YOR5: *“There is need for capital projects such as building additional prison houses that will accommodate the convicted inmates thus preventing prison congestion”.*

IBO3: *“Material resources, such as new vehicles for mobility of prisoners to different communities after release”.*

YOR5 & IBO3: *“Needed infrastructure for PREP should be in place for effective handing over of redeemed prisoners from the prison staff to other stakeholders”.*

Theme Seven: Psychological buffers against stigmatization/re-criminization.

Some of the relevant and selected Nigerian stakeholders believed that, there is need for constant counselling services for the reintegrated prisoners so as to maintain their reintegrated behaviour and continue to live in peace and harmony with the members of the society.

YOR2: *“There is also need for Counselling Centres in most of the communities in the country for the released prisoner for effective follow up and to avoid stigmatization and reoffending”.*

HAU3 & IBO3: *“There is need for counselling and follow up for the prisoners to stop re-offending”.*

HAU5 & YOR5: *“The stakeholders need the psychological buffer against prisoner stigmatization”.*

YOR3 & YOR2: *“The community leaders and the Landlord Association need counselling reorientation against prisoner stigmatization and re-acceptance of the ex-convicts back into society”.*

The themes and sub-themes for human and material resources that were needed for implementation of prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria, emanated from the in-depth interview conducted among the Nigerian stakeholders from Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra are presented on Table 5.4 and illustrated in Figure 5.1.

Table 5.4

Ways Nigerian Stakeholders from Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra can assist the reintegrated prisoners to live a crime free life (N = 15)

Open codes	Themes
1. Skills	Empowerment
2. Occupation	
3. Financial support	
4. Functional Skills acquisition	Skills training
5. Post incarceration vocation	
6. Workshop	
7. Societal acceptance	Acceptance, respect and dignity
8. Prevent Stigmatization	
9. Social Accommodation	

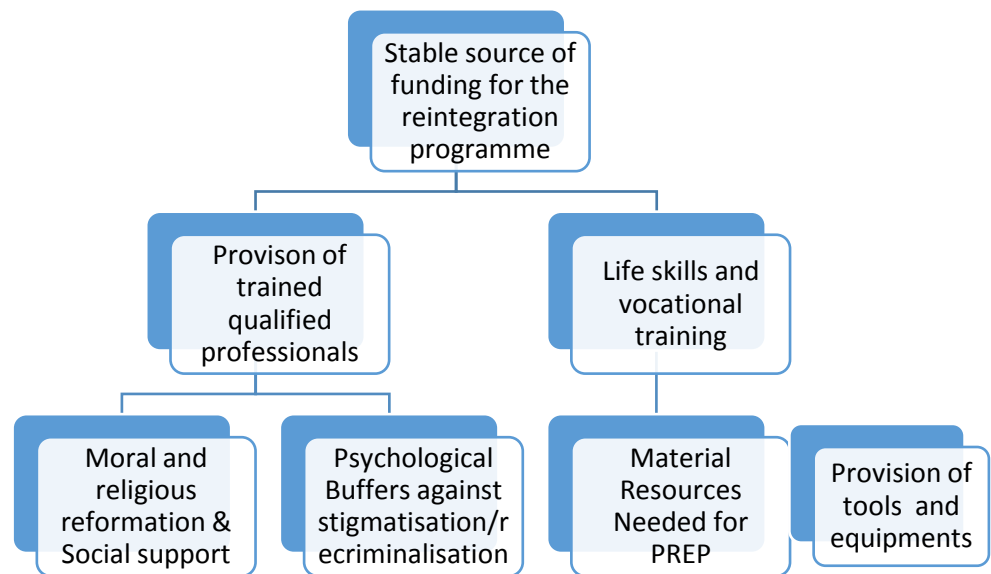


Figure 5.1 Illustration Summary of themes and subthemes of implementation resources (human and material) needed for effective implementation of prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria (N=15) (Source: Researcher’s data output, 2017/2018).

The major implementation resources (human and material) needed for prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria as agreed by the relevant Nigerian stakeholders include; stable source of funds, provision of trained and qualified professionals, moral and religious prisoner reformation and social support, life skills and vocational training for the prisoners, provision of tools and equipment, material and logistic equipment and psychological buffers against stigmatization.

5.4.5. Research Question Five: What are the challenges to be faced in working towards the effective reintegration of Nigerian prisoners back into the society?

A challenge is something new and difficult which requires great effort and determination (Hornby, 2015). This definition is in line with “Development and Stakeholders’ validation of prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria”. It is a new concept in prisoner reintegration in Nigeria. There is need for great effort and determination to educate the relevant Nigerian stakeholders about prisoner rehabilitation and reintegration programmes. Great effort is required to change the

negative orientation of the general populace about the ex-convicts to positive. Great effort and determination are required to get the required human and material resources including funding to implement the programme very well in Nigeria. It is a situation that needs great mental or physical or financial effort in order to implement it effectively and successfully in Nigeria. The answer to this question was based on the qualitative data collection of SIF of SVOPREP of the relevant stakeholders from Nigerian States of Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra.

5.4.5.1 Qualitative challenges to be faced in working towards the effective implementation of prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria.

Qualitative data collected from the face-to-face SIF of SVOPREP interviews with the relevant Nigerian stakeholders from the Nigerian States of Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra was used to answer Research Question Five raised for this study. The themes identified for implementation resources (human and material) needed for effective prisoners' reintegration in Nigeria are as follows:

- Prisoner's empowerment for reintegration back to the society
- Resources for Sustainability of Prisoner Reintegration Programme in Nigeria
- Provision of Prison Education Initiative Programme (PEIP)
- Need for Government Political Policy (GPP)
- Need for Funding of PREP

Prisoner's empowerment for reintegration back into society: Rehabilitation and educational programmes are part of prisoner empowerment for reintegration back into society. It was disheartening to hear from some of the prison staff stakeholders interviewed during the qualitative data collection, that some of the inmates were not interested in either the educational or vocational skills empowerment, but preferred sporting activities such as football. Those who were interested and attended did not

have enough equipment to work with. Some resorted to doing bead crafting which was provided by some philanthropists that visited the prison centres. Part of the challenges was that there were no trained personnel to teach the vocational skills or teach some subjects in the Education programme; the prison staffs have to make use of some of the skilled or learned inmates to do so. This does not empower the prisoners enough for effective reintegration back into society. This is why some of the respondents complained during the interviews as follows:

YOR3, IBO3, YOR5, HAU5 & IBO5: *“PREP is a good and welcome programme if Nigerian government will provide the necessary tools and equipment needed to empower the inmates before coming back into society.”*

YOR1, HAU1 & IBO1: *“Lack of personnel will kill the programme in Nigeria”.*

YOR3, YOR4, HAU3, HAU5 & YOR5: *“The public has a role to play in prisoner empowerment for effective reintegration back into society”.*

Resurces for Sustainability of prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria: This is facing many challenges like changing the mind-set of the ex-convicts from deviant behaviour to acceptable behaviour. There is need for trained and certified psychotherapists to do this. The knowledge acquired at university is not enough for this psychological therapeutic intervention service. The government of Nigeria needs to send qualified prison staff for this type of training either here, in Nigeria, or abroad. If not, the ex-convicts will go back to crime which can cause recidivism and prison congestion. Some of the respondents interviewed said:

YOR1, HAU1 & IBO1: *“PREP is a welcome programme in Nigeria but there are a lot of obstacles before the implementation”.*

YOR2, YOR3, HAU3, HAU5, IBO2 & IBO3: *“To sustain PREP in Nigeria is a problem because of lack of trained and qualified personnel to change the inmates’ mind-set from crime to free thinking.”*

YOR5, HAU5 & IBO5: *“There is need to build new modern structures for the inmates. The one now in Nigeria is old and obsolete. It is dehumanising”.*

YOR2, IBO2 & YOR3: *“The biggest problem for this programme in Nigeria is corruption. Prison staffs are corrupt, some exploit the inmates”.*

YOR3, HAU3 & IBO3: *“No justice at all. Some are in detention without trial for years”.*

YOR2, HAU2 & IBO2: *“There are many awaiting trials rotten in our prison centres”.*

YOR5, HAU5 & IBO5: *“The government and the judiciary must do something quickly; if not Nigerian prisons will remain congested.”*

Prisoners discharged after serving their jail term are confronted with many problems such as financial assistance to start the vocation learnt in prison. The researcher witnessed this when some inmates were discharged from Maximum Kirikiri, Apapa, Lagos and New Keffi Medium Security Prison, Nasarawa State. No accommodation was provided and nobody was prepared to employ them. It was the DCP of the two centres who gave them transport money home. Society doesn’t have a changed mind-set about ex-convicts; one of the biggest challenges to sustain PREP is societal acceptability of freed ex-convicts. Some of the relevant and selected stakeholders interviewed said:

YOR3 & IBO3: *“Society is scared of these ex-convicts; the funding of PREP government needs to work on the funding of PREP for them to be assured that they are truly redeemed”.*

YOR2: *“One of the religious leaders shared his experience of how they accommodated an ex-convict into the patronage who later robbed them. As a pastor, they went to bail the offender from the police custody when he was arrested to continue with the salvation plan”.*

YOR4, HAU4 & IBO4: *“Some families don’t want to have anything to do with the ex-convicts at all. There is need for social-reintegration in this regards”.*

YOR3 & YOR5: *“The psychologists and the social workers have a lot to do to reunite the ex-convicts with their family members”*

Provision of Prison Education Initiative Programme (PEIP): NPS needs to train the prison staff stakeholders about PREP so as to train other stakeholders that will work with them for effective implementation of prisoner reintegration. Some of the respondents said this during the interview:

YOR1, HAU1 & IBO1: *“The NPS need to train the prison staff on this new programme and the community too should know about it; if not the released prisoners will be stigmatized in society”.*

YOR3, HAU3 & IBO3: *“This is a welcome programme in Nigeria. It will reduce crime and increase security in the community”.*

YOR1: *“It will also reduce the prison congestion in some of the prison centres”.*

IBO1: *“The Government needs to supply the necessary and needed materials in order to make the programme work in the country”.*

IBO1: *“The government should provide new welfare packages for the prison staff in order to motivate them in the new task”.*

YOR1, HAU1 & IBO1: *“Prison Education Initiative is essential in the implementation of PREP”*

Another respondent commented:

HAU5: *“The journalists too need to know about this good new prisoner reintegration programme, if not, bad news will carry on”.*

Need for Government Political Policy (GPP): PREP should be passed into law by the Nigerian Legislature for effective implementation. The government should increase the budget of NPS in order to accommodate the programme. PREP should be part of the security programme in Nigeria. Nigerian politicians should include PREP into their political campaigns and political manifestos. Three of the respondents interviewed said:

HAU1: *“I pray the legislature will not take too much time to pass PREP into law in Nigeria. If they should drag leg, the programme can be thrown into the dustbin”.*

YOR4: *“It is a very good idea if the government will be serious with it”.*

IBO3: *“It is a good start in Nigeria to reduce crime”.*

Need for Funding of PREP: The funding of Prisoner Reintegration Programme could come from multiple sources and should be included into the budget of the NPS. Other financial resources could be from the Nation’s revenues and resources such as tax and crude oil. NGO’s could be encouraged to finance PREP. The philanthropists, such as the Rotary Clubs, could also be involved in funding PREP. Wealthy individuals within the country could also be financially involved in funding the programme. The government of Nigeria can collaborate with the International communities to fund PREP. The religious bodies with their leaders as stakeholders could be encouraged to fund the programme. The need for funding of PREP is illustrated in Figure 5.2.

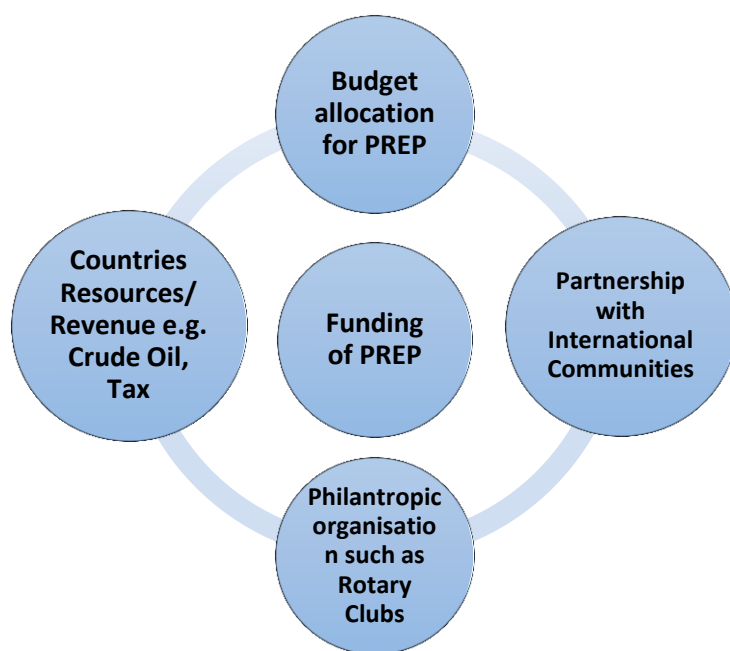


Figure 5.2: Illustration of Need for Funding of Prisoner Reintegration Programme in Nigeria. (N = 15) (Source: Researcher's data output, 2017/2018)

Some of the reflections on funding of PREP during interviews include the following:

YOR3, HAU3 & IBO3: *"The government alone may not be able to fund PREP, the funding could include some private individuals, and the NGO's and Nigerian Government could collaborate with the International community to fund PREP".*

YOR3: *"Philanthropic organisations such as Rotary Clubs could be involved".*

YOR2, HAU2 & IBO2: *"The religious leaders could also be involved".*

YOR5 & HAU5: *"Government revenues from crude oil could be utilized for this programme".*

IBO1: *"If the Prison farms and Vocational Industries are properly managed, it can be a source of funds for PREP".*

The themes and the sub-themes of challenges to be faced in working towards the effective reintegration of Nigerian prisoners back into society have been discussed

with the voices of the participants but are also presented in Table 5.5 and illustrated graphically in Figures 5.3 and 5.4.

