ENTREPRENEURSHIP TRAINING PROGRAMMES TO RECIDIVISTS AND RE-INTEGRATION INTO THE COMMUNITY

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A THESIS SUBMITTED IN FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY OF THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA

2019

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned certify that they have read and here by recommend for examination by the Open University of Tanzania a thesis entitled: *"Entrepreneurship Training Programmes to Recidivists and their Reintegration into the Community"* in fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy of the Open University of Tanzania.

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DEDICATION

This study is dedicated to my lovely wife Mary Mwakahesya, my son Festo and my Daughter Neema for their prayers when conducting this study.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study was to explore the use of Entrepreneurship training programmes to recidivists and their reintegration into the community. Different rehabilitation programmes have been introduced by Tanzania Prison Services since independence but the rate of recidivism has remained high. Failure to implement effective rehabilitation programmes has led to an increase in the rate of re offending and stigma on the part of ex-prisoners. The study was supported by the labelling theory of crime, which was the fundamental theory together with the human capital and the psychological theory. Pragmatism research philosophy was employed along with a cross-sectional and explanatory research designs. Multiple regression analysis and thematic analysis were used in the study. Findings revealed that structural and public stigma hindered successful re-integration into the community. The findings also indicated that the informal prison rehabilitation programmes were not able to reduce the re-offending behavior of recidivists. The study recommends public awareness to be made to the community on the existence of rehabilitation programmes, which can transform inmates into resourceful and loyal citizens in the community. The sensitization should be to the community, prison officers, prison management, policy makers and potential employers. The success of sensitization will help to address the problem of stigma and put emphasis on the role of entrepreneurial skills on rehabilitation all of which have policy implications. The study recommends future research to be done using a different methodology applied on the same sample to see if similar results will be obtained. Also the same study can be conducted by using a sample of regions with a low rate of recidivism to justify results.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AFN   Assets Funders Network

APCC   Asian and Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators

CBT   Cognitive Behavioral Therapy

CFE   Center for Entrepreneurs

CMC   Crime and Misconduct Commission

CSOSA   Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency

DCS   Department of Correctional Services

EFA   Exploratory Factor Analysis

FAO   Food Agriculture Organization

ICIC   Initiative for a Competitive Inner City

MEP   Message Entrepreneurship Program

NCVER   National Centre for Vocational Education Research

NEEC   National Economic Empowerment Council

OECD   Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development

OICS   Office of the Inspector of Custodial Services

PEP   Prisons Entrepreneurship Program

SCRGS   Steering Committee for the Review of Government Services

TPS   Tanzania Prisons Service

UI   Urban Institute

UK   United Kingdom

UNODC   United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime

URT   United Republic of Tanzania

USA   United States of America

WHO   World Health Organization

YEEP   Youth Entrepreneurship Enhancement Project

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1   Overview

This chapter explains the background to the research problem followed by statement of the problem, objectives of the study, research questions, significance, limitations and scope of the study.

1.2   Background Information

Re-integration of ex-prisoners into the community is a broad concept, which implies a number of strategies to be in place so as to reduce recidivism rate among prisoners. Recidivism is the re arrest, reconviction, or re-incarceration of an ex-offenders within a given time frame (James, 2015). Assets Funders Network [AFN], (2016) maintains that ex-prisoners face multiple obstacles including lack of economic opportunities as they return to the community. Hence they insisted that entrepreneurship and self-employment ought to play a crucial role in supporting formerly incarcerated individuals who have been disproportionately affected by the condition of imprisonment.

Keena & Simmons (2014) claimed that in order for vocational training to work, correctional systems need to consider the three R's of programming which are Rethink, Reform and Re-enter. Prison Entrepreneurship Programme in USA had the vision of equipping prisoners with proper education, life skills training; character building and social support network so that offenders can turn their lives around in a dramatic and fundamental way (Johnson, 2015). Yoshioka (2016) in United Kingdom

suggested that successful entrepreneurs are those who undertake businesses with calculated risk and that there is strong desire for prison entrepreneurship schemes among offenders. According to the literature, 79% of prisoners were interested in starting a business while the remaining 21% did not show any interest in business establishment and 59% were keen to take an entrepreneurship course in prison.

Durose *et al.,* (2014) claimed that United States have a serious prison-overcrowding problem and their recidivism rates are extremely high as well. About two thirds of offenders return to prison within three years of their release. Since the early 2000's, Sweden's reentry rate dropped by almost 10 percent, and in 2011, only 31 percent of offenders committed another crime within a 3-year period after their release (Brå, 2016; Kriminalvården, 2015). In order to reduce recidivism rate the educational programs offer college education degrees, but also education, knowledge, and training for specific jobs (Kriminalvården, 2015). They have a production-oriented prison job industry that is used to keep the inmates occupied and to teach them new skills such as mounting and installation of certain products, machines, and packaging (Kriminalvården, 2015). The prisoners also have to keep up the maintenance of the facility by learning basic life skills such as washing clothes, cooking, and cleaning (Kriminalvården, 2015). It is vital that the life skills and on the job-training provided to the inmates while being incarcerated, are not useless knowledge, but prepares them for reintegration into the community after their release.

Tennessee Department of Correction [TDOC], (2017) pointed out that in 2016, the recidivism rate in Tennessee was 47.1%, which was measured by re-incarceration

over a three-year period after release from prison, which may seem low compared to the national percentage. However, the national recidivism rate of 67.8% was measured by re-arrests over a three-year period after release from prison, not by re-incarceration (Durose *et al.,* 2014). According to the study, the national average for individuals committing a new crime within three years of their release and receiving a new conviction for the same crime was 45.2%, meaning that Tennessee's recidivism rate was still close to the national average.

Forry, *et al* (2018) claimed that recidivism in African countries was at a high rate with Zambia and Rwanda recording 33 and 36 percent respectively while Kenya and Tanzania recorded 47% each. It has further been pointed out that only 32% of inmates released in Uganda would be back in prison within a year because the country was reported to have the best rehabilitation programme in Africa.

The annual rate of recidivism in Tanzania basing on the latest available published statistics were 1664, 1510, 767 and 1461 for the years 2013, 2014, 2015, and 2016 respectively reflecting a trend of instability as shown by fluctuations (Appendix VIII to XI). The fluctuation in the rates indicates some weaknesses on the rehabilitation programmes in introducing new viable ideas through provision of formal training and counselling to inmates in order to address the re offending behaviour.

Programmes like Youth Entrepreneurship Enhancement Project (YEEP) were launched in Uganda so as to challenge Prisoners to rethink critically about their destiny. This was substantiated by one of the Senior Police officer in Uganda who

claimed that as the issue of criminality was addressed; there was a need to change their attitudes, beliefs, lack of skills and the lack of credible means of living ("Prisons to equip inmates", 2014).

Tanzania Prisons Service is the only Government Institution responsible for safeguarding prisoners and remandees to facilitate effective correction and re-integration into the community (TPS, 2014). This is done by assigning physical tasks to prisoners in order to occupy them. In this regard, prisoners who are serving the prison for long and medium term are integrated into vocational training and skills such as carpentry, plumbing, masonry, welding, handcraft, tailoring, mat making, soap making and integrated farming. These activities are intended to help prisoners become law-abiding; self-supporting and resourceful citizens in the Community upon release and therefore facilitate their social re-integration. The general focus was aimed at correcting inmates to be independent. Also TPS annually uses national and international trade fairs known as Sabasaba and Nanenane exhibitions respectively to display to the community various prison activities. The items are not only displayed but are available for sale as part of income generation for prison even after the trade fairs. Magereza products are well known for their good quality and durability.

1.2.1 The importance of the Entrepreneurship Training to the Recidivist

Mustapha & Subramaniam (2016) suggested that entrepreneurship is an important element to stimulate growth and development of a country. Prisoners with entrepreneurial skills are problem solvers where the secret to their success lies in their ability to identify problems and find solutions.

Despite the fact that, effort has been made worldwide, Africa and in Tanzania through vocational training so as to reduce recidivism for successful reintegration into the community still prisoners re-offend and go back to prisons ("Prisons to equip inmates", 2014)., Johnson, 2015; Keena &Simmons, 2014; Mustapha & Subramaniam, 2016). Therefore the current study aimed to explore the formal eentrepreneurship training programmes to recidivists and their reintegration into the community.

1.3 Statement of the Problem

Ineffective establishment of Prisons rehabilitation programmes have put many countries in dilemma due to the fact that the rate of recidivism has continued to be high (Clemance, 2015 & Mboje, 2013). Since the enactment of Prison Act of 1967, Tanzania Prisons Service adopted different rehabilitation programmes, which were still unsuccessful (TPS, 2014). Failure to implement effective rehabilitation programmes through imparting formal entrepreneurial skills to prisoners has led to an increase in the rate of re-offending and stigma. Data from South Africa revealed that over 360,000 of ex-prisoners move in and out of prison while 80% come back to prison after being released (Department of Correctional Service [DCS], 2014).

In Tanzania, statistics show that 1461 were recidivists (TPS, 2016). However, Tinik & Hudak (2014) revealed that, socio-economic factors such as unemployment, and psychological factors such as stigma influence the rate of recidivism. Keena & Simmons (2014) concluded that, the rethink, reform, and reenter approaches help to break the traditional cycle of release, reoffending, and return. Advocacy on

formulation of prison policies by governments that prohibit labeling prisoners as habitual offenders is scarce in theories (Becker, 1963; Cherry, 2016 & Szirmai, 2005). Despite the fact that prisoners may have been labeled as criminals or offenders, they can be transformed through the rehabilitation programmes.

The use of prison rehabilitation programmes for transforming ex prisoners and removing the label is an aspect addressed by the current study, which applied the labeling theory. Cottle (2017) pointed out that 48.6% of those who were unemployed at the termination of their probation were more likely to recidivate and suggested that further research should focus on the success of the re-integration of ex-prisoners into the community than putting an emphasis on recidivism itself. Therefore the current study explored entrepreneurship programmes to prisoners as a means of reducing recidivism and promoting successful re-integration into the community.

1.4 General Objective of the Study

The general objective of the study was to explore the use of entrepreneurship programme as a means of reducing recidivism and promoting successful re-integration into the community.

1.5 Specific Objectives

(i) To determine the relationship between skills imparted to recidivists and re-integration into the community.

(ii) To determine the relationship between recidivists innovativeness and re-integration into the community.

(iii) To determine the relationship between locus of control and re-integration into the community.

(iv) To determine the relationship between risk taking and re- integration into the community.

(v) To examine the unique experience of reoffending behaviour among recidivists and re-integration into the community.

1.6   Research Questions

The study was addressed by the following research questions:

(i) What is the relationship between skills imparted to recidivists and re-integration into the community?

(ii) What is the relationship between recidivists' innovativeness and re-integration into the community?

(iii) What is the relationship between locus of control and re-integration into the community?

(iv) What is the relationship between recidivists risk taking and re- integration into the community?

(v) What is the unique experience of re offending behaviour among recidivists and their re- integration into the community?

1.7   Justification of the Study

Currently labelling the ex-convicts as habitual offenders is facing a lot of criticisms. The society has bad perception on recidivists, hence labelling them as offenders in nature and as a result they are rejected in both social and economic aspects. Also enabling the ex-convicts to establish their own businesses led them to be sole

proprietors. In relation to labelling theory of crime, psychological theory and Human capital theory, the research findings show the importance of entrepreneurial skills imparted to recidivists being more resourceful to the community. It provides information to the correctional institutions on how criminals are reformed in Prisons and being imparted with life skills.

The research findings are a useful tool to Prisons department to ascertain the performance of its rehabilitation program. This research, in addition, has implications for prisons with the goal of preparing inmates for successful reentry into the community. Prisons entrepreneurial training skills to inmates are a milestone in correctional systems needed to assure that they have the proper supports upon release. However this study contributed to labeling theory as a fundamental theory through advocacy on formulation of government's policy that prohibits labeling prisoners as habitual offenders. The research findings provide avenue for future studies in the area.

1.8   Limitation of the Study

The limitation of the study was the problem of getting hold of the recidivists and securing information from them. In prisons sound and video recording of inmates was strictly prohibited.

1.9   Delimitation of the Study

With the help of prison management, the researcher got access to the records related to recidivists because he is also part of the system as an employee under the Ministry of Home Affairs. However Focus group discussions were done through note taking in

order to avoid violating prisons regulations. For the recidivists who were still inmates it was just a matter of getting their consent for data collection purposes; but for the ex-prisoners, efforts were made to trace their whereabouts and get their consent. Snowballing was applied basing on the nature of the study, where identified recidivists helped to give contact details of their colleagues who under normal approach could not be reached.

1.10   Organization of the Thesis

The thesis is organized in five chapters including chapter one which provides the background to the statement of the problem. The definitions of basic concepts, theories supporting the study and empirical literature review are addressed in chapter two. Chapter three covered the methodology used in the study including research philosophy, research design, study area, sampling design, and method of data analysis. Chapter four described research findings and addressed discussions of the findings while chapter five covered conclusion and recommendations.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1   Overview

This chapter covered the definition of basic concepts used in the study, theories supporting the study, empirical literature review, policy review, research gap and conceptual framework.

2.2   Conceptual Definitions

2.2.1   Recidivism

Recidivism is the loss of liberty resulting from revocation for a new conviction and/or for violating release conditions (Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency [CSOSA], 2013). James (2015) defined recidivism as the re arrest, reconviction, or re-incarceration of an ex offenders within a given time frame. This study adopted the definition by James, which is more comprehensive portraying   recidivists as habitual offenders.

2.2.2   Re-integration

Re-integration is a process whereby an inmate is prepared through graduated release programs into the community after serving a sentence in prison (Tanzania Prisons Services, 2014). According to United Nation Office of Drugs and Crime [UNODC], (2012), re-integration refers specifically to interventions designed to help offenders who have been incarcerated to be accepted back into the community after their release. This definition is the one adopted by the current study because imparting entrepreneurial skills are real interventions that affect the mind set of prisoners upon their release.

2.2.3 Entrepreneurship

Entrepreneurship is critical in the creation and pursuit of business and profit, and has a much wider meaning. In this study a broad definition of entrepreneurship was adopted as a way of thinking, reasoning, and acting that results in the creation, enhancement, realization, and renewal of value for an individual, group, organization, society (National Economic Empowerment Council [NEEC], 2013). Entrepreneurship is therefore the initiation and persistent pursuit of ways and means to bring about desired changes at the individual, organization or society level.

2.2.4 Stigma

According to Link & Phelan (2001), stigma is a process that occurs when "elements of labeling, stereotyping, separation, status loss, and discrimination co-occur together in a power situation that allows the components of stigma to unfold. It has three levels, which are structural level, social level and self-level. Structural stigma refers to a situation where laws and policies restrict people from participating in society in some way including housing restrictions, being denied certain employment (Corrigan *et al*., 2005). At the social level, the public's stigmatizing attitudes and discrimination toward a group of people is commonly referred to as public stigma (Corrigan, *et al.,* 2010). At the self-level, individual responses to stigma often fall under the broad category of self-stigma (Corrigan *et al.,* 2010).

This encompasses several constructs including perceived stigma, which is most commonly defined as an individual's perceptions of the public's stigmatizing attitudes toward their group. Goffman (2009) defined stigma as a spoiled identity rejected by the majority of the population because it bears the common mark of shame and

disgrace that potentially jeopardizes the society. In other research, perceived stigma is defined as an individual's perceptions of the public's stigma towards the self (Berger *et al.,* 2001). The current study concurs with (Link &Phelan, 2001) definition because it comprises three levels.

2.2.5 Innovativeness

According to Collins English Dictionary 12th Edition,(2014) [http://www.the freedictionary.com], Innovativeness is the skill and imagination to create new things. Also means tending to innovate or introduce something new or different characterized by innovation. Berkun (2013) considered innovation as a significant positive change, a result, an outcome or something you work towards achieving a project. According to OECD (2005) an innovation is the implementation of a new or significantly improved product (good or service), or process, a new marketing method, or a new organizational method in business practices, workplace organization or external relations. However the definition by Collins English Dictionary was adopted and applied in this study for it is more comprehensive and emphasis is on creating new things.

Risk taking and innovativeness are important attributes of entrepreneurship and a number of authors have addressed them including their indicators (Aktan & Bulut, 2008; Lumpkin & Dess, 1996; Covin & Slevin, 1989,). Entrepreneurially oriented firms are often characterized by risk-taking behavior, such as incurring heavy debts or making significant resource commitments, in the interests of obtaining high returns by seizing opportunities in the marketplace.

2.2.6 Locus of Control

Locus of control refers to whether one believes that the outcome of an event is decided by one's own actions or by chance (Griffin, 2014). A person who believes that an outcome is decided by his or her own actions is described to be someone with high internal locus of control while individual that attributes the outcome more to chance or even to external factors would be considered to possess high external locus of control.

The following three concepts are normally applied in prison management and are based on Tanzania Principal Legislation Revised Edition 2002(Prison Act,1967).The current study has adopted the definitions provided by the Act.

2.2.7 Prison

Prison is a facility in which inmates are forcibly confined and denied a variety of freedom under the authority of the state. Also is the building in which people are legally held as a punishment for a crime they have committed (Larson, 2017). In Tanzania perspective a prison is any place including camp in which the Minister under section 23 of Prisons Act 1967 has an authority to establish a prison. A   prisoner is defined as any person whether convicted or not, under detention in any Prison. These people are under the protection of prison officers and other security organs for their safety and also for the security of the community (Prison Act, 1967).

2.2.8 Rehabilitation Programmes

Rehabilitation programmes are planned sequence of learning opportunities delivered to convicted offenders with general objective of reducing their subsequent criminal

recidivism. This definition was adopted by the current study. Welch (1995) defined rehabilitation programmes as a number of programmes which range from educational and vocational to individual therapy and substance abuse counseling. The definition by Prison Act (1967) was used in the study because it is more comprehensive.

2.3   Theories Supporting the Study

The current study was supported by three theories namely labelling theory of crime, human capital theory, and psychological theory. Behravan (2010) claimed that it is better to use more than one theory to reveal a wide picture, since social facts are multidimensional and thus need to be viewed simultaneously from multiple points of view.

2.3.1   Labeling Theory of Crime (Becker, 1963)

Labeling theory emerged as the leading viewpoint in the study of deviance in the 1960s. Labeling theory, influenced by symbolic, dramatically transformed the field by redefining what constituted deviance and what was important to realize about it. It dominated the study of deviance for a quarter of a century and remains, as an aspect of societal reaction theory, a continuing perspective that generated research refining the perspective and extending it to new areas under related concepts such as stigma (Berk, 2015).

The views of labeling theory are that people become criminals when labeled as such and when they accept the label as a personal identity. Labeling theory stresses the idea that deviance is a relative term. Deviant is any behavior that violates the cultural norms or social expectations that guide human behavior (Becker 1963).   People

become deviant not because of the act itself, but how people perceive that act. There are two types of deviance, which are categorized as primary and secondary. Primary deviance refers to personal attitudes of keeping away from norms or culture that many people participate in. Secondary deviance is when someone makes something out of that deviance behavior which creates a negative social label and changes a person's social identity.

Contributors to labeling theory pointed out that crime and delinquency are reduced by stymieing secondary involvement in deviance through re-integration efforts, diversion, de-labeling, promoting pro-social identities, and nonintervention (Becker, 1963; Farrington & Murray, 2014; Matsueda, 2014; Walters, 2016). This theory was developed by many scholars overtime.

2.3.1.1 Development of Labeling Theory of Crime

Thompson (2016) considered the labeling theory of Crime as a theory associated with interactionism. He noted the argument of interactionists that people do not become criminals because of their social background, but rather crime emerges because of labeling by authorities. Crime is seen as the product of micro level interactions between certain individuals and the Police, rather than the result of external social forces such as socialization or blocked opportunity structures.

Crossman (2017) claimed that people identify and behave in ways that reflect how others label them. Labeling is most commonly associated with the sociology of crime and deviance, where it is used to point out the way social processes of labeling and treating someone as criminally deviant actually fosters deviant behavior leading to

negative effects. Besemer *et al*., (2017) claimed that criminal justice interventions amplify offending behavior. They added that theories of intergenerational transmission suggest why children of convicted parents have a higher risk of offending. According to them the impact of labeling seems stronger for people who are already in a disadvantaged situation having a convicted parent.

