

# **The Impact of Post Rehabilitation on Ex-Offenders in Benin City**



**BY**

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## CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that the research project was carried out by **Nsikanabasi Michael EFFIONG** in the Department of Social Work, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Benin, Benin City, Edo State in partial fulfillment for the award of Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.) degree in Social Work.

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## **DEDICATION**

This work is dedicated to God Almighty for His mercies and love to me and to my wonderful family and friends for their fervent prayers.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

My sincere gratitude goes to the almighty God for his unending love that has kept me throughout my programme and for the success of this work.

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Above all, Honour, Adoration and majesty be unto the Lord God who is the author and finisher of our faith.

*Nsikanabasi Michael EFFIONG  
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## **ABSTRACT**

This study examined the impact of post rehabilitation on ex-offenders in Benin City. The objectives of this study were to identify the rehabilitation programmes available in Benin correctional centre; investigate the extent to which formal education programmes offered in correctional centre impact on the attitude of the ex-offenders in Benin City; as well as to assess how the vocational training in correctional centre impact on the attitude of the ex-offenders in Benin City. To achieve the objectives of the study, seventy-five (75) questionnaires were administered by the researcher, of which one hundred and ninety (190) were returned successfully and were used for the data analysis and presentation.

At the end of the analysis, the study revealed that that there are rehabilitation programmes available in Benin City correctional centre; that formal education programmes offered in correctional centre significantly impacts the attitude of the ex-offenders in Benin City and that vocational training in correctional centre significantly impact on the attitude of the ex-offenders in Benin City.

In line with these findings, it is recommended that there is need for the establishment of pre-release programmes meant to enable offenders to have smooth transitions from correctional centers to their society. Offenders and the various stakeholders including the family, community and correctional centers should be involved to develop plans, including housing, employment and participation in post-release programmes. This will help offenders to successfully reenter their society since members of the family and the community would have been involved in the process.

## CHAPTER ONE

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.8 Background to the Study

Correctional centre is an institution designed to securely house people who have been convicted of crimes or are on awaiting trial (Igbinovia & Omoroguiwa, 2019). These individuals known as prisoners or offenders are kept in continuous custody on a short or long-term basis. Usually, the more serious the offence, the longer the correctional centre term imposed (Igbinovia & Omoroguiwa, 2019). Abuchi, Ifeanyichukwu and Sifawa (2015) defined correctional centre (correctional facilities) as a confinement where socially and legally interned people who have wronged the society are kept for reformation, rehabilitation and possible reintegration. Ideally and as obtained in other developed climes, the correctional centre is the last place for the transfiguration of those who the society dim unfit to cohabit with it owing to the fact that their continued stay in the society is inimical to the continued co-existence of the members of the society (Abuchi, Ifeanyichukwu & Sifawa, 2015). According to Karthaus, Block and Hu (2019), the correctional centre system has three core objectives: to protect the public; to punish; and to rehabilitate. It is further charged with undertaking all these functions in a humane and transparent manner. Karthaus, Block and Hu (2019) buttress that there are those who would like to see a sizeable reduction in the use of correctional centre with an expansion of non-custodial responses and an end to short sentences, whilst some argue for more frequent use of correctional centre, longer sentences and harsher conditions.

Correctional centres are designed to keep custody of the legally interned and by doing so, it helps to make the society safe from misdemeanants and lawbreakers who disturb the peace of the society (Abuchi, Ifeanyichukwu & Sifawa, 2015). Many are oblivious of this fact. When criminals and other dangerous elements are locked up in the correctional centre, the society is insulated from their nefarious activities, thereby making the society safe for habitation and cohabitation. Hence, the correctional centre is a vital part of the security set up of every society (Ugwuoke, 2015).

Uche, Uche, Ezumah, Ebue, Okafor and Ezegebe (2015) opined that there is no better way to help correctional centre offenders avoid breaking in and out of jail cycle and functioning suitably in the society on release, than assisting them acquire the skills needed to succeed in later life through rehabilitation. According to Abuchi, Ifeanyichukwu and Sifawa (2015) rehabilitation is derived from the Latin word *rehabilitare* which literally means 'making fit again'. In the correctional centre context it means readying correctional centres to rejoin society after serving their jail terms, as useful, productive and law-abiding members of the wider community (Abuchi, Ifeanyichukwu & Sifawa, 2015). Rehabilitation is of the assumption that crime is a behaviour which is causal. This means that crime is not as a result of the person's freewill, but some factors which are as a result of nurture. The decision to commit a crime is determined, or at least heavily influenced, by the environment, psychological development, or biological makeup. People are not all the same and thus free to express their will but rather are different. These individual differences shape how people behave, including whether they are likely or not to commit crime (Abuchi, Ifeanyichukwu &

Sifawa, 2015). When people are characterized by various criminogenic risk factors such as a lack of parental love and supervision, exposure to delinquent peers, the internalization of antisocial values, or an impulsive temperament they are more likely to become involved in crime than people not having these experiences and traits.

Asokhia and Agbonluae (2013) opined that correctional centre rehabilitation services were established in Nigerian correctional centres for the purpose of reforming the offenders. For any meaningful rehabilitation to take place in correctional centres, rehabilitation services must first be improved upon; adequate provisions made and these should be accessible to the offenders.

Correctional service has continued to offer offenders rehabilitation programmes and vocational education and training that would help them be reintegrated into the society and actively participate in positive socio-economic engagements upon release. The skills gained enhance their chances of engaging in gainful employment and minimize their chances of returning to criminal activities. According to Ross and Richard (2009) the major focus of the correctional center rehabilitation programme should be to increase the offenders' education or skills level and thus improve their chances of success in life once they are released from the custody (Muasya, 2013). Provision of any form of training or education be it primary, secondary or vocational training is extremely important as majority of offenders will someday exit prison and return to their community as they will be better placed and equipped for all the challenges they might face (Muasya, 2013). The main question however remains, how effective and relevant are these training programmes in rehabilitating and preparing the ex-offenders to face the

challenges upon exit from prison and make them self reliant, and useful to the society and consequently reduce their likelihood of reoffending.

In the light of the above discussion, the researcher chooses to carry out an empirical study on the impact of post rehabilitation on ex-offenders in Benin City.

### **1.9 Statement of the Research Problem**

Convicted criminals are sentenced to correctional centre for purpose of rehabilitation. In most cases, the providers of rehabilitation services are either ill-equipped or not at all to give wholesome services that can affect offenders' lives positively (Asokhia & Agbonluae, 2013). Rehabilitation services are notable for their pivotal correctional centre role in changing lives of the offenders; unfortunately these are either not there or grossly inadequate (Asokhia & Agbonluae, 2013). Change is possible for everyone. Even correctional centre offenders can change for the better and become productive citizens. However, changing for the better and becoming productive citizens need a little sacrifice from the correctional centre offenders and a great help from government and concerned agencies (Asokhia & Agbonluae, 2013).

Scholars have variously studied rehabilitation and its impact on offenders. Also, some other scholars have written extensively about effectiveness and efficiency of correctional centre rehabilitation globally and Nigeria inclusive. For example, Uchenna, Anele and Iwarimie-Jaja (2017) found that rehabilitation programmes such as employment, vocational skills, parole system and family ties for are important parameters in reducing recidivism. Similarly, Asokhia and Agbonluae (2013) found that

provision for rehabilitation services for offenders is still neglected and not international best practices compliance. Also Igbinovia and Omoroguiwa (2019) found that these rehabilitation programmes are worthwhile, as they influenced offenders' behaviours and inventiveness. From the literatures reviewed, much has not been done on the impact of post rehabilitation on ex-offenders in Benin City. This creates gap in knowledge which this study is poised to fill.