Table 5.5***Themes and sub-themes of challenges for effective implementation of prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria (N = 15)***

S/N	Themes	Sub- Themes
1.	Provision of Adequate Prisoner Empowerment	Inadequate facilities for Prisoner Rehabilitation Programme, Shortage of qualified personnel to handle the prison programmes, Lack of fund for imprisonment management, and prisoners lack of interest on either prison educational or vocational programmes.
2	Ensuring Effective Sustainability of PREP	Cognitive mind-set of both the prisoners and the stakeholders, Stigmatization, Corruption, Social Injustice, Judicial denial, Societal and family rejection of the ex-convicts and Prison Institutional capacities for PREP.
3.	Provision of Prison Education Initiative Programme (PEIP)	Staff training & empowerment for rehabilitation programme of prisoners, stakeholder orientation about PREP.
4.	Legalization of PREP in an Government Political Policy (GPP)	PREP to be passed to law by the law makers if not, it will be thrown into the dustbin. Politicians to include PREP programme into country security programme and it should be part of their campaign political manifesto.
5.	Provision of Adequate Funding for PREP	Budgetary provision, partnership with international communities, Philanthropic organizations such as Rotary Club, and Country Revenue/resources e.g. Crude Oil.

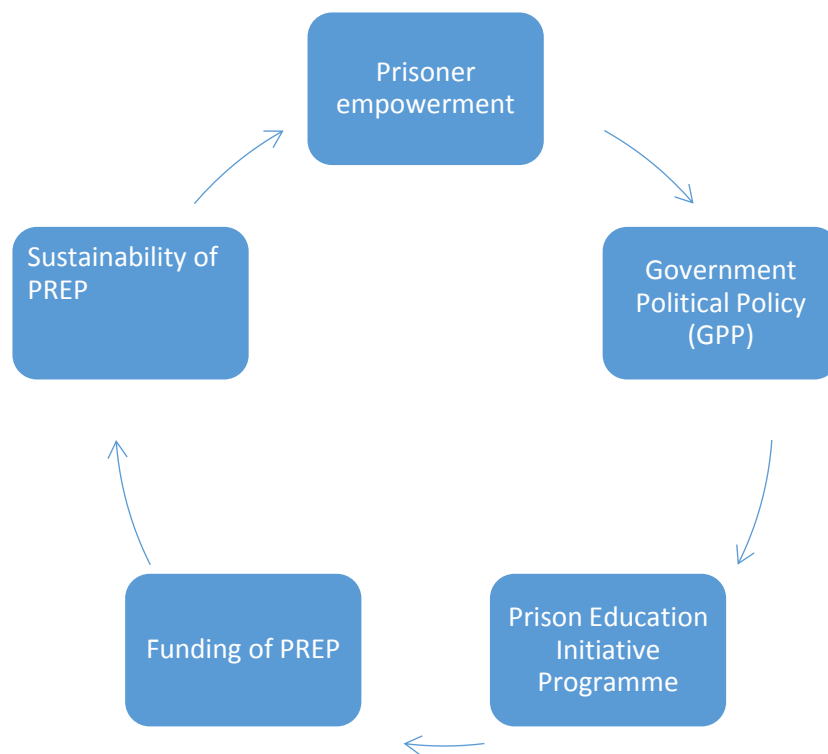


Figure 5.3: Illustration of Challenges of Effective Implementation of Prisoner Reintegration Programme in Nigeria (N = 15) (Source: Researcher's data output, 2017/2018)

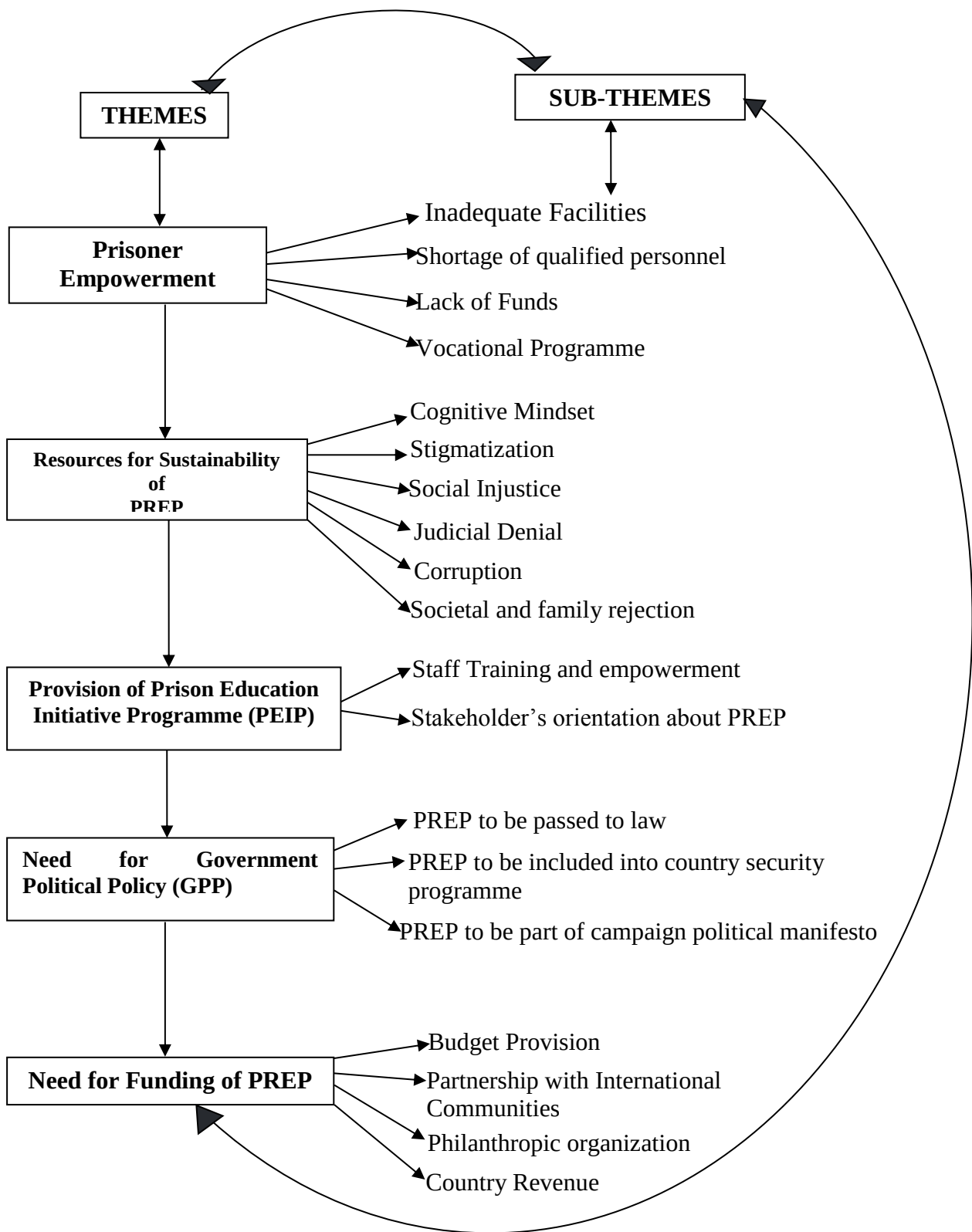


Figure 5.4: Illustration of Themes and Sub-themes of challenges of effective implementation of prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria (N = 15)
 (Source: Researcher's data output, 2017/2018)

5.5. Summary of the Qualitative Findings

The summary of the findings include the following:

1. The study identified thirteen indices of stakeholders' awareness and readiness for PREP in Nigeria.
3. The objectives and contents of PREP were approved and endorsed by the relevant and selected Nigerian stakeholders.
4. The relevant Nigerian stakeholders approved the proposed PREP in Nigeria.
5. The major implementation resources (human and material) needed for prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria as agreed by the relevant Nigerian stakeholders include: Availability of stable source of funds, provision of trained and qualified professionals, moral and religious prisoner reformation and social support, life skills and vocational training for the prisoners, provision of tools and equipment, material and logistic equipment and psychological buffers against stigmatization.
6. Qualitative data analysis identified five challenges for effective implementation of prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria. The five challenges are as follows:
 - Prisoner empowerment.
 - Resources for sustainability of PREP.
 - Provision of Prison Education Initiative Programme (PEIP).
 - Need for Government Political Policy (GPP).
 - Need for funding of PREP.

5.6. Summary

This chapter presented the results of the qualitative study in thematic content discussions with five tables and four graphic illustrations. The response rate was high because of the co-operation received from the General Controller Of NPS in Abuja and the Deputy Controller of Prison (DCP) in the Nigerian prison centres of Lagos,

Nasarawa and Anambra States. The co-operation of the trained assistant researchers and other stakeholders were also of immense value. Results were based on the five research questions raised for the study. Chapter Three is the research guided principles for writing Chapter Five which is the foundation for Chapter Six.

CHAPTER SIX

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

6.1 Introduction

The main purpose of this study was to develop and validate a prisoner reintegration programme for use in Nigeria. This chapter discusses and interprets the results of the study presented in the previous chapter. The discussion was organized along the lines of the major research questions and themes investigated in the study.

6.2 Discussion of Results, Research Question by Research Question

This section was based on the descriptive statistical analysis and the thematic content discourse of the five research questions raised for the study.

6.2.1 Research Question One: What are the Indices of the stakeholders' awareness and readiness for prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria?

In relation to the above question, the study identified the following among the six major signs or indices of the stakeholders' awareness and readiness for the prisoner reintegration programme proposed since the majority of participants easily agreed that:

- *A well redeemed, rehabilitated and certified prisoner should be allowed to return to society (3.49).*
- *Prison staff stakeholder should educate other stakeholders about prisoner rehabilitation and reintegration programmes (3.41).*
- *Prisoners must be rehabilitated before their reintegration back into the society (3.40).*
- *Imprisonment should correct the prisoners of the wrong done and stay crime free (3.34).*

- *Community stakeholders' involvement in prisoner reintegration will reduce stigmatisation of ex-convicts in the society (3.31).*
- *Reintegration should be an interaction between all stakeholders to reintegrate prisoners back into the society without recidivism (3.31).*

Indeed, the thirteen indices of stakeholders' awareness and readiness for prisoner reintegration programme proposed and tested in the study did not fare badly as none of them was neither strongly agreed to nor strongly rejected outright by the study participants:

- Imprisonment should prepare prisoners for reintegration back into society by correcting the wrong done and prepare them to stay crime free after release from prison (Yoruba, 3.26; Hausa and Igbo, 3.34).
- Prisoners should learn about vocational skills in prison (Yoruba, 3.15; Hausa and Igbo, 3.09).
- Prisoners are to be empowered to be useful after prison (Yoruba, 3.24; Hausa, 3.26 and Igbo, 3.27).
- Prisoners must be rehabilitated, redeemed and certified before reintegration back into society (Yoruba, 3.36; Hausa, 3.29 and Igbo, 3.49).
- Stakeholders must be aware of what is happening to the prisoners while in prison (Yoruba, 3.26; Hausa, 3.28 and Igbo, 3.29).
- Government should have a plan for the released prisoner (Yoruba, 2.99; Hausa, 3.01 and Igbo, 3.09).
- It is good for the community stakeholder to be involved in prisoner reintegration in order to reduce stigmatization of the ex-convicts in society (Yoruba, 3.09; Hausa, 3.21 and Igbo, 3.31).