Walter (2016) contributed to labeling theory that multisystem therapy is effective at reducing recidivism because it incorporates the significant others that are involved in an individual's life and that it is delivered while an individual is in the community that involves individual therapy for the client, as well as therapy that involves the family also addressing issues that might arise in the future. The validity of the labeling theory has been questioned and criticized on various grounds. In the first instance the theory emphasizes the interactive process of labeling and ignores the processes and structures that lead to the deviant act including differences in socialization, attitudes and opportunities and how social and economic factors impacts this. Secondly it is not clear whether labeling has the effect of increasing deviant behavior. In some instances offending behavior may increase following conviction but not necessarily associated with labeling.

Tittle & Charle (1980) argued that the labeling theory is unimportant if it only claims that status characteristics have some effect, and it is imprecise if it fails to be clear about the magnitude of the effect. The other critique is that the recidivists are considered as habitual criminal and cannot be transformed totally while this transformation can take place through prison rehabilitation programmes on entrepreneurship.

Raphael, (2014) pointed out that individuals with criminal records face a lot of legislated collateral consequences that impede their employment prospects and must deal with employers hesitant to recruit people with criminal records. Kavish (2017) recommend that efforts should be made to educate schools and employers so that society is more receptive to employ and educate individuals who have been arrested or convicted due to their prior criminal behavior.

The current study addressed the subject of entrepreneurship as a prisoner re-entry programmes into the community. The use of the prison rehabilitation programmes for transforming the ex-prisoners and removing the label was a theoretical contribution of the current study. The emphasis was to avoid stigma to the ex-convicts and taking them as resourceful and good citizens in the community provided they behave in a proper way.

2.3.2 Human Capital Theory (Becker, 1964)

Human Capital Theory was adopted by several entrepreneurship researchers and stimulated a considerable body of directly related research. The theory advocated education as a tool for improving human capital, stimulating labour productivity and boosting the levels of technology across the globe. Human capital theory encourage spending on nation's workforce and potential workforce because expenditure on training and development is a productive investment similar to investment on physical assets (Shane & Venkataraman, 2000). The theory has been discussed in different angles including the fact that knowledge gained from education and experience represents a resource that is heterogeneously distributed across individuals. Human capital theory states that employers base their hiring decisions on the applicants'

educational background, general work experience, and their job related skills (Becker, 1964). Imparting new skills to recidivists empower them with practical skills, which enable them to embark on self-employment and hence lead to the reduction of crimes in the society.

In addition, the outcomes of training, education and experience are used to measure the human capital construct as proxies for entrepreneurs' human capital (Becker 1964). Bontis & Serenko (2007) argued that human capital is an indirect indicator while knowledge and skills are direct indicators. They further insisted that human capital investment, which leads to knowledge depends on characteristics of the person and the environment.

Simpeh (2011) claimed that education and experience are two factors of human capital entrepreneurship. However in a critical eye an experience is not necessarily to be accounted as human capital because an individual can be stagnant by doing something as a routine without initiatives while creativity of an individual and personal trait must be dynamic due to the changing world. This study determined if there is relationship between entrepreneurship skills and re-integration into the community.

2.3.2.1 The Development of Human Capital Theory

Human capital theory has been discussed in relation to learning capacities in the production of goods and services (Lucas, 1990). Human capital increases through education and experience (O'Sullivan *et al.,* (2003). Employees' knowledge and skills can be developed through investment in education or training (Hatch & Dyer, 2004). Szrmai, (2005) criticized the human capital theory on the grounds that education in

itself does not contribute to a person's productivity. However variables like risk taking and innovativeness are associated with entrepreneurship (Simpeh, 2011) and have been selected for the conceptualization of the study.

Szrmai, (2005) claim that employers find it hard to predict the future performance of job applicants. According to him schooling is an indication of trainability itself. He pointed out that actual training starts when one starts working. He added that the knowledge and skills acquired in educational institutions are not applied in one's later career. Therefore specific skills required in a profession are learnt on the job rather than at school.

Crook *et al.,* (2011) pointed out that human capital theory relates to organization's success while Machado & Davim (2014) claimed that training is just one aspect of how employees learn. Oliveira and Da Costa (2014) emphasized that informal learning is essentially learning by doing, or learning from experience.

2.3.3 Psychological Theory (Wundt, 1879)

The origin of psychology was in 1879 (Wundt cited in Cherry 2016). Psychological theory emphasizes personal characteristics that define entrepreneurship. There are Variables under this theory that are reviewed including personality traits needed for achievement, locus of control and empirical evidence that have been found to be associated with entrepreneurial learning. These are risk taking, innovativeness, and tolerance for ambiguity, which are important to prisoners during their stay in prisons and after release (Simpeh, 2011). The theory insists on changing the perception of the community to avoid the problem of stigma on the part of recidivists.

The critique of the psychological theory is that the negative label is assigned to prisoners without caring how responsible they are or how they behave after serving their sentence in prison. The strength of this theory is that; it emphasizes on the entrepreneurial attributes such as risk taking, innovativeness, and tolerance for ambiguity, which are so important in this challenging world. Therefore imparting of the skills facilitates the successful re-integration process.

2.3.4 The Fundamental Key Theory to be used in the Study

The Labeling theory of crime supported this study. The ex-convicts are being rejected by the community due to their criminal records as a result of reoffending. Hence the application of entrepreneurship programme helps to overcome the deficiencies of the labelling theory of crime. Berk (2015) pointed out that labeling is facilitated through identity change or collective structural disadvantage. According to him more specification is needed of the types of deviance, sanctions, and conditions under which labeling takes place, for a precise understanding. Kavish, (2017) pointed out that stigma associated with formal labeling has negative consequences for individuals where formal labeling change a person's identity. Corrigan *et al.,* (2005, 2010) associated stigma with public/community, individual and structural stigma.

2.4 Empirical Review of Relevant Studies

2.4.1 Knowledge and Skills to Prisoners for Reintegration

Koo (2015) conducted a study on how correctional education can make a greater impact on recidivism by supporting adult inmates with learning disabilities and found that correctional education can reduce recidivism by giving inmates the basic educational skills and achievements that they lacked upon entry. In relation to the

current study the effectiveness of rehabilitation programmes in Tanzania prisons can reduce structural stigma so as to pave the way to employment. However the study by "Koo" was conducted in USA and it differs from the current one which has been conducted in Tanzania. Methodologically the current study used mixed approach employing thematic analysis, narrative analysis, and multiple regression analysis. Theoretically the study employed labeling theory as a key theory and also supported by other theories, which are human capital entrepreneurship and psychological theories.

A study conducted by Johnson (2015) on "offenders' perceptions of correctional education programmes in the correctional facilities of Tshwane" claimed that offenders who participated in adult education programmes in correctional facilities could make a significant contribution towards effective correctional education if the environment was favorable and supportive and resources for learning were provided. The study considered social facts as multi-dimensional and hence used more than one theory similar to what has been done in the current study. However education programmes have been provided in correctional facilities worldwide for a long time but still reoffending behavior to some ex-convicts exist.

Clemance (2015) conducted a study at Polokwane Correctional Services Centre in South Africa on "intervention strategies for improving vocational rehabilitation programmes for young adult offenders using a case study. In his study, inductive approach was employed using vocational rehabilitation, motivation, support, training and staffing as dependent variables while young adult offenders was used as a dependent variable. According to his study, young adult offenders received

insufficient and inadequate vocational rehabilitation training due to lack of qualified trainers for specific field. Also there was lack of resources such as textbooks, apparatus to conduct practical for engineering studies and skills development programmes.

Margaret & Oricho (2017) conducted a study on "education for prisoners as a driver for sustainable development in Kenya" they applied qualitative analysis while independent variables were, basic education, vocational education, prison work and tertiary education. Their dependent variable was sustainable development. Where findings indicated that vocational education curriculum generally consisted of skill-oriented trades such as carpentry, shoe-making, tailoring, plumbing, weaving, sewing, laundry, cleaning, cooking, baking, and masonry. According to them acquisition of those skills by prisoners while in prison was viewed as the best preparation for post-release life. Many countries including Tanzania apply vocational programs but recidivism still exists. Therefore initiatives for imparting entrepreneurial skills to inmate can be a solution to the problem.

Mkosi (2013) conducted a study on "managing a full-time school within a correctional services environment" in South Africa. A qualitative method was used comprising of offender education, offender employment and offender rehabilitation as independent variables whereas re-integration and recidivism were dependent variables. Her findings indicated that education provided in prison helped ex-convicts after their release to get employment which resulted to the reduction of recidivism due to the earning of high wages. This means that the structural stigma was avoided. However

this study concurs with Mkosi (2013) findings in which self-employment was associated with entrepreneurial skills imparted to prisoners through rehabilitation programmes.

Mboje (2013) conducted a study on "assessment of the role of vocational skills in rehabilitation of Tanzania prisoners in Ukonga and Isanga central prisons." The study employed descriptive analysis where dependent variable was rehabilitation programmes and vocation skills were independent variables. According to his study vocational skills offered to prisoners as part of rehabilitation programs were poor due to the inadequate funds allocated for prisoners training, inadequate teaching and learning facilities and this caused inefficiency. However his study was descriptive in nature and there was no testing of variables contrary to this study, which explained the relationship between the variables.

Langat *et al.*, (2017) conducted a study on "efficacy of rehabilitation programmes on psychosocial adjustment of elderly male offenders in Kakamega main Prison in Kenya. The study employed a descriptive analysis method where independent variables were the demographic information, educational and vocational programmes on psychosocial adjustment of elderly offenders while recidivism was dependent variable. Their findings indicated that there was a need to revamp rehabilitation programmes targeting the criminogenic needs of elderly offenders so as to increase their level of participation in educational and vocational programmes. However, vocational programmes influence was minimal since majority of the elderly offenders were found to be recidivists. Contextually the study conducted in Kenya differs from

the current one which was conducted in Tanzania. Theoretically the current study used three theories. This study concurs with their study in the sense that correctional systems emphasizes on imparting life skills during incarceration.

Emmanuel (2014) conducted a study on "the provision, relevance and challenges of adult education in Dar es Salaam prisons, Tanzania." His study was guided by Eclectic Model on the provision and challenges of adult education in prisons. Qualitative approach was employed and found that adult education which was being provided to prisoners and prison officers covered all adult education programmes including primary, secondary and vocation education, whereby university education was facilitated by Open University of Tanzania. Critically the study employed eclectic model and employed qualitative approach contrary to this, which was both quantitative and qualitative. His study focused on adult education in prison but the real situation shows that even young are imprisoned. However, Farley & Pike (2016) argued that investing public fund in education and training in prison transformed prisoners. This indicates that a further initiative is needed in Tanzania to fill the gap by introducing entrepreneurship program for inmates.

2.4.2 Innovative Skills to Prisoners in Preparing them to Re-integrate

Lockwood & Nally (2017) in their study on "exploring the importance of the workforce innovation and opportunity Act, 2014 to correctional education programs for incarcerated young adults" in USA, found that, education and post-release employment were principal contributing factors to recidivism. In their study, age, gender, race, classification, survival time, education and employment were

independent variables while recidivism was a dependent variable. However prisons in Tanzania do not impart innovative skills to inmates as part of entrepreneurship because of structural disadvantage. Miller (1983) pointed out that innovativeness; risk taking and proactiveness change the way of thinking to prisoners and may be an ideal way of crime mitigation.

Center for Entrepreneurship [CFE], (2017) using descriptive analysis insisted on establishment of entrepreneurship programmes that provide tailored training, mentoring and grant funding for aspiring prisoner entrepreneurs. This study concurs with their findings especially in building their capacity to encounter challenges upon their release through imparting innovative skills.

However the application of labeling theory and human capital entrepreneurship theory in this study hasten the formulation of harmony policies that will focus in enticing governments and community on accepting ex-prisoners as part of the community for sustainable development and hence act as a removal of structural stigma towards them.

Mustapha & Subramaniam (2016) noted that entrepreneurship was an important element to stimulate growth and development of countries. They also insisted that female entrepreneurs play a key role in the economic development to stabilize the economy especially during economic crisis period. Therefore the evidences from the above studies concur with this study in the sense that rehabilitation process in TPS is significant for successful re integration.

Keena & Simmons (2014) conducted their study in USA using content analysis with education and employment as independent variables while re-integration was dependent. They found the emergent of eight life-lessons and suggested that this was a promising approach to prison programming for pre-release inmates. Their study emphasized on three approaches which were rethink, reform, and reenter which prepared inmates for a mindset change and helping in breaking the traditional cycle of release, reoffend and return. Contextually the study was conducted in USA and differs from the current study conducted in Tanzania. Methodologically the current study used mixed approach employing both qualitative and multiple regression analysis. This study concurred with rethink, reform, and reenter approaches, which can help in successful re integration however vocational training failed to reduce recidivism. Communities are reluctant to provide employment to ex-convict due to their criminal records.

2.4.3 Locus of Control to Prisoners in Preparing them to Re-integrate

Papa (2015) conducted her study on factors influencing rehabilitation programmes performance and recidivism of male inmates a case of GK prison in Kisii county Kenya where the relapse prevention theory guided the study. The variables used were performance, social and psychological programmes, mandatory and option skills, environmental factors, literacy and education and demographic characteristics. Also there was a moderating variable, which was government policy on rehabilitation. Descriptive survey method was employed and found that religious training assisted the prisoners to change from social misfits to good people in the society. Results revealed that inadequate resources led to inadequate provision of mandatory and

optional skills leading to high rates of recidivism. Theoretically the study employed relapse prevention theory and differs from the current one which used human capital entrepreneurship theory, labeling and psychological theory. Methodologically this study tested the relationship between re integration into the community as a dependent variable and skills imparted, innovativeness, risk taking, and locus of control through multiple regression analysis.

2.4.4 Recidivists' Knowledge in Risk Taking

CFE (2016) pointed out that, successful entrepreneurs undertake businesses with calculated risk. Their data had shown that there was a strong desire for prison entrepreneurship schemes among offenders. Surveys conducted in four prisons found that 79% of prisoners were interested in starting a business and some of them came up with business ideas like establishing a biohazard cleaning company, a record label, and a charity working with people at risk of ending up in prison. Aktan & Bulut (2008) contend that there is a direct relationship between the firm's competitiveness and its ability to take calculated risks. DeepaBabu & Manalel (2016) claimed that risk-taking is normally associated with entrepreneurship because the concept of entrepreneurship in its original form includes the assumption of personal risk-taking. This study insists that, entrepreneurial training as proposed enable ex-prisoners to establish their own business.

2.4.4 Reoffending Behaviour and Re-integration into the Community

James (2015) in USA using descriptive analysis found that there were complicating factors affecting offender reentry works in a given community. These included the varying types of sentences handed down, the different kinds of release mechanisms

available to judges, the types of programs provided in prisons by correctional systems and the intensity of supervision provided or required by the parole or releasing agency. Additional factors include the family and community support available to the offender, the kinds of social services available in the offender's community, and the status of the local economy and the offender's ability to obtain employment. However contextually the study conducted in USA differs from the current one conducted in Tanzania aimed at using entrepreneurship as a means of reducing recidivism. Therefore reoffending behavior can be caused by structural stigma, family and community stigma.

Wasike (2013) focused on "factors influencing recidivism in Kenya Prisons: the case of Meru prison". The research adopted descriptive survey and applied social cognitive theory, which explains how people acquire and maintain certain behavior. The variables used were the length of incarceration, age and participation in technical and vocational education and recidivism. Moderating variables were court ruling and Prisons Act. The result revealed that the younger the age the more likely to have higher rate of recidivism. The young people of between 18-25 years were found to have almost twice the rate of recidivism.

Theoretically the study applied social cognitive theory and differed from the current one which was conducted in Tanzania by employing different theories. The previous study made use of moderating variables as opposed to the current study that does not. Therefore it is very important to impart entrepreneurial skills to inmates during imprisonment, and train them on issues of internal and external locus of control which can help to reduce reoffending behavior. This study serves as avenue for future

researchers, governments and organizations in strengthening correctional programs services to be helpful.

Glass (2015) found that, offenders who received a low level sentence, such as a fine or suspended sentence, were less likely to reoffend than those who received a long term of imprisonment. Contextually the study conducted in Victoria differs from the current one which was conducted in Tanzania mainly in Tabora, Morogoro and Dar es Salaam region. Methodologically the current study employed both qualitative and quantitative data analysis.

Mastrorilli *et al*., (2016) conducted a study on "once a criminal always a criminal, a 15-year analysis of recidivism among female prisoners in Massachusetts". Their study was descriptive where independent variables were, race, marital status, residential address, facility and type of release while the dependent variable was recidivism. In their inductive approach, they found that a follow-up period of ten years would be a valuable addition to the recidivism literature to advance understanding of habitual offending among women. However not only women inmates can be traced for a long period follow up, hence juvenile and men are also important. Missigaro (2014) conducted a study on his assessment of the success of rehabilitation programmes to convicted criminal prisoners and found that there were re-offending convicted criminal prisoners each year for both male and female. Therefore reoffending behavior can be avoided through imparting entrepreneurship programmes during rehabilitation. Cottle (2017) in his study on employment status, job stability and recidivism found out that 48.6% of those who were unemployed at the termination of their probation were most likely to recidivate and he suggested that further research

should focus on the success of the ex-prisoners than putting an emphasis on recidivism itself. Theoretically he used model contrary to three theories proposed. Nevertheless, the study did not focus on how to alleviate problems that ex-prisoners face during re-integration instead he insisted on success of ex-prisoners upon their release only. Therefore this study emphasized on the usefulness of entrepreneurial skills imparted to them as a means of reducing recidivism and promoting successful re-integration into their community.

Cooney (2012) in his study on reducing recidivism through entrepreneurship programmes in Ireland using descriptive analysis, observed that lack of employment opportunities for people who have spent time in prison caused them to reoffend. Contextually the study conducted in Ireland differs from the current one which was conducted in Tanzania. Methodologically the current study tested relationship between dependent and independent variables through ordered probit regression analysis. However his study is relevant in paving the way for further researches so as to improve the rehabilitations programs.

House of Commons (2017) reported that the Government, charities, employers and ex-offenders themselves agree that the 'gold standard' of employment support involves employers working in prisons and offering work placements through release on temporary license. They added that many businesses are fearful of hiring ex-offenders where 50% of employers would not even consider offering them a job. Also pointed out that there is a long-standing belief about ex-offenders' reliability and the risks they pose to a company's public image. Hence employers need to be encouraged to change their recruitment practices, and given the support to do so. The use of

labeling theory as used by this study help to change the negative perception of the community from isolating the ex-convicts. The office of the Inspector of Custodial Service [OICS], (2014) identified a number of risk factors in Western Australia that were important in predicting recidivism. The identified risks included age, number of prior prison admissions, gender, aboriginal status, security rating, educational attainment, substance use, risk taking, sex offender and treatment program completion. They added that prisons with identified deficiencies in service provision had higher recidivism rates. However there is scarce evidence to support the effectiveness of departmental treatment programs in prisons. Theoretically their study employed inductive approach and differed from this study, which employed labeling theory of crime, human capital of entrepreneurship theory and psychological theory.

Osayi (2015) conducted a study on the socio-cultural factors affecting re-integration of discharged prisoners in Anambra State, Nigeria. The study employed a qualitative methodology and found that discharged prisoners were stigmatized both by societal members and existing laws. The same author in 2013 conducted a study on socio-cultural factors affecting re-integration of discharged prisoners in Anambra State, South East, Nigeria. Rehabilitation theory guided his study where the variables used were recidivism, rehabilitation and re-integration. According to his study discharged prisoners and socio-cultural issues were independent variables. The study found that ex-offenders usually respond to the obvious socio-cultural implications of their new status, which invariably attracted limited social and economic prospects, by placing themselves in tight-knit insular networks of family and close friends for both material and non-material benefits essential to daily life. Successful re-entry requires ex-

offenders to seek help from individuals and organizations that have the capacity to provide assistance and/or employment opportunities. Contextually the study conducted in Nigeria differs from the current one which was conducted in Tanzania.

Tanzania like other countries in the world is experiencing a significant rate of re-offending and this is also evidenced by data generated from the TPS (2016). Appendix VIII to XI portray the national picture on recidivism data per region from year 2013 to 2016. Despite the fact that recidivism in Tanzania is at high rate, the number reported for males re offending is very high relative to that of female. The national picture has characterised it into type of offence as illustrated in Table 2.1. The number of Juvenile is the smallest and comprises of less than 18 years old irrespective of gender (Appendix X). Most of crimes in Tanzania are economic in nature and statistics show a high rate of re offending which calls for rehabilitation and correctional system. However Tanzania has put effort to fulfil its rehabilitative role by implementing its National Prisons Policy so as to provide a broad framework on the rehabilitation and re-integration process.