### **1.10 Research question**

The following research questions will guide this study:

1. What are the rehabilitation programmes available in Benin Correctional Centre?
2. To what extent do the formal education programmes offered in correctional centre impact on the attitude of the ex-offenders in Benin City?
3. How does vocational training offered in correctional centre impact on the attitude of the ex-offenders in Benin City?

### **1.11 Objective of the study**

The main aim of this study is to investigate the impact of post rehabilitation programme on ex-offenders in Benin City. The specific objectives are to:

1. identify the rehabilitation programmes available in Benin Correctional Centre.
2. investigate the extent to which formal education programmes offered in correctional centre impact on the attitude of the ex-offenders in Benin City.
3. assess how the vocational training in correctional centre impact on the attitude of the ex-offenders in Benin City.

### **1.12 Scope of the study**

The study is limited in scope to a thorough assessment of the impact of post rehabilitation on ex-offenders in Benin City. The study targeted ex-convicts who have served their sentences at the Benin Correctional Center, Benin City, Edo State. Benin City is the capital city of Edo State and acts as a host to quite a significant number of ex-offenders.

### **1.13 Significance of the study**

The prison service core mandate is to rehabilitate those sentenced to serve in their institutions and offer programmes projected to prepare them to competently handle life upon release and be useful not only to self and others but also to the state by contributing in nation building. It is hoped that the information obtained through the study may help in coming up with an education policy for offenders and also create rehabilitation programmes relevant to the needs of individual offenders.

The already existing programmes it is hoped may be looked afresh and the necessary remedial measures taken to make them more beneficial to the prison offenders. The findings it is also hoped can inform potential employers on the particular areas of competencies the ex-prisoners possess and make it easy for them to make the right choice if they choose to employ them. The community has the opportunity through the study to understand the ex-offenders, accept them back and assist them settle down and even offer them support and jobs.

#### 1.14 Definition of Key Concepts

- **Ex-offender:** a person either male or female who has been convicted in a court of law and has fully served a jail term in prison.
- **Rehabilitation:** Various programmes offered in correctional center by prison service to serving convicts to help them transform.
- **Formal Education Programmes:** Formal education refers to the structured education system that runs from primary (and in some countries from nursery) school to university, and includes specialised programmes for vocational, technical and professional training.
- **Vocational Training offered in correctional centre:** training in craft skills such as carpentry, welding, tailoring, agriculture, masonry among others.
- **Correctional centre:** A place/space where both people committed and awaiting trial are confined. It includes the land, the house and every other structure located within the institution used for the purpose of detention.

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## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.7 Introduction**

This chapter is concerned with the review of various works done by different scholars and researchers on this area of study. This chapter is also sub-divided into several sections in order to resolve some concepts and issues in the topic in particular. It emphasizes on the conceptual framework, review of related theories, and review of empirical studies.

#### **2.8 Conceptual Review**

##### **2.8.1 Ex-Offenders**

Correctional centre is a place of confinement for different categories of persons, with different behavioural patterns; some prisoners pick up some negative behaviours even in correctional centres. Chukwudi (2012) argued that correctional centre is a school of crime and breeding ground for criminal socialization. Apart from those that are convicted for life, depending on the offence, others may be taken on bail, while others are awaiting trial. Whatever, the circumstances that one is acquitted or released from correctional centres, he or she is labeled as an ex-convict (Ngwu & Uche, 2021). Collins dictionary defined an ex-convict as a person guilty of a crime and sentenced by court of law. A person in correctional centre and released from confinement after serving his sentence is usually given a common label; such person is referred to as ex-convict (Ngwu & Uche, 2021).

Collais (2019) posits that two third of former inmates in the United States even in Nigeria, return to correctional centres. They are rearrested, reconvicted for repetition of crime; others for probation violations, where no meaningful counselling and rehabilitation structure are put on ground to handle such ex-convicts. To make matter worse, some are stigmatized and find it difficult to integrate in the society, and this actively deter them from becoming productive members of the society. Collais (2019), in his interview with ex-convicts, found out that some carry anger about how they were treated by the system from discrimination, to lack of job opportunities. An ex-convict is considered the usual suspect. This blemish on their person and record of life can obstruct their forward movement even after they have served their debt to the society; most of them are refused jobs because of their criminal records. National Directorate of Employment (2008) noted that ex-prisoners find it difficult to find employment upon release from prison despite their qualification; this leads to many reverting to crimes (recidivism). Sorochi (2015) estimated that offenders in United Kingdom are rejected for job vacancies with refusing rate up to 90% for serious convictions. The obstacles that ex-convicts have to face when they return to society are innumerable; from discrimination to unemployment, credit, housing problem to law enforcement profiling which is an uphill battle. Though government have tried to overhaul the criminal justice system trying to make it easier for ex-convicts to re-integrate, ex-convicts struggle to shake off the stigma and access support, this has not yielded the desired results. Stories are told of subtle discrimination from public which they rely on; the moment they come through the door, ex-convicts are already being judged. According to Borzyeki (2005), imprisonment may

have several collateral effects upon many ex-convicts. Such effects include forfeiting their livelihood, personal belongings, accommodation, personal relationship and social network. Some may have experienced psychological abnormalities or acquired self-defeating habits and attitudes. Statistics from Nigeria correctional centres shows that 60% of inmates are recidists, which is an indication, that correctional centres as a reformation and rehabilitation home has failed in correcting anti-social behaviours (Chukwumerije, 2012).

Ostriecher (2003) asserts that preparing prisoners for release is key to ensuring public safety. This can be done by education and vocational skills for ex-offenders to redirect their minds away from crimes. They need transitional services such as life skills, anger management, basic education, job training and placement. Ayuk (2004) asserts that prison must be centre for reformation and not for punishment. The skills they gain enhance chances of engaging in gainful employment and minimize the chance of returning to criminal activities.

### **2.8.2 Rehabilitation**

Rehabilitation is word that has so many different meanings that requires a great level of understanding in order to develop and implement ways in which offenders may be assisted while incarcerated (Raboloko & Maripe, 2019).

The words “rehabilitation”, “treatment” and “intervention” are used very loosely in the field. Therefore, it is important to separate criminal justice sanctions (e.g. intensive supervision, home confinement, shock probation) from correctional (rehabilitation)

programmes that deliver a direct service to the offender such as therapy, education and social skills training (Ekpenyong & Undutim, 2016). Raboloko and Maripe (2019) simply defined rehabilitation as the provision of needed services to avoid future criminal behaviour.

Ugwuoke and Ojonugwa (2014) described rehabilitation as reforming of the personality and behaviour of convicted offenders through well designed educational and/or therapeutic treatment, ensuring that individual offender is returned back to the society as a complete, self supporting and accepted member of the society. This ordinarily seem popular because decree No. 9 of 1972 placed this responsibility on the Nigerian prison system with the hope that inmates desiring to better themselves during their incarceration, have the opportunity to participate in a number of rehabilitation programmes. Geegbe, Mbabazize, Katuramu, Barigayomwe and Alloysius (2022) defined rehabilitation of inmate in social work context as an action taken to restore a prisoner to health or normal life through training and therapy during imprisonment.

The definition of rehabilitation proposed by Cullen and Gendreau (2000:112) seems particularly appropriate since it is based on a very extensive review and identifies three common characteristics of correctional rehabilitation based on the operational level:

- The intervention is planned or specifically undertaken and is not a per se or unplanned occurrence.
- The intervention targets for change some aspect(s) of the offender regarded as the cause of the offender's criminal behaviour, such as an attitude, cognitive

processes, personality, mental health, social relationships, education, vocational skills, or employment.

- The intervention is aimed at reducing the offender's likelihood of breaking the law in future, i.e. it reduces recidivism.