- Prisoner Reintegration should be an interaction between the all stakeholders to reintegrate prisoners back into society without recidivism (Yoruba, 3.28; Hausa, 3.29 and Igbo, 3.31).
- Offenders are taken from the society, and should be returned back to society after release (Yoruba, 3.11; Hausa, 3.19 and Igbo, 3.20).
- The public should be informed about the prisoner rehabilitation and reintegration programmes in Nigeria (Yoruba, 2.73; Hausa, 2.83 and Igbo, 3.04).
- Prison staff stakeholder should educate other stakeholders about prisoner rehabilitation and reintegration programmes (Yoruba, 3.27; Hausa, 3.33 and Igbo, 3.41).
- It is not good to label redeemed/rehabilitated/certified released prisoners in society (Yoruba, 3.22; Hausa, 2.84 and Igbo, 3.11).

The reason why the prison staff and other stakeholders should work together for prisoner reintegration can be interpreted drawing from the results of the study by Fitz (2013) and Singh (2016) who identified the prison staff as the primary stakeholder and religious leaders as the secondary stakeholder. Stakeholder in this study was divided into three: Nigerian Prison Staff as the primary stakeholder, the community leaders, the religious leaders and the landlord association as the secondary stakeholder; the excluded stakeholder which includes the media/journalists and other professionals such as the legal practitioners as identified by (Singh, 2016). The researcher's observation during the data collection exercise revealed that the prison staff stakeholder did not regard the prisoners as criminals but sees them as students that can be redeemed and impacted upon with positive changes in their behaviour, including those on death row.

The findings of this study equally revealed that the community leader stakeholder should include the family, spouse, neighbour, spiritual/religious leader and the labour employers. This corroborates is in line with the findings of a similar study by (McNeill, Farral, Lighttowler and Maruna, 2015).

The finding is related to the Integrative theories of Desistance Paradigm theory to strengthen the prisoner's personal life in order to avoid recidivism. (Braithwaite, 1989; Farrell, 2002; McNeill and Weaver, 2010). The motivation, support, and encouragement the ex-prisoners receive from the stakeholders in the community will assist them to resist re-offending and effectively reintegrate into society after imprisonment (Barry, 2007 and McNeill, 2015). The Structured theories of DPT believed that a reformed and rehabilitated prisoner is the one who had made up his/her mind to avoid recidivism and gain acceptance from the society for reintegration after release from prison (Bottoms and Shaphanard, 2011). Good Lives Model (GLM) also emphasised the role of informal bonds of prisoner with the immediate family, friends and members of the community in preparation for reintegration with the society (Lamb and Sampson (2003) and Bottoms and Shaphanard, 2011).

These trends show that the present study was able to establish some indices that demonstrate that the relevant stakeholders are aware and ready for the task of prisoner reintegration being proposed for use in Nigeria.

6.2.2 Research Question Two: What should constitute the objectives and contents of the proposed prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria?

Table 5.2 in the previous chapter presents the data that responds to this research question. Information contained in that table shows that all the fifteen relevant and

selected Nigerian stakeholders from the Nigerian States of Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra gave on the whole gave Full Approval (FA) to all the stated proposed PREP objectives which include the following:

Objective 1: To reduce recidivism, prison congestion and reoffending;

Objective 2: To promote community re-acceptance; and

Objective 3: To introduce African philosophy and principles of communal responsibilities and obligations towards the effective implementation of PREP in Nigeria.

One possible explanation for the positive support and approval granted by the participants to all the above mentioned three PREP objectives could be easily understood from the perspective of the findings emanating from the research studies of Maruna (2001), Kazeman (2012) and Leafe (2015) that applied desistance to achieve one year crime free among habitual offenders in Canada and United States of America. Furthermore, the approval which the stakeholders granted to proposed objectives of the PREP is consistent with the view of Symonds and Beales (2012) who believed in the need for prison staffs' collaboration with the community stakeholders to reduce re-offending in English and Welsh prisons. In the context of the present study, when the prison staffs stakeholder collaborate with other Nigerian stakeholders such as the religious leaders, community leaders, LandLord Association and the Journalists, a successful prisoner-reintegration will become a reality.

The results of the present study in relation to the stakeholders' approval of the proposed objectives of the study are also consistent with the study by Uggen, Manza and Bethren (2004) who emphasized the power and relevance of interactions theory to reduce stigmatization and increase community re-acceptance of the ex-convicts in Canada. Similarly, Workman (2006) study advocated for community involvement in

prisoner reintegration in New Zealand in areas such as job placement, accommodation and support systems.

Also, the stakeholders' approval of PREP objective which proposed the importance of introducing the African philosophy and principles of communal responsibilities and obligations towards the effective implementation of PREP in Nigeria can be said to be line with Lassiter's (2000) study which emphasized the need for the incorporation of African philosophy and principles of community involvement towards effective prisoner reintegration. Lassiter (2000) also listed a lot of African values such as hospitality, communal social responsibilities and obligations, respect for life, treasuring of children, respect for human dignity, faithfulness, high moral standard and moral education that need to be adopted to assist in the effective implementation of prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria.

Table 5.3 in previous chapter shows that all the fifteen relevant and selected Nigerian stakeholders from Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra States gave Full Approval (FA) to the proposed PREP contents that, they agreed, should include the following elements with average approval scores from 47.5 to 76:

1. Prison-Community re-entry package (68),
2. Introduction of African philosophy and principles of communal life (65),
3. Reformation of the prisoner (65),
4. Rehabilitation of prisoner (70) and
5. Certification of fully rehabilitated prisoners (63)

One possible explanation for the stakeholders' full approval for the proposed PREP contents of the community re-entry package could be discerned from the research report by Kazemian (2015) which sees desistance from crime as a gradual process of transition that involves the basic changes in how individuals interact with

their social environment and people such as the family members, community members, friends, neighbours and extended family. The present findings can also be linked to the African gradual initiation to life in the society and African informal education which has to do with the content of African philosophy and principles of communal life endorsed by the stakeholders. Similarly, the present corroborates the findings from Yaver (2008) and Cochran (2012) studies in United States of America which applied good quality social ties with the families to reduce the rate of recidivism among ex-convicts to the barest minimum and promote positive and effective prisoner reintegration back into the society.

The trend of the present findings in relation to the full approval extended to the entire contents proposed for PREP could also be understood from the perspective of the Stakeholder theory (Freeman, 1983) which, along side other theories discussed in this study such as Desistance Paradigm Theory (DPT), Good Lives Model (GLM), Uncertainty Reduction Theory (URT) and African Culture Compatible Model (ACCM) which assigned responsibilities to all the stakeholders as shown in Figure 1.3 and Table 2.1 (chapters one and two; pages 24 and 54) of this thesis. It was these assigned responsibilities that gave the stakeholders knowledge and good perception of the objectives and contents of the proposed prisoner reintegration programme, the consequence of which was their full approval, positive endorsement and validation of the objectives and contents of PREP.

6.2.3 Research Question Three: What is the approval rating for the proposed programme of prisoner reintegration as perceived by the relevant Nigerian Stakeholders?

The notion of approval rating as understood in this study relates to the overall validation rating by the Stakeholders of the proposed prisoner reintegration programme as shown in Figure 1.3. (Chapter one, p.24). Mixed method approach was

used to test the above-named Research Question Three which asked: “What is the approval rating of the proposed programme for prisoner reintegration as perceived by relevant Nigerian Stakeholders?” The scoring of SARPRI, Sections C and D (Chapter three, p. 117) was used to gather information from the respondents for the quantitative approach. In this regard, there are nineteen items in all.

What are the advantages and disadvantages of PREP to NPS and the people of Nigeria? In what ways can the Nigerian budget accommodate the funds to implement PREP? Some stakeholders believed that if the Federal Government really wanted to pass this prisoner reintegration programme bill into law, it could be done within six months. The comments and voices of the relevant stakeholders showed clearly that full approval with suggestions of effective implementation procedures were given to the proposed prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria.

The possible explanation for the full approval granted to PREP by all the Nigerian stakeholders from Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra States could be viewed from the notion of the stakeholders, especially the prison staff, the religious leaders and the community leaders, being passionate about their obligation or responsibility towards prisoner reintegration back into society. Another possible explanation could be attributed to the high level of crime and insecurity in the country which has led to the increase in recidivism and prison congestion. However, despite all the current rehabilitation programmes and interventions, the problem of released prisoners not being properly reintegrated into society still accounts for the high inmate population and increased recidivism (2007 -2011; 2013- 2015) as shown in Tables 1.1.and 1.2 (chapter one, pages 13 and 15 respectively). The overwhelming approval given to proposed programme by the Nigerian stakeholders from Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra States has justified the researcher’s source of the motivation for the present

study of development and stakeholders' validation of prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria.

Good Lives Model (GLM) is in support of this finding because, when there is empathic social support from the prisoners' friends, social desistance group, family members, the community and other concerned Nigerian stakeholders, there will be community re-acceptance of the ex-convicts into the society. The approval rating for the proposed programme of prisoner reintegration as perceived by the relevant Nigerian stakeholders is the confirmation of the thirteen indices of stakeholders' readiness and awareness of prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria. This finding also showed that the objectives and content of proposed prisoner reintegration programme is adequate and suitable for PREP. This is a confirmation that, the research questions raised for this study are in logical order. This finding is confirming the essential communal responsibilities to assist the rehabilitated prisoners to remain resistant to crime during and after reintegration back to the society (Kazemian, 2015). This finding corroborates the use of Good Lives Model (GLM) by Whitehead, Ward and Collie's (2007) as a theoretical application to rehabilitate high-risk violent offenders back into society in New Zealand.

6.2.4. Research Question Four: What implementation resources (human and material) are needed for effective prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria?

The themes identified for implementation resources (human and material) needed for effective prisoners' reintegration emphasize the need for:

- Stable source of funding for prisoner reintegration programme
- Provision of trained and qualified professionals for the programme
- Life skills and vocational training for the prisoners
- Moral and religious reformation and social support

- Provision of tools and equipment for prisoner rehabilitation programmes
- Material resources needed to implement PREP and
- Psychological buffers against stigmatization/re-offending (Figures 2.3 & 5.1).

Other material resources for effective implementation of the proposed and validated programme identified in the course of this study include: *increased budget for prisoner reintegration programme, increased monthly subsidy for prison management, provision of adequate and necessary materials for prison reformation, rehabilitation and reintegration programmes, as well as involvement of volunteer workers such as religious leaders, community leaders, landlord association and journalists that will collaborate with the prison staff to make prisoner reintegration programme successful.*

Some of the study stakeholders emphasized that training programmes for both the internal and external stakeholders are necessary for effective implementation of the programme. Qualitative research approach was used to test Research Question Four which asked: “What implementation resources (human and material) are needed for effective prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria?” Items 18 - 20 of the SIF of SVOPREP were used for qualitative data collection. Table 5.4 showed the various ways the stakeholders can assist the reintegrated prisoners to live a crime free life and Figure 5.1 showed the summary of themes and sub-themes of implementation resources (human and material) needed for effective prisoner reintegration.

The result of the findings of the qualitative data collection for Research Question Four showed that the selected Nigerian stakeholders from Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra validated human and material resources needed for implementation of PREP to be stable source of funding, qualified and trained professionals, prisoners’ empowerment, moral and religious reformation, social support, provision of tools and

equipment and psychological buffers against stigmatization and recidivism (Figure 5.1).

These findings are in line with those of Fitz (2013) and Singh (2016) who identified prison staff, the community, the police, the media, the legal practitioners and the scientists (researchers) as the necessary human resources needed for the implementation of the programme. Figure 1.3 classified the needed human resources of PREP into internal and external stakeholders. McNeill, Farrall, Lightowler and Maruna's (2015) study advocated for the involvement of community stakeholders such as the practitioners, policy makers, probationers and family of the convicts in reintegration of ex-convicts back into society. Jones (2016) advocated that prison staff and other stakeholders should be creative enough to reduce re-offending in their locality through the assistance given to the prisoner while reintegrating back into society. Bourne (2007) believed that stakeholders can relate with one another to implement prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria.

Braithwaite (1989); Farrall (2002); McNeill and Weaver (2010); Weaver (2012) and Muirhead's (2017) studies suggested that the prisoners should relate with the immediate family, spouse, neighbour and the community in order to get communal and social support needed for reintegration back into society. The motivation, support, and encouragement the ex-prisoners receive from the stakeholders in the community will assist them to resist re-offending and effectively reintegrate into society after release from prison (Barry, 2007 & McNeill, 2015). Ugwuoke, Otodo and Wura's (2015) study suggested a paradigm shift of prisoner reintegration that will involve the members of society in order to reduce societal stigmatization and recidivism.

Ward and Brown (2004) of Good Lives Model (GLM) emphasized that the empathic social support from the prisoners' friends, social desistance group, family

members, and the community will assist the ex-prisoner to reintegrate back into society without recidivism. Lassiter (2000) believed in African principles and philosophy of reincorporation and community involvement in prisoner reintegration back into society. Lassiter (2000) identified some of the elements of African culture to include hospitality, communal social life, ritual of body purification for religious worship, religious sacredness, purification of both the individual and the communities, responsibility and obligations, respect for life, the treasuring of children, respect for human dignity, faithfulness, high moral standard and moral education.