Table 2.1: National Picture on Recidivism per Type of Offence

Type of Offense	Murder	Robbery	Theft	Manslaughter	Attempt to murder	Loitering	Illegal liquor	Corruption	Other offenses	Arson	Assault	Arms & ammunition	Sexual offenses	Government Trophy	Substance abuse	House breaking
%	0	6	38	1	1	2	2	0	16	1	7	3	2	1	3	19

Source: Tanzania Prisons Service, 2014

The literature review shows various studies Worldwide, Africa and in Tanzania and summary of these empirical literatures review is in Table 2.2.

2.5   Policy Review

The overall objective of Tanzania Prisons service is to contribute to the protection of public safety and security by facilitating treatment, decent custody, rehabilitation and re-integration of offenders in accordance with universally accepted standards (TNPP, 2014). Among the fifteen specific objectives of the policy is to provide adequate rehabilitation services to prisoners and optimal human resources development and management in correctional services (TPS, 2014). Therefore the findings of the study provide inputs to decision makers on the effective rehabilitation policy.

2.6   Research Gap

Several studies in relation to recidivism and re-integration into the community have been conducted in other countries outside Tanzania (Keena and Simmons, 2014; James, 2015; Glass, 2015; Osayi, 2015; Parker, 2017; Damboeanu and Ramakers, 2018) revealing a contextual gap. None of the studies reviewed have used the three mentioned theories as applied in the current study. In addition, despite the view advocated by labeling theory, the current study has shown how entrepreneurship programmes can transform ex-prisoners into loyal and resourceful citizens in the community.

In methodological perspective, some of the reviewed empirical studies used descriptive statistics and some of them employed regression analysis (Simpeh, 2011; Langat, 2017; Johnson 2015; Mboje, 2013; Emmanuel, 2014; Mastrorilli *et al*., 2015; Keena and Simmons, 2014; Missigaro, 2014; Papa 2015). In filling this gap this study used thematic, narrative analysis and multiple regressions where the statistical test for significance and correlation coefficient were being considered in researching

Entrepreneurship programmes as successful re-integration. However, the approach of transforming several variables into one variable was used as opposed to the study conducted in Tanzania (Mboje, 2013; Emmanuel, 2014, & Missigaro 2014). However this study concurred with Damboeanu & Ramakers (2018) on prisoners' perceptions about post release employment and (Keena & Simmons, 2014) on rethink, reform, re-enter as an entrepreneurial approach for successful re-integration.

Table 2.2: A Summary of Empirical Literature Review

S/N	Author, Year and Location	Title	Theory/ Model/Appr oach	Variables			Methodology	Findings	Gap
				Dependent Variable(s)	Independent Variable(s)	Control/moder ating Variable(s)			
1.	Emmanuel (2014) Tanzania	The provision, relevance and challenges of adult education in Dar es Salaam prisons	Eclectic Model	Provision of education	Challenges	None	Descriptiv e analysis	Shortage of teaching and learning resources.	methodological and theoretical gap
2.	Alvarez et al., (2018) Spain	Beyond the Walls: The Social Re-integration of Prisoners Through the Dialogic Reading of Classic Universal Literature in Prison	Theory of acts	social Re-integration	prisoners, inclusion, dialogic literary gathering	None	Content analysis.	participants perceived the dialogic literary gatherings as a helpful resource for social Re-integration	Contextual, methodological & theoretical gap
3.	Lockwood and Nally (2017) USA	Exploring the importance of the workforce innovation and opportunity Act (2014) to correctional education programs for incarcerated Young Adults	Inductive approach	Recidivism	age, gender, race, classification, survival time, education and employment	None	Descriptiv e analysis	education and post-release employment were principal contributing factors recidivism	Contextual, methodological & theoretical gap
4.	Keena and Simmons (2014) USA	Rethink, Reform, Reenter: An Entrepreneurial Approach to Prison	Inductive approach	Re-integration	Education and employment	None	Content analysis.	Prison programming for prerelease inmates is promising	Contextual, & theoretical gap
5.	Koome (2015) Kenya	Influence of prison education programme on growth of ex-convict small scale business in taita taveta county, Kenya. solomon gikundi koome a research project submitted	Good life model (GLM)	Growth of ex-convict small Businessvent ure	Managerial Skills, Entrepreneural skills, Technical Skills	Macro - Environment	Survey	Prison education found to be benefitable to ex-convicts	Contextual, methodological & theoretical gap

		in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of master of arts in project planning and management of the university of Nairobi 2015							
6.	Johnson (2015) South Africa	Offenders' perceptions of correctional education programmes in the correctional facilities of Tshwane	Incapacitation theory, rehabilitation, Re-integration theory etc.	Correctional educational programmes	Perceptions of the offenders	None	Plagmatic qualitative method	Education programmes have various forms and connotations	Contextual, & theoretical gap
7.	Papa (2015) Kenya	Factors influencing rehabilitation programmes performance & recidivism of male Inmates. A Case of GK Prison in Kisii County, Kenya.	Relapse prevention theory	Social and psychological programmes etc	Performance	Government policy on rehabilitation	Descriptive survey method	Religious training assisted prisoners to change	Contextual, methodological & theoretical gap

Source: Reseracher, 2017, Compiled from various sources

2.7 Conceptual Framework

The Conceptual framework in Figure 2.1 clarifies the relationship between the dependent variable and independent variables. Imparted skills, risk taking, business establishment, innovativeness and locus of control were independent variables and re-integration into the community were the dependent variable.

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┌─ ─ ─ ─ ─ ─ ─ ─ ─ ─ ─ ─ ─ ─ ─ ┐
  Entrepreneurship Programmes

   ┌──────────────────────┐
   │                      │
   │  -Imparted Skills/Training         ┌─────────────────────┐
   │                      │             │                     │
   │  -Innovativeness     │             │                     │
   │                      │    ──────▶  │  Re-integration into the
   │  -Risk Taking        │             │  Community          │
   │                      │             │                     │
   │  -Business establishment           │                     │
   │                      │             └─────────────────────┘
   │  - Locus of control  │
   └──────────────────────┘

└─ ─ ─ ─ ─ ─ ─ ─ ─ ─ ─ ─ ─ ─ ─ ┘
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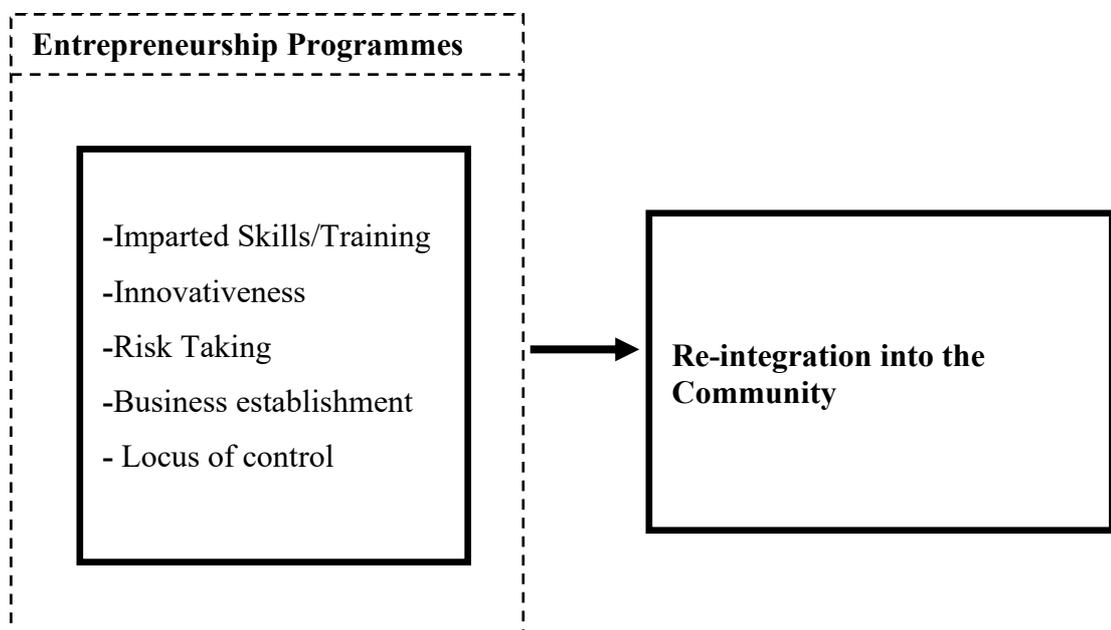
Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework
Source: Compiled from theoretical reviews, (2017).

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Overview

This chapter describes the methodology used in the study of assessment of entrepreneurship programmes and re integration of ex-prisoners into the community. It covers philosophical assumptions underlying the study, research design, and study area, population, sampling methods, variables and measurement procedures, methods of data collection, data processing and analysis as well as ethical consideration.

3.2 Research Philosophy

Research philosophy refers to a system of beliefs and assumptions about the development of knowledge (Saunders *et al.,* 2015). The current study employed pragmatism research philosophy. Creswell (2014) claimed that pragmatism is not committed to any one system of philosophy and reality but it applies to mixed methods research in that inquirers draw liberally from both quantitative and qualitative assumptions when they engage in their research. In this way, researchers are free to choose the methods, techniques, and procedures of research that best meet their needs and purposes.

3.3 Research Design

Kothari (2004) defines a research design as the arrangement of conditions for collection and analysis of data in a manner that aims to combine relevance to the research purpose with economy in procedure. It is the conceptual structure within which research is conducted and constitutes the blueprint for the collection, measurement and analysis of data. The current research was a cross sectional study

mainly employing explanatory research design. This method was of two phase design where the quantitative data was first collected followed by qualitative data collection. The purpose was to use the qualitative results to further explain findings from the quantitative data (Terrell, 2012; Bryman & Bell, 2015, & Bowen, *et al.,* 2017).

The study involved different groups of people who differ in the variable of interest but share other characteristics such as socioeconomic status, educational background, and ethnicity. Members of that group were selected for interviews in order to explain and offer insights into their questionnaire answers. Explanatory research design explained the patterns of relationships between dependent and independent variables (Zikmund *et al.,* 2012) and in this case re integration into the community as a dependent variable while skills imparted, innovativeness, business establishment, locus of control and risk taking were independent variables.

3.4   Area and Population of the Study

3.4.1   Area of the Study

The selected study area comprised of top three regions with high rate of recidivism including Tabora, Dar es Salaam, and Morogoro (TPS, 2016). Therefore, this study looked at the effectiveness of skills imparted to prisoners and their re integration into the community.

3.4.2   Population of the Study

Cooper (1996), in his views sees population or universe for a study as any group of individuals or institutions, which have one or more characteristics in common that

are of interest to the researcher. The target population for this study was 691, which was the number of recidivists in the three regions; Tabora, Morogoro and Dar es Salaam, (TPS, 2016).

3.5   Sampling Design and Technique

Snowball and purposive sampling technique were employed in this study. Snowball technique was used to draw the right candidates for the sample from a population of recidivists. Snowball sampling is often used to find and recruit hidden populations, which comprises of groups not easily accessible to researchers through other sampling methods (Mack *et al.,* 2011).

In this study the sampling technique was taken into two stages, first step was to identify respondents (recidivists) who were then requested by the researcher to recommend and give contact details of their colleagues who were in the community but had been released from prisons. The second stage was to identify ex-prisoners who were serving other sentences in prisons. Snowballing involved a group of those ex-prisoners who could not be easily traced. Community leaders were also involved in identifying recidivists in their localities. For the inmates the researcher administered questionnaire to all of them in the selected prisons after getting their consent. Since they were all situated in one place the researcher also conducted focus group discussion with them in order to share their experiences both in prison and their community.

The focus group discussion was organized as explained in section 3.7.2 and for the ex-prisoners, snowball sampling was used. Purposive sampling technique was

employed when dealing with key informants, in this case, Prison officers who were particularly knowledgeable on recidivists. Also some selected ex-convicts who were recidivists served as key informants.

3.6   Sample Size

The process of selecting the participants is called sampling and the people selected are called sample or subjects (Enon, 1998). Polonia (2013) provided the following formula for calculating sample size:

$$n = \frac{N}{1+N \times (e)^2}$$

Where n is the sample size,

N is the population size and

e is the level of precision which is 0.05. When this formula is applied to the sample of population of 691then

$$n = \frac{691}{1+691 \times (0.05)^2} = 253$$

Normally, in social science research, a sample is considered to be sufficient if it is greater or equal to 30 cases (Sahu, 2013), because it is adequate to make statistical analysis. Hence the sample was sufficient to provide conclusive results for the research. For qualitative data, 72 recidivists were included in nine focus group discussions, which were formed comprising of 8 members each.

3.7   Methods of Data Collection

Both Primary and Secondary data were collected for the study. The data collection process started in mid-May, 2018, and ended in the mid June, 2018. The researcher and research assistants visited respondents in prisons under the guidance of Regional

Prisons Officers (RPOs) and Prisons officers in charge. It was conducted in the office of Prisons officers in charge for the study.

3.7.1   Secondary Data Source

Secondary data were obtained from Prisons Gazette, previous reports on recidivism; daily, monthly and annual reports. Published books and current journals articles were sought from various websites including Emerald, Science Direct.com, Taylor and Francis, Sage Publications and Google Scholar. The search key words used alone and in combination included recidivism, rehabilitation, re-integration, entrepreneurship programme, Prisoners, Ex-Prisoners and labelling. All these helped to develop a good empirical literature.

3.7.2   Primary Data Source

Primary data were obtained directly from the field through administered questionnaires, focus group discussion and interview. A total number of 253 questionnaires were administered in three regions with a high rate of recidivism (Tabora, Morogoro, Dar es salaam). The researcher selected three most highly populated prisons. However, nine focus group discussions were formed where each one contained up to eight participants while the researcher was supported by qualified research assistants in leading these discussions. Judgement was used in selecting the high populated prisons for the sample.

One of the advantages of primary data collection is that, it allows the researcher to gather information from a large, representative sample of respondents, at relatively low cost with a response rate of up to 60 percent (Bernard, 2006).

Table 3.1: Prisons Selected for Primary Data Collection

Region	Number of Prisons selected	Name of the Prisons
Tabora	3	Uyui Prison, Tabora Remand Prison, Urambo Kilimo Prison and Urambo Remand Prison
Dar es salaam	3	Ukonga Prison, Segerea Prison and Keko Prison
Morogoro	3	Morogoro Remand Prison, Kilosa Prison, Mtego wa Simba Prison and Idete Prison.

Source: Researcher, 2018

3.7.3   Questionnaire

The questionnaires were administered to 253 recidivists. The recidivists who were illiterate were supported by their fellow knowledgeable recidivists through reading questions on behalf and interpreting them. Questionnaires were administered by the researcher with the assistance of one prison officer per prison. The structured questionnaires had demographic characteristics questions and five point Likert scale which were translated in Swahili language so as to help those who could not read the questionnaire written in English (Appendix I) 1 =Strongly Disagree (SD), 2= Disagree (D), 3=Neutral (N), 4=Agree (A), and 5=Strongly Agree (SA).

3.7.4   Focus Group Discussion

Focus Group Discussion (FGD) is a research method in the social sciences, with a particular emphasis and application in the developmental program evaluation sphere (Doody *et al.,* 2013). Focus groups help researchers tap into the different forms of communication people use in daily interaction, and in this sense focus groups often reveal levels of understanding that remain untapped by other data collection techniques (Doody et al., 2012). There was a moderator and research assistant. However one prison officer was trained on the focus group, and also was responsible

with some arrangement of recidivists so as to make the exercise easy, Comfortable and free to respond to the issues raised. Everyone in the discussion was considered important in providing opinions. During the Focus Group discussion both the Researcher and Research Assistants were taking notes on the unique experience of reoffending behaviour among recidivists and successful re-integration into the community.

3.7.5 Interview with Prison Officers

The interview method is a conversation with a purpose. The interview was used widely to supplement and extend knowledge about individual(s) thoughts, feelings, behaviors, meanings and interpretations (Woods, 2011). This study employed a face-to-face interview that was conducted to prison officers. It was used to understand the unique experience of reoffending behaviour among recidivists and successful re integration into the community. Prisons officers were interviewed by the researcher, while one research assistant was recording both hand written and digital recording so as to capture all the required information since Prison Officers had no restrictions compared to inmates. An interview guide was used to make sure that the discussion was well captured (Appendix III).

3.8 Variables and Measurement Procedures

In this study the dependent variable was re-integration into the community with structural stigma, community stigma, Individual stigma and education attainment while independent variables were those skills imparted to prisoners, innovativeness, risk taking, business establishment and locus of control. This study applied five point

Likert scale translated in Swahili ranging from "1 strongly disagree to 5 strongly agree in measurement of variables.

Table 3.2: The Measurement of the Variables using Five Point Likert Scale

Variable measured	Number of scale items used	Source	Theory
Re integration into community	Stigma (Question 8 – 17)	Halpert and Hill (2011), Winnick & Bodkin,(2008)	Labelling theory
	Education Attainment (Question 18)	Winnick & Bodkin,(2008) Alvarez et al., (2018)	Human Capital Theory
	Unemployment (Question 19)	Damboeanu and Ramakers(2018), Winnick & Bodkin,(2008)	Human Capital Theory
Entrepreneurship programmes	Skills Imparted (Question 20 – 22)	Lumpkin and Dess (1996) Miller/Covin and Slevin (1989) Winnick & Bodkin,(2008)	Human Capital Theory
	Innovativeness (Question 23– 26)	Koome(2015),Winnick & Bodkin,(2008), Meertens&Lion(2008)Venter,(2014),Griffin (2014), and Rotter (1966)	Human Capital Theory
	Locus of control (Question 27 -29)	Lumpkin and Dess (1996)Winnick & Bodkin,(2008), Aktan and Bulut (2008), Halpert and Hill (2011), Koome (2015)	Psychological Theory
	Risk taking (Question 30 – 35)	Salleh&Ibrahim(2011),Meertens&Lion(2008),Winnick & Bodkin,(2008)Venter, (2014),Miller/Covin and Slevin (1989)	Human Capital Theory
	Businesses establishment (Question 36-39)	DeepaBabu and Manalel (2016), Koome (2015)	Human Capital Theory

3.9   Data Processing and Analysis

Multiple regression analysis was used to determine the relationship between skills imparted to recidivists and re-integration into the community, recidivists' innovativeness and re-integration into the community, locus of control and re-integration into the community as well as risk taking and re-integration into the community. Factor analysis was used to determine if the data collected reflected the proposed structure as the conceptual framework and to ensure that constructs suggested aligned with their measures. The qualitative data collected were based on the firth objective, which aimed to understand the unique experience of reoffending behaviour among recidivists and successful re- integration into the community.

3.9.1 Processing and Analysis of Quantitative Data

The processing and analysis of quantitative data in Table 3.3 shows that data and variables transformation, compilation and processing started immediately after the end of the major fieldwork. The questionnaires' were coded, and then data entry and processing was done using SPSS version 20. Entered data were cleaned for validation and consistency. Demographic characteristics of the respondents were analyzed using descriptive statistics for each response where frequencies and percentages were obtained.

Table 3.3: Abbreviations of Variables Transformed

Imparted Skills/Training (IMP_SKIL)	f (Recidivists are well prepared back to community, Vocational skills promoted business establishments, Provision of formal education in prisons rehabilitates inmates)
Innovativeness (INNOV)	f (Recidivists business had sound marketing strategies to beat competitors, Failure is the long road to business success, and anything worth doing is worth doing less than perfectly)
Locus of Control (LOC_CONT)	Rehabilitation programmes for prisoners assist in business establishment, Anger management provided to prisoners, and You put emotion under control even when provoked
Risk taking (RISK_TAK)	f (Recidivists have confidence on my ability to recover from my mistakes no matter, Success in business is as much a matter of luck as ability, when facing a decision with uncertain consequences my potential losses, Recidivists believe that opportunity generally knocks only once, Recidivists prefer to avoid risks, Recidivists usually view risks as a challenge
Business Establishment (BUS_EST)	f (While in prison Recidivists receive sufficient information to enable you plan, Other than the basic entrepreneurial skills you learnt in prison, Recidivists can develop a business plan, The community perceive the business owner as socially unfit)
Reintegration into the Community	f Most people will not take ex-convicts' opinions seriously f Most employers prefer not to hire ex-convicts (Recidivists) f Recidivists' business had sound marketing strategies to beat competitors f Lack of acceptance by the community Contributes to the failure of ex prisoners in establishing their businesses

Source: Researcher, 2018

3.9.2 Multiple Regression Analysis

The multiple regression analysis was used to determine (direction and magnitude) effect of the independent variables to the dependent variable; this econometric analysis was supported by logistic model.

$$y = a + b_1 x_1 + b_2 x_2 + b_3 x_3 + ... + b_n x_n$$

a = constant of the equation

x = Explanatory variables

y = Estimated value of true probability that an individual with a particular set of values for X has reintegrated.

b= Estimated logistic regressions coefficients.

$$RC = a_0 + IMP\_SKIL + INNOV + LOC\_CONT + RISK\_TAK + BUS\_EST + \varepsilon_0$$

In this perspective *RC* is the Re-integration into the community while *SKILx₁* is skills, *INNOVx₂* is innovativeness, *LOCC CONTx₃* is locus of control, *RISK-TAK x₄* is risk taking while *BUS ESTx₅ is* Business Establishment.