Rehabilitation is a lifelong process in which prisoners acknowledge their anti-social behaviour and display a considerable level of commitment to reconstructing, asserting and redeveloping themselves to becoming reintegrated to their society after undergoing a psycho-educational programme (Tewksbury, 2012). Rehabilitation is therefore a result of an intervention process. According to Adler Freda (1990), a true test of success is non-involvement in crime following the same intervention.

### **2.8.3 Formal Education Programmes**

Education has a pivotal role in nation as well as individual character building. It is a life line for any society and nation (Khan, Iqbal & Tasneem, 2015). Education is the right of every human being. Education helps people in improving their abilities, attitude, confidence, decision making, and ultimately, in attaining a good job. According to Zewude (2015) education is one of the most important factors in producing human resource that is necessary for economic development of a country. Education, in a broad sense, is any act or experience that has a formative effect on mind, character or physical ability of an individual.

Mwelwa and Kelvin (2019) opined that the correctional education had a positive impact on the inmates. The behaviour of most of the ex-prisoners changed due to the

education they had received in prison. More results of rehabilitation were seen during annual agricultural and commercial shows, where the prison service exhibited products such as ceramic mug cups, shoes, mats, baskets, bathing and washing soap, agriculture products and many others. More importantly, the carpentry industry in Nigerian prisons was acknowledged as a very successful venture both in quality of goods and prisoner training.

#### **2.8.4 Vocational Training offered in Correctional Centre**

The correctional centre also has the responsibilities to train inmates in trades that will make them useful to themselves and the general society at large (Correctional centres Lecture Manual, 2011). The objectives provided that young person's should be provided with protection, education and vocational skills so that, as offenders, they can be socially constructive and productive in the society when they quit the correctional centre walls. To rehabilitate and equip the inmates of Nigerian Correctional centres in Nigeria, and also to achieve the objectives of reformatory training institutions, vocational training was incorporated in reformatory training scheme to help the inmates to acquire the necessary skills in a chosen trade after graduation or discharge.

According to Okoye and Okwelle (2014), vocational education training provides the needed employable skills and attitudes necessary for effective performance in the workplace. According to Ogundipe (2008), the Nigerian Correctional centre Service has developed pragmatic educational programmes for reforming the correctional centre inmates. These programmes include: Vocational Skills Development Programme (VSDP)

which aims at empowering the correctional centreers with the needed skills for self-sustenance and actualization. Others are Adult Remedial Education Programme (AREP) designed to help correctional centreers who before they came to the correctional centre, were pursuing one academic programme or the other. The objective of education and vocational training in the correctional centre is to enable inmates not only to read and write with a view to updating their literacy level and passing examinations, but also an important step towards eventual rehabilitation of the inmates. Obviously, through the acquisition of basic skills in various vocational areas such as, carpentry, shoemaking, electrical installation, woodworking, block laying, Radio and TV servicing, mechanized farming system, tailoring, agriculture, barbing, air conditioning and refrigeration, welding, metalwork, mat-making, dyeing, fashion and designing, pot making, weaving just a few, inmates will on discharge lead a self-employed; self-reliant and responsible life. If vocational training should solve the economic, sociological and technological needs of the individual correctional centres, the Nigerian correctional centre service in Rivers State should now assess the programme based on necessary features and characteristic needed for its functionality. This is because vocational training programme provides the rudiments for behavioural changes and assessment ensures that the instruments for these changes are in the right direction.

Vocational training programmes in Nigerian correctional centre needs training facilities for its purpose accomplishment. According to Bulama (2001), training facilities are structures (classrooms, workshops, laboratories, dormitories, etc), furniture, equipment, instructional materials and physical properties belonging to an institution

(Nigerian Correctional centres Service) while Ogbodo (cited in Onweh, 2003) depicted that training facilities are those things which enable vocational training instructor in the correctional centre to achieve a level of instructional effectiveness that far exceeds what is possible when they are not provided.

## **2.9 Rehabilitation and the Inmates**

Rehabilitation is word that has so many different meanings that requires a great level of understanding in order to develop and implement ways in which offenders may be assisted while incarcerated. Many a times the expectation is that prison should be a place to offer restoration, reformation. Furthermore, Ugwuoke (2010), made an observation in his studies that prison institutions speak of reformation and rehabilitation but in actual fact advocates for retributive punishment. This puts so much uncertainty surrounding community adjustment of offenders after release. Consequently, rehabilitation emphasises provision of needed services to avoid future criminal behaviour. Given the public safety issues associated with re-entry, developing comprehensive policies to design rehabilitation programmes should centre on a full diagnostic and assessment of offenders. That is, substantive aftercare has proven ineffective but linkages must be established between institutional programming and community based interventions to ensure continuity after release. Furthermore, rehabilitation with the exclusion of the family and society may seem as an incomplete process as family and community involvement are central to successful reintegration. A study was conducted looking at the different rehabilitation programmes being offered in correctional

institutions but have not been subjected to controlled evaluations and successful approaches remain to be identified and articulated (Griffiths, Dandurand & Murdoch, 2007).

### **2.10 Ex-Convicts Perceptions on Rehabilitation Programmes**

Ex-convicts gave somewhat different views about rehabilitation programmes. However, their views are not so different from those from previous studies ((Raboloko & Maripe, 2019). Despite the existence of rehabilitation programmes, based on the evidence by different researchers most of the ex-offenders leave prison institutions with little to say about rehabilitations programmes. It might be so because some leave prison with psychological problems that is why it has been alluded to, that effective rehabilitation can mitigate the offenders' feelings of hostility and the effects of potential psychological problems (Sesiro, 2013). The sole purpose of rehabilitation is training and rehabilitation of all offenders and social behaviour to effect change in their social resettlement (Hochstetler, DeLisi, & Pratt, 2010). Moreover, it has programmes such as upholstery, carpentry, gardening, tailoring and education to mitigate chances of relapse. The government has used its wealth to advance these programmes with the sole intention of reshaping someone from a pattern of behaviour that is unacceptable to both society and the law. The study revealed that there are more of the negative views about rehabilitation programmes than the positives. Those who utilised the services received some form of small-scale management training of which is now a means of survival and others joined Christian fellowship programmes of which they got revived, gained their

self-esteem and were released before their actual sentence. Others mentioned that, rehabilitation programmes may seem as good initiatives, however, not all of the offenders get to participate in these programmes. There are limited facilities including workshops to accommodate a large group of inmates. As such, many remain idle and unable to acquire skills that would be appropriate for life outside prison. Moreover, there is shortage of skilled personnel to facilitate offender development and reintegration. Furthermore, most of African countries have no, or shortage of professional staff such as social workers, psychologists (Letsatle, 2010).

It is unfortunate that findings revealed that not all offenders get counselling and in most cases, counselling is offered to those whom the court ruling instructed so. Furthermore, much focus is on vocational training, education and spiritual development rather than on psychosocial and behavioural aspects of rehabilitation. However, with all this said, one may question the efficacy of rehabilitation programmes. On the other hand, the ex-convicts alluded to the fact that rehabilitation efforts are inevitable since the environment is not conducive and reported cases of overcrowding. Consequently, successful rehabilitation of offenders cannot be ensured with issues of overcrowding. Locking prisoners up is to give an ultimate and measured demonstration of society's disapproval of what is deemed to be a criminal act and punishment surpasses rehabilitation (Dissel, 2007). However, the Ouagadougou Declaration on accelerating Penal and Prison reform in Africa made some deliberate and specific references to rehabilitation in African prisons. The declaration recommended promotion of reintegration and that countries should make greater efforts to use the period of

confinement to empower the offenders to lead a crime free lifestyle (Letsatle, 2010). Making reflections on reintegration of ex-convicts one may argue that prison-based programs lack theoretical practicalities in order to create effective rehabilitation programmes. Integrating a strengths-based approach during a period of confinement may come in handy. The perspective main assumption is that each individual possesses the inherent ability and resources required to overcome any challenges. However, during a period of confinement, offenders may present feelings of hopelessness but it is believed that with great support and effective programmes much can be achieved. The strength-based approach emphasises individual empowerment to re-gain control over their environment and their lives. A prisoner who is empowered may succeed in having the ability to acknowledge their crime and work enthusiastically to change such negative behaviours. Furthermore, their untapped potential may be discovered as they possess a myriad of inherent strengths.