Consistent with the findings of the present study, Zhang, Roberts and Callanan's (2006) study in California, discovered that parole supervision through community-based reintegration prevents recidivism, increases parole population and increases community acceptance of the ex-convicts. In the present researcher's view, this system of community-based reintegration could be introduced in Nigerian prison management with the theoretical background of ACCM and DPT. O'Connor and Perreyclear (2008) and Aloisoiso and Lafleur's (2014) studies emphasized the religious stakeholder as the human resource needed to rehabilitate and transform the prisoners spiritually. Similiarly, Berg and Huebner (2011) believed that if prisoners are linked up with their family, spouse and neighbours, it will safeguard against stigmatization, unemployment and recidivism.

Ekpenyong & Dudafa (2016) suggest, in line with the trends of the present findings, that prison officers play important roles in prisoner reformation, rehabilitation and reintegration programmes, so they should be properly selected, trained, supervised and resourced to deliver the highest quality rehabilitation services needed for prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria. Similiarly, Freeman (2003);

Adelaja (2009) and ICPS (2012) suggested that prisoner reformation, rehabilitation and reintegration programmes should not be left in the hands of prison officials alone, other professionals such as clinical psychologists, social workers, journalists, NGOs, individuals, philanthropists, religious leaders, community leaders and landlord associations should be fully involved. In that sense, the human resources needed for implementation of prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria should include the prison staff, religious leaders, community leaders, landlord association and the journalists.

6.2.5 Research Question Five: Challenges to be faced in working towards the effective implementation of prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria

The answers to this question were based on both the qualitative and quantitative data collection of SIF of SVOPREP and survey questionnaire of SARFPRI of the relevant Nigerian stakeholders from Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra States.

The quantitative data collected from the survey questionnaire of SARFPRI administered to the relevant stakeholders from the Nigerian States of Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra as regards the challenges to be faced in working towards the effective reintegration of prisoners in Nigeria focused on. Fifteen (15) items in all based on Likert type scale. Scores ranging from 3.50 - 4.00 points indicate high challenges towards effective reintegration of prisoners back to the society. Moderate challenge of effective reintegration of prisoners back into society is 2.50 - 3.40. Challenges that are low or negligible are from 1.50 to 2.49 while 1.00 -1.45 represents no challenge at all for prisoner reintegration back into society.

The challenges identified in the quantitative data collected include the following:

- *Some prisoners are not interested in education and rehabilitation programmes;*

- *Lack of adequate tools and equipment for prisoner empowerment;*
- *Government releasing prisoners without Aftercare supervision which culminates in recidivism;*
- *Current lack of prison staff collaboration with other stakeholders for effective prisoner reintegration; there is stigmatization of ex-convicts in society;and*
- *Lack of public awareness about PREP.*

For the qualitative data collection, items 21 -25 of the SIF of SVOPREP were used to test the Research Question Five which asked: “What are the challenges to be faced in working towards the effective reintegration of Nigerian prisoners back into society?” The list of the themes and sub-themes of the challenges were enumerated in Table 5.5 and illustrated in Figures 5.2 to 5.4. The major themes of the challenges to be faced in working towards effective reintegration of prisoners, as shown in Figure 5.4, has to do with prisoner empowerment, sustainability of PREP, Prison Education Initiative programme, Government Political Policy (GPP) and funding of PREP.

Both the results of the quantitative and qualitative data collected from the Nigerian stakeholders from Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra States agreed that there are challenges to be faced in implementing the proposed prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria. The qualitative result corroborated with the quantitative finding by specifying and listing these challenges in Figures 5.2 to 5.4. (see chapter five, pages 291 -295). A combination of the quantitative and qualitative results gave a better understanding of the challenges to be faced in working towards the effective reintegration of Nigerian prisoners back into society (Creswell, Plano Clark, Gutmann, & Hanson, 2003; Creswell, 2014).

The studies of Jefferson (2013); Walmsley (2015); Ajah and Nweke (2017); Beales and Gibsons (2017) and Chukumati, Obiechina and Akpan (2017) are in line

with the findings of the present study on challenges that have to do with Prison Education Initiative Programme (PEIP) that concerns training of prison staff and prisoner empowerment. Matubetse (2004); Esomnofu (2009) and Ayuk, Emeka and Omono (2013) are in accord with the findings of the present study when they highlighted the challenges facing prisoner empowerment which can hinder effective prisoner reintegration, to include lack of facilities for rehabilitation and reintegration programmes, shortage of qualified prison personnel, poor feeding, lack of medical care facilities and prison congestion which are in line with the challenges facing prisoner reintegration programme identified from this study.

The studies by Dissel (2007); Omale (2009); Agomoh (2010); Eze (2010); Tanimu (2010); Omale (2013) and Shajobi-Ibikunle (2014) are also in support of the identified challenges that have to do with the sustainability of PREP such as the wrong mind-set of both the stakeholders and the prisoners as regards imprisonment and prisoner reintegration.

The trends of the present study corroborated the findings of Obioha (2010); Uche et al., (2015); Adeyemo (2016); Opafunso and Adepoju (2016) and Onyekachi (2016) as regards the problem of funding that may the implementation phase of the proposed PREP. This is one of the major challenges of PREP which could be solved through increased budget of NPS by the Federal Government and involvement of non-governmental agencies, philanthropic organizations such as Rotary Club International or partnership with the International communities in implementing the programme in Nigeria.

The Uncertainty Reduction theory (URT) addressed the problem of stigmatization, community rejection and recidivism through friendly inter-personal relationship and constant communication between the prisoners and the concerned Nigerian

stakeholders. The theory believes the notion which states that, when interacting, people need information about the other party in order to reduce their uncertainty and to promote trust among them (Miller (2005), Griffin (2012) and West and Turner, 2014). Through information strategies and interaction, either of the two groups will be able to overcome the uncertainty (challenges) that has to do with stigmatization and reoffending in order to live harmoniously in the society.

The three stages identified by URT are the entry stage, the personal stage and the exit stage. The entry stage of a relationship is characterized by the use of behavioural and cultural norms accepted within a given society to overcome the problem of prisoner rejection, lack of accommodation, unemployment and stigmatization. This is where this theory is connected to the African principles and philosophy of prisoner reintegration of African Culture Compatible Model (ACCM). The personal stage is where the individual deals with both the cognitive and behavioural uncertainties and changes negative attitudes and beliefs to meet the behavioural and cultural norms of stage one. The exit stage is a decision stage for the prisoners to either go back to crime, thus increasing recidivism, or desist from crime and be law abiding. The stakeholders can also take a decision to continue to get involved with prisoner reintegration programmes especially the Prison After-Care or Parole supervision or continue to hold on to the belief that “once a prisoner, always a prisoner”. Once all hands are on deck for implementation and sustainability of PREP, the objectives of prisoner reintegration will be achieved, ex-convict will live a crime free life and the standard of life in Nigeria will improve.

6.3 Discussion based on the Findings of the Hypotheses Testing

The nine hypotheses formulated for this study were based on the demographic variable of age, gender, religion, marital status and level of education of the research questions one, three and five plus the sub-scale of SARFPRI of Attitude of Stakeholder towards Prisoner Reintegration Programme (ASTPR). The results for discussion are on Tables 4.7^a to 4.15.

The results of findings on Tables 4.7^a to 4.7^c were on the first hypothesis which is the main hypothesis that combined all the stakeholders' demographic variables based on the three research questions plus the sub-scale of ASTPR. The hypothesis stated that, "Age , gender, religion, marital status and level of education will have no independent or joint influence stakeholders' awareness and readiness, approval rating, attitude and effective implementation of prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria". The result of the finding revealed that, there is statistical significant main effect of age (Yoruba and Igbo tribes), religion (Hausa tribe), marital status and level of education (Igbo tribe) on stakeholders' awareness and readiness, approval rating, attitude and effective implementation of prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria.

Some of the elements of African culture in ACCM such as " the whole community is involved in the training of the young ones, and the education itself has a necessary community and social aspect; In many African communities (Nigeria inclusive), the youth are given a gradual initiation to life and society" could have accounted for the influence of age, gender, marital status, attitude and level of education on stakeholders' awareness and readiness, approval rating, attitude and effective implementation of prisoner reintegration programme in the Nigerian States of Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra. United States of America in Nigeria (2012) supported the influence of religion on the Hausa tribe stakeholders' awareness and

readiness, approval rating, attitude and effective implementation of prisoner reintegration programme because majority of the Hausa tribe are Muslims and this religion has affected their ways of life.

The results of findings on Tables 4.8 to 4.9 were on the two hypotheses formulated from the first research question generated for this study. The two hypotheses stated that; “Age, marital status, level of education and religion will have no independent and joint influence on the conditions of the stakeholders’ awareness and readiness for prisoner reintegration programme in Nigerian States of Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra” and “There will be no significant gender difference in the conditions of the stakeholders’ awareness and readiness for prisoner reintegration programme in Nigerian States of Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra” respectively. The result of the findings for the second and third hypotheses revealed that age, religion, marital status and level of educational will independently and jointly influence the conditions of the stakeholders’ awareness and readiness for PREP. The third hypothesis was not fully accepted because the male stakeholders are more likely to have more awareness and readiness for PREP than their female counterpart in the Hausa tribe.

African Culture Compatible Model (ACCM) principles and philosophy of reincorporation and community involvement in prisoner reintegration is the possible explanation for the negative and positive religious influence on stakeholders’ awareness and readiness for prisoner reintegration in Nigeria. To support the finding of this study is Lasister, (2000) identification of some of the elements of African culture to include hospitality, communal social life, ritual of body purification for religious worship, religious sacredness, purification of both the individual and the communities, responsibility and obligations, respect for life, the treasuring of

children, respect for human dignity, faithfulness, high moral standard, moral education is valued. Positive significant influence of educational level of stakeholders' awareness and readiness for prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria could be supported with the study of Newman, Lewis and Beverstock, (1993) of Prison Literacy Education Programme (PLEP) of African-American prisoners in United States of America and Esomnofu, (2009) of effectiveness of educational programmes to rehabilitate prisoners in Nigeria.

The results of findings on Tables 4.10 to 4.11 were on the two hypotheses formulated from the third research question generated for this study. The two hypotheses stated that; "Age, marital status, level of education and religion will have no independent and joint influence on stakeholders' approval rating of prisoner reintegration programme in Nigerian States of Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra" and "There will be no significant gender difference in the stakeholders' approval rating of prisoner reintegration programme in Nigerian States of Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra " respectively. The result of the findings for the fourth hypothesis revealed that age, religion and marital status will independently and jointly influence stakeholders' approval rating of prisoner reintegration programme in Nigerian States of Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra while that of the fifth hypothesis revealed that, there was no significant gender difference in the stakeholders' approval rating of prisoner reintegration programme in Nigerian States of Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra except that of the Hausa tribe on religious influence.

Lasister, (2000) explanation on how some elements of African culture, beliefs and values affect African decision on a given issue or event or phenomena such as PREP could be used to explain the religion influence on the Hausa stakeholders' approval rating of PREP in Nigeria. Secondly, African Culture Compatible Model

(ACCM) principles and philosophy of reincorporation and community involvement in prisoner reintegration is the possible explanation for the religious influence on stakeholders' approval rating for prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria. This finding is also in line with the Good Lives Model (GLM) of Ward and Brown (2004) that laid emphasis on the empathic social support from prisoners' friends, social desistance group, family and the community could have cumulated to the age, religion and marital status on stakeholders' approval rating on prisoner reintegration programme in the Nigerian States of Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra.

The results of findings on Tables 4.12 to 4.13 were on the two hypotheses formulated from the Section D, the sub-scale of "SARFPRI" based on "Attitude of Stakeholders' towards Prisoner Reintegration". The two hypotheses stated that; "Age, marital status, level of education and religion will have no independent and joint influence on the attitude of stakeholders towards prisoner reintegration programme in Nigerian States of Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra" and "There will be no significant gender difference in the attitude of stakeholders towards prisoner reintegration programme in Nigerian States of Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra" respectively. The result of the findings for the sixth and seventh hypotheses revealed age, and level of education have no significant influence on the stakeholders' attitude towards prisoner reintegration programme in Nigerian States of Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra but religion and marital status had independent and joint significant influence on the attitude of stakeholders towards prisoner reintegration programme in Yoruba and Igbo tribes. Gender had no significant influence on the attitude of stakeholders towards PREP in Yoruba and Igbo tribes but has in Hausa tribe. .

The explanation could also be supported with the nine axioms and twenty theorems of the Uncertainty Reduction Theory (URT) of Berger & Bradac (1982);

Miller, (2005); Turner & West, (2010) and Griffin, (2012). This theory will solve the problem of uncertainty attitude of the stakeholders towards PREP and assist in changing their cultural beliefs, behaviour and attitude from negative to positive through effective communication of the knowledge of prisoner reintegration programme from the primary stakeholder (the prison staffs) to other stakeholders (religion leaders, community leaders, Landlord Association and the Journalist).