The following were the variables used in the model which represented skills, innovativeness, locus of control, risk taking and Business Establishment: Entrepreneurship programme. Re-integration into the community was signified by Stigma, Education attainment and Unemployment.

3.9.3 Assumption for Multiple Regression

The ordering of response level of options ("Strongly disagree" to "Strongly agree") make no assumptions of the interval distances between options (Liddel and Kruschke, 2018). However the researcher opted to test some assumptions in order to

ensure that the results can be relied upon since they are based on tested assumptions. The assumption opted to be tested were normality (Shapiro-Wilk's test) and multicollinearity (Variance Inflation Factor).

3.9.4 Processing and Analysis of Qualitative Data

The objective of understanding the unique experience of reoffending behaviour among ex-convicts and successful re integration into the community were analyzed qualitatively so as to uncover and understand the big picture of the study. This was done through recording, organizing data, familiarization, themes and data coding to recognize the similarities and differences. Review and editing handled data falsification and data fabrication in the study.

However in this study saturation were applied when analyzing the qualitative data. Saunders, *et al.,* (2015) suggest that saturation should be more concerned with reaching the point where further data collection becomes counterproductive and where the new does not necessarily add anything to the overall story. Therefore this was useful in the current study so as to avoid duplication of information.

Information gathered from Focus group discussion was analyzed based on themes and narration. Consequently, they thematically presented the responses of the interviews and conclusion of the findings. Ibrahim, (2012) insisted that thematic analysis was appropriate for any study using interpretations because it allowed the researcher to associate the analysis of the frequency of the theme in the whole content and confer accuracy and intricacy.

3.10   Validity and Reliability

3.10.1 Validity of Quantitative Data

In order to reduce the possibility of getting the wrong data and consequently wrong inferences, consideration was made to ensure both reliability and validity. Validity in research refers to the extent to which data collection method or methods measure accurately what they were intended to measure (Saunders *et al.,* 2009). There were different steps which were taken to ensure the validity of the study. The questionnaires were pre-tested by a small number of respondents. Data were collected from reliable sources, from respondents who were jailed or released from jail. Questions were made based on literature review to ensure the validity of the results.

In order to determine if the data collected reflected the proposed structure as the conceptual framework and to ensure that constructs suggested aligned with their measures, the researcher employed Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA). Internal validity indicates whether the independent variables were the sole cause of the change in the dependent variable (Greener & Martelli, 2015).   In this case imparted skills, innovativeness, risk taking and business establishment were checked to see their effect on   re integration.

In order to check external validity the researcher made sure that there were credible sources that provide information so as to get accurate data. The credible sources of information in this study were recidivists, ex-convicts and prison officers.

3.10.2 Reliability for Quantitative Data

Reliability; This research made sure that information obtained from various sources at different times was consistent. Saunders *et al.,* (2009) considered reliability as the extent to which data collection techniques or analysis procedures yield consistent findings. This study applied internal consistency reliability while also making sure that all information by the consent of the respondents gathered was steady. According to Pallant (2010) internal consistency reliability is the degree to which the items that make up the scale are all measuring the same underlying attribute. Cronbach alpha were used to provide a measure of internal consistency (Cronbach, 1951).

3.10.3 Validity and Reliability for Qualitative Data

Validity and reliability in thematic analysis required the themes to be evaluated to ensure they represent the whole of the text (Alhojailan, 2012). The researcher established four aspects of trustworthiness in the study as far as qualitative data analysis was concerned including credibility, dependability, transferability and conformability.

Credibility enabled the researcher to clearly link the research findings with reality in order to demonstrate the truth of the study findings (Onwuegbuzie & Leech, 2007). Triangulation and member checking were used by the researcher. Triangulation involved the use of multiple methods and multiple data sources (Journal articles, published and unpublished thesis, Ministry records, and prison records, focus group interview with ex-convicts, recidivists and prison officers). Three theories were employed in the study in order to gain a more complete understanding of the issues

related to recidivism, and re-integration into the community (Pitney & Parker, 2009). Member checking technique was also used where the researcher shared the data, interpretations and conclusions of research findings with selected ex-convicts, recidivists and prisons officers. This helped the participants to clarify their intentions, correct the errors and provide additional information when necessary. Interactive questioning was used to crosscheck various responses from ex-convicts, recidivists and prison officers.

In order to address the dependability issue more directly, the researcher ensured that the processes within the study were reported in detail, thereby enabling future researchers to repeat the work, if not necessarily to gain the same results. Such in-depth coverage also allowed the reader to assess the extent to which proper research practices were followed (Schwandt *et al*., 2007, & Shenton, 2004). In order to enable readers of the research report to develop a thorough understanding of the methods and their effectiveness, the thesis included a section devoted to research design, its implementation and a description of what was planned. The operational details of data gathering, including what were done in the field were all documented.

Confirmability was used to ensure as far as possible that findings were the result of the experiences and ideas of the recidivists, ex-convicts and prisons officers rather than the characteristics and preferences of the researcher. The role of triangulation in promoting confirmability was emphasized, in the study context to reduce the effect of bias on the part of the researcher (Tobin & Begley, 2004; Bowen, 2009; Koch, 2006., & Shenton, 2004).

Transferability in this study was checked by ensuring that the findings of the current study could be applied to other situations and other times. This was done through a sufficient description of the phenomenon under investigation to allow the readers to have a proper understanding of it, thereby enabling them to compare the instances of the phenomenon described in the research report with those that they have seen emerge in their situations (Schutt, 2006 & Shenton, 2004).

3.11   Ethical Consideration

Bhattacherjee (2012) maintains that ethical principles are voluntary participation and harmlessness, informed consent, anonymity and confidentiality as well as disclosure. The researcher adopted these ethical issues by making sure that research clearance was obtained from the office of the Directorate of Postgraduate studies. In order to get information from recidivists, permission was granted by Prison management from Prisons headquarters. Names of respondents were not required in the research instrument and hence were not being used in the study. Information was obtained by the consent of recidivists, ex-convicts and prisons officers. Respondents were assured that the information they provided was purely for academic purposes and that they were free to decide on their involvement in the study. Plagiarism test (Turnitin software) was highly taken care to avoid fabrication and reduplication of other studies.

CHAPTER FOUR

FINDINGS AND DISCUSION

4.1   Overview

This chapter consists of data presentation, analysis, and discussions on the findings. Demographic characteristics of respondents were presented in tables distributed by region, life status, age, gender, marital status and level of education. Tables and pie chart were used to summarize the incarceration history, employment history and vocational training history. Quantitative data was analyzed based on Multiple regression and were presented on tables. Qualitative data analysis was based on themes, narration and presented on tables.

4.2   Demographic and Socio-economic Characteristics of the Respondents

The study examined different recidivists' characteristics including life status, sex, age of the offender, level of education, marital status, employment history of prisoners and ex-prisoners, incarceration history and vocation skills, acquired and the use of entrepreneurship programme as a means of reducing recidivism and promoting successful re integration into the community.

Table 4.1 shows   a description of each factor in terms of frequency and percentages. These characteristics provided the demographic and socio-economic descriptions of the study sample and   explore the use of entrepreneurship programme as a means of reducing recidivism and promoting successful re integration into the community in Tanzania.

Table 4.1: Socio-economic Characteristics of the Respondent

Variable	Variable Category	Frequency	Percentage
Region of Respondent	Tabora	110	43.5
	Morogoro	87	34.4
	Dar es Salaam	56	22.1
Life Status	Incarcerated	229	90.5
	Released	24	9.5
Sex	Male	246	97.2
	Female	7	2.8
Age of Respondent	Less than 30	118	46.6
	31-40	85	33.6
	41-50	37	14.6
	51-60	9	3.6
	61+	4	1.6
Educational Level	Illiterate	99	39.1
	Primary Level	123	48.6
	Secondary Level	23	9.1
	Cert/Diploma	5	2.0
	First Degree	3	1.2
Marital Status	Single	154	60.9
	Married	99	39.1

Source: Field Data, 2018

4.2.1 Distribution of Respondent by Region

Regional distribution of respondents indicated that 34.4% of them were in Morogoro while 22.2% were from Dar es salaam, with Tabora recording was 44% (Table 4.1) More questionnaires were distributed to respondents in Tabora region than other region because of its high rate of recidivism (TPS, 2016) followed by Morogoro and Dar es Salaam region.

4.2.2 Classification by Life Status of the Recidivists

During data analysis the information gathered from respondents was categorized into two, basing on whether they were inmates or ex-convicts. Results show that 91% of the respondents were inmates (incarcerated recidivists) while only 10% comprising of ex-prisoners (recidivists) were living in the community. The released ex-convicts

were the one who had succeeded to establish their own businesses in the community. It was not easy to get more respondents among ex-convicts who live in the community because of fear from various aspects such as Police force, bad perception among ex-convicts themselves and the experience encountered since they were set free. The filling of the questionnaire was solely based on their willingness and consent to participate in the study.

4.2.3 Classification of the Respondent by Sex

Respondents were asked about their gender where results show that 97% of the respondents were male while 3% was female (Table 4.1). This was associated with the difference in the rate of recidivism between females and males (TPS, 2016) as statistics shown that prisons have more male recidivists than females. Similar to Wartna's (2009) gender highlights prisoners who are most at risk of re- offending where males were at a higher risk than females.

4.2.4 Classification of the Respondent by Age

The results show that 47% of respondents were of the age below 30 years old while 34% of them aged between 31 to 40 years old. There is a general feeling that young people are at risk of re offending or sometimes victimized than adults because they are yearning to earn wealth to meet their goals either illegally, legally or using shortcut. This was revealed during a focus group discussion. As a result some of them are arrested because of committing crimes, while others fall in the hands of some immoral Police officers or even people who have jealous or vengeance against them. As a result they are incarcerated and after being released are re arrested and re incarcerated. Wasike, (2013) found similar results that the younger the age, the

higher the rate of recidivism and the sooner it happen rather than the later. Young people of between 18 to 25 years were found to have almost twice the rate of recidivism. It was evident that the most common age group was offenders between the ages of 18 and 25. While young adults under 25 years of age make up a relatively small percentage of the prison population, their rate of recidivism was higher, and the impact of that cycle could be significant for community safety (Victoria, 2015). This is also in line with Wartna's (2009) who justified that young person were more at risk of re offending than the older ones.

4.2.5   Classification of the Respondent by Level of Education

The researcher wanted to know the level of education of respondents who were inmates and those who were already released. Results show that 49% were of primary level of education while 39% were illiterates while only 9% were of secondary, 2% certificates/ diploma and 1.2% Degree, this indicate that the illiterates and primary school leavers were more at risks of recidivating than educated. Basing on the sample selected no recidivists possess postgraduate education. This result indicates that those with low level of education have various ways to tackle problems and when they encounter life challenges they indulges in illegal businesses so as to sustain their lives. Most of the recidivists have a very limited knowledge hence some immoral Police officers get a chance to fabricate false cases against them. This study is in line with Chen, (2015) who claimed that education must be funded because it reduces recidivism by over 40%. Similar to Tenibiaje (2013) in the study on "educational attainment and peer group influence as predictors of recidivism" majority of recidivists had low level of education.

4.2.6   Classification of the Respondent by Marital Status

The result in Table 4.1 show that 61% were single while 39% were married this indicated that majority of the incarcerated were single while minority were married therefore reoffending cases in Tanzania were   determined through their marital status. According to the field data no recidivists were widow or even divorced. Most of re-offenders were young who were not married fighting to get high status of life by engaging   in illegal activities so as to meet their goals as a result they were trapped on different type of arrest either innocently or truly.

4.2.7   Employment History of Prisoners and Ex-prisoners

The researcher wanted to know the employment history of the respondents based on what they had been engaged in to earn a living since they were last released from prisons. The results in Table 4.2 show that 61% are self employed, 25% unemployed, 15% employed, this indicate that majority of the incarcerated were self-employed while a minority who were either employed or unemployed. A discussion with some of the ex-prisoners who were employed revealed that they did not disclose their criminal records to their employers due to the fear of being fired. For those who were self-employed, the challenge experienced was immoral Police officers and the community suspicion on the criminal mind of the ex-prisoners.   Interview with some selected Official in Prisons Management revealed that ex-prisoners were only able to get low paid jobs requiring minimum skills.

It was also observed that there were limited chances for ex-prisoners to get jobs or employment that would enable them to lead a decent life even if they had some vocational skills completed with the basic level of education. The findings are in line

with those of Chikadzi (2017) who reported unemployment as a serious problem experienced by ex-prisoners despite possessing necessary skills and qualifications. The study further added that criminal conviction and a sentence in Prison have a negative impact on employment prospects.

Table 4.2: Classification of the Respondents by History

Variable	Variable Category	Frequency	Percentage
Employment History of Prisoners/ Ex-prisoners	Self Employed	153	60.5
	Employed	37	14.6
	Unemployed	63	24.9
Incarceration History	Less than 1yr	96	37.9
	1-5yrs	88	34.8
	5-10yrs	40	15.8
	Above 10yrs	6	2.4
	Never Jailed	23	9.1
Vocation Skills Acquired History	Carpentry	29	11.5
	Masonry	15	5.9
	Welding	6	2.4
	Tailoring	14	5.5
	Horticulture	112	44.3
	Catering	21	8.3
	Electricity	8	3.2
	None	48	19.0

Source: Field Data, 2018

4.2.8   Classification of the Respondent by Incarceration History

The researcher wanted to know the incarceration history based on when respondents were last released from prisons. The results in Table 4.2 show that 38% are less than one year, 35% one to five years, this indicate that a minority of the respondents had over ten years since their last release from prison while the majority had less than ten years since last release. The most striking observation is the fact that most of the respondents had less than five years since their last release from prison signifying a problem of recidivism. This result indicates that most of the recidivists re-offend

immediately after release from prisons. The findings do not differ from those of William (2014) who reported five days and eight and a half years respectively as the shortest and longest interval of time since ex-convicts last release from correctional custody. This can be associated with the problem of stigma, which tends to limit the chances of employment for ex-prisoners. Therefore life challenges trap ex-convicts to engage in illegal activities as a result are re incarcerated.

4.2.9 Classification of the Respondent by Vocation Skills Acquired History

Respondents were asked on the vocational training or skills obtained during their imprisonment. The results show that 44% are horticulture while the rest percentages are carpentry, masonry, welding, tailoring, catering and electricity this indicate that horticulture dominated in most prisons by reporting a frequency, which was slightly less than half of the respondents, while other skills took a smaller share. The result also indicated that minority did not obtain any skill meaning that were not attached to any skill during incarceration. These findings confirmed that vocational training or skills obtained during their imprisonment were mainly horticulture. Some of them revealed that they did not obtain any type of skills during their stay in Prisons while a few of them were imparted with different skills including carpentry, catering, tailoring, and masonry and welding.

Prisons do not appear to have formalized training programmes for inmates; instead activities are executed as they come. This makes it difficult for the prisoners to acquire comprehensive skills for use upon their release. It happens sometimes remandees are labeled as recidivists because of several arrest and release without being imprisoned.

Due to this most of them waste m ore time without being imparted with productive skills. Similar study by (Williams-Queen, 2014) found that some of the participants had big dreams that included vocational training, but the participants seemed to think that their chances were slim in meeting their goals.
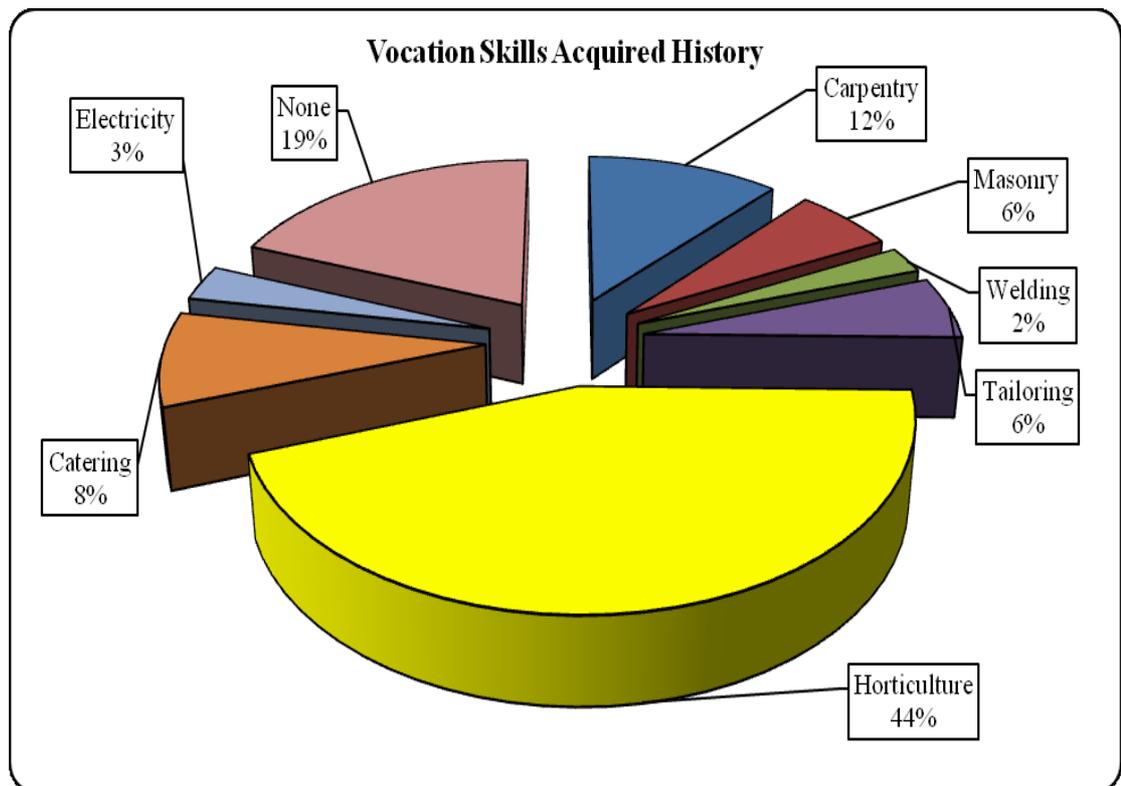
Figure 4.1: Vocation Skills Acquired History

Source: Field Data, 2018

4.3 Model Formulation and Validation

The aim of this section was to determine if the data collected reflected the proposed structure as the conceptual framework. In order to ensure that constructs suggested aligned with their measures, the researcher employed Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA).

4.3.1 Construct Validity

4.3.1.1 Discriminant Validity

Discriminant validity ensure that measures of construct were not related to each other (Campbell & Fiske 1959). This means that measures of constructs in the model were not similar (Engellant *et al.,* 2016; Zahoor *et al.,* 2017 & Pallant 2016). EFA assessment was performed with varimax rotation to all remaining measures after reliability assessment to establish the initial discriminant and convergent validity test (Churchill 1979, Field 2009). Cross-loading factors were first assessed in the EFA by considering the cut-off point of 0.5 as recommended by (Hair *et al.,* 2010; Hooper, *et al.,* 2008, & Zahoor *et al.*, 2017).

(IMP_SKIL 1, INNOV 2, RISK_TAK 3, BUS_EST 4) were included for analysis. Also all measures of variables were included because they fell under one factor, which means that their measures were related (Pallant, 2016).

The adequacy value of above 0.5 shows the significance level of sampling adequacy (Hair *et al.*, 2010). Table 4.3 classifies individual variables in four group component model presented in statements: skills imparted to recidivists and Re-integration (component I: 3 items, α = .714); recidivist's innovativeness and re integration into the community (component II: 3 items, α = .753); risk taking (component III: 3 items, α = .745); and prisons promoted business establishment (component IV: 3 items, α = .769).

These findings suggest four different dimensions of recidivists and Re-integration roles that are essential to the use of entrepreneurship programme as a means of reducing recidivism and promoting successful re- integration into the community.