## **2.11 Review of Empirical Literature**

Igbinovia and Omorogiuwa (2019) assessed the effects of rehabilitation programmes on correctional centre inmates in Benin City. The result of the study shows that rehabilitation programmes are worthwhile, as they influenced inmates' behaviours and inventiveness.

Ajah (2018) examined the educational training of inmates and problems of corrections in Nigeria. While establishing education as necessary for reformation, the study finds that educational facilities at the correctional centres studied are grossly

deficient and an antithesis to the goal of reformation. The study recommends the provision of quality educational training in Nigeria's correctional centre system.

Agbakwuru and Ibe-Godfrey (2016) investigated the influence of incarceration on the well-being of correctional centre inmates in Nigeria. The study was carried out in Port Harcourt Correctional centre in Rivers State, Nigeria. The design of study was ex-post facto design. Five null hypotheses were formulated to guide the study and data for their investigation were collected through the administration of copies of a questionnaire tagged "influence of incarceration on correctional centre inmates (ICPI). The hypotheses were tested with t-test of independent means and the results show that nature of incarceration does not influence the physical and vocational well-being of correctional centre inmates however; it influences their psychological, social and educational well-being. These results were discussed and some recommendations were also made. One of the recommendations is that psychological and counselling services designed for inmates who are depressed, filled with anxiety, fear and hopelessness should be improved and intensified.

Onyekachi (2016) examine problems and prospects of administration of Nigerian correctional centre: need for proper rehabilitation of the inmates in Nigeria correctional centres. The objectives of the study are as follows: to ascertain the extent to which correctional centre congestion in Nigeria poses serious constraints on correctional centre administration, to find out the extent funding has affected on the administration of Nigeria correctional centre and to verify the extent to which lack of rehabilitation and correctional equipment in Nigeria Correctional centres constitutes a constraint to

rehabilitation of inmates. The researcher adopted a survey design. The data used were mainly from primary sources which supported secondary sources. Data generated were analyzed using tools like simple tables, and percentage. The findings showed that inadequate funding of correctional centres by federal government of Nigeria constitutes an impediment to effective administration of Nigeria Correctional centres, lack of correlation facilities for the rehabilitation of offenders in Nigeria correctional centres is positively related to the increase of recidivism among correctional centre inmates, the Nigeria extant laws on correctional centres have impacted negatively on the administration of her Correctional centres. The study recommended among other things that federal government should increase the funding of Nigeria Correctional centre, and the need for government to amend the extant laws on correctional centre to emphasize punishment and grant the rehabilitation of both Awaiting Trial Men (ATM) and the convicted.

Abuchi, Ifeanyichukwu and Sifawa, (2015) assessed correctional centres' rehabilitation in Nigeria with emphasis on the problems of the correctional centre rehabilitation in Nigeria. The study also did a comprehensive literature review on correctional centre rehabilitation. The various rehabilitation programmes in Nigerian correctional centres were enumerated. Recommendations were made on how to improve the rehabilitation of inmates in Nigeria.

Uchenna, Anele and Iwarimie-Jaja (2015) examined the effectiveness and efficiency of rehabilitation and parole system in the reduction of recidivism in Rivers State, Nigeria. The rate of recidivism is increasing and this has been affecting adverse

effect on the society. It is on the basis of this that the research looked into the nexus between rehabilitation programmes for ex-offenders and recidivism in Rivers state. Seven hundred and eight (708) formed the number of recidivist while forty two (42) form the total number of ex-offenders. The results revealed that rehabilitation programmes such as employment, vocational skills, parole system and family ties for are important parameters in reducing recidivism. The study recommended that transient and transitional programmes be design effectively to reintegrate recidivist into the community by making available avenue for them through which ex-offenders are meaningfully engaged.

Awopetu (2014) assess the capacity and current lockup of correctional centre population in six geo-political zones of the Nigeria. Based on this assessment, it was discovered that most correctional centres across the zones were housing more than capacity in which they were originally built for, while majority of the inmates are awaiting trials. This clustering and crowding of correctional centres together in a choky cell that in originally may be meant for five inmates and housing 20 – 30 inmates may arouse correctional centre violence, aggressive behaviour and reduce the quality and sense of psychological wellbeing of the inmates. It is therefore recommended that programs and policies that will increase the wellbeing of the correctional centre inmates should be embraced as this will improve the lives of the inmates and the aim of reformation, rehabilitation and reintegration of correctional centre inmates back to the larger society can be achieved.

Ugwuoke and Ojonugwa (2014) empirically examined the rehabilitative and reformatory roles of Federal correctional centres in Kogi State. The findings of the study have clearly shown that despite the official claims that these correctional centres are operating on the principles of rehabilitation and reformation, abundant evidence indicate that these institutions are still largely retributive in nature. Retributive traits are expected to be similar in other Nigerian correctional centres. The study made useful suggestions that could ameliorate this ugly trend.

Ndukwe and Nwuzor (2014) examine the Nigerian Correctional centre Service (NPS) and the challenges of social welfare administration: A study of Abakaliki correctional centre, aimed at ascertaining the extent to which welfare services were being administered in Abakaliki correctional centre and the factors affecting it. Survey design through structured questionnaire was used to extract relevant data for the study. Hypothesis was tested using chi-square ( $X^2$ ) statistical tool. The study discovered that Abakaliki correctional centre has been unable to meet minimum U.N standard in welfare services because of congestion. There is a continuous use of bucket latrines which expose inmates to health hazards. Apart from inadequate funds, it was discovered that mismanagement of welfare funds has exposed inmates to unhealthy situation, which can result to epidemics and untimely deaths of the inmates.

Asokhia and Agbonluase (2013) investigate rehabilitation services in Nigerian correctional centres in Edo State of Nigeria. The study was aimed at determining the status of rehabilitation services in Nigerian correctional centres in Edo State. To address the problem of study, two research questions were raised. The researcher adopted a

survey research design. The participants were 147 correctional centre inmates drawn from the six Nigerian correctional centres of Edo State. The instrument a checklist titled “Rehabilitation Services in Nigerian Correctional centres in Edo State (RSNPES)” was administered on the participants (correctional centre inmates). The method of data analysis was simple percentage. The study found that provision for rehabilitation services is still neglected and not international best practices compliance. Correctional centre inmates of these correctional centres prefer one rehabilitation service to the other. The most preferred rehabilitation service is recreational activity – football. Based on these findings, it was recommended among others that deliberate efforts should be made by the Federal Government and correctional centre service providers to reform the Nigerian correctional centres and make it international best practice compliance. There is also the need to introduce more rehabilitation services, facilities and reformative programmes such as training inmates on Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and giving adequate awareness programmes so as to rehabilitate correctional centre inmates and stop recidivism.

## **2.12 Theoretical Framework**

This study will adopt the rehabilitation theory.

### **Rehabilitation Theory**

The rehabilitation theory was adopted as the basis for the theoretical framework of this study. According to Packer as cited in Dambazau (2007), rehabilitation theory posits that offender should be treated as an individual whose special needs and problems

must be known in order to enable correctional centre officials deal effectively with him. They also argued that one cannot inflict a severe punishment or inhuman treatment to inmates in the correctional centre and expect them to be reformed and reintegrate themselves into the society upon release. Although it is important to inflict punishment on those persons who breach the law, so as to maintain social order, the importance of rehabilitation is also given priority as it is the only assured way of ensuring that offenders do not return to crime particularly since they have acquired skills that will help them engage in productive activities upon release (Wikipedia, 2009). The theory of rehabilitation therefore, seeks to reduce recidivism because it believes that through retraining programmes for offenders, a more purposeful life would be guaranteed to ex-offenders.