The results of findings on Tables 4.14 to 4.15 were on the two hypotheses formulated from the fifth research question generated for this study. The two hypotheses stated that; “Age, marital status, level of education and religion will have no independent and joint influence on challenges of effective implementation of prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria” and “There will be no significant gender difference in the effective implementation of prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria” respectively.

The result of the findings for the eighth and ninth hypotheses revealed that “Age, level of education and religion had significant influence on Hausa, Igbo and not Yoruba stakeholders’ challenges of effective implementation of prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria”. Marital status had no significant influence on the Nigerian stakeholders’ challenges towards the effective implementation of PREP in Nigeria. There is no statistical gender difference in the effective implementation of PREP in Yoruba and Igbo but there is gender difference in Hausa tribe.

The possible explanation for the age significant on stakeholders’ challenges on effective implementation of PREP could be attributed to maturity, life experiences and adequate information about PREP. The explanation of the findings for hypotheses eight and nine on challenges for effective implementation of PREP in Nigeria could be supported with the utilization of ACCM and URT to solve the problem of

stigmatization, recidivism, lack of funds and re-acceptance of the ex-convicts back to the society.

6.4 Summary of the Study

The summary of the study has to do with the general report of the PhD thesis as a whole. It also includes the integrative report of the research study. It is the conclusive aspect of the PhD research report. The summary of this study followed the American Psychological Association (APA) model on thesis chapter structuring and referencing style. The summary of this study is based on six chapters. This section of the research report focused on how the objectives of the research study have been achieved and how the research questions raised for the study have been answered. It is also focused on how the nine hypotheses formulated for the study have been statistically accepted, partially accepted, rejected or partially rejected.

The research report also focused on how the discussion of the findings of the results presented in Chapters Four and Five could lead to conclusions that contributed to knowledge in areas of correctional forensic psychology and solve the problems of recidivism, prison congestion and stigmatization of the ex-convicts as well as increase stakeholder awareness and readiness for prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria. The summary of the study is based on the stakeholders' validation, approval and endorsements of the five research questions raised in chapter one and the nine hypotheses formulated in chapter two of this study.

The findings of the study show that:

- The proposed prisoner reintegration programme for use in Nigeria was applauded and approved by 75% of the stakeholders who took part in the study.

- There are up to thirteen indices that show that the stakeholders studied have sufficient awareness of and are ready to embrace the proposed PREP in Nigeria.
- The proposed objectives and contents of PREP were endorsed and positively validated by the study participants.
- The proposed implementation resources (human and material) for effective prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria were returned validated and considered crucial for consideration by the Nigerian stakeholders studied.

Fifteen of the anticipated challenges to be faced and planned for in implementing the programme were also returned validated by the study participants.

6.4.1. Key Findings

Specifically, the study established that:

1. The Proposed Prisoner Reintegration Programme (PREP) for use in Nigeria was strongly endorsed and considered *good enough* for use in Nigeria by the stakeholders studied. This means that the relevant Nigerian stakeholders could be involve in prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria.
2. The stakeholders studied agreed that the following should constitute the major objectives of the programme: (1) To reduce recidivism, prison congestion and reoffending; (2) To promote community re-acceptance and reduction of ex-prisoner stigmatization in the society; and, (3) To introduce the African philosophy and principles of communal responsibilities and obligations in the effective implementation of PREP in Nigeria. All these stakeholders' endorsement of PREP objectives could be achieved through Correctional Staff training and empowerment and Stakeholders' orientation about PREP.

3. The study hailed the proposal that the following should constitute the major content areas of PREP: (1) Provision of Prison-Community re-entry package (score); (2) Introduction of African philosophy and principles of communal life; (3) Reformation of the prisoner; (4) Rehabilitation of the prisoner; and (5) Certification of the fully reformed and rehabilitated prisoner. The signing of Nigerian Correctional Service Act on August 14, 2019 by President Muhammadu Buhari will enhance restructuring of the correctional services of prisoner reformation, rehabilitation and reintegration programmes in all the correctional centres in Nigeria.
4. The stakeholders who took part in the study embraced the following proposed implementation resources (human and material) for effective prisoner reintegration practice in Nigeria, namely: (1) Availability of stable source of funding for prisoner reintegration programme; (2) Provision of trained and qualified professionals for the programme; (3) Provision of life skills and vocational training for the prisoners; (4) Provision of moral and religious reformation and social support for the prisoners; (5) Provision of tools and equipment for prisoner rehabilitation programmes; (6) The need for essential material resources for implementing the programme; and (7) Provision of psychological buffers against stigmatization/ prisoner re-offending (Figures 2.3 & 4.1). The Presidential signing of Nigerian Correctional Service Bill into law on August 14, 2019 will actually increase the funding of PREP in Nigeria as suggested by the relevant stakeholders that participated in this study.
5. Other material resources endorsed by the stakeholders as crucial for galvanizing the effective implementation of the programme include need for: “increased budget for prisoner reintegration programme”, “increased monthly subsidy for

prison management”, “provision of adequate and necessary materials for prison reformation”, “ provision of adequate and necessary material for prisoner rehabilitation and reintegration programmes as well as to care for the involvement of volunteer workers such as religious leaders, community leaders, landlord association and journalists that will collaborate with the prison staff to make prisoner reintegration programme successful.”

6. Some of the key challenges which the stakeholders agreed must be planned for to ensure effective implementation and sustenance of the programme are the following: *The idea that some prisoners may not be interested in education and rehabilitation programmes; Lack of adequate tools and equipment for prisoner empowerment; Government’s tendency to release prisoners without Aftercare supervision which culminates in recidivism; Current lack of prison staff collaboration with other stakeholders for effective prisoner reintegration; The problem of possible continuation by the society of the old habitus of stigmatizing ex-convicts; and Lack of sufficient public education and awareness of PREP.*
7. Overall, this study suggests that the proposed prisoner reintegration programme for use in Nigeria appears to be something very much in demand in the current discourse of the Nigerian society; and the stakeholders studied were often unanimous in their positive validation of the various components of the proposed programme.
8. Marital status and level of education had no independent and joint significant influence on stakeholders’ awareness and readiness and attitude towards prisoner reintegration programme in Nigerian States of Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra.

9. Age had independent and joint significant influence on stakeholders' approval rating of prisoner reintegration programme in the Yoruba tribe.
10. Religion had independent and joint significant influence on stakeholders' awareness and readiness, approval rating, attitude and challenges of effective implementation of prisoner reintegration programme in Hausa tribe.
11. Age, marital status and level of education had independent and joint significant influence on stakeholders' approval rating and challenge of effective implementation of prisoner reintegration programme in Igbo tribe.
12. There was no significant statistical gender difference in stakeholders' awareness and readiness, approval rating, attitude and challenges of effective implementation of prisoner reintegration programme in both Yoruba and Igbo tribes but, there is a significant statistical gender difference among the stakeholders in the Hausa tribe.

6.5 Conclusion

Based on the findings reported in Chapters Four and Five and discussed in this chapter, the following conclusions are drawn:

1. Thirteen indices were identified as evidence of Nigerian stakeholders' awareness and readiness for prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria.
2. The proposed objectives and contents of prisoner reintegration programme highlighted in Figure 2.2 of Chapter Two were endorsed and approved by the relevant and selected Nigerian stakeholders studied.
3. The proposed prisoner reintegration programme was hailed and endorsed by the majority of the stakeholders who took part in the study, including the aspects on needed resources for implementing the programme and the

anticipated challenges to be planned for to ensure the success and sustenance of the programme.

4. The socio-demographic variables of age, gender, religion, marital status and level of education of the selected and relevant Nigerian stakeholders used for this study had both the positive and negative influence on awareness and readiness, approval rating, attitude and challenges of effective implementation of prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria.

In conclusion, the proposed programme evaluated in this study has been comprehensively positively validated by the relevant Nigerian stakeholders who took part in the study. The purpose of involving the relevant Nigerian stakeholders into the development and stakeholders' validation of prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria has led to four unique contributions of approval of the necessary objectives, contents, funding, necessary implementation tools and expected challenges for effective implementation of PREP in Nigeria. It is this unique contribution that cumulated into the recommendations for both the government policy and practice for effective implementation and involvement of relevant Nigerian stakeholders in prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria so as to recidivism, prison congestion, stigmatization and increase community re-acceptance of the released prisoners back to the society. This will eventually reduce terrorism, kidnapping and insecurity in Nigeria.

6.6 Recommendations for Policy and Practice

From the findings of the empirical study, theory and literature reviewed, this section would be divided into two parts: Recommendation for Government Policy and Recommendation for Practice. The two recommendations were based on the findings of the study based on theme by theme generated from the research questions for the

study. The themes are: indices of stakeholders' awareness and readiness for prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria; objectives and contents of prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria; approval rating of the proposed programme of prisoner reintegration as perceived by relevant Nigerian stakeholders; implementation resources (human and material) needed for prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria and challenges to be faced in working towards the effective reintegration of Nigerian prisoners back into society.

6.6.1 Recommendations for Government Policy

The first research question of this study examined the indices of stakeholders' awareness and readiness for prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria. The study identified twelve indices of stakeholders' awareness and readiness for PREP in Nigeria.

Some of the indices include the view that the prisoners should be rehabilitated, redeemed and certified before reintegration back into society. Imprisonment should prepare prisoners for reintegration back into society by correcting the wrong done and prepare them to stay crime free after release from prison and many more. Three recommendations were drawn from this.

- **Recommendation 1:** The government should make a policy that will officially bring the prison staff and other stakeholders together as PREP Collaborative. Team' in order to solve the problems of stigmatization and lack of community acceptance of ex-offenders.
- **Recommendation 2:** The government should build new and modern structures for the inmates so as to solve the problem of prison congestion and dilapidated structures of the colonial era.

- **Recommendation 3:** The government should guide against delay in the justice system of the offenders so as not to prolong their stay in the prison. This will also reduce prison congestion and cost of imprisonment. The second research question of this study examined the objectives and contents of prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria as endorsed by the relevant Nigerian stakeholders. Recommendation four was drawn from this.
- **Recommendation 4:** Nigerian Prison Service should have an official Prison Curriculum that will incorporate the objectives and contents of prisoner reintegration programme approved by the relevant Nigerian Stakeholders. The third research question of this study examined the approval rating of prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria as perceived by relevant Nigerian stakeholders. The major finding was that all the Nigerian stakeholders of Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra States gave full approval to the proposed prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria.
- **Recommendation 5:** Now that the relevant Nigerian stakeholders have approved prisoner reintegration programme, it should be passed into law by the Nigerian Legislature for implementation. The fourth research question of this study examined the implementation resources (human and material) needed for prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria. The major finding was that the implementation resources(human and material) needed for effective prisoner reintegration as validated by the relevant Nigerian stakeholders are; stable source of funding, qualified and trained personnel, prisoner

empowerment, moral and religious reformation, social support, provision of tools and equipment and psychological buffers against stigmatization and recidivism.

- **Recommendation 6:** The government should collaborate with individual philanthropists, groups of people and the International community's to finance prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria. The fifth research question of this study examined the challenges to be faced in working towards the effective reintegration of Nigerian prisoners back into society. The major finding was that the challenges towards the effective implementation of prisoner reintegration programme enumerated by the relevant Nigerian stakeholder are; stable source of funding, qualified and trained professional, prisoners' empowerment, moral and religious reformation, social support, provision of tools and equipment and psychological buffers against stigmatization and recidivism illustrated in Figures 4.4 – 4.5.
- **Recommendation 7:** The government should increase the budget plan of NPS and the monthly subsidies of the prison institutions in Nigeria. Increased logistic plan for PREP should be put into place by the Federal Government of Nigeria in order to solve some of the problems that may confront effective prisoner reintegration back into society.
- **Recommendation 8:** There is need for training, workshop and skill empowerment for the prison staff and other stakeholders on prisoner reintegration programme for promotion of awareness and readiness for the programme.

- **Recommendation 9:** There is need for Stakeholders Education Initiative Forum where the prison staff will educate other stakeholders about prisoner reintegration programme and even interact with one another on how to offer solutions to some of the identified challenges of PREP.
- **Recommendation 10:** Community- based reintegration programme can be introduced in Nigerian prison management with the theoretical background of ACCM and DPT.
- **Recommendation 11:** There is need for community group targeted collaborative reintegration programme in Nigeria for female inmates in line with the studies of Symonds and Beales, (2014); and Schlemmer, (2014).
- **Recommendation 12:** This study suggests a guided release programme for prisoner reintegration back into the community in order to overcome the barriers that can cause recidivism.
- **Recommendation 13:** This study is also suggesting Re-integrative Support Services (RISS), of 'Out of Gate' (OOG) in Nigeria.
- **Recommendation 14:** The Nigerian Psychological Association (NPA) should collaborate with the NPS to provide psychological intervention and psychological buffers against stigmatization and recidivism to both the stakeholders and the inmates during imprisonment and after release.