Table 4.3: Test of Validity by Extraction Method

	FACTOR₁	FACTOR₂	FACTOR₃	FACTOR₄
	IMP_SKIL	INNOV	RISK_TAK	BUS_EST
IMP_SKIL	.677			
IMP_SKIL	.607			
IMP_SKIL	.858			
INNOV		.581		
INNOV		.998		
INNOV		.681		
RISK_TAK			.670	
RISK_TAK			.568	
RISK_TAK			.998	
BUS_EST				.848
BUS_EST				.934
BUS_EST				.526
Average	**0.714**	**0.753**	**0.745**	**0.769**

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis. Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.[a]

Table spanning header: Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis. Rotated Component Matrix[a]

a. Rotation converged in 7 iterations.

Source: Field Data, 2018

4.3.2 Internal Consistency Reliability using Cronbach's Alpha

Pilot testing was conducted to assess the reliability of the survey and the researcher ran a Cronbach's alpha coefficient on the independent and dependent variables to check internal consistency. The reliability of scale (internal consistency) was tested by using Cronbach alpha to provide a measure of internal consistency. The reliability of 0.70 or higher is considered acceptable in most social science research

(Cronbach, 1951). Results in Table 4.4 show a high scale reliability coefficient where variable IMP_SKIL(0.799), INNOV(0.810), RISK_TAK(0.873), BUS_EST(0.797). These results are above the acceptable level of around 0.7% as pointed by Tavakol & Dennick, (2011) that an acceptable values of alpha range from 0.70 to 0.95. Furthermore Cronbach's Alpha based on standardized Items was as indicated in the Reliability statistics Table 4.4.

Table 4.4: Explanatory Factor Analysis Eigenvalues (EFA)

Reliability Scores				
Constructs	**Items**	**No. of Items**	**Cronbach's Alpha (α)**	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items
IMP_SKIL	IMP_SKIL_1,2,3	3	0.790	0.799
INNOV	INNOV_1,2,3	3	0.831	0.810
RISK_TAK	RISK_TAK_1,2,3	3	0.806	0.873
BUS_EST	BUS_EST_1,2,3	3	0.781	0.797
Average Value		**Total 12**	**0.802**	**0.820**

Source: Field Data, 2018

4.4   Data Accuracy Analysis

The objective of examining the unique experience of reoffending behaviour among ex-convicts and successful re-integration into the community were analyzed qualitatively so as to uncover and understand the big picture of the study. This was done through note taking, organizing data, familiarization, themes and data coding to recognize the similarities and differences. However in this study saturation was applied when collecting the qualitative data. Saunders, *et al.,* (2015) suggested that saturation should be more concerned with reaching the point where further data collection becomes counterproductive and where the new data does not necessarily add anything to the overall story. Therefore this approach was useful in the current study so as to avoid duplication of information.

It was important to check for any errors that occurred during data collection and data entry for further analysis. In this study, SPSS 20.0 was used to check the accuracy of data entry, examine missing data and outliers. Furthermore, normality, multi collinearity and autocorrelation assessment were carried out before any analysis was conducted for parameters in the model testing.

4.4.1 Testing for Normality for the Recidivists Re-integration Model

The normal distribution peaks in the middle and was symmetrical about the mean. The assumption of normality was checked for skills imparted to recidivists and Re-integration (IMP_SKIL), recidivists' innovativeness and Re-integration into the community (REC_INNOV), risk taking (RISK_TAK), business establishment (BUS_EST) and locus of control (LO_CONTR) by using quantitative methods. The Kolmogorov-Smirnov and Shapiro-Wilk were tested by using a Lilliefors significance correction. Both Kolmogorov-Smirnov Shapiro-Wilk test (Table 4.5) show a significant p-value less than 0.05 ($p <.05$) for skills imparted to recidivists and Re-integration (IMP_SKIL), recidivists innovativeness and Re-integration into the community (REC_INNOV), risk taking (RISK_TAK), business establishment (BUS_EST) and locus of control (LO_CONTR). The results show that all five variables were not normally distributed meaning that data were sufficient (Mordkoff, 2016) and were influenced by a sample size (Baqueiro,2007; Hair, *et al*.,1995; Kim, 2013, & Kirkegaard, 2014). The results obtained were supported by Kim (2013) that, the formal normality tests including Shapiro-Wilk test and Kolmogorov-Smirnov test may be used from small to medium sized samples ($n < 300$). Kolmogorov-Smirnov and Shapiro-Wilk both plead that all variables were not

normally distributed. Both tests show a significant value for all variables ($p <.05$), this shows that the distribution was significantly different from a normal distribution. Therefore, correlation coefficient has been used to display the association between the variables (Field, 2009).

Table 4.5: Results for Significance Test of Normality[b]

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov[a]			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	Df	Sig.	Statistic	Df	Sig.
IMP_SKIL	.311	42	.000	.702	42	.001
INNOV	.345	50	.000	.594	50	.000
RISK_TAK	.322	42	.010	.750	42	.000
BUS_EST	.325	41	.000	.580	41	.000
LO_CONTR	.317	46	.002	.866	46	.000

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

b. RECIREI is constant when LO_CONTR , BUS_EST, RISK_TAK, INNOV, IMP_SKIL

4.4.2   Testing for Multicollinearity for the Recidivists Re-integration Model

The test were undertaken to measure the correlation of the regressors in the model, since the high correlation of the explanatory variables can lead to imprecise estimation of the regression and slight fluctuations in correlation may lead to large differences in regression coefficients. In case of the regression for this study, the mean for VIF was 1.4642 indicating no multicollinearity problem among the explanatory variables in the model (Table 4.6).

Table 4.6: Results for VIF Test for Multicollinearity

	Coefficients[a]						
		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients			Collinearity Statistics	
Model		B	Std. Error	Beta	T	Sig.	Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	-1.569	.345		-4.543	.000		
	IMP_SKIL	.100	.022	.235	4.566	.000	.702	1.424
	INNOV	-.105	.025	-.238	-4.255	.000	.594	1.683
	RISK_TAK	.027	.017	.080	1.603	.010	.750	1.334
	BUS_EST	.215	.021	.590	10.394	.000	.580	1.725
	LO_CONTR	.066	.021	.145	3.126	.002	.866	1.155

a. Dependent Variable: Recidivists Re-integration

b. Mean=1.4642

Source: Field Data, 2018

The Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) 1/Tolerance, it is always greater than or equal to 1. The values of VIF that exceed 10 are often regarded as indicating multicollinearity (Williams, 2015). In order to test multicollinearity among explanatory variables, the VIF test was conducted to the recidivists re-integration variables Recidivists re-integration for skills imparted to recidivists and re-integration (IMP_SKIL), recidivists innovativeness and re-integration into the community (REC_INNOV), risk taking (RISK_TAK), business establishment (BUS_EST) and locus of control (LO_CONTR). The SPSS programme was used to compute estimates for the numerous single equation variant of the stochastic frontier cost model. The VIF result indicated that there was no multicollinearity problem among the explanatory variables due to mean for VIF was 1.4642. Because the value of VIF for each independent variable was less than 10, that multicollinearity was not a problem. The primary concern was that as the degree of multi collinearity increased, the regression

model estimates of the coefficients became unstable and the standard errors for the coefficients wildly inflated. It used VIF tolerance rate to check for multicollinearity (Williams, 2015).

4.5   Multiple Regression Test

In this study, a multiple regression analysis was tested to explore the use of entrepreneurship programme as a means of reducing recidivism and promoting successful re integration into the community. Improvement is through provision of formal entrepreneurial skills to the formerly incarcerated along with material support so as to manage their businesses. Prison institutional reforms could bring down recidivism rate as well as enhancing entrepreneurial activities in line with (Initiative for a Competitive Inner City [CIC], 2018).

4.5.1   Regression Analysis on Skills Imparted to Recidivists and Re-integration

The Multiple regression analysis model utilizing various combinations of variables were transformed by three independent variables (prisoners were well prepared back to community, vocational skills promoted business establishments and provision of formal education in prisons rehabilitated inmates).

The variables substantially affected the odds of inclusion in the dependent variable category of skills imparted to recidivists and Re-integration (IMP_SKIL). The skills imparted to recidivists supported their re-integration into the community and promoted business establishments and these were statistically supported by regression result displayed in Table 4.7 (IMP_SKIL _Prisocom) (IMP_SKIL _Voest).

Table 4.7: Coefficients on Skills Imparted to Recidivists and Re-integration

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	-.262	.226		-1.162	.246
IMP_SKIL _Prisocom	.326	.039	.422	8.393	.000
IMP_SKIL _Voest	.309	.040	.391	7.749	.000
IMP_SKIL _Provreh	-.020	.043	-.023	-.463	.643

a. Dependent Variable: Recidivists Re-integration (entrepreneurship programme)

b. Significant at $p \leq 0.05$

Source: Field Data, 2018

$$REC\_REINT = -0.262 + 0.422 IMP\_SKIL_{PRISOCOM} + 0.391 IMP\_SKIL_{VOEST} - 0.023 IMP\_SKIL_{PROVREH}$$

The function parameters were interpreted directly to mean the use of entrepreneurship programme as a means of reducing recidivism and promoting successful re-integration into the community. The Recidivists were well prepared back to community and vocational skills promoted business establishments had positive sign and were statistically significant at the 5% level. This implied that any programs on imparting skills have other ways of improving the offenders' re-integration into the community and this effort traditionally should not be ignored by prison administration.

Basing on the results shown in Table 4.7, one percent increase in the preparedness of ex-prisoners back to the community through vocational skills imparted led to an increase of 0.422 in re-integration to the community. Its significance was depending on the level of agreement with the research instrument set (questionnaire) where

most of respondents agreed that prisoners were well prepared to go back into the community because of frustrations experienced in prisons. Likewise one percent increase in promotion of business establishment through vocational skills led to an increase by 0.391 values in re-integration to the community. However this result was based on the nature of the statement in the five point likert scale set (questionnaire) where respondents were asked if they agree with the statement that "vocational skills in prisons promoted business establishment." Respondent disagreed with the statement that in most of prisons there was no formal vocational skills but if they were provided they would have promoted successful re-integration of ex-prisoners into the community. This result was supported by focus group discussion detailed in section 4.4. An increase of 1% in the provision of formal education in the Prison rehabilitation Program led to a decrease of -0.023 re integration into the community.

The result was not significant because it was greater than 0.05, implying that provision of formal education in prisons rehabilitation programs have not achieved intended results as far as prisons are concerned. Interview with selected respondents indicated that some inmates had lost hope and were not mentally ready for any kind of training or activities that would improve their lives. Some were not even interested in the rehabilitation programmes and they took them as a kind of punishment. After being jailed several times some recidivists accepted prison life as their life style and the training did not seem to ring bell in their ears. Being away from their relatives and friends made some recidivists think of acquiring new friends in prison and forget about life after Prison. This was particularly observed in the case of inmates who had long sentence of imprisonment.

The Researcher associated this negative outcome with the fact that some prisoners were not trainable due to frustration of being isolated from their families. Another reason could be due to depression of some recidivists who were imprisoned innocently by immoral Police Officers for their interest as well as unfriendly policies and unemployment. Hence prisoners did not reintegrate successfully into the community. In making prisoners more productive and resourceful while in custody and afterwards various skills should be imparted so as to enable them to be accepted back into the community after their release (National Informatics Centre, 2019).

This is parallel to study by Barick (2018) who claimed that, skills like tailoring, weaving, soap making and phenyl are important to inmates. Resource Oriented Development Initiatives [ROD],(2017) found that imparting life skills like gardening and other skills to inmates will make their life much better after release. Added, that paralegal training, value addition, and training on how to make market competitive products from locally available materials is also useful.

These results were similar to Grimwood & Berman (2012) who claimed that the current rise in prison numbers is not being driven by increases in crime rates but by national and local policy decisions. Office of the Auditor General (2014) in Zambia reported that there is no policy directive on how to manage the prisoners and address their rehabilitation and re-integration needs.

Vocational training and/or work release programs were found to be effective in reducing recidivism rates as well as in improving job readiness skills for ex-offenders (Seiter & Kadela, 2003). In line with Social Exclusion Unit [SEU],(2002)

Prisoners attending education and training are less likely to re-offend while Samuels & Mukamal (2004) in USA, argued that there are some restrictions in education provision. Also the failure to successful reintegrate in the community was linked with unemployment problem.

United Nation, (2017) pointed out that prisoners who receive vocational training but are then unable to obtain employment are unlikely to re offend. Also employers in the community do not prefer to employ people with a criminal history. This concur with Victoria, (2015) who pointed out that it is well if prisoners are able to work after release and this is an indication of success of rehabilitation. Therefore the presence of policy which supports the provision of formal education in rehabilitating offenders would decrease recidivism rate through imparting skills which could sensitize prisoners to behave in a moral way. This is through a well-established sentencing plan.

4.5.2 The Relationship between Recidivists Innovativeness and Re-integration

The study also made use of various inferential statistics, including *regression analysis* to test the relationship between variables which were included in the study. *Simple Linear regression analysis* of innovativeness were computed after being transformed in order to establish the relationships between dependent and independent variables.

In Table 4.8 Coefficients between variables were computed in order to establish the association between variables. P-value was determined to establish how well various

predictors fitted into the model equation to determine whether or not the relationship between dependent and independent variables were significant.

Table 4.8: Coefficient Recidivists Innovativeness and Re-integration

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1　(Constant)	1.433	.117		12.271	.000
REC_INNOV	.045	.043	.066	1.046	.297

a. Dependent Variable: Recidivists Re-integration (entrepreneurship programmes)

b. Significant at $p \leq 0.05$

Source: Field Data, 2018

A constant term 1.433 was interpreted as the recidivists' re-integration level that would be expected if independent variables were equal to zero. The statements include: business had sound marketing strategies to beat competitors, Failure is the long road to business success, and anything worth doing is worth doing less than perfectly. The result of the regression model implies the following: a). For every unit increase in Innovativeness, there will be 0.066 increase in the recidivists re-integration level. This is the extent to which an increase or decrease in innovativeness predicts recidivists re-integration. In regard to the nature of relationship between recidivists re-integration level and various innovativeness predictors, the study, summarizes the level of significance. The study revealed that there were insignificant relationship between recidivists re-integration level and innovativeness (p>0.05.

Basing on the responses received, most prisoners and ex-prisoners had not established their own businesses and they neither had marketing skills nor entrepreneurial skills. In view of this, the chances of successful business establishment and reintegration into the community were minimized.

Innovative skills through the provision of formal education in prison is important in entrepreneurship field. Alvarez *et al.,* (2018) claimed that people in prisons, do not believe in themselves, and they lack confidence. In addition, the society rejects them due to lack of education and knowledge together with the criminal record. In line with Micheal & Wyk (2014) innovation, development and research raise the economy. Their findings revealed that entrepreneurship is an opportunity which provides new and interesting opportunities and challenges for ex-convicts to find community acceptance, financial stability and socialization, enabling them to re-start life in the community.

4.5.3   The Relationship between Locus of Control and Re integration

A multiple regression analysis was performed on the presence of personal helped to show up relationships and created an accepted normalcy of locus control and that is passed on to re integration. The analysis of the findings pertaining to life in the aftermath of imprisonment identified a number of challenges faced by participants following their release back to the community.

Table 4.9: Coefficient for

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
	B	Std. Error	Beta	T	Sig.
1 (Constant)	2.201	.271		8.122	.000
LO_CONTR	-.166	.069	-.151	-2.425	.016

b. Dependent Variable: Recidivists Re-integration (entrepreneurship programmes)

b. Significant at p≤0.05

Source: Field Data, 2018

Table 4.9 show the relationship between locus of control and re integration into the community, the coefficient for locus of control (LO_CONTR), was negatively signed but significant at 5% level of confidence.

Table 4.9 results implies that there is significant (P- value < 0.05) with negative coefficient relationship between re integration into the community and ex prison related behavior of rehabilitation programme locus of control (internal, powerful others and chance). Furthermore, increase in rehabilitation programmes for prisoners assistance in business establishment, anger management has explanatory less power provided to prisoners and emotion under control even when provoked (LO CONTR) as indicated by coefficient of -0.151.

The level of use of entrepreneurship programme as a means of reducing recidivism and promoting successful re integration into the community. This perspective is in line with the response from respondent's locus of control whether internal or external is very important in helping inmates to be rehabilitated and reintegrated successfully. Failure to welcome ex convicts relate with public stigma and individual stigma.

In line with Benson *et al.,* (2011) ex convicts who are attached to their parents expect less stigma. Hence most of people stigmatize ex-convicts during re-integration and the ex-convicts themselves have inferiority complex. This can be associated with the absence of psychologists in most of prisons who could prepare them mentality to cope with the environments positively. This fact is similar to the information obtained during focus group discussion in section 4.5.5. There is no special program of reducing violent behavior during their stay in prisons as well as to put emotions under control after being provoked. Anger management programmes is not formal in most of prisons.

There are some who believe that they can control their destiny while others claim that prisons are responsible for their failure in life because of ineffectiveness of programmes. Some ex-prisoners associate lack of acceptance by the community with failure of their businesses due to Immoral Police officers who jeopardize their efforts of doing business upon their release, public suspicious and potential employers who are not willing to support or employ them.

These findings are in line with Maruna & King (2009) who associated crime with social environment to the extent that adult criminals were seen as hardened offenders that were unlikely to change. On the other hand the same study considered offenders as "people who made bad choices. They believed that crime was a choice, and therefore desistance was also a choice.

In connection to Tan *et al.,* (2016) who claimed that anger, disgust, and contempt feelings may motivate reactions to criminal behavior that include desire for

punishment and social distancing. In connection to Onyango (2013) the best solution that can be done to the prisons staff was to reform the departmental system; so as to ensure performance and efficiency in rehabilitation and to ensure that the present and future prison officers were trained in relevant disciplines for their work.

Reoffending behaviour among recidivists and successful re integration into the community refers mainly on the change of behavior of offenders particularly in reduced reoffending behavior in comparison with other statistics of other trends as pointed by O'Donnell, *et al.,* (2008).

4.5.4 The Relationship between Risk Taking and Re-integration into the
   Community

Basing on the study it was found out that most of the prisoners and recidivists were not risk takers and do not know how to calculate risks. The term risk taker is not considered an important attribute for recidivists. Most of them are not aware of the principle of risk that the higher the risk the higher the profit on the part of ex-convicts. The government has not established a good system to ensure that ex-convicts are trained in risk taking when preparing them from establishing their business.

Table 4.10 show the coefficient of determination R^2 of the variables relationship between risk taking and re-integration into the Community, the results was transformed multiple regression analysis as a combination of three risks taking variables, 40% of the variation (coefficient of determination) in re integration of prisoners into the Community explained by risk taking (R^2 = .402). This mean that,

relationship on the number of times the respondents stated that they had been to prison previously with the variable on having problems in receiving services at the community has lowers the risk of future reconvictions of criminal relapse. The result showed that the more the reconvictions, the more they were likely to get problems in that lack of community support and not having services like employment, housing, education, health services, substance abuse treatment among many other resources is the number one reason of criminal relapse. The coefficient of risk taking was -.006 show that the less knowledge for re integration of prisoners into the Community (t = - 0.091; p = .928).

Furthermore, the results reveals that a change in the scores of risk taking did not significantly contribute to the total scores of re integration into the Community. Therefore while every one point decrease in the scores of risk taking causing re-integration of the prisoners into the Community raised by .006 (P<0.05). Aktan & Bulut (2008) claimed that the ability of the firm to outperform and remain competitive is directly related to a firm's intensity to take calculated risks. Also, in connection to DeepaBabu & Manalel (2016) risk-taking is normally associated with entrepreneurship because the concept of entrepreneurship in its original form includes the assumption of personal risk-taking. This study insists that, entrepreneurial training as proposed enable ex prisoners in establishing their own business.

The results indicate that risks taking reduce recidivism by six percent. Consistent with prior research, the results indicated that risks taking skill knowledge programs that have greater impact on recidivism were limited to pre- or post-release. In Re-

integration programs the targeted high risk offenders were associated with an insignificant impact on recidivism.