Rehabilitation theory is the most valuable ideological justification for punishment. It promotes the humanizing belief in the notion that offenders can be saved and not simply punished. It recognizes the reality of social inequity. To say that some offenders need help to be rehabilitated is to accept the idea that circumstances can constrain, if not compel and lead to criminality; it admits that we can help persons who have been overcome by their circumstances. It rejects the idea that individuals, regardless of their position in the social order, exercise equal freedom in deciding whether to commit crime, and should be punished equally according to their offence irrespective of their social background (Tan, 2008).

Furthermore, this theory is relevant to the study as it tries to establish the justification or rationale behind the treatment of the convict by changing the attitude and

behaviour of criminals so that they will be able to choose lawful means, in satisfying their needs (Dinitz & Dine, 1989). This theory emphasizes the need to retrain the convict so that he can live a lawful and independent life which upon release. It advocates that vocational training be designed to transform offenders' life styles through the vigorous application of discipline, education, work and other relevant programmes.

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## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **Research Method**

#### **3.8 Research Design**

This study will adopt a descriptive survey design. This is because opinion of subjects on the impact of post rehabilitation on ex-offenders in Benin City will be explored through the use of questionnaire. Descriptive survey describes analysis and interprets conditions that are in existence. The interest of the researcher is in the identification and selection of variable, elements, subject which is considered relevant to the investigation.

#### **3.9 Area of the Study**

Benin City is the capital and largest city of Edo State, Nigeria. It has a population estimate of 1,841,000 as of 2022. It is situated approximately 40 kilometres (25 mi) north of the Benin River and 320 kilometres (200 mi) by road east of Lagos.

The city was the most important settlement of the Edo Kingdom of Benin, which flourished during the 13th to the 19th century. It held important trade relations with Portugal during the last centuries before being captured, sacked and burnt in 1897 by a British punitive expedition. Many bronze sculptures in Benin City palace, collectively termed the Benin Bronzes, were taken by the British who followed up their victory by gradually colonizing the area, eventually incorporating the region into Colonial Nigeria.

The indigenous people of Benin City are the Edo people (the Benin People), and they speak the Edo language or Bini Language. The people of the city have one of the richest dress cultures on the African continent and are known for their beads (the beads stand for royalty and usually stand out during the traditional marriage of the Benin people), body marks, bangles, anklets, raffia work and the subsistence farming of yam, plantain and cassava.

### **3.10 Population of the Study**

The population of the study will be an infinite population of ex-offenders in Benin City. The choice of ex-offenders is to allow the researcher get reliable information of the impact of post rehabilitation on ex-offenders. An infinite population according to Uzuagulu (2011) is the population whose number and size cannot be determined or is too cumbersome or too large to be determined.

### **3.11 The Sample Size and Sampling Method**

The sample size to be used will be eighty (80) respondents. The sample size will be determined using the accidental (convenient) sampling method. Uzuagulu (2011) described accidental (convenient) sampling as that element which the researcher can easily reach in a particular area air his/her view on the issue.

### **3.12 Validity and Reliability**

#### ***Validity***

To ensure the validity of the research instrument to be constructed by the researcher, it will be given to the research supervisor who will go through it and made some modification and corrections. These modifications and corrections will be effected and the final copy of the instrument will be administered to the respondents.

#### ***Reliability***

To ensure the reliability of instrument, a pilot study was conducted and this was determined by conducting a reliability test. To ascertain that the instrument is reliable, the researcher administered the research instrument to twenty (20) respondents who will not part of the sample size. The researcher will adopt the Cronbach's Alpha reliability coefficient test. The Cronbach's Alpha measures the internal consistencies of the questions used to express the proxies/constructs in the questionnaire in a single test administration. The Cronbach's Alpha values ranges from 0.1 – 1.0. Alpha values from 0.7 and above are satisfactory and acceptable.

The data generated from the administered research instrument will be coded with the aid of spreadsheet software (Excel) and will be analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS 20). The data generated from the test will be correlated statistically with the Cronbach's Alpha, thereby guaranteeing the internal consistency of the questionnaire.

### **3.13 Instrument of Data Collection**

The study will adopt the semi-structured questionnaire as the method of data collection. The choice of using questionnaire is to elicit information that would enable the researcher reach a large number of respondents. The questionnaire will be designed with a two (2) items and divided into two sections, A and B. The Section A will be designed to capture the socio-economic characteristics of the respondents and the ones that were of relevance to the study include the respondents' gender, age, marital status, religion and level of education. Section B will focus on research questions on the impact of post rehabilitation on ex-offenders. The instrument will be developed to gather responses the Likert Scale rating of Strongly Agreed (SA), Agreed (A), Disagreed (D), and Strongly Disagreed (SD). The scale will be rated 4 – 1 for the Strongly Agreed (SA), Agreed (A), Disagreed (D) and Strongly Disagreed (SD) respectively.

### **3.14 Method of Data Analysis**

The researcher decided to use the chi-square test as the research tool because of its simplicity. The chi-square ( $\chi^2$ ) is a statistical tool that enables the researcher to establish whether there is any relationship between two variables in the total population. It is clearly one of the simplest and most popular non-parametric tests in applied statistics.

The chi-square formula is:

$$\chi^2 = \sum \frac{(O_i - E_i)^2}{E_i}$$

Where  $O_i$  = observed frequencies

$E_i$  = expected frequencies

$\sum$  = summation (sigma)

$\chi^2$  = chi-square

### Reliability Test

In this study, we structured questionnaires across the variables (salary, promotion, job security, training and attitude to work). In analyzing our data, we conducted reliability test using Cronbach Alpha test to test the reliability of the structured questions. The result was presented in the table below.

**Table 4.3: Reliability Test**

Variable	Cronbach Alpha	No. of Items
Attitude to Work	0.935	5
Salary	0.837	5
Promotion	0.831	5
Job Security	0.925	5
Training	0.732	5

*Source: SPSS 24, 2019*

The table above revealed that the Cronbach's Alpha values of the given variables were all above the benchmark of 0.50 (salary, promotion, job security, training and

attitude to work.). In the measurement of the reliability of attitude to work, all the five (5) questions structured were reliable for the measurement of the internal consistency of the variable. These justified a good reliability of the questions set in measuring the variables. The higher  $\alpha$  coefficient shows that the stronger the interrelationship of each item of measures.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

#### 4.5 Introduction

This chapter, presents the analysis of the data used for the empirical evaluation of the impact of post rehabilitation on ex-offenders in Benin City. A total of eighty (80) questionnaire were administered to the respondents. Seventy-five (75) of the questionnaire were properly filled and returned. The analysis and interpretation of data as well as testing of hypothesis is based on the seventy-five (75) questionnaires retrieved. This response rate is quite high.

#### 4.6 Background Information of Respondents

**Table 4.1: Socio-Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents**

Characteristic	Categories	Frequency	Percent (%)
Sex	Males	71	94.7
	Females	4	5.3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>100</b>
Marital Status	Single	24	32.0
	Married	48	64.0
	Divorced	2	2.7
	Widowed	1	1.3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>100</b>
Religion	Christian	63	84.0
	Muslim	8	10.7
	African Traditional Religion	4	5.3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Field Survey, 2022*

The sex distribution of respondents reveals 71 for males and 4 for females, making a total of 75. This shows a percentage distribution as 94.7 and 5.3 percent respectively for male and female. From this evidence, the percentage of over 94.7 percent shows that more male are involved in the survey than the male.