6.7 Limitations of the Study

The study was conducted in Nigeria which has over five hundred ethnic groups. The country is divided into thirty-six states of six geo-political zones with a

capital territory situated at Abuja. Nigeria has a population of 195,875, 237 (United Nations, 2017). Nigeria has about 240 prison institutions with a prison population of 57,121 as at 31/10/2014 (ICPS, 2015 & NPS, 2016). The study focused on prison staff, community leaders, religious leaders, landlord association and journalists drawn from three former regions of North, East and West from Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra States. The Nigerian States covered in the study were Lagos State, representing the Yoruba tribe; Nasarawa State, representing the Hausa tribe; and Anambra State, representing the Igbo tribe. These target study locations were selected because of cost, convenience, proximity, time factors, and other restrictive contingencies beyond the researcher's control.

6.8. Recommendations for further Research

The current study opened a new vision in prisoner reintegration in Nigeria through 'Development and Stakeholders' Validation of Prisoner Reintegration Programme in Nigeria'. The scope of the study was limited to the stakeholders of Nigerian States of Lagos, Nasarawa and Anambra. The Nigerian States covered in the study were Lagos State, representing the Yoruba; Nasarawa State, representing the Hausa; and Anambra State, representing the Igbo. PREP was validated, approved, endorsed in objectives and contents by the relevant Nigerian stakeholders. This study can be replicated in other ethnic groups or States of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

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APPENDIX A: Quantitative Instructment for Data Collection

STAKEHOLDERS AWARENESS AND READINESS FOR PRISONER REINTEGRATION INVENTORY (SARFPRI)

Introduction

This inventory is designed to find out the stakeholder awareness and readiness to accommodate prisoners' reintegration in Nigeria. Your honest and sincere response to the questions or statements raised will contribute to the development and stakeholders' validation of prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria. Your personal comments and suggestions will be highly appreciated as well. All responses will be treated with strict confidentiality.

Thank you.

Section "A" (Bio Data)

Age Category: (a) 31-40 () (b) 41-50 () (c) 51-60 () (d) 61-70 () (e) 70+ ()

Sex: Male () Female ()

State of Origin:

Ethnic Group: Yoruba () Hausa () Igbo () Others ()

Religion: Christian () Moslem () Others ()

Marital Status: Married () Single () Divorced () Separated ()

Type of Marriage: Monogamous () Polygamous ()

Educational Background: No formal Schooling () Primary School Certificate () TC

2/WAEC/GCE () NCE/OND () HND/BSc () Others ()

Occupation:

Type of Stakeholder:

Section B: STAKEHOLDERS AWARENESS AND READINESS FOR PRISONER REINTEGRATION

The following statements measure the stakeholders awareness and readiness to accommodate prisoners' reintegration programme in Nigeria prison. Kindly tick (✓) the appropriate agreed statement in the corresponding response column using the format; Strongly Agree, (SA); Agree (A); Disagree (D); Strongly Disagree (SD).

S/N	STATEMENT	SA	A	D	SD
A	IMPRISONMENT				
1	The process of prisoner reintegration started from imprisonment.				
2.	Prisoners are only serving punishment in the prison.				
3.	Prisoners are asked to work in the prison farms only.				
4.	Anybody that commits offence and found guilty should live in prison.				
5.	Prisoners should not be humiliated in the prison.				
6.	Imprisonment should correct the prisoners on the wrong done and stay crime free.				
7.	Imprisonment in Nigeria hardened the prisoner' heart to commit more crimes.				
B	PRISONER REHABILITATION PROGRAMMES (PR)				
8.	Prisoners learn vocational skills in the prison.				
9.	Prisoners should be empowered to be useful after prison.				
10.	Some prisoners go to school while in prison.				
11.	Some prisoners enrolled for G.C.E.O' level and passed the examination while in prison.				
12.	Some prisoners are not interested in education but sports.				
13.	There is Nigerian Open University centre in some of the Nigerian prisons.				
14.	Some prisoners become University graduates while in prison.				
15.	Some prisoners may not want to take part in any of the prison rehabilitation programmes.				
16.	Prisoners should be rehabilitated and redeemed before reintegration back to the society.				
C	PRISONER REINTEGRATION PROGRAMMES (PREP)				
17.	I am aware of the prisoners' reintegration programmes in Nigeria.				
18.	I am not aware of the prisoner's reintegration programmes in Nigeria.				
19.	Government just releases prisoners without caring to know where they will live.				
20.	There is Aftercare Centre for released prisoners in Nigeria.				
21.	Government gives some money to the released prisoner to take care of themselves after prison.				
22.	Some prisoners when released from prison go back to the prison.				
23.	Community stakeholders' involvement in prisoner reintegration will reduce stigmatization of the ex-convicts in the society.				
24.	Reintegration should be an interaction between the prison staff stakeholder and other stakeholders to reintegrate prisoners back to the society without recidivism.				

25.	Offenders are taken from the society and should be returned back to the society after imprisonment.				
D	ATTITUDE OF STAKEHOLDERS TOWARDS PRISONER REINTEGRATION (ASTPR)				
26.	I am not aware of any prison programmes that can reform and redeem the prisoners before reintegration back to the society.				
27.	The public are not informed about the prisoner rehabilitation and reintegration programmes in Nigeria.				
28.	The public need to know about what is happening to the prisoners in the prison.				
29.	Prison staff stakeholder should educate other stakeholders about prisoner rehabilitation and reintegration programmes.				
30.	Prison staff stakeholder should work together with other stakeholders to reintegrate prisoner back to the society.				
31.	Prisoners should die in prison.				
32.	The society is scared of the released prisoners.				
33.	Once a prisoner is always a prisoner.				
34.	A well redeemed, rehabilitated and certified prisoner should be allowed to come back to the society.				
35.	It is not good to label redeemed/ rehabilitated released prisoners in the society.				

Thank you.

APPENDIX B: Qualitative Instrument for Data Collection

STAKEHOLDERS VALIDATION OF PRISONER REINTEGRATION PROGRAMME IN NIGERIA

STRUCTURED INTERVIEW FORMAT (SIF) FOR STAKEHOLDERS VALIDATION OF PRISONER REINTEGRATION PROGRAMME (SVOPREP)

Section A: Demographic Information

Type of Stakeholder:

Status:

Age Category: (a) 31-40 (); (b) 41-50 (); (c) 51-60 (); (d) 61-70 (); (e) 70+ ()

Gender: Male (); Female ()

Ethnic Group: Yoruba (); Hausa (); Igbo (); Others () Please specify-----

State of Origin:

Nationality:

Religion: Christianity (); Islam (); Others () Specify -----

Marital Status: Married (); Single (); Divorced (); Separated ()

Section B: Stakeholders Validation of Prisoner Reintegration Programme (SVOPREP)

The following statements/questions assess and measure the development and stakeholders' validation of prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria. The participants will only respond to the guided questions or say additional comment/(s)/ suggestion(s) where necessary. Kindly respond faithfully. Information given is highly confidential.

1. Why should the process of prisoner's reintegration started from imprisonment? -----

2. How can the offenders taken from the society returned back to the community after imprisonment? -----

3. In what ways do Nigerians treasure their children and don't want them to die in prison?-----
4. Why is African communal life necessary for Prisoner Reintegration Programme in Nigeria?-----

5. How can the Community Stakeholder be prepared to re-accept released prisoners back to the society? -----

6. Why is it necessary for the prisoner to be a redeemed, rehabilitated and certified crime –free before reintegrated back to the society? -----

7. In what ways can the released and redeemed prisoners be connected to the family members first before reintegration into the larger community? -----

8. How can the community stakeholder be involved in prisoner reintegration programme in order to reduce recidivism in Nigeria? -----

9. Why do some of the released prisoners live crime free in the society?-----

10. In what ways can a reintegrated prisoner be harmful to the members of the community? -----

11. How can the reintegrated prisoners be gainfully employed in the society? -----

12. What are the contents of prisoner community re-entry package? -----

13. How can the reintegrated prisoners be involved in community projects, programmes and activities? -----

14. In what way can the prison staff stakeholder works together with other stakeholders to reintegrate rehabilitated and redeemed prisoners back to the society? -----
15. How can Prisoner Reintegration Programme reduce the problem of re-offending and prison overcrowding in Nigerian prisons? -----

16. Can you suggest procedures for the Nigerian Legislatures to approve Prisoner Reintegration Programme (PREP) within six months? -----

17. In what ways can the Nigerian budget accommodate the funds to implement PREP? -----
18. In what other ways can the community/prison stakeholders assist the reintegrated prisoners to live a crime free life? -----

19. What are the human and material resources needed for implementation of prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria? -----

20. What is your assessment/view about Prisoner Reintegration Programme in Nigeria?-----
-----.
21. How can the Nigerian government generate the fund to implement PREP?-----
-----.
22. What are the advantages and disadvantages of PREP to Nigerian Prisons Services and people of Nigeria?-----
-----.
23. What are the likely problems that can face the implementation of PREP in Nigeria?-----

24. Additional Comments:-----
-----.

25. Any other relevant suggestion(s) to improve this programme in Nigeria-----

Thank you.

APPENDIX C: REQUEST FOR LOCAL PERMIT FROM NIGERIAN PRISON SERVICE



Discipline of Psychology,
School of Applied Human Sciences,
University of KwaZulu-Natal
Private Bag X01, Scottsville 3209
South Africa.
14th November, 2016

The Comptroller General of Nigeria Prisons,
Nigeria Prisons and Correctional Service,
Bill Clinton Drive,
Airport Road,
Abuja,
Nigeria.

Dear Sir,
Request for Permission to access your Prison Staff for Stakeholder Validation of Prisoner Reintegration Programme in Nigeria

I, **ADEWUYI**, Temitayo Deborah Olufemi, a doctoral student of Discipline of Psychology, School of Applied Human Sciences, University of Kwa-Zulu Natal, UKZN, South Africa writes to solicit for your approval to access your Prison Staff in Lagos, Anambra and Nasarawa States for the Validation of Prisoner Reintegration Programme in Nigeria. The purposes of this study are to reduce recidivism, prison congestion, increase community re-acceptance of the certified reformed and rehabilitated former prisoners and better understanding by the public of prison as transition place for criminals, and not a dumping ground. There will be Stakeholder Awareness and Readiness for Prisoner Reintegration Inventory (SARFPRI) to be filled before the Structured Interview Format (SIF) of Stakeholder Validation of Prisoner Reintegration Programme (SVOPREP).

The information given will enable the researcher to know the implementation challenges that prisoner reintegration programme could encounter and offer suggestion/s on how to solve it. Both the researcher and the Discipline of Psychology in the School of Applied Human Sciences within the College of Humanities, University of KwaZulu-Natal will maintain confidentiality and anonymity of records identifying you as a participant.

If you have any questions or concerns about participating in this study, please feel free to contact me or my supervisors by email or telephone.

Thank you for participating in this study.

Researcher: Temitayo Deborah O. Adewuyi
Tel: +234(0) 803 337 8650 (Nigeria)
+ 27(0) 739 600 881 (South Africa)
E-mail: ddtayo2004@yahoo.com

Supervisor: Prof. Augustine Nwoye
Tel: +27 (0) 332605100 (South Africa)
E-mail: nwoye@ukzn.ac.za

Co – Supervisor: Prof. Nhlanhla Mkhize
Tel.: +27 (0) 332605963 (South Africa)
E-mail: mkhize@ukzn.ac.za

HSSREC Research Office: Ms P Ximba
Tel: +27 (0) 31 260 3587 (South Africa)
Email address: ximbap@ukzn.ac.za

APPENDIX D: Request for Permission to Access Igbo Prison Staff



Discipline of Psychology,
School of Applied Human Sciences,
University of KwaZulu-Natal
Private Bag X01, Scottsville 3209
South Africa.
14th November, 2016

The Comptroller of Anambra Prisons,
Anambra State Command,
State Prisons Headquarter,
4, Eukoro/Emma Nnaemeka Street,
Awka.

Dear Sir,

Request for Permission to access your Prison Staff for Stakeholder Validation of Prisoner Reintegration Programme in Nigeria

I, **ADEWUYI**, Temitayo Deborah Olufemi, a doctoral student of Discipline of Psychology, School of Applied Human Sciences, University of Kwa-Zulu Natal, UKZN, South Africa writes to solicit for your approval to access your Prison Staff in Anambra State Prisons for the Validation of Prisoner Reintegration Programme in Nigeria. The purposes of this study are to reduce recidivism, prison congestion, increase community re-acceptance of the certified reformed and rehabilitated former prisoners and better understanding by the public of prison as transition place for criminals, and not a dumping ground. There will be Stakeholder Awareness and Readiness for Prisoner Reintegration Inventory (SARFPRI) to be filled before the Structured Interview Format (SIF) of Stakeholder Validation of Prisoner Reintegration Programme (SVOPREP).