Table 4.10: Coefficient for Risk taking and Re-integration into the Community

		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
Model		B	Std. Error	Beta	T	Sig.
1	(Constant)	1.585	.390		4.062	.000
	RISK_TAK	-.002	.021	-.006	-.091	.928

a. Predictors: (Constant), RISK_TAK
b. Dependent Variable: Recidivists Re-integration (entrepreneurship programmes) Significant at $p \leq 0.05$
c. $R^2 = 0.402$

Source: Field Data, 2018

4.5.5 The Unique Experience of Reoffending Behavior

The qualitative data collected was based on the fifth objective, which aimed at understanding the unique experience of reoffending behaviour among recidivists and successful re integration into the community. This was done through familiarization with the recidivists after, which data was organized into themes and coded in order to recognize the similarities and differences. Data were gathered from nine organized Focus group discussions with ex-convicts and recidivists in Tabora, Morogoro and Dar es Salaam region. In each region three focus group discussions were conducted where each comprised of 8 respondents. Results were as follows:

4.5.5.1 Structural Stigma and Recidivism

A discussion with selected respondents revealed stigma as one of the issues that explained recidivism. Majority of the interviewees complained on the problem of stigma forcing them to look for companions that accept them who were sometimes not good. Some of the policies were found to be unfriendly to ex-convicts especially

those that imposed restrictions on credit provision by financial institutions due to criminal records.

Table 4.11: Structural Stigma and Recidivism

SN	Structural Stigma	Description
1	Policies	**Ineffectiveness of Policy.** Prisoners, ex-convicts and recidivists are isolated in social economic issues. (Government Institutions, Prison Officers and constitution desegregate them from social economic issues).
2	Police Force	**Scant of natural Justice.** Some Police officers have immoral value by labeling released recidivists as habitual criminals. Whenever unlawful events happen in the community ex-convicts are being caught even if they are not guilty. Sometimes they are victimized by being associated with events that occurred while they were serving other sentences in prisons.
3	Local Government	**Local Government Leaders.** They point finger to ex-convicts during their release. Whenever any unlawful event happens in the community ex-convicts are the ones who suffer and led to court with false claims.
4	Prisons	**Labeling by Prison officers.** During rehabilitation process Prison officers use to label them as habitual criminals instead of counseling them to become good citizens.

Source: Field Data, 2018

In line with Bender *et al*., (2016) reentry program is meaningful if community supports the released prisoners to tackle life challenges. Interview discussions also revealed that there were restrictions in employing ex-convicts. It was also noted during discussion that policies addressing re integration of ex-prisoners into the community were lacking hence there was no provision for supporting ex-convicts financially, socially or even in terms of providing them with working tools such as hoes, seeds, and free land for those who learnt farming. Also there were problems in providing sewing machines to tailors, carpentry equipment and similar items accordingly so as to tackle difficult life challenges in the community as a result they were attracted to do illegal businesses to tackle those challenges. Most of those who

completed their sentence were neither given a startup capital nor any other means to sustain their lives. Respondents revealed that for the time they have been incarcerated they found the world had changed which made difficult for them to cope with the external community environment. They claimed that parole system stigmatized recidivists not included in the list of presidential amnesty.

One labeled recidivist justified:

"I have been serving a sentence for a long time….. fortunately I got forgiveness from President…..but because of vengeance and enmity that Police and local leaders had against me, they fabricated a case on me claiming that I have stolen someone's luggage………surely I am here again as labeled recidivist innocently."

Some respondents associated the high recidivism rate with unfriendly policies in the correctional system. The findings concurred with Victoria (2015) who argued on restrictions to ex-convicts from getting loans because of their criminal records forcing them to recidivate

Some respondents claimed absence of natural justice and associated this with some Police officers. Focus group discussion revealed that some Police officers had immoral value by labeling released recidivists as habitual criminals. This was done by obtaining a list of names of those who had completed their sentences in jails and forcing them to be informers of any crime that happen in the society. Failing to do so made ex-convicts to be penalized purposely by being assigned false cases such as murder, animal trekking, armed robbery, robbery and rape. In some occasion vengeance between some Police officers against released ex-convicts led to

congestion of labeled recidivists in jails. The focus group discussion revealed that love and jealous between some of Police officers and civilians caused revenge by creating false rape cases.

One respondent testified:

"I have been accused seven times by a Police officer because of jealous with my fiancée….he arrested me several times and put me in remand….and he tried to entice my fiancée to tell the court falsely that I raped her, but lucky enough my fiancée told the court the truth that I had never raped her…. After appealing and being released I was going back home from my business with my wife, and on the way home we passed near the Police station…. while we were passing by…. the officer who previously accused me several times and put me in remand of rape called me "hello… come here…. I have an issue to discuss with you". I responded to the call thinking that it was a good issue while leaving my wife outside the Police station….Unexpectedly the officer forced me to take off my shoes and my belt…and accused me of rape….surely I ended up here…. this is the seventh time…..I am here falsely as a labeled recidivist in remand."

Results shown that some Police officers who fail to conduct investigations of crimes victimized ex-convicts by accusing them of any crime cases of their choice. Some of the accusations occurred when the ex-convict were still in jail serving another sentence hence there was no chance of their involvement in such crimes. It was revealed during focus group discussion that those who were sentenced for a particular problem like quarreling, after being released were accused of a different problem like rape, and those who were accused of rape after being released basing on

appeals were then falsely charged for armed robbery. This problem culminated in a situation where the ex-convicts were labeled as recidivists. Some respondents claimed that some of the immoral Police officers were soliciting money that they earned from auction markets and when they refused, they were accused of animal theft and armed robbery. These were particularly observed in Tabora and Morogoro.

However the focus group interview revealed that to some extent lack of startup capital during their re integration into the community, forced some ex-prisoners to commit crime. Baldry *et al.,* (2003) argued that Police officers keep ex-convicts under surveillance, making life difficult and create barriers to successful re-integration.

Study by Crime and Misconduct Commission [CMC], (2009) insisted that better training to Police officers to enable them abandon unfair methods in arresting people was very important. Further their studies revealed that poor relationships with Police have implications for young people such as negative perceptions. Focus group discussion revealed that some obstacles were associated with local government. It was found that local government leaders suspected and point fingers to the released ex-convicts. Respondents claimed that businesses established by them failed because leaders and community look at them with suspicion.

Another respondent said:

"Even if you introduce a business ……local leaders claim that you are lying."

Respondents claimed that they were excluded from job opportunities and development projects in their societies. Local leaders suspected ex- convicts and

denied them of various opportunities hence isolating them. It was insisted by the respondents that whenever unlawful events happen in the community ex-convicts suffered more and were the first to be suspected. In connection to Schmitt & Warner, (2010) incarceration lead to the loss of social networks and this limit job opportunities and accelerate crime by ex-convicts. To some extent the findings were in line with Victoria, (2015) who argued that insufficient access to rehabilitation and re-integration programs has a significant bearing on the likelihood of returning. Grimwood & Berman, (2012) observed that re-offending can be reduced through having a job, a home and a stable family.

In other occasion prisoners claimed that there was no coordination between prison service, Police force and local leaders during re-integration into the community as a result structural stigma was inevitable. Prisoners also pointed lack of monitoring system to ex-convicts so as to track their life style in the community after being released. It was noted from focus group discussion that there was no collaboration between prisons and local leaders meaning that no official system of linking prisons and local government leaders such as Ward Executive Officers, Village Executive Officers and Ten Cells to notify the resourcefulness of ex-prisoners during their stay in prison. Zondi, (2012) maintained that rehabilitation and re-integration of offenders is a collective responsibility of the community.

Further, it was found that there was no certificate provided to prisoners who complete their sentence justifying that they have qualified to reintegrate into the community. They claimed that employment and entrepreneurship activities were difficult for them. Moreover, claimed that most of them were overwhelmed with

stigma along with suspicion in the community. Samuels & Mukamal, (2004) noticed that employers did not give jobs to people with a criminal record. This was in line with Raphael, (2008) that former inmates were often stigmatized in the legitimate labor market post-release by their criminal history records. Edward *et al.,* (2008) claimed that stigma affect the hiring desirability of an ex-offender.

Focus group discussion revealed that prison officers did not offer orientation to prisoners upon their admission to prisons. Respondents claimed that some of prison officers mistreated them during their rehabilitation process hence making it difficult for the learning process to be fruitful and finally becoming a stumbling block for the success of the rehabilitation programme. Respondents pointed out that in Prisons they were nick named "*Mabluu*" meaning that the labeled recidivists with a blue mark. According to them the blue label automatically created some kind of stigma within the prison community. Convicted prisoner leaders together with prison officers called the recidivists by nick names. On the other hand prison officers scored more credits from recidivists who appreciated their work in rehabilitation regardless of insufficient working tools and favorable environment. It was also noted in some instances that there was no enmity between prisoners and prison officers. Correctional system should be reformed (Onyango, 2013). In connection to Edgar & Martin (2004) the bad perception is that some prison staff believe that they do not have to be accountable for the management and treatment of prisoners.

Lack of certificates on the training and skills acquired by ex-prisoners while in jail accelerated stigma together with perpetual suspicion and this created problem in

getting employment or even creating self-employment. Samuels & Mukama (2004) claimed that states have the power to offer certificates of rehabilitation but only few issue them.

Respondents insisted that there was very poor coordination between prisons, financial institutions, stakeholders and families hence limiting the support to ex-convicts during their release. Cnaan *et al.,* (2008) claimed that Laws were being passed in various localities that declare segregation of ex-convicts from equal opportunity fearing risk to others. It was noted from respondents that absence of clearly stated policies on a good sentencing plan cause unsuccessful re-integration into the community. Respondents commented that if prisons would collaborate with financial institutions, families and other stakeholders on how to facilitate successful re-integration into the community the rate of recidivism in Tanzania prisons would decline tremendously.

4.5.5.2 Public Stigma and Result of Recidivism

Table 4.12 characterized public stigma into family stigma and community stigma. However it was noted from the finding that, community stigma had two branches such as urban and rural community stigma. Respondents claimed that some of family members do not trust their relatives who were recidivists because they did not believe that they have been successfully rehabilitated. It was justified that those in rural areas tend to enquire into the lives of either ex-prisoners, recidivists or remandees and point fingers to them and were not given chance to give their opinion.

Table 4.12: Public Stigma and Recidivism

SN	Public Stigma	Description	
1	Family Stigma	**Family members.** They do not trust their relatives who are recidivists after release from prisons.	
2	Community Stigma	Urban	Those who live in urban areas are busy with their own affairs with minimal pointing of fingers to recidivists. However if there is an opportunity to employment or business establishment there is stigma and whenever unlawful events happen in the community ex-convicts are being caught.
		Rural	Those in rural areas tend to enquire into the lives of ex-prisoners, ex-convicts, recidivists or remandees and point fingers to them with an eye of suspicion. Whenever unlawful events happen in the community ex-convicts are being caught.

Source: Field Data, 2018

They also pointed that vengeance and jealous on wealth led to conflict of interest resulting to false crime cases.

One respondent Said:

"*If it happens that one member of the family was incarcerated basing on false claims or accusation, after release there was a tendency of being stigmatized by some of his family members under the contention that the person learnt crime behavior during his or her stay in prison.*"

Williams-Queen (2014) claimed that stigma resulting from being a person who was once incarcerated appear to be a common theme. As a result ex-offenders often experience stigma from friends, family, and others. Findings by Tica & Roth, (2012)

revealed that family supports after release was limited and there were moments when relationships were most likely to break. The role of the family in preventing criminal recidivism and maintaining family ties might prevent deterioration and help inmates return successfully to the community (Social Exclusion Unit [SEU], 2002).

Findings from focus group reveal that urban community stigma was found to have some similarities and differences with that of rural community stigma. Respondents claimed that urban people were busy with their own personal issues and do not mind other peoples' affairs, giving ex-convicts a room to do their businesses peacefully. It has been observed that children of ex-convicts suffer more from nick names of their parents and the same applies to rural children against children of ex-convicts and their parents.

In relation to labeling theory, individuals with a more severe criminal background are more likely to have a negative outlook (Damboeanu & Ramakers, 2018). However respondent pointed out that Community stigma was higher in rural areas than urban areas. It was noted that rural people were busy pursuing others life especially ex-convicts. Friends isolated them as a result they were discouraged and joined illegal groups. Paulson (2013) maintain that society has built walls against ex-offenders that limit their ability to abide by conditions of release. Social stigma has been an umbrella that holds all other issues that are impacting success within the community for ex-offenders. These results are similar to Schmitt & Warner (2010); Plante (2015) that reentry is not an easy process and ex-offenders face a lot of problems such as housing, jobs, social relationships, and rehabilitation.

4.5.5.3 Prisoners Community Stigma and Recidivism

Findings in Table 4.13 characterized prisoners' community stigma into individual stigma and prisoners' community stigma. Individual prisoner's stigma was found to be the state where labeled recidivists themselves got scared and psychologically feeling as habitual offenders not by their intention but environment tempted them to be so. Respondents revealed that they were disappointed as normal human being due to their imprisonment, threats from Police officers, structural and community stigma as a result of revenging behavior.

Table 4.13: Prisoners Stigma and Recidivism

SN	Prisoners stigma	Description
1	Individual prisoner Stigma	They are disappointed as a normal human being due to their imprisonment, threats from Police officers outside, structural and community stigma. As a results of revenging behavior.
2	Prisoners community stigma	Prisoners themselves label each other as criminals which create criminality mindset to recidivists

Source: Field Data, 2018

Results of focus group discussion indicated that prisoners themselves had a tendency of labeling each other as criminals which created criminality mindset among themselves. Respondents pointed out that every prisoner was called by a name of crime and they were called for example *"wauaji"* meaning those convicted of murder cases *"mabluu"* those labeled as recidivists and "wezi*"* for those who were convicted of theft. According to respondents the label created a sense of stigma among themselves as a result after release some of them were psychologically affected and practiced what they were named during their stay in prisons. The results were in line with McGrath (2009) who pointed that ex-convicts were disapproved of

what they had done and appeared alone. In relation to Ndike (2014) labeled individuals may eventually come to view themselves as criminals and re-offend. In line with Grimwood and Berman (2012) the majority of prisoners were no longer criminals when they left the prison hence people should not associate them with criminal behavior again.

Respondents revealed that individual prisoner stigma were found to be the state where labeled recidivists themselves were scared and psychologically feeling as habitual offenders not by their intention but living environment tempted them to be so. This was similar to Corrigan *et al.,* (2010) who claimed that individual response to stigma fell under self-stigma. Also Goffman (2009) pointed out that stigma was a spoiled identity rejected because of mark of shame and disgrace. It was revealed that recidivists as normal human beings were frustrated due to their imprisonment, threats from Police officers outside including various allegations, and the tendency for revenging or retaliation.

4.5.5.4 Education to Prisoners as a Means of Reducing Recidivism

The researcher wanted to know if there were formal or informal entrepreneurship education, vocational training, farming, livestock keeping, spiritual programs, psychological, sports and civic education in prisons. Table 4.14 revealed that there was limited entrepreneurship education provided and it was not very formal as a result released prisoners had no knowledge about business management, risk taking, creativeness and innovativeness.

Table 4.14: Education to Prisoners as a Means of Reducing Recidivism

SN	Education		Formal/Informal	Description
1	Entrepreneurship		Informal	There is informal entrepreneurship education on business management, Risk taking, creativeness, and innovativeness.
2	Vocational		Informal	The vocational training is not taught in classes. No certificates provided after release. No policies on formal vocation training to prisoners.
3	Agriculture	Farming	Informal	Farming skills are not taught formally. Women are not included in farming activities.
		Livestock keeping	Informal	Livestock keeping is not taught formally. Women are not included in livestock keeping activities.
4	Spiritual		Informal	Prisons in Urban enjoy religious teaching contrary to remote prisons in rural areas.
	Psychology		Not present	There is no psychological counseling to recidivists in prisons. As a result of incorrigible (They are ready to reoffend and ready to die).
5	Sports		Informal	Sports skills are local. This minimizes the chance for self-employment after release.
6	Civic Education		Not present	Neither formal nor informal civic education is provided to prepare to reintegrate into the community.

Source: Field Data, 2018

Respondents claimed that vocational training to prisons was not taught in classes as a result prisoners had no enough knowledge to what they were doing. Findings revealed that there was no formal entrepreneurship education in prisons hence released prisoners had no knowledge about business management, risk taking, creativeness and innovativeness. These results were in line with Wasike (2013), who claimed that participation in technical and vocational education reduced re-offending. In connection to UN, (2017) it was important to offer a wide range of courses, and programmes that were recognized by industry bodies and employers with accredited qualifications free of charge.

Interview Results from Prison officers revealed that livestock keeping was informal although Tanzania prisons service had many professionals in that area. It was found

that women were not included in livestock keeping activities instead they were pre occupied with catering and tailoring. The findings concur with United Nations (2017) where the types of activities offered to women as part of rehabilitation programmes were gender sensitive, and typically focused on activities traditionally thought appropriate for women. While skills taught to men were generally organized in terms of preparation for employment upon release, those taught to women rarely were. They often represent work conventionally conducted by women in the household, or they equip them with the most low-paid jobs in the economy. This reinforced women's dependency on men and the inability to find employment with sufficient income following release. The reasons provided by respondents were absence of supportive policies that could be in place to make sure that prisoners were rehabilitated formally.

Another challenge was that rehabilitation programs were in the form of punishment and not to prepare prisoners to reintegrate into the community. Most successful approach in reducing recidivism among offenders, both immediately upon release into the community and over the long term, was prison based and community-based intervention, and imparting various skills (Ajala and Oguntuase, 2011, UNODC, 2019 & National Informatics Centre, 2019).

Respondents insisted that agricultural skills in most prisons were informal and prisoners used normal experience in horticulture and livestock keeping. Apart from that, only few days were devoted to the training and hence not enough for a prisoner to gain knowledge due to absence of supportive policies. In connection to Bloom (2016) most experts agree that a large proportion of former prisoners have low levels

of education and work experience, health problems, and other personal characteristics that make them hard to employ, particularly in a labor market that offers fewer and fewer well-paying opportunities for individuals who lacked post-secondary education. Respondents revealed that spiritual programs like Christianity and Islamic were provided only to urban and centered prisons and not to remote prisons.

One labeled recidivist said:

"Prisons in Urban enjoy religious teaching contrary to remote prisons in rural areas."

It was found that Tabora was the leading region in recidivism rate, followed by Morogoro and their remote prisons had irregular spiritual programs that would change criminal behavior to loyal citizens who reintegrate successful as a result of rehabilitation. Absence of specific strategies on delivering spiritual programs either Christianity or Islamic to remote prisons led to thirst in getting religious doctrines since the services were only provided to urban and centered prisons.

The remote prisons of Tabora and Morogoro had no spiritual programs that would change criminal behavior of prisoners to reintegrate successfully. In connection to Dodson *et al.,* (2011) faith based programmes reduced recidivism. Similarly, Bender *et al.,* (2016) considered the benefits of the reentry program to be the initiative resulted in follow-up by a supportive network of people.

Results from focus group revealed that sports in prisons were not taught in classes, which minimized the chance of their opportunity to self-employment after release.

According to them there were no regulations that support formal sport education in the rehabilitation programmes. It was claimed that prisons regulation limited prisoners' workforce to engage in industries outside the prisons for economic contributions when serving their sentences. Meek (2018) argued that sports improve health and behavior and contribute in tackling reoffending, reducing violence and conflict, developing communication skills and provide a meaningful route to education and employment. Grommon *et al*., (2012) claimed that pre-release and subsequent community supervision planning was useful and helpful to those with the most need, but there are concerns that plans may not be applicable to youthful offenders.

Respondents claimed that neither formal nor informal civic education was provided to prepare prisoners and labeled recidivist to reintegrate into the community. According to them rehabilitation program was in the form of punishment as a result most of labeled recidivist had plans to sabotage them or retaliate. It was noted that civic education was an important bridge to successful re-integration. The results were in line with Williams-Queen (2014) who found that individuals in the correctional system were not being rehabilitated. The evidence that supported this notion was the high recidivism rate. Overall, prisoners were serving significantly longer prison terms, and only a small percentage was receiving the benefit of extensive rehabilitation or pre-release programs.

4.5.5.5 Barriers to Re-integration and Recidivism

Results in Table 4.15 summarized three barriers facing prisoners upon their release; capital, loans and communication barriers. Respondents commented that capital was

the barrier to successful re-integration. They pointed out that insufficient policies, family poverty backgrounds and lack of support from NGOs, were the barriers in line with lack of capital.

Table 4.15: Barriers during Re-integration

SN	Barrier	Description
1	Capital Barrier	Policies, Family poverty backgrounds, NGOs, Financial Institutions have nothing to do with ex-convicts in accessing the initial capital after release.
2	Loans Barrier	Bad mindset to recidivists. There are restrictions from Financial Institutions terms and conditions towards ex-convicts. Because they are not trusted at all.
3	Communication Barrier	There is no coordination between Prisons, financial institutions, stakeholders and families to support ex-convicts during their release from prisons

Source: Field Data, 2018

One Respondent said:

"Most of re-offenders come from family with poverty background who cannot afford to provide their relatives with a startup capital upon release."