Also in Table 4.1 above, the marital status of the sampled respondents were analyzed. Of the 75 respondents, 24 frequency, representing 32.0% are Single, 48 frequency, representing 64.0 are Married, while 2 frequency representing 2.7 is a divorcee, while 1 presenting 1.3 were widowed.

In terms of religion of the respondents, 63 frequency representing 84.0 claim to be Christian, 8 of them, representing 10.7 were Muslim, while 4 frequency representing 5.3 said they were in African Traditional Religion adherents

#### 4.7 Cross Tabulation of Research Variables

**Research Question One: What are the rehabilitation programmes available in Benin Correctional Centre?**

**Table 4.2: Responses on confirmation of the rehabilitation programmes available in Benin Correctional Centre**

S/N	Items	SA (%)	A (%)	U (%)	D (%)	SD (%)
1	Educational Services	33 (44.0)	29 (38.7)	13 (17.3)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
2	Carpentry and Upholstery	15 (20.0)	43 (57.3)	14 (18.7)	3 (4.0)	0 (0.0)
3	Counseling Services	29 (38.7)	27 (36.0)	10 (13.3)	9 (12.0)	0 (0.0)
4	Soap making	6 (8.0)	31 (41.3)	20 (26.7)	14 (18.7)	4 (5.3)

5	Counseling Services	19 (25.3)	33 (44.0)	19 (25.3)	3 (4.0)	1 (1.3)
6	Manufacturing of furniture	12 (16.0)	11 (14.7)	18 (24.0)	21 (28.0)	13 (17.3)
7	Clothing	16 (21.3)	28 (37.3)	20 (26.7)	5 (6.7)	6 (8.0)
8	Computer training	8 (10.7)	14 (18.7)	8 (10.7)	23 (30.7)	22 (29.3)

*\* Percentages in parentheses. Source: Field Survey, (2022)*

In Table 4.2 above, it was gathered from respondents that educational services is available in Benin Correctional Centre. This view was reflected in the responses of 33 or 44.0% and 29(38.7) agreed and strongly agreed respectively, 13 (17.3%) were undecided, 0 of the respondents representing (0.0%) and 0(0.0%) Disagreed and Strongly Disagreed respectively. 15 respondents representing (20.0%) and 43 (57.3%) agree that carpentry and upholstery services is available in Benin Correctional Centre, but 14 of the respondent representing 18.7% were undecided, 3(4.0%) and 0 (0.0%) Disagreed and Strongly Disagreed with the statement.

Respondents reaffirmed that counseling services also available in Benin Correctional Centre. This was evidence by the respondents opinion which showed that 29 of the respondent representing (38.7%) and 27 representing (36.0%) Strongly Agreed and Agreed respectively, while only 10 (13.3%) were undecided, 9 (12.0%) and 0 (0.0%) Disagreed and Strongly Disagreed. Our respondents uphold the assertion that soap making is available in Benin Correctional Centre. This we gathered from their responses were 6 (8.0%) Strongly Agreed, 31 (41.3%) Agreed, 20 (26.7%) undecided, while 14 (18.7%) Disagreed and 4 (5.3%) Strongly Disagreed. The respondents supported the view that counseling services is among the rehabilitation programme available in Benin

correctional center as 19 of the respondent representing (25.3%), Strongly Agreed, 33 (44.0%) Agreed, 19 (25.3%) were undecided, while 3 (4.0%) Disagreed and 1 (1.3%) Strongly Disagreed.

Respondents are of the opinion that manufacturing of furniture items is available in Benin Correctional Centre. This was evidence by the respondents opinion which showed that 12 of the respondent representing (16.0%) and 11 representing (14.7%) Strongly Agreed and Agreed respectively, while only 18 (24.0%) were undecided, 21 (28.0%) and 13 (17.3%) Disagreed and Strongly Disagreed. On the other hand, the respondents affirmed the claim that clothing is available in Benin Correctional Centre. This we gathered from their responses were 16 (21.3%) Strongly Agreed, 28(37.3%) Agreed, 20(26.7%) undecided, while 5(6.7%) Disagreed and 6(8.0%) Strongly Disagreed. The respondents supported the view that computer training is among the rehabilitation programme available in Benin correctional center as 8 of the respondent representing (10.7%), Strongly Agreed, 14(18.7%) Agreed, 8(10.7%) were undecided, while 23(30.7%) Disagreed and 22(29.3%) Strongly Disagreed.

**Research Question Two: To what extent do the formal education programmes offered in correctional centre impact on the attitude of the ex-offenders in Benin City?**

**Table 4.3: Responses on determining the extent to which formal education programmes offered in correctional centre impact on the attitude of the ex-offenders in Benin City.**

Q	Items	SA (%)	A (%)	U (%)	D (%)	SD (%)
9	Formal education offered in prison affects the attitude of ex-offenders positively.	16 (21.3)*	34 (45.3)	8 (10.7)	6 (8.0)	11 (14.7)
10	Formal education programme received by ex-offenders make them be a better person.	18 (24.0)	29 (38.7)	15 (20.0)	9 (12.0)	4 (5.3)
11	The attitude of ex-offenders experience significant transformation due to formal education programme	21 (28.0)	35 (46.7)	15 (20.0)	4 (5.3)	0 (0.0)
12	Ex-offenders who receive formal education programme while in prison are less likely to return to prison after they are released	11 (14.7)	20 (26.7)	30 (40.0)	11 (14.7)	3 (4.0)
13	Lack of funds post challenge to formal education programme offered in the correctional center	28 (37.3)	27 (36.0)	15 (20.0)	3 (4.0)	2 (2.7)

*\* Percentages in parentheses. Source: Field Survey, (2022)*

From table 4.3, it can be deduced that a total number 16 or 21.3% and 34 (45.3%) of the respondents strongly agreed and agreed respectively that formal education offered in prison affects the attitude of ex-offenders positively. 8 of the respondents representing 10.7% were undecided, while 6 of the respondents or 8.0% and 11 or 14.7% of the respondents disagreed and strongly disagreed respectively. Similarly, 18 or (24.0%) and

29 (38.7%) of the respondents Strongly Agreed and Agreed that formal education programme received by ex-offenders make them be a better person, but 15 (20.0%) respondents were undecided, while 9 (12.0%) and 4 (5.3%) of the respondents were Disagreed and Strongly Disagreed respectively.

Also, 21 respondents representing (28.0) respondents and 35 (46.7%) Strongly Agreed and Agreed that the attitude of ex-offenders experience significant transformation due to formal education programme, while 15(20.0%) were undecided, 4(5.3%) and 0(0.0%) of the respondents Disagreed and Strongly Disagreed respectively. Seeking opinion on whether ex-offenders who receive formal education programme while in prison are less likely to return to prison after they are released, 11 of our respondent representing (14.7%) Strongly Agreed, 20 representing 26.7% Agreed, 30(40.0%) opted for undecided, while 11 of the respondent representing (14.7%) and 3(4.0%) were Disagreed and Strongly Disagreed respectively. Also, 28 respondents representing (37.3%) respondents and 27 (36.0%) Strongly Agreed and Agreed that lack of funds is a source of post challenge to formal education programme offered in the correctional center, while 15(20.0%) were undecided, 3(4.0%) and 2(2.7%) of the respondents Disagreed and Strongly Disagreed respectively.