The information given will enable the researcher to know the implementation challenges that prisoner reintegration programme could encounter and offer suggestion/s on how to solve it. Both the researcher and the Discipline of Psychology in the School of Applied Human Sciences within the College of Humanities, University of KwaZulu-Natal will maintain confidentiality and anonymity of records identifying you as a participant.

If you have any questions or concerns about participating in this study, please feel free to contact me or my supervisors by email or telephone.

Thank you for participating in this study.

Researcher: Temitayo Deborah O. Adewuyi
Tel: +234(0) 803 337 8650 (Nigeria)
+ 27(0) 739 600 881 (South Africa)
E-mail: ddtayo2004@yahoo.com

Co – Supervisor: Prof. Nhlanhla Mkhize
Tel.: +27 (0) 332605963 (South Africa)
E-mail: mkhize@ukzn.ac.za

Supervisor: Prof. Augustine Nwoye
Tel: +27 (0) 332605100 (South Africa)
E-mail: nwoye@ukzn.ac.za

HSSREC Research Office: Ms P Ximba
Tel: +27 (0) 31 260 3587 (South Africa)
Email address: ximbap@ukzn.ac.za

APPENDIX E: Request for Permission to Access Yoruba Prison Staff



Discipline of Psychology,
School of Applied Human Sciences,
University of KwaZulu-Natal
Private Bag X01, Scottsville 3209
South Africa.
14th November, 2016

The Comptroller of Lagos Prisons,
Lagos State Command,
State Prisons Headquarter,
Lagos.

Dear Sir,

Request for Permission to access your Prison Staff for Stakeholder Validation of Prisoner Reintegration Programme in Nigeria

I, **ADEWUYI**, Temitayo Deborah Olufemi, a doctoral student of Discipline of Psychology, School of Applied Human Sciences, University of Kwa-Zulu Natal, UKZN, South Africa writes to solicit for your approval to access your Prison Staff in Lagos State Prisons for the Validation of Prisoner Reintegration Programme in Nigeria. The purposes of this study are to reduce recidivism, prison congestion, increase community re-acceptance of the certified reformed and rehabilitated former prisoners and better understanding by the public of prison as transition place for criminals, and not a dumping ground. There will be Stakeholder Awareness and Readiness for Prisoner Reintegration Inventory (SARFPRI) to be filled before the Structured Interview Format (SIF) of Stakeholder Validation of Prisoner Reintegration Programme (SVOPREP).

The information given will enable the researcher to know the implementation challenges that prisoner reintegration programme could encounter and offer suggestion/s on how to solve it. Both the researcher and the Discipline of Psychology in the School of Applied Human Sciences within the College of Humanities, University of KwaZulu-Natal will maintain confidentiality and anonymity of records identifying you as a participant.

If you have any questions or concerns about participating in this study, please feel free to contact me or my supervisors by email or telephone.

Thank you for participating in this study.

Researcher: Temitayo Deborah O. Adewuyi
Tel: +234(0) 803 337 8650 (Nigeria)
+ 27(0) 739 600 881 (South Africa)
E-mail: ddtayo2004@yahoo.com

Co – Supervisor: Prof. Nhlanhla Mkhize
Tel.: +27 (0) 332605963 (South Africa)
E-mail: mkhize@ukzn.ac.za

Supervisor: Prof. Augustine Nwoye
Tel: +27 (0) 332605100 (South Africa)
E-mail: nwoye@ukzn.ac.za

HSSREC Research Office: Ms P Ximba
Tel: +27 (0) 31 260 3587 (South Africa)
Email address: ximbap@ukzn.ac.za

APPENDIX F: Request for Permission to Access Hausa Prison Staff



Discipline of Psychology,
School of Applied Human Sciences,
University of KwaZulu-Natal
Private Bag X01, Scottsville 3209
South Africa.
14th November, 2016

The Comptroller of Nasarawa Prisons,
Nasarawa State Command,
State Prisons Headquarter,
Lafia.

Dear Sir,

Request for Permission to access your Prison Staff for Development and Stakeholder Validation of Prisoner Reintegration Programme in Nigeria

I, **ADEWUYI**, Temitayo Deborah Olufemi, a doctoral student of Discipline of Psychology, School of Applied Human Sciences, University of Kwa-Zulu Natal, UKZN, South Africa writes to solicit for your approval to access your Prison Staff in Nasarawa State Prisons for the Validation of Prisoner Reintegration Programme in Nigeria. The purposes of this study are to reduce recidivism, prison congestion, increase community re-acceptance of the certified reformed and rehabilitated former prisoners and better understanding by the public of prison as transition place for criminals, and not a dumping ground. There will be Stakeholder Awareness and Readiness for Prisoner Reintegration Inventory (SARFPRI) to be filled before the Structured Interview Format (SIF) of Stakeholder Validation of Prisoner Reintegration Programme (SVOPREP).

The information given will enable the researcher to know the implementation challenges that prisoner reintegration programme could encounter and offer suggestion/s on how to solve it. Both the researcher and the Discipline of Psychology in the School of Applied Human Sciences within the College of Humanities, University of KwaZulu-Natal will maintain confidentiality and anonymity of records identifying you as a participant.

If you have any questions or concerns about participating in this study, please feel free to contact me or my supervisors by email or telephone.

Thank you for participating in this study.

Researcher: Temitayo Deborah O. Adewuyi
Tel: +234(0) 803 337 8650 (Nigeria)
+ 27(0) 739 600 881 (South Africa)
E-mail: ddtayo2004@yahoo.com

Co – Supervisor: Prof. Nhlanhla Mkhize
Tel.: +27 (0) 332605963 (South Africa)
E-mail: mkhize@ukzn.ac.za

Supervisor: Prof. Augustine Nwoye
Tel: +27 (0) 332605100 (South Africa)
E-mail: nwoye@ukzn.ac.za

HSSREC Research Office: Ms P Ximba
Tel: +27 (0) 31 260 3587 (South Africa)
Email address: ximbap@ukzn.ac.za

APPENDIX G: Request for Permission to Access Participants for Pilot Study



Discipline of Psychology,
School of Applied Human Sciences,
University of KwaZulu-Natal
Private Bag X01, Scottsville 3209
South Africa.
14th November, 2016

The Comptroller of Plateau Prisons,
Plateau State Command,
State Prisons Headquarter,
Jos.

Dear Sir,

Request for Permission to access your Prison Staff for Development and Stakeholder Validation of Prisoner Reintegration Programme in Nigeria

I, **ADEWUYI**, Temitayo Deborah Olufemi, a doctoral student of Discipline of Psychology, School of Applied Human Sciences, University of Kwa-Zulu Natal, UKZN, South Africa writes to solicit for your approval to access your Prison Staff in Plateau State Prisons for the Validation of Prisoner Reintegration Programme in Nigeria. The purposes of this study are to reduce recidivism, prison congestion, increase community re-acceptance of the certified reformed and rehabilitated former prisoners and better understanding by the public of prison as transition place for criminals, and not a dumping ground. There will be Stakeholder Awareness and Readiness for Prisoner Reintegration Inventory (SARFPRI) to be filled before the Structured Interview Format (SIF), of Stakeholder Validation of Prisoner Reintegration Programme (SVOPREP).

The information given will enable the researcher to know the implementation challenges that prisoner reintegration programme could encounter and offer suggestion/s on how to solve it. Both the researcher and the Discipline of Psychology in the School of Applied Human Sciences within the College of Humanities, University of KwaZulu-Natal will maintain confidentiality and anonymity of records identifying you as a participant.

If you have any questions or concerns about participating in this study, please feel free to contact me or my supervisors by email or telephone.

Thank you for participating in this study.

Researcher: Temitayo Deborah O. Adewuyi

Tel: +234(0) 803 337 8650 (Nigeria)

+ 27(0) 739 600 881 (South Africa)

E-mail: ddtayo2004@yahoo.com

Supervisor: Prof. Augustine Nwoye

Tel: +27 (0) 332605100 (South Africa)

E-mail: nwoye@ukzn.ac.za

Co – Supervisor: Prof. Nhlanhla Mkhize

Tel.: +27 (0) 332605963 (South Africa)

E-mail: mkhize@ukzn.ac.za

HSSREC Research Office: Ms P Ximba

Tel: +27 (0) 31 260 3587 (South Africa)

Email address: ximbap@ukzn.ac.za

APPENDIX H: Informed Consent Letter for the Quantitative Survey Study



14 November, 2016

Dear Respondent,

INVITATION TO PARTICIPATE IN DEVELOPMENT AND STAKEHOLDER VALIDATION OF PRISONER REINTEGRATION PROGRAMME IN NIGERIA

I ADEWUYI, Temitayo Deborah Olufemi, a PhD student at the University of KwaZulu-Natal, Pietermaritzburg Campus, South Africa wish to invite you to participate in the quantitative study of a study entitled: **“Development and Stakeholder Validation of Prisoner Reintegration Programme in Nigeria”**. The purposes of this study are to reduce recidivism, prison congestion, increase community re-acceptance of the certified reformed and rehabilitated former prisoners and better understanding by the public of prison as transition place for criminals, and not a dumping ground.

The study will require you to respond to the thirty-five (35) items in SARFPRI faithfully to the best of your knowledge. There is no wrong or correct answer. The information given will enable the researcher to know the knowledge, awareness and readiness of the stakeholders towards prisoner rehabilitation and reintegration programmes in Nigerian prisons. It will also assist the researcher to know and identify some of the implementation challenges that prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria could encounter and offer suggestion/s on how to solve it. Both the researcher and the Discipline of Psychology in the School of Applied Human Sciences within the College of Humanities, University of KwaZulu-Natal will maintain confidentiality and anonymity of records identifying you as a participant. It should take about 35 minutes to complete the questionnaire.

If you have any questions or concerns about participating in this study, please feel free to contact me or my supervisors by email or telephone.

Thank you for participating in this study.

Researcher: Temitayo Deborah O. Adewuyi

Tel: +234(0) 803 337 8650 (Nigeria)

+ 27(0) 739 600 881 (South Africa)

E-mail: ddtayo2004@yahoo.com

Supervisor: Prof. Augustine Nwoye

Tel: +27 (0) 332605100 (South Africa)

E-mail: nwoye@ukzn.ac.za

Co – Supervisor: Prof. Nhlanhla Mkhize

Tel.: +27 (0) 332605963 (South Africa)

E-mail: mkhize@ukzn.ac.za

HSSREC Research Office: Ms P Ximba

Tel: +27 (0) 31 260 3587 (South Africa)

Email address: ximbap@ukzn.ac.za

APPENDIX I: Informed Consent Letter for the of the Qualitative Study



14 November, 2016

Dear Respondent,

INVITATION TO PARTICIPATE IN DEVELOPMENT AND STAKEHOLDER VALIDATION OF PRISONER REINTEGRATION PROGRAMME IN NIGERIA

I ADEWUYI, Temitayo Deborah Olufemi, a Ph.D student at the University of KwaZulu-Natal, Pietermaritzburg Campus, South Africa wish to invite you to participate in the qualitative study of Structured Interview Format (SIF) of Stakeholder Validation of Prisoner Reintegration Programme (SVAPREP) of a study titled: **“Development and Stakeholder Validation of Prisoner Reintegration Programme in Nigeria”**. The purposes of this study are to reduce recidivism, prison congestion, increase community re-acceptance of the certified reformed and rehabilitated former prisoners and better understanding by the public of prison as transition place for criminals, and not a dumping ground. There will be Stakeholder Awareness and Readiness for Prisoner Reintegration Inventory (SARFPRI) to be filled before the Structured Interview Format (SIF) of Stakeholder Validation of Prisoner Reintegration Programme (SVOPREP).

The information given will enable the researcher to know the implementation challenges that prisoner reintegration programme could encounter in Nigerian prisons and among the stakeholders and therefore offer suggestion/s on how to solve it. Both the researcher and the Discipline of Psychology in the School of Applied Human Sciences within the College of Humanities, University of KwaZulu-Natal will maintain confidentiality and anonymity of records identifying you as a participant.

If you have any questions or concerns about participating in this study, please feel free to contact me or my supervisors by email or telephone.

Thank you for participating in this study.