Respondents revealed that NGOs do not provide startup capital to ex-convicts but they are busy with other projects. According to them prisoners and labeled recidivists were inspired to do any kind of business including illegal ones while in prisons by spreading a spirit of criminality to their fellows so as to overcome those life challenges upon their release. They further pointed out that loans to ex-convicts had strict terms and conditions because they were not trusted at all. It was noted that this structural stigma excluded any ex-convict from loans provision as a result were tempted to indulge in illegal businesses, theft and other crimes so as to overcome life challenges.

Also respondents claimed that there was poor collaboration between prisons, financial institutions, stakeholders and families to support ex-convicts after their release. Flake, (2015) claimed that lowering the recidivism rate required major changes to discrimination laws to give ex-offenders greater opportunities. According to United Nation [UN] (2017) if some financial assistance or otherwise could be provided on release to enable prisoners to put their plans into practice would provide positive results in re-integration. Staff (2016) found that ex-offenders were released with economic and societal obstacles (unemployment, restrictions in legal rights) that often prevented them from success, thus pushing them back to crime. Wilson (2017) found that the condition of ex-prisoners being homeless was a barrier to successful reintegration.

On the other hand (Plante, 2015 and FACT Sheet, 2017) found that associated barriers to reintegration were employment, education, housing and voting rights. Apart from that Paulson (2013) in the study on "the role of community based programs in reducing recidivism for ex-offenders" found similar results that poverty and lack of basic needs were barriers to successful reintegration hence lack of clothing, housing, and food help feed into one another and add to the cyclical nature of recidivism. All these were related to the current study in the sense that social economic factors were of paramount importance to reintegration into the community.

4.5.5.6 Rehabilitation Programs in Reducing Recidivism

Table 4.16 summarized results obtained during face-to-face interview with prisons officers.

Table 4.16: Rehabilitation Programs in Reducing Recidivism

SN	Topic	Description	Reason(s)
1.	Orientation (induction)during Admission	Early familiarization of rehabilitation programs to prisoners is ineffective during their admission as a results they see it as unhelpful.	No clear stated policy
2.	Technological gap	The technology used to rehabilitate prisoners is insufficient to transform prisoners through various programs offered in prisons.	Technology
3.	Sentencing plan	Absence of sentencing plan to guide orientation, obtaining skill and reintegrating successfully.	No clear stated policy
4.	Scarce of Research	There is scant of research conducted in the field of rehabilitation programs in Tanzania.	Restrictions

Source: Field Data, 2018

The interview comprised of 15 prisons officers in three regions with high rate of recidivism, which are Tabora, Morogoro and Dar es Salaam. The aim of the interview was to get deep knowledge from officers on a notion of recidivism. Prison officers pointed out that early familiarization of rehabilitation programs to prisoners was ineffective during their admission as a results they see it as unhelpful.

Most of the prison officers claimed that there is absence of clearly stated policy and sentencing plan for admission of prisoners. Respondents mentioned that the technology used to rehabilitate prisoners was insufficient to transform prisoners through various programs offered in prisons. This was in line with Paulson (2013) who claimed that unrealistic preparedness of offenders accelerated reoffending.

Rehabilitation programmes provided do not focus on how to tackle life challenges and nature of crimes. In tackling the existing problems there is a pressure from other stakeholders like (Centre for Justice and Reconciliation[CJR], 2018) who insisted

that the best ten keys which helped successful reintegration were, to find mentors, reunite families, develop communities, plan ahead, locate resources, avoid trouble, find help, make amends, serve others and to conduct inventory. Several studies in relation to recidivism and re-integration into the community were conducted in other countries outside Tanzania (Damboeanu & Ramakers, 2018; Glass, 2015; James, 2015; Keena & Simmons, 2014; Osayi, 2015; Parker, 2017;) however few in Tanzania like that of (Emmanuel, 2014; Mboje, 2013; & Missigaro 2014). These literatures justify that correctional systems has many limitations and restrictions to researchers.

4.5.5.7 Community Awareness as a Means to Reduce Recidivism

Respondents claimed that community awareness was the best way to reduce recidivism. They pointed out that mass media did not create awareness to the community on the rehabilitation process taking place in Prisons as indicated in Table 4.17.

Table 4.17: Community Awareness as a Means to Reduce Recidivism

SN	Awareness	Description	Reason
1.	Mass Media	Mass media was not aware of the rehabilitation process takes place to prisoners during their stay before release to educate the community on the transformation of ex-convicts.	Absence of supportive policies
2.	Magereza Day and other exhibitions	Magereza day and other exhibitions such as Agricultural exhibitions known as Nanenane and, International trade Fair conducted annually do not give a picture of what is being done in the prisons to prisoners during their sentences.	Absence of supportive policies
3.	Seminars and Workshops	There are no workshop and seminars conducted on the challenges of ex-convicts.	Absence of supportive policies
4.	Formal education in Schools	The educational system in place does not give a room for student to be aware about crime and recidivism	Absence of supportive policies

Source: Field Data, 2018

Tanzania prison day and other exhibitions such as agricultural exhibitions known as "Nane Nane" and, International trade fair conducted do not give a picture of what is being done in the Prisons to prisoners during their sentences. This was revealed during an interview with Prisons officers. It was noticed from respondent that there were no workshop or seminars that discuss challenges of ex-convicts.

Furthermore, pointed out that educational system in place does not give a room for student to be aware about crime and recidivism. In line with UN (2017) vocational training should be provided free of charge, and should not specify that the course was undertaken in prison, because it may bias some potential employers and possibly result to stigma on the part of the prisoner. Paulson (2013) indicated that the key to success was positive community ties and connections. The two types of community connections includes personal community connections such as family, friends and other supports, as well as resource connections such as employment assistance, housing, and access to basic needs.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 Overview

This chapter consists of conclusion and recommendations and direction for future studies.

5.2 Conclusion

5.2.1 Determining Relationship between Skills Imparted to Recidivists and Re-integration into the Community

The findings revealed that the informal prison rehabilitation programs have not achieved the intended results as far as prisoners are concerned. Basing on the findings of the study it can be concluded that there is no relationship between skills imparted to prisoners and their successful re-integration.

The absence of formal entrepreneurship training has led to reoffending. Lack of success in re-integration into the community has been associated with a number of factors including lack of preparedness on the part of prisoners to accept prison life as a training ground, ineffective training programmes which were associated with punishment and limited skills on the part of prison management in preparing the inmates for re integration into the community.

On the other hand the Researcher associated this negative outcome with the fact that some prisoners were not trainable due to frustrations of being isolated from their families. Another reason was due to depression of some recidivists who were imprisoned basing on false claims or accusations.

5.2.2 Determining Relationship between Recidivists' Innovativeness and Re-integration into the Community

Basing on this objective it was found that innovativeness depends on the nature of rehabilitation programmes and entrepreneurship skills provision. The introduction of entrepreneurship programmes in prisons was used as a means of reducing recidivism and promoting successful re-integration into the community. Also it was found that there was no formal entrepreneurship programmes as a result prisoners lacked innovative skills.

Basing on the results it was concluded that there was no relationship between recidivists' innovativeness and re-integration into the community. The reason to this was that, ex-convicts, prisoners and labeled recidivists were not provided with formal training on innovation. Due to this, they were not able to tackle life challenges after serving their sentences in prison. Also there was absence of proper plans for preparing inmates for successful re integration. The rehabilitation programmes were not useful for creating self-employment to ex-convicts or even make them think about opportunities available in the market and how to capitalize on them. There were no skills provided to ex-convicts, prisoners and recidivists that improved their competence in business administration. Hence rehabilitation programmes were not useful for helping ex-prisoners to be innovative.

5.2.3 Determining Relationship between Locus of Control and Re Integration into the Community

Findings revealed that rehabilitation programmes for prisoners assisted in business establishment. Also locus of control was found to be important in helping inmates to

be rehabilitated and reintegrated successfully. It was concluded that there was no relationship between locus of control and re-integration into the community. The reasons were limited to specific strategies on delivering spiritual programs and counseling conducted by Psychologists to prisoners during their stay in prisons. However there were recidivists with internal locus of control who believe that they control their destiny. Also in prisons there were recidivists who had external locus of control believing that prison system was responsible for their failure in life.

5.2.4 Relationship between Recidivists in Risk taking and Re integration into the Community

From the field it was found that most prisoners and recidivists were not risk takers due to insufficient knowledge on how to calculate and manage risks since they were also not encouraged by prison officer to behave so. Therefore prisoners had no knowledge on how to calculate and pursue risks ventures. It was concluded that there was no relationship between recidivists' risk taking and their reintegration into the community. Also the government had not established a good system to ensure that ex-convicts were trained in risk taking when preparing them for establishing their business.

5.2.5 Unique Experience of Reoffending Behaviour among Recidivists and Successful re-integration into the Community

The experience from the focus group and interview conducted revealed that the government had not put in place a good system of training recidivists and prison administration on risk management. It was concluded that most prisoners and recidivists were not risk takers and did not know how to manage risk since they

were not prepared to do so. Also the term risk taking was not considered an important attribute for recidivists since there were no formal entrepreneurship programmes to prisoners.

Findings also revealed that stigma was among the unique experience that perpetuated reoffending to ex-convicts. Basing on the findings it was concluded that some family members did not trust their relatives who were recidivists after being released from prisons thinking that they have not been successfully rehabilitated. This could be explained by vengeance, jealous and immoral practices by some Police officers.

Concerning community stigma it was concluded that urban community stigma was found to have some similarities and differences with that of rural community stigma. The lifestyle of people in urban areas made them mind their own businesses and not to pursue other people's life. In addition the urban population comprised of a mixture of people who sometimes did not know each other and sometimes did not even take interest to know each other. This enabled the ex-convicts to live in the community with other people peacefully by hiding their identity as criminals. Rural community stigma on the other hand was higher because there was a tendency of people being curious on other people's lives and people know each other fairly well in terms of historical life and events happening in the area.

It was concluded that ex-convicts face unemployment problem partly because no certificates were offered to them to justify that they acquired certificates basing on rehabilitation skills imparted to them during their incarceration. In addition, the ex-convicts did not appear to be ready for self-employments which was the most

obvious and clear path for re-integration into the community. Hence they were overwhelmed with stigma and suspicion. Ex-convicts were not able to establish their own businesses because they were facing a lot of criticism and obstacles from the local community and government leaders who pointed fingers at them.

It was concluded that there was no provision of formal education or any formal training for imparting skills to prisoners in the selected Tanzania prisons. Majority of recidivists were those who never attended school and some had only primary education. Similarly, civic education as an important bridge to successful re-integration was not provided officially and formally in most prisons. Tanzania prisons did not have formal civic education to prepare prisoners and labeled recidivist to reintegrate successfully into the community. Rehabilitation programmes were not effective as a result most of labeled recidivists were not satisfactorily rehabilitated. The absence of formal sports skills training in prisons minimized the opportunities of ex-prisoners to self-employment after release. The main reason was the absence of clear policy on formal sport education as rehabilitation program to prepare prisoners to successful reintegrate into the community. Therefore this led to unsuccessful re-integration into the community.

Findings also revealed that poor re-integration into the community was due to the absence of sentencing plan. There were no written procedures to be followed by inmates from the time they were recruited up to the time they finished serving their sentence in prison. Absence of such programmes gave room to prison administration to handle the prisoners as they wished irrespective of the type of crime that they had committed. Prisoners convicted of crime which were economic in nature especially

illiterates were not being oriented during admission day for familiarization of what they were going to do and how to behave. Inmates who were convicted of crime which were psychosocial in nature had not been given an orientation during their admission day for familiarization of prisons environment. Similarly, they did not pass through counseling programmes, formal entrepreneurship and formal vocational training which would have helped them in the re-integration process. Ex-convicts were not connected to their communities and local leaders. Basing on the finding it was concluded that prisons were not well connected to their communities and local leaders.

Magereza day and other exhibitions such as Agricultural exhibitions known as Nanenane and international trade fair conducted annually did not give a picture of what is being done by prisoners during their sentences. Apart from that, there were no workshop and seminars on the challenges facing ex-convicts and the way to tackle them as a result communities reacted against them. The training system in prison did not seem to give room to prisoners to acquire knowledge on crime avoidance. In addition, Policies in place did not advocate the destiny of ex-prisoners.

Findings show that Tanzania prisons service had no monitoring and evaluation system in the rehabilitation process. Hence it was not easy to establish the effectiveness of the rehabilitation programmes in place. The limited number of research on rehabilitation programmes did not seem to promote reforms in various aspects in order to reduce recidivism. From the findings it was concluded that the absence of monitoring and evaluation system in the rehabilitation process acted as a stumbling block to re-integration.

Basing on the findings the researcher grouped recidivism in Tanzania according to three scenarios. The first scenario was the dominant recidivism where ex-convicts intentionally re commit crime basing on their plans formulated while in prison. They do plan to re-offend upon post release because some of them were habitual criminals who took the chance to spread criminality to others secretly. The second was caused by some immoral Police officers who forced ex-prisoners to be informers, and witnesses of crimes happening in the community even if they were not aware of the events. Ex-convicts who established their own businesses were forced to give money to Police officers failure of which they were arrested and accused of offenses.

The third scenario was that the reoffending behavior of ex-convicts was explained by inadequate rehabilitation system, inadequate policy, life challenges (startup capital post release) vengeance and jealous. Also practically this study contributed to the labeling theory by identifying intention labeling which were caused by immoral Police Officers in labeling ex-prisoners for their interests regardless being crime-free.

5.3   Study Recommendations

The study recommends that the Ministry of Home Affairs needs to enhance general policy consideration for successful rehabilitation implementation so as to explore the use of entrepreneurship programme as a means of reducing recidivism and promoting successful re- integration into the community. From the analysis the following discussed policy issues were suggested:

5.3.1 Skills Imparted

The study recommends formal entrepreneurial skills to be imparted to prisoners to promote successful re-integration into the community. Tanzania prisons service should extend vocational training including programmes in agriculture into formal practices   meaning that classes should be initiated in prison to enable inmates acquire skills. Farming, livestock keeping, beekeeping, catering, masonry, carpentry and tailoring should be considered in the rehabilitation process and be included in prison policies.

5.3.2 Innovativeness for Prisoners

The Ministry of Home affairs should establish a sentencing plan essential for successful rehabilitation and re-integration. Prisoners convicted of crime which were economic in nature especially illiterates should first be oriented during admission day for familiarization of what they were going to do and how to behave. Inmates who were convicted of crime which were psychosocial in nature should be given an orientation during their admission day for familiarization in the prisons environment, passing through counseling programmes, formal entrepreneurship and formal vocational training.

5.3.3 Locus of Control and Re Integration into the Community

The study recommends that orientation during admission should cover counseling programmes in order to shape criminal mindset of prisoners into productive and positive mindset so as to subdue criminality. In order to accomplish this, the study recommends prisons service to recruit and allocate prison officers who were specialist in psychology and counseling into every prison.

5.3.4   Risk taking

The study recommends mainstreaming entrepreneurship in the prison programmes as part of the rehabilitation/correctional system. Also prisoners should be enriched with risk taking skills and knowledge on how to manage risks.

5.3.5   Reoffending Behaviour

The study recommends that in order to have effective rehabilitation programmes, Tanzania prison service administration should be based on principles for Rehabilitating inmates through focusing on the highest risk and highest need inmates, as this had the greatest potential to reduce recidivism. Each prison should establish a screening committee to select the assessment tools most effective in determining prisoners who were at the highest risk of recidivating.

5.4   New Knowledge and Study Implications

5.4.1   New Knowledge

Labeling theory did not distinguish urban and rural community stigma as has been done in the current study. In addition, the theory did not address the issue of accusation of innocent ex-prisoners, which unfairly rendered them into the category of recidivists while they did not really deserve to be categorized like that.

5.4.2   Theoretical Implications

Theoretically, labeling prisoners and ex-convicts is improper because there are opportunities in Prisons of enriching them with different skills including entrepreneurial skills and counseling programmes which enable them to be

resourceful and loyal citizens in the community. Through counseling programmes, the mindset of ex-prisoners is changed so that they think positively on various issues. On the other hand sensitization of the community makes people accept ex-convicts as part of the members of the community who had already been rehabilitated during their stay in prison. The contribution of the study to labeling theory is that; not all labeled recidivists are criminals. This is based on the fact that, there is a tendency of labeling innocent people as recidivist either intentionally or unintentionally.

5.4.3   Practical Implications

The effectiveness of rehabilitation programmes will be based on three key principles including its ability to reduce recidivism, its cost-effectiveness and its focus on the level of risk, type of crime, needs of inmates and the perception of the community where the ex-prisoners are re-integrated.

5.4.4 Policy Implications

The study has implication to Tanzania Prison Services policy in respect to the formulation of friendly policy that will facilitate a well designed sentencing plan. Also paving the way for more research to be conducted in prisons so as to documents more information on recidivism and rehabilitation programmes.

5.5   Direction for Future Research

Future studies should focus on the performance of Prisons service, and its various stakeholders including the community where the ex-prisoners reside and The Ministry of Home Affairs, which is responsible for policy issues. In addition the

study recommends future research to be directed to the role of prison rehabilitation programmes in facilitating successful re-integration of ex-prisoners into the community using prisons in other regions. Future studies can also be conducted in the selected prisons using a different methodology.

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APPENDICES

Appendix I: Structured Questionnaire for Recidivists

Dear respondent,

The aim of this questionnaire is to seek your opinion on Entrepreneurship Programme offered to prisoners as a means of reducing recidivism and promoting successful re integration into the community. Please feel free to answer this brief questionnaire which is mainly intended for academic purposes. The information collected will be treated confidentially.

SECTION A: Basic Profile of Respondents

Region……………….

Prison………………..

(Please tick (v) the appropriate cell)

1.   Gender: Male ☐   Female ☐

2.   Age: Less than 30 years ☐   31 - 40 years ☐

                41 - 50 years ☐   51- 60 years ☐

                60+ ☐

3.   Marital status: Single ☐ Married ☐   Divorced ☐ Widow ☐

4.   Level of education:

    Never attended formal education ☐   Primary level of education ☐

    Secondary education   ☐   Certificate/ Diploma holder ☐

    First degree holder ☐   Postgraduate ☐

5.   What have you been engaged in, to earn a living, since you were last released from prison? Self employment ☐ Formal employment ☐ Unemployed ☐

6.   When were you last released from prison?

Not more than one year ago ☐ Not more than five years ago ☐

Not more than ten years ago ☐   I have never been jailed before ☐

7.   Vocational training/skills offered to me in prison were:

Carpentry ☐   Masonry ☐ Welding ☐ Tailoring ☐

Horticulture ☐   Catering ☐ Electrical ☐ Nursing ☐

None ☐

SECTION B: Views on programmes offered in prison as a means of reducing recidivism and promoting re- integration into the community

Please rate your agreement/disagreement with the following statements which address your views on the experiences you had in prison by putting a tick (v) on the correct cell, using the following scale:

1 = Strongly disagree (SD)   2 = Disagree (D)   3 = Neutral (N)

4 = Agree (A)   5 = Strongly Agree (SA)

S/N	Statement	SD	D	N	A	SA
8	Most people would accept an ex-convict as a close friend	1	2	3	4	5
9	Most people believe that an ex-convict is just as trustworthy as the average person	1	2	3	4	5
10	Most people think less of a person who has been to prison	1	2	3	4	5
11	Most people feel that going to prison is a sign of personal failure	1	2	3	4	5
12	Most people in the community would treat an ex-convict like anyone else	1	2	3	4	5
13	Most people will not take ex-convicts' opinions seriously	1	2	3	4	5
14	Most employers will hire ex-convicts if they are qualified for the job	1	2	3	4	5
15	When Recidivists meet people for the first time, they will not tell them that they were in prison.	1	2	3	4	5
16	Recidivists won't need to hide the fact that they have been to prison	1	2	3	4	5
17	In order to get a good job, Recidivists will have to hide my prison record	1	2	3	4	5
18	Education in prison is one way of reducing re	1	2	3	4	5

	offending					
19	Most employers prefer not to hire ex-convicts.	1	2	3	4	5
20	Vocational skills provided to inmates have promoted business establishments by ex-prisoners	1	2	3	4	5
21	Recidivists are well prepared for release back into the community	1	2	3	4	5
22	The provision of formal education in prison has been used a way of rehabilitating inmates	1	2	3	4	5
23	Recidivists' business had sound marketing strategies to beat competitors	1	2	3	4	5
24	Recidivists would join a group that would help the public to better understand the people who commit crimes.	1	2	3	4	5
25	Failure is the long road to business success	1	2	3	4	5
26	Anything important to do is meaningful regardless its outcomes	1	2	3	4	5
27	Rehabilitation programmes for prisoners assist them to reduce violent behavior when released	1	2	3	4	5
28	Recidivists put emotion under control even when provoked	1	2	3	4	5
29	Lack of acceptance by the community Contributes to the failure of ex prisoners in establishing their businesses	1	2	3	4	5
30	Recidivists have confidence on my ability to recover from my mistakes no matter how big	1	2	3	4	5
31	Success in business is as much a matter of luck as ability	1	2	3	4	5
32	When facing a decision with uncertain consequences, my potential losses are my greatest concern.	1	2	3	4	5
33	Recidivists believe that opportunity generally knocks only once	1	2	3	4	5
34	Recidivists prefer to avoid risks	1	2	3	4	5
35	Recidivists usually view risks as a challenge	1	2	3	4	5
36	While in prison Recidivists received sufficient information to enable me plan the business well	1	2	3	4	5
37	Other than the basic entrepreneurial skills Recidivists learnt in prison, Recidivists have other information/training in entrepreneurship	1	2	3	4	5
38	Recidivists can develop a business plan	1	2	3	4	5
39	The community perceive the business owner as socially unfit	1	2	3	4	5

Appendix II: Translated Questionnaire in Swahili

<u>DODOSO</u>

Ndugu Mfungwa,

Lengo la dodoso hili ni kuomba maoni yako kuhusu Programu za Ujasiriamali zinazotolewa kwa Wafungwa kama njia mojawapo ya kupunguza urudiaji wa vitendo vya uhalifu na kuboresha Mazingira ya kurudi kwenye jamii baada ya kumaliza vifungo.