**Research Question Three: How does vocational training offered in correctional centre impact on the attitude of the ex-offenders in Benin City?**

**Table 4.4: Responses on determining the vocational training offered in correctional centre impact on the attitude of the ex-offenders in Benin City.**

S/N	Items	SA (%)	A (%)	U (%)	D (%)	SD (%)
14	Vocational training programme offered in the correctional center promote employment generation among ex-offenders	7 (9.3)	29 (38.7)	9 (12.0)	17 (22.7)	13 (17.3)
15	Vocational training programme offered in the correctional center help in the increase of production capacity in the society	32 (42.7)	25 (33.3)	7 (9.3)	5 (6.7)	6 (8.0)
16	Vocational training programme offered in the correctional center possess the capacity capable of alleviating poverty among ex-offenders	47 (62.7)	22 (29.3)	6 (8.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
17	Vocational training programme offered in the correctional center enhance the living standard of ex-offenders	21 (28.0)	29 (38.7)	15 (20.0)	9 (12.0)	1 (1.3)
18	Vocational training programme offered in the correctional center enhance the income level of ex-offenders	27 (36.0)	27 (36.0)	14 (18.7)	3 (4.0)	4 (5.3)

*\* Percentages in parentheses. Source: Field Survey, (2022)*

In Table 4.4 above, it was gathered from respondents that vocational training programme offered in the correctional center promotes employment generation among ex-offenders. This view was reflected in the responses of 7 or 9.3% and 29(38.7) agreed

and strongly agreed respectively, 9(12.0%) were undecided, 17 of the respondents representing (22.7%) and 13 (17.3%) Disagreed and Strongly Disagreed respectively.

47 respondents representing (62.7%) and 25(33.3%) believe that vocational training programme offered in the correctional center help in the increase of production capacity in the society, but 7 of the respondent representing 9.3% were undecided, 5(6.7%) and 5(6.7%) Disagreed and Strongly Disagreed with the statement. Respondents also supported the assertion that vocational training programme offered in the correctional center possess the capacity capable of alleviating poverty among ex-offenders. This was evidence by the respondents opinion which showed that 47 of the respondent representing (62.7%) and 22 representing (29.3%) Strongly Agreed and Agreed respectively, while 6(8.0%) were undecided, 0 (0%) and 0 (0%) Disagreed and Strongly Disagreed.

Our respondents uphold the assertion that vocational training programme offered in the correctional center enhances the living standard of ex-offenders. This we gathered from their responses were 21(28.0%) Strongly Agreed, 29(38.7%) Agreed, 15(20.0%) undecided, while 9(12.0%) Disagreed and 1(1.3%) Strongly Disagreed. Finally, 27 respondents representing (36.0%) and 27(36.0%) believe that vocational training programme offered in the correctional center enhance the income level of ex-offenders, but 14 of the respondent representing 18.7% were undecided, 3(4.0%) and 4(5.3%) Disagreed and Strongly Disagreed with the statement.

#### 4.8 Test of Hypothesis

The hypotheses are tested with the aid of the chi-square to complement the simple percentage used in the question. The formula is given below:

$$\text{Chi-square } (X^2) = \sum \frac{fo - fe)^2}{fe}$$

Where: Fo = the frequency actually observed

Fe = the expected frequency

To obtain frequency expected, the chi-square contingency table was used

$$Fe = \frac{\text{Row Total} \times \text{Column Total}}{\text{Grand Total}}$$

The study adopted 5% level of significance in testing our hypotheses.

#### Hypothesis I

H<sub>0</sub>: Formal education programmes offered in correctional centre does not significantly impact the attitude of the ex-offenders in Benin City.

H<sub>1</sub>: Formal education programmes offered in correctional centre significantly impact the attitude of the ex-offenders in Benin City.

Q	Strongly Agree	Agree	Undecided	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Total
9	16	34	8	6	11	75
10	18	29	15	9	4	75
11	21	35	15	4		75
12	28	27	15	3	2	75
13	11	20	30	11	3	75
<b>Total</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>375</b>

$$\begin{aligned}
 df &= (R - 1) (C - 1) \\
 &= (5 - 1) (5 - 1) \\
 &= 4 \times 4 = \underline{16}
 \end{aligned}$$

Margin for error = 5% or 0.05

Table value of  $\chi^2$  @ 0.05 level of significance at degree of freedom of 16 = 26.30.

Row/Column	O	E	O - E	Chi sq (o-e)^2/e
R <sub>1</sub> C <sub>1</sub>	16	18.8	-2.8	0.42
R <sub>1</sub> C <sub>2</sub>	34	29.0	5.0	0.86
R <sub>1</sub> C <sub>3</sub>	8	16.6	-8.6	4.46
R <sub>1</sub> C <sub>4</sub>	6	6.6	-0.6	0.05
R <sub>1</sub> C <sub>5</sub>	11	4.0	7.0	12.25
R <sub>2</sub> C <sub>1</sub>	18	18.8	-0.8	0.03
R <sub>2</sub> C <sub>2</sub>	29	29.0	0.0	0.00
R <sub>2</sub> C <sub>3</sub>	15	16.6	-1.6	0.15
R <sub>2</sub> C <sub>4</sub>	9	6.6	2.4	0.87
R <sub>2</sub> C <sub>5</sub>	4	4.0	0.0	0.00
R <sub>3</sub> C <sub>1</sub>	21	18.8	2.2	0.26
R <sub>3</sub> C <sub>2</sub>	35	29.0	6.0	1.24
R <sub>3</sub> C <sub>3</sub>	15	16.6	-1.6	0.15
R <sub>3</sub> C <sub>4</sub>	4	6.6	-2.6	1.02
R <sub>3</sub> C <sub>5</sub>	0	4.0	-4.0	4.00
R <sub>4</sub> C <sub>1</sub>	28	18.8	9.2	4.50
R <sub>4</sub> C <sub>2</sub>	27	29.0	-2.0	0.14
R <sub>4</sub> C <sub>3</sub>	15	16.6	-1.6	0.15
R <sub>4</sub> C <sub>4</sub>	3	6.6	-3.6	1.96
R <sub>4</sub> C <sub>5</sub>	2	4.0	-2.0	1.00
R <sub>5</sub> C <sub>1</sub>	11	18.8	-7.8	3.24
R <sub>5</sub> C <sub>2</sub>	20	29.0	-9.0	2.79

R <sub>5</sub> C <sub>3</sub>	30	16.6	13.4	10.82
R <sub>5</sub> C <sub>4</sub>	11	6.6	4.4	2.93
R <sub>5</sub> C <sub>5</sub>	3	4.0	-1.0	0.25
$\chi^2$				<b>53.56</b>

Decision: Since the calculated chi-square value of 53.56 was greater than the t-critical value of 26.30, consequently, the null hypothesis was rejected. We concluded therefore that formal education programmes offered in correctional centre significantly impact the attitude of the ex-offenders in Benin City.

### Hypothesis II

H<sub>0</sub>: Vocational training in correctional centre does not significantly impact on the attitude of the ex-offenders in Benin City.

H<sub>1</sub>: Vocational training in correctional centre significantly impact on the attitude of the ex-offenders in Benin City.

Q	Strongly Agree	Agree	Undecided	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Total
14	7	29	9	17	13	75
15	32	25	7	5	6	75
16	47	22	6	0	0	75
17	21	29	15	9	1	75
18	27	27	14	3	4	75
<b>Total</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>375</b>

$$\begin{aligned}
 df &= (R - 1) \quad (C - 1) \\
 &= (5 - 1) \quad (5 - 1) \\
 &= 4 \times 4 = \underline{16}
 \end{aligned}$$

Margin for error = 5% or 0.05

Table value of  $\chi^2$  @ 0.05 level of significance at degree of freedom of 16 = 26.30.