Researcher: Temitayo Deborah O. Adewuyi

Tel: +234(0) 803 337 8650 (Nigeria)
+ 27(0) 739 600 881 (South Africa)
E-mail: ddtayo2004@yahoo.com

Co – Supervisor: Prof. Nhlanhla Mkhize

Tel.: +27 (0) 332605963 (South Africa)
E-mail: mkhize@ukzn.ac.za

Supervisor: Prof. Augustine Nwoye

Tel: +27 (0) 332605100 (South Africa)
E-mail: nwoye@ukzn.ac.za

HSSREC Research Office: Ms P Ximba

Tel: +27 (0) 31 260 3587 (South Africa)
Email address: ximbap@ukzn.ac.za

APPENDIX J: PARTICIPANT'S DECLARATION FOR THE QUANTITATIVE STUDY



PARTICIPANT CONSENT FORM (PCF)

I----- (Full names of the participant) of -----PRISON/ COMMUNITY/STATE, hereby pledge my willingness to participate voluntarily in the quantitative survey questionnaire of Stakeholder Awareness and Readiness for Prisoner Reintegration Inventory (SARFPRI) of Prisoners' Reintegration into the society after release. I fully understand that all the information that I provide will be kept confidential and anonymous. I understand that my participation is voluntary and that I am at liberty to withdraw from the study at any time, should I so desire. I acknowledge that I understand the contents of this form and freely consented to participating in the study.

Signature of the Participant:

Date:

Signature of the Researcher:

Date:

APPENDIX K: PARTICIPANT'S DECLARATION FOR THE QUALITATIVE STUDY



STAKEHOLDER'S CONSENT FORM (SCF)

I----- (Full names of the participant) of-----PRISON/ COMMUNITY/STATE, hereby pledge my willingness to participate voluntarily in the Qualitative study of Structured Interview Format (SIF) of Stakeholder Validation of Prisoner Reintegration Programme (SVOPREP) of a study titled: **“Development and Stakeholder Validation of Prisoner Reintegration Programme in Nigeria”**. I fully understand that all the information that I provide will be kept confidential and anonymous. I also consented to the record of the interview for the purpose of the study only. I understand that my participation is voluntary and that I am at liberty to withdraw from the study at any time, should I so desire.

Signature of the Participant:

Date:

Signature of the Researcher:

Date:

APPENDIX L: LETTER OF LOCAL PERMIT FROM NPS

NIGERIAN PRISONS SERVICE NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS Bill Clinton Drive, Airport Road, Abuja (P. M. B. 16, Garki - Abuja)	
	NPS:196/S.2/T2/14
Phone:.....	Our Ref:.....
Your Ref:.....	15 th December, 2016
Date:.....	

The Controller of Prisons
State Headquarters Office
Awka, Lafia and Lagos

**RE: REQUEST FOR PERMISSION TO ACCESS YOUR PRISON STAFF FOR STAKEHOLDER
VALIDATION FOR PRISONER REINTEGRATION PROGRAMME IN NIGERIA:**

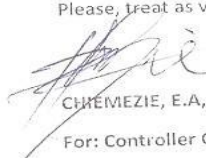
INTRODUCTION OF REV. MRS. T.D.O. ADEWUYI

In line with the approval granted by the Controller General of Prisons, I am directed to introduce the above named person to you to enable you assist her in carrying out her research work which has staff and inmates as targets.

Reverend Mrs. T.D.O. Adewuyi is a doctorate degree student in South Africa and also a lecturer at the Lagos State University, Ojo, Lagos. She desires to gather data relevant for her academic research which focuses on "Stakeholder Validation of Prisoners' Reintegration Programme in Nigeria".

The security of the Service must not be compromised, hence the need for adequate supervision. She must surrender all cameras, cell phones and other electronic gadgets at the gate lodge. Also, she is to submit to your office any questionnaire or other materials used for her work for vetting and record purposes.

Please, treat as very important.


CHIEMEZIE, E.A, CP (Custody)
For: Controller General of Prisons

APPENDIX M: ACCEPTANCE LETTER FROM LAGOS STATE COMMAND



NIGERIAN PRISONS SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF PRISONS

State Prisons Headquarters,
Alagbon Close, Lagos

6th December, 2016

Dear Mrs. Adewuyi

Based on my review of your research proposal, I give permission for you to conduct the study entitled validation of Prisoner reintegration programme in Nigeria. As part of this study, I authorize you to have access to the Prisons archival record and obtain the data necessary for the successful execution of your study.

We understand that our organization's responsibilities include the provision of the required access. We reserve the right to withdraw from the study at any time if our circumstances change.

I confirm that I am authorized to approve research in the setting and that this plan complies with the organization's policies.

I understand that the data collected will remain entirely confidential and may not be provided to anyone outside of the student's supervising faculty/staff without permission from the University of Kwazulu-Natal.

Sincerely,


TINUOYE OLUMIDE TIMOTHY
CONTROLLER OF PRISONS,
LAGOS STATE COMMAND.
08034428678
olumidetinuoye@yahoo.com

**APPENDIX N: ACCEPTANCE LETTER FROM NASARAWA STATE
COMMAND**



NIGERIAN PRISONS SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF PRISONS NASARAWA STATE COMMAND

P.M.B. 10 LAFIA, NASARAWA STATE.

NSS/SHQ.126/VOL.VI/464

Our Ref: _____

Your Ref: _____

Date: 17th January, 2017.

Dr. Mrs Adewuyi Temitayo D. O.
Discipline Of Psychology,
School Of Applied Human Science,
Collage of Humanities,
University of Kwa-Zulu Natal,
South Africa.

Dear Dr. Adewuyi,

LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

Reference to your request for permission to access your prison staff for development and stakeholder validation of prisons reintegration programme in Nigeria dated on 17th January, 2017.

The Controller of Prisons Nasarawa State Command has approved the acceptance of the request of ADEWUYI TEMITAYO DEBORAH OLUFEMI Ph.D Student of University KAZULU-NATAL SOUTH AFRICA with Student NO. 214585780, to have access to staff of Nasarawa State Command of the Nigeria Prisons Service as one of the WAZOBIA State to validate the programme which studies the development and Stakeholder validation of prisoners Reintegration programme in Nigeria .
Accept the assurances of the controller of prisons highest esteem and regards.

S.A. MUSA
Deputy Controller Of Prison(OPS)
For: Controller Of Prison

**APPENDIX O: ACCEPTANCE LETTER FROM ANAMBRA STATE
COMMAND**

NIGERIAN PRISONS SERVICE

Anambra State Command Headquarters,
4 Erukora/Emma Nnaemeka Street,
PMB 4003 Awka.
E-mail: anambrashq@gmail.com

All Communication should be
Directed to the Controller of
Prisons quoting

P.O. Box.....

Tel:.....

Your Ref:.....



AN/SHQ.86/VOL.V/648

Our Ref:.....
2 December, 2016

Date:.....

Dr. Mrs. Adewuyi Temitayo D. O.
Discipline of Psychology,
School of Applied Human Science,
College of KWAZULU-NATAL
South Africa.

Dear Dr. Adewuyi,

LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE

The Controller of Prisons, Nigerian Prisons Service Anambra State Command has approved the acceptance of the request of **ADEWUYI TEMITAYO DEBORAH OLUFEMI** Ph.D student of University of **KAZULU-NATAL SOUTH AFRICA** with student number **214585780** to have access to staff of Anambra State Command of the Nigerian Prisons Service as one of the **WAZOBIA** States to validate the programme which studies the Development and Stakeholder Validations of Prisoners Reintegration Programme in Nigeria.

Accept the assurances of the Controller of Prisons highest esteem and regards.


EKEZIE F. E. (ASP I)

Command PRO

For: Controller of Prisons
Anambra State Command.

**APPENDIX P: ACCEPTANCE LETTER FROM PLATEAU STATE
COMMAND**

NIGERIAN PRISONS SERVICE STATE HEADQUARTERS OFFICE JD GOMWALK ROAD OPP. POLICE HEADQUARTERS, JOS. e-mail: shq.plateau@prisons.gov.ng		All Communication should be Directed to the Controller of Prisons quoting
DIVISION		
P.M.B.		Our Ref:
Tel:		Date:
		PLS/SHQ.113/VOL.VIII/35
		20 th December, 2016

Temitayo Deborah.G. Adewuyi
Discipline of Psychology,
School of Applied Human Services,
University of Kwa Zulu-Natal
Private Bag X01, Scottsville 3209
South Africa.

**RE: REQUEST FOR PERMISSION TO ACCESS YOUR PRISONS STAFF FOR
DEVELOPMENT AND STAKEHOLDERS VALIDATION OF PRISONS
REINTERGRATION PROGRAME IN NIGERIA.**

With reference to the above subject matter dated 14th November, 2016, from
your end, I am directed to convey the Controller of Prisons Plateau State
Command's approval to that effect.



EMBUCUSIIKI R.S.
SUPT OF PRISON, (WEL)
FOR: CONTROLLER OF PRISONS,
PLATEAU STATE COMMAND.

APPENDIX Q: Ethical Clearance



10 November 2017

Mrs TDO Adewuyi 214585780
School of Social Sciences
Pietermaritzburg Campus

Dear Mrs Adewuyi

Protocol reference number: HSS/2006/017D

Project title: Development and stakeholders' validation of Prisoner Reintegration Programme in Nigeria

Full Approval – Expedited Application

In response to your application received 10 October 2017, the Humanities & Social Sciences Research Ethics Committee has considered the abovementioned application and the protocol has been granted **FULL APPROVAL**.

Any alteration/s to the approved research protocol i.e. Questionnaire/Interview Schedule, Informed Consent Form, Title of the Project, Location of the Study, Research Approach and Methods must be reviewed and approved through the amendment/modification prior to its implementation. In case you have further queries, please quote the above reference number.

PLEASE NOTE: Research data should be securely stored in the discipline/department for a period of 5 years.

The ethical clearance certificate is only valid for a period of 3 years from the date of issue. Thereafter Recertification must be applied for on an annual basis.

I take this opportunity of wishing you everything of the best with your study.

Yours faithfully

Dr Shanilla Naidoo (Deputy Chair)
Humanities & Social Sciences Research Ethics Committee

/pm

cc Supervisor: Prof Augustine Nwoye & Prof N Michiru
cc Academic Leader Research: Professor Maheshwari Naidu
cc School Administrator: Ms Nancy Mudeu

Humanities & Social Sciences Research Ethics Committee

Dr Sheroneka Singh (Chair)

Westville Campus, Govan Mbeki Building

Postal Address: Private Bag X2400, Durban 4000

Telephone: +27 (0) 31 261 304 / 2300-4057 Facsimile: +27 (0) 31 260 4800 Email: ethics@ukzn.ac.za / ethics@ukzn.ac.za / ethics@ukzn.ac.za

Website: www.ukzn.ac.za



100 YEARS OF ACADEMIC EXCELLENCE

Fraserburg Campus

Edgewood

Howick College

Medical School

Pietermaritzburg

Westville

APPENDIX R: Editor's Report

7 Mirabelle Road
Hayfields
Pietermaritzburg

12 October 2018

Temitayo Deborah Adewuyi (214585780)
Department of Psychology
School of Applied Human Science
College of Humanities
University of KwaZulu Natal
Pietermaritzburg

CERTIFICATE OF EDITING

This is to certify that this PhD thesis has been thoroughly edited for correct English usage. Spelling, punctuation, grammar and syntax have been corrected where necessary.

On the occasions when meaning was not clear, notations were made in the margin and corrections made after discussion with the candidate.

The thesis did not require any major editorial interventions. Errors were minor and easily rectified.

Yours faithfully



Belinda Talbot

APPENDIX S: Confirmation of Intention to submit Thesis/Dissertation

COLLEGE OF HUMANITIES POSTGRADUATE AND RESEARCH OFFICE

*(THIS FORM IS TO BE COMPLETED THREE MONTHS BEFORE SUBMISSION OF MASTERS
DISSERTATION, AND 6 MONTHS BEFORE SUBMISSION OF PHD THESIS, AND HANDED IN AT
COLLEGE POSTGRADUATE OFFICE)*

CONFIRMATION OF INTENTION TO SUBMIT THESIS/DISSERTATION

NAME OF STUDENT: ADEWUYI, Temitayo Deborah Olufemi

STUDENT NUMBER: 214585780

DEGREE: PhD Psychology

SCHOOL: School of Applied Human Sciences

NAME OF SUPERVISOR: Prof. Augustine NWOYE

NAME OF CO-SUPERVISOR: Prof. Nhlanha Mkhize

TITLE OF THESIS/DISSERTATION: Development and Stakeholders' Validation of Prisoner
Reintegration Programme in Nigeria.

DATE OF INTENTION TO SUBMIT (DDMMYYYY): 31/10/2018

POSTAL ADDRESS: School of Human and Social Sciences, College of Humanities, Discipline of
Psychology, Private Bag x01, Scottsville, Pietermaritzburg, University of KwaZulu-Natal, South
Africa.

TELEPHONE NUMBER: +234 803 337 8650

CELLPHONE: +27(0) 603075883

E-MAIL ADDRESS: ddtayo2004@yahoo.com

CANDIDATE'S SIGNATURE: 

DATE: 31/05/2018

SUPERVISOR'S SIGNATURE:..... DATE:.....

CO-SUPERVISOR'S SIGNATURE:..... DATE:.....

APPENDIX T: TURNITIN REPORT