Tafadhali kuwa huru kujibu dodoso hili ambalo ni mahususi kwa masomo tu. Taarifa zote zitakazotolewa zitakuwa siri.

A.   Maelezo binafsi
     Tafadhali weka alama v kwenye sanduku kulingana na jibu lako

1.   Jinsia   Mwanaume   Mwanamke

2.   Umri chini ya miaka 30

           "   miaka 40

            "   miaka 50

            "   miaka 60

3.   Una elimu ipi kati ya hizi zifuatazo:

           i.   Sijasoma
           ii.   Darasa la saba
           iii. Elimu ya Sekondari
           iv.   Cheti(Certificate)
           v.   Dipolma
           vi.   Degree
           vii. Postgraduate

4. Je ulijishughulika na nini mara baada ya kumaliza kifungo cha awali

           i   Nilijiajiri

ii   Niliajiriwa

iii Sikuwa na ajira

5.   Ni muda gani tangu umemaliza kifungo cha awali

    i   Siyo zaidi ya mwaka mmoja

    ii Siyo zaidi ya miaka mitano

    iii Siyo zaidi ya miaka kumi

    iv Sijawahi fungwa

6. Stadi za Mafunzo ya ufundi nilizozipata nikiwa Gerezani

    i   Useremala

    ii   Fundi uashi

    iii Ufundi mchundo

    iv Ushonaji

    v   Kilimo cha mbogamboga

    vii Upishi

    viii Ufundi umeme

SEHEMU B.

Maoni ya Programu zinazotolewa Magerezani kama njia mojawapo ya kupunguza urudiaji wa uhalifu na kuboresha maandalizi ya kurudi katika jamii baada ya kumaliza vifungo Magerezani.

Tafadhali ainisha kiwango cha kukubali au kuto kukubali katika maelezo yafuatayo ili kuelezea kulingana na uzoezu wako Gerezani kwa kuweka Alama (v) kwenye kisanduku kwa kutumia vigezo vifuatavyo:

1) **Kutokubali kabisa (2)Kutokukubali (3)Katikati (4)Kukubali (5)Kukubali kabisa**

S/N	MAELEZO	1	2	3	4	5
8	Jamii inapenda kuwa na ukaribu na waliowahi kutumikia kifungo.	1	2	3	4	5
9	Jamii inaamini kwamba aliyewahi kufungwa gerezani ni wa kuaminika.	1	2	3	4	5
10	Wanafamilia wanapenda kuishi na waliowahi kufungwa Gerezani.	1	2	3	4	5

11	Watu wengi wanaamini kifungo ni ishara ya kushindwa	1	2	3	4	5
12	Jamii inawachukulia waliowahi kutumikia kifungo kama watu wengine.	1	2	3	4	5
13	Umma hauna mashaka na maoni yatolewayo na waliowahi kutumikia kifungo	1	2	3	4	5
14	Waajiri wengi wanawapa ajira waliowahitumikia kifungo ikiwa wanazo sifa.	1	2	3	4	5
15	Mrudiaji makosa akitoka gerezani hawezi kuwaambia jamii kwamba aliwahi fungwa	1	2	3	4	5
16	Mrudiaji makosa hawezi kuficha kuwaambia watu kwamba alikua kifungoni	1	2	3	4	5
17	Mrudiaji makosa ataficha siri ya historia ya kufungwa ili apate kazi nzuri	1	2	3	4	5
18	Elimu magerezani ni njia bora ya kupunguza urudiaji wa makosa	1	2	3	4	5
19	Waajiri wengi hawatoi ajira kwa waliwahi kutumikia kifungo	1	2	3	4	5
20	Stadi za mafunzo gerezani zimewasaidia waliowahi kutumikia kifungo kuanzisha shughuri za kibiashara	1	2	3	4	5
21	Warudiaji makosa wamejiandaa vyema kurudi katika jamii kama raia wema	1	2	3	4	5
22	Utoaji wa elimu rasmi Magerezani ni njia mojawapo ya urekebishaji.	1	2	3	4	5
23	Biashara ya Mrudiaji makosa ameweka mikakati ya kimasoko ili kuwadhibiti washindani wake wa kibiashara	1	2	3	4	5
24	Mrudiaji makosa Angependa kujiunga na kundi ambalo litaisaidia jamii kuwaelewa vyema watendao uhalifu	1	2	3	4	5
25	Kushindwa ni njia ndefu sana kuyafikia mafanikio ya kibiashara	1	2	3	4	5
26	Usiangalie matokeo hasi kwa jambo lolote lenye umuhimu kulifanya	1	2	3	4	5
27	Programu za urekebishaji kwa wafungwa zimewasaidia kupunguza tabia za kikatili	1	2	3	4	5
28	Mrudiaji makosa ana hulka ya kujizuia hata kama amekasirishwa	1	2	3	4	5
29	Kuto kukubaliwa na jamii ndiko kumechangia aliyewahi kufungwa ashindwe kuanzisha shughuri za kibiashara	1	2	3	4	5
30	Mrudiaji makosa anajiamini kwa uwezo alionao kujisahihisha makosa yake bila kujali ukubwa wake	1	2	3	4	5
31	Mafanikio ya kibiashara ni bahati tu.	1	2	3	4	5

32	Mrudiaji makosa anapokumbana na matokeo ya maamuzi yake yenye mashaka, umuhimu wake pia unapotea.	1	2	3	4	5
33	Mrudiaji makosa anaamini kwamba bahati humfikia mtu mara moja	1	2	3	4	5
34	Mrudiaji makosa anapendelea kuepuka vihatarishi	1	2	3	4	5
35	Mara nyingi Mrudiaji makosa anaviona vihatarishi kuwa ni changamoto	1	2	3	4	5
36	Mrudiaji makosa kifungoni nilipata taarifa za kutosha kunisaidia kuanzisha biashara katika jamii	1	2	3	4	5
37	Mrudiaji makosa anayo mafunzo ya ujasiliamali	1	2	3	4	5
38	Mrudiaji makosa anao uwezo wa kuandaa mpango biashara	1	2	3	4	5
39	Jamii ina mtazamo kwamba wenye biashara hawafai kijamii	1	2	3	4	5

Appendix III: Focus Group Interview Guide

1. For how many times have you been jailed?

2. What did you think of the rehabilitation program during your stay in prison?

3. How can you say on the presence of entrepreneurship programmes along with its features?

4. What are your views about ex prisoner's employment upon their release?

5. What were the problems you encountered in the community in relation to employment activities?

6. What were the problems encountered upon return to the community after prison life?

7. What do you know about stigmatization towards ex prisoners?

8. What do you think about your business operations in relation to skills acquired in prison?

9. What issues would you like the Tanzania policy to address in relation imparting entrepreneurship skills to prisoners?

Appendix IV: Muongozo wa Majadiliano

Mwongozo wa Majadiliano kwa Makundi ya Wafungwa na Waliowahi Kufungwa

1. Ni mara ngapi umewahi kufungwa Gerezani?...........................

2. Una maoni gani kuhusu Programu za Urekebishaji ulipokuwa Gerezani?
…………………………………………………………………………………
…………………………………………………………………………………

3. Unazungumziaje programmu za ujasiliamali na sifa zake?……………….

4. Una maoni gani kuhusu ajira kwa wafungwa mara baada ya kumaliza vifungo magerezani?
…………………………………………………………………………………
…………………………………………………………………………………

5. Ni matatizo gani uliyokutana nayo kuhusiana na fursa za ajira?

…………………………………………………………………………………
…………………………………………………………………………………

6. Ni changamoto zipi ulikumbana nazo wakati wa kurudi kwenye jamii ulipotoka kifungoni?……………………………………………………………………
……………………………………………………………………………………
……………………………………

7. Unaelewa nini kuhusu unyanyapaa kwa wafungwa wanapomaliza vifungo vya Magerezani na kurudi kwenye jamii……………………………………………………………………………
…………………………………………………………………………………
…………………………………………………..

8. Una maoni gani kuhusu uendeshaji wa shughuli zako ukihusisha na stadi ulizozipata ulipokuwa Gerezani……………………………………………………………………
…………………………………………………………………………………
…………………………………………………

9. Ni mambo gani ungependa yaboreshwe katika Sera ya Taifa ya Magereza ili kuwapatia wafungwa stadi za ujasiriamali wanapokuwa Magerezani
....

Appendix V: Prison Officers Interview Guide

1.   What are your views about the effectiveness of prison entrepreneurship programme in reforming inmates?

2.   How do the skills offered by the prison entrepreneurship programme help the recidivists?

3.   Do the prisoners like the programme? Are they involved in planning the programme? Are they given chance to comment on the programme?

4.   What should the Tanzania prisons service do to improve Re-integration of offenders through entrepreneurship development?

5.   Please provide any suggestions, opinions and recommendations which can help to improve offender's re- integration process into the community

Appendix VI: Muongozo wa Usaili wa mahojiano kwa Askari wa Magereza

1. Nini mtazamo wako kuhusu programmu za ujasiliamali katika urekebishaji wa Wafungwa magerezani?

2. Ni kwa jinsi gani programu za urekebishaji zinawasaidia wafungwa wazoefu wa uhalifu?

3. Je wafungwa wanamwitikio na programu hizo?Je wanahusishwa katika kupanga programu hizo?Je wanapewa fursa ya kutoa maoni yao katika hizo programu?

4. Unafikiri ni kitu gani Jeshi la magereza lifanye ili kuboresha kuwaunganisha waliotoka kifungoni na jamii kwa kupitia programu za ujasiliamali?

5. Tafadhari toa maoni au mawazo yako yatakayo saidia mchakato wa wafungwa kurudi kwenye jamii.

Appendix VII: Rates of Recidivism in the European Countries

Country	Offender group	Selection Period	Age	Number	Definition of Recidivism	Percentage of recidivism after				
						1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	4 Years	5 Years
Austria	Adult sentenced	1983	14+	69,267	New conviction	-	-	-	-	38.0
German	People convicted or released from Prison	1994	14+	947,382	New conviction	-	-	-	35.7	-
Netherlands	People sanctioned for a crime	1997	12+	153,834	New conviction	18.6	27.7	33.4	37.4	40.4
Sweden	People convicted for offences	1999	15+	76,700	New conviction	22.0		36.0	-	-
Norway	People charged	1996	15+	65,086	New charge	19.6	30.5	37.4	41.4	43.4
Scotland	People convicted or released from Prison	1999	16+	45,245	New conviction	31.0	37.4	42.0	49.0	53.0
England/ Wales	People released from imprisonment or sentenced to a community penalty	1999	10+	3,316	New conviction	-	48.0	-	-	-

Appendix VIII: Convictions of Prisoners Remaining at the End of the Year 2013 in Tanzania Mainland Prisons

Region	CONVICTIONS												GRAND TOTAL
	First Offender				One previous Offender				Recidivist				
	M	F	J	Total	M	F	J	Total	M	F	J	Total	
Arusha	195	6	-	201	170	2	-	172	130	-	-	130	503
Dar es Salaam	1,221	28	1	1,250	392	1	-	393	287	-	-	287	1,930
Dodoma	887	22	8	917	128	-	-	128	63	-	-	63	1,108
Iringa	255	14	-	269	104	-	-	104	53	-	-	53	426
Kagera	658	29	1	688	191	-	-	191	108	-	-	108	987
Kigoma	696	26	20	742	87	-	-	87	29	-	-	29	858
Kilimanjaro	617	15	-	632	38	1	-	39	15	-	-	15	686
Lindi	274	3	5	282	45	1	-	46	38	-	-	38	366
Manyara	221	5	-	226	148	3	-	151	64	3	-	67	444
Mara	451	8	4	463	112	1	-	113	65	-	-	65	641
Mbeya	667	19	2	688	216	1	4	221	152	-	-	152	1,061
Morogoro	689	32	18	739	135	2	4	141	88	-	9	97	977
Mtwara	278	10	-	288	76	-	-	76	62	-	-	62	426
Mwanza	1,047	38	5	1,090	591	3	2	596	110	1	-	111	1,797
Pwani	244	3	-	247	127	2	-	129	42	-	-	42	418
Ruvuma	203	1	-	204	48	-	-	48	30	-	-	30	282
Rukwa	360	6	2	368	78	-	-	78	43	-	-	43	489
Singida	287	9	3	299	54	1	-	55	24	-	-	24	378
Shinyanga	597	20	2	619	74	-	1	75	43	-	-	43	737
Tabora	1,068	9	-	1,077	92	1	-	93	49	-	-	49	1,219
Tanga	468	7	-	475	225	-	-	225	156	-	-	156	856
Total	11,383	310	71	11,764	3,131	19	11	3,161	1,651	4	9	1,664	16,589

Source: Tanzania Prisons Service

Appendix IX: Convictions of Prisoners Remaining at the End of the Year 2014 in Tanzania Mainland Prisons

Region	CONVICTIONS												GRAND TOTAL
	First Offender				One previous				Recidivist				
	M	F	J	Total	M	F	J	Total	M	F	J	Total	
Arusha	373	9	1	383	10	-	-	10	74	-	-	74	467
Dar es Salaam	1,166	26	-	1,192	386	-	-	386	289	-	-	289	1,867
Dodoma	816	20	5	841	89	-	-	89	52	-	-	52	982
Iringa	204	11	-	215	156	-	-	156	97	-	-	97	468
Kagera	945	23	1	969	26	-	1	27	91	-	1	92	1,088
Kigoma	591	18	8	617	48	-	-	48	36	-	-	36	701
Kilimanjaro	733	15	-	748	87	1	-	88	30	1	-	31	867
Lindi	151	2	-	153	31	-	-	31	28	-	-	28	212
Manyara	468	9	-	477	32	-	-	32	17	1	-	18	527
Mara	528	17	5	550	212	2	-	214	58	-	-	58	822
Mbeya	482	21	-	503	222	-	-	222	148	-	-	148	873
Morogoro	714	41	16	771	103	1	5	109	102	-	10	112	992
Mtwara	324	6	1	331	87	-	-	87	52	-	-	52	470
Mwanza	904	24	25	953	605	3	-	608	99	-	-	99	1,660
Pwani	292	3	-	295	244	-	-	244	91	-	-	91	630
Ruvuma	188	8	-	196	214	-	-	214	33	-	-	33	443
Rukwa	331	8	9	348	68	-	-	68	34	-	-	34	450
Singida	217	10	-	227	62	-	-	62	27	-	-	27	316
Shinyanga	592	32	-	624	117	1	-	118	32	-	-	32	774
Tabora	1,114	7	-	1,121	144	2	-	146	34	-	-	34	1,301
Tanga	510	23	-	533	74	1	-	75	73	-	-	73	681
Total	**11,643**	**333**	**71**	**12,047**	**3,017**	**11**	**6**	**3,034**	**1,497**	**2**	**11**	**1,510**	**16,591**

Source: Tanzania Prisons Service

Appendix X: Second and Recidivist Prisoners admitted in Prisons Directly from Court , 2015.

Region	One previous conviction				Recidivist				Grand total			Total
	M	F	Juvenile	Total	M	F	Juvenile	Total	M	F	Juvenile	
Arusha	157	1	-	158	61	-	-	61	218	1	-	219
Dar es Salaam	74	1	-	75	8	-	-	8	82	1	-	83
Dodoma	71	2	2	75	28	-	-	28	99	2	2	103
Iringa	62	2	-	64	69	-	-	69	131	2	-	133
Kagera	3	-	-	3	24	1	-	25	27	1	-	28
Kigoma	41	3	-	44	12	-	-	12	53	3	-	56
Kilimanjaro	146	1	-	147	45	4	-	49	191	5	-	196
Lindi	65	1	-	66	47	-	-	47	112	1	-	113
Manyara	53	-	-	53	26	-	-	26	79	-	-	79
Mara	64	1	-	65	15	-	-	15	79	1	-	80
Mbeya	113	1	1	115	17	1	2	20	130	2	3	135
Morogoro	120	3	9	132	105	-	-	105	225	3	9	237
Mtwara	57	-	-	57	21	4	-	25	78	4	-	82
Mwanza	132	7	5	144	39	-	1	40	171	7	6	184
Pwani	101	1	-	102	37	1	-	38	138	2	-	140
Ruvuma	69	1	-	70	20	-	-	20	89	1	-	90
Rukwa	46	-	-	46	7	-	-	7	53	-	-	53
Singida	58	1	1	60	10	-	-	10	68	1	1	70
Shinyanga	92	2	-	94	58	-	-	58	150	2	-	152
Tabora	66	-	-	66	35	-	-	35	101	-	-	101
Tanga	123	2	2	127	64	-	5	69	187	2	7	196
Total	1,713	30	20	1,763	748	11	8	767	2,46	41	28	2,530

Source: Tanzania Prisons Service

Appendix XI: Convictions of Prisoners Remaining at the End of the Year 2016 in Tanzania Mainland Prisons

Region	First Offender				One previous Offender				Recidivist				
	M	F	J	Total	M	F	J	Total	M	F	J	Total	
Arusha	405	10	-	415	140	6	-	146	43	3	-	46	
Dar es Salaam	1,165	28	-	1,193	360	-	-	360	255	-	-	255	
Dodoma	939	23	-	962	101	-	-	101	53	-	-	53	
Iringa	353	6	-	359	34	-	-	34	105	-	-	105	
Kagera	1,435	53	3	1,491	78	-	-	78	65	-	-	65	
Kigoma	372	11	6	389	143	1	-	144	39	-	-	39	
Kilimanjaro	489	18	-	507	62	2	-	64	63	-	-	63	
Lindi	228	7	-	235	65	-	-	65	31	-	-	31	
Manyara	333	4	-	337	26	2	-	28	7	-	-	7	
Mara	508	23	3	534	184	2	-	186	55	-	-	55	
Mbeya	929	23	-	952	266	-	-	266	127	-	-	127	
Morogoro	806	63	23	892	161	-	3	164	139	3	-	142	
Mtwara	280	4	-	284	87	-	-	87	57	-	-	57	
Mwanza	1,026	43	11	1,080	708	3	1	712	117	-	-	117	
Pwani	532	14	-	546	91	-	-	91	42	-	-	42	
Ruvuma	180	5	1	186	29	-	-	29	14	-	-	14	
Rukwa	512	17	8	537	85	1	2	88	23	-	-	23	
Singida	276	17	-	293	85	-	-	85	17	-	-	17	
Shinyanga	381	17	-	398	47	1	-	48	23	-	-	23	
Tabora	2,301	118	-	2,419	436	1	-	437	322	2	-	324	
Tanga	657	10	8	675	88	-	-	88	111	-	-	111	
Total	**12,942**	**486**	**63**	**13,491**	**2,916**	**19**	**6**	**2,941**	**1,453**	**8**	**-**	**1,461**	

Source: Tanzania Prisons Service