<b>Row/Column</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>O - E</b>	<b>Chi sq (o-e)^2/e</b>
R <sub>1</sub> C <sub>1</sub>	7	26.8	-19.8	14.63
R <sub>1</sub> C <sub>2</sub>	29	26.4	2.6	0.26
R <sub>1</sub> C <sub>3</sub>	9	10.2	-1.2	0.14
R <sub>1</sub> C <sub>4</sub>	17	6.8	10.2	15.30
R <sub>1</sub> C <sub>5</sub>	13	4.8	8.2	14.01
R <sub>2</sub> C <sub>1</sub>	32	26.8	5.2	1.01
R <sub>2</sub> C <sub>2</sub>	25	26.4	-1.4	0.07
R <sub>2</sub> C <sub>3</sub>	7	10.2	-3.2	1.00
R <sub>2</sub> C <sub>4</sub>	5	6.8	-1.8	0.48
R <sub>2</sub> C <sub>5</sub>	6	4.8	1.2	0.30
R <sub>3</sub> C <sub>1</sub>	47	26.8	20.2	15.23
R <sub>3</sub> C <sub>2</sub>	22	26.4	-4.4	0.73
R <sub>3</sub> C <sub>3</sub>	8	10.2	-2.2	0.47
R <sub>3</sub> C <sub>4</sub>	0	6.8	-6.8	6.80
R <sub>3</sub> C <sub>5</sub>	0	4.8	-4.8	4.80
R <sub>4</sub> C <sub>1</sub>	21	26.8	-5.8	1.26
R <sub>4</sub> C <sub>2</sub>	29	26.4	2.6	0.26
R <sub>4</sub> C <sub>3</sub>	15	10.2	4.8	2.26
R <sub>4</sub> C <sub>4</sub>	9	6.8	2.2	0.71
R <sub>4</sub> C <sub>5</sub>	1	4.8	-3.8	3.01
R <sub>5</sub> C <sub>1</sub>	27	26.8	0.2	0.00
R <sub>5</sub> C <sub>2</sub>	27	26.4	0.6	0.01
R <sub>5</sub> C <sub>3</sub>	14	10.2	3.8	1.42
R <sub>5</sub> C <sub>4</sub>	3	6.8	-3.8	2.12
R <sub>5</sub> C <sub>5</sub>	4	4.8	-0.8	0.13
<b><math>\chi^2</math></b>				<b>86.41</b>

**Decision:** Since the calculated chi-square value of 86.41 was greater than the t-critical value of 26.30, consequently, the null hypothesis was also rejected. Hence we concluded therefore that vocational training in the Correctional Centre significantly impact on the attitude of the ex-offenders in Benin City.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

#### 5.4 Summary of Findings

This study is premised on the impact of post rehabilitation on ex-offenders in Benin City. Consequently, related literatures permitting the conceptual, theoretical and empirical review of the subject matters were discussed in chapter two. In chapter three the research methodology applied are generating requisite data and how some data is analyzed was discussed. In chapter four, data generated were presented and analyzed using descriptive, simple percentage statistics and ordinary least statistical tool were utilized in testing the formulated hypotheses. The various research objectives and questions structured at the beginning of this study were analyzed. This chapter is the summary of the findings, conclusions of the study as well as the various policies recommended by the study for implementation. The study has suggested some issues for further exploratory research.

Based on the data collected and analyzed, the following findings were made;

1. That there are rehabilitation programmes available in Benin City Correctional Centre.
2. That formal education programmes offered in the Correctional Centre significantly impacts the attitude of the ex-offenders in Benin City.
3. That vocational training in Correctional Centre significantly impact on the attitude of the ex-offenders in Benin City.

## **5.5 Conclusion**

The purpose of this study was to examine the impact of post rehabilitation on ex-offenders in Benin City. Specifically, the study determine to identify the rehabilitation programmes available in Benin Correctional Centre; investigate the extent to which formal education programmes offered in the Correctional Centre impact on the attitude of the ex-offenders in Benin City; and to assess how the vocational training in correctional centre impact on the attitude of the ex-offenders in Benin City.

This study employed quantitative research instrument through the administration of questionnaires to eighty (80) respondents that were conveniently selected from some selected ex-offenders in Benin City. The study utilized chi-square to test the formulated hypotheses. The study concludes that post rehabilitation impacted positively and significantly on ex-offenders in Benin City.

## **5.6 Recommendations**

Based on the aforementioned findings, recommendations are made that:

- There is need for the establishment of pre-release programmes meant to enable offenders to have smooth transitions from correctional centers to their society. Offenders and the various stakeholders including the family, community and correctional centers should be involved to develop plans, including housing, employment and participation in post-release programmes. This will help offenders to successfully reenter their society since members of the family and the community would have been involved in the process.

- The Correctional Centres should be sufficiently funded by the Government to boost effective rehabilitation of offenders.
- Formal schools equipped with educational facilities and qualified teachers are established within the Correctional Centres premises.
- Additional skills acquisition programmes such as photography, barbing and hair-dressing are established to boost ex-offenders employment opportunities on discharge from the Correctional Centres.
- The provision of more recreational activities in the Correctional Centres by the Government, since offenders preferred one recreational activity to the other.
- The employment of more helping professionals such as social workers, to improve the social intervention services rendered to offenders in the Correctional Centres.

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## **Appendix**

### **QUESTIONNAIRE**

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK  
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES  
UNIVERSITY OF BENIN, NIGERIA**

### **INFORMED CONSENT**

#### **THE IMPACT OF POST REHABILITATION ON EX-OFFENDERS IN BENIN CITY**

**Dear Respondent,**

My name is **Nsikanabasi Michael EFFIONG**, I am a final year (400 level) Full Time student of the above named Institution. As part of the requirement for the award of a Bachelor of Social Work Degree (BSW), I seek to conduct a research project under the efficient supervision of my project supervisor in the person of **Prof. E. O. Ugiagbe**. Please feel free to respond as your anonymity will be ensured and your responses will be strictly confidential. I wish to indicate that the purpose of this study is purely academic and your response will contribute greatly to the success of this study.

I have read and understood the above consent requirements and it is the desire of my own free will to participate in this study.

As your consensual positions, please tick (✓) the column of your choice below:

**INSTRUCTION:** Please tick appropriately in the box/column as [  ]

**SECTION A: Personal Data**

1. Sex: Male [  ], Female [  ]
3. Religion: Christian [  ], Muslim [  ], African Traditional Religion [  ]
4. Marital Status: Single [  ], Married [  ], Divorced [  ], Widowed [  ]

**SECTION B:**

**Key:**

- SA = Strongly agreed  
 A = Agreed  
 U = Undecided  
 D = Disagreed  
 SD = Strongly disagreed

	<b>REHABILITATION PROGRAMMES AVAILABLE IN BENIN CORRECTIONAL CENTRE</b>	<b>SA</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>SD</b>
1.	Educational Services					
2.	Carpentry and Upholstery					
3.	Counseling Services					
4.	Soap making					
5.	Counseling Services					
6.	Manufacturing of furniture					
7.	Clothing					
8.	Computer training					
	<b>IMPACT OF FORMAL EDUCATION PROGRAMMES ON THE ATTITUDE OF THE EX-OFFENDERS</b>	<b>SA</b>	<b>A</b>		<b>D</b>	<b>SD</b>
9.	Formal education offered in prison affects the attitude of ex-offenders positively.					
10.	Formal education programme received by ex-offenders make them be a better person.					
11.	The attitude of ex-offenders experience significant transformation due to formal education programme					

12.	Ex-offenders who receive formal education programme while in prison are less likely to return to prison after they are released					
13.	Lack of funds post challenge to formal education programme offered in the correctional center					
	<b>IMPACT OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING ON THE ATTITUDE OF THE EX-OFFENDERS</b>	<b>SA</b>	<b>A</b>		<b>D</b>	<b>SD</b>
14.	Vocational training programme offered in the correctional center promote employment generation among ex-offenders					
15.	Vocational training programme offered in the correctional center help in the increase of production capacity in the society					
16.	Vocational training programme offered in the correctional center possess the capacity capable of alleviating poverty among ex-offenders					
17.	Vocational training programme offered in the correctional center enhance the living standard of ex-offenders					
18.	Vocational training programme offered in the correctional center enhance the income level of ex-offenders					