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Youth Recidivism and Custodial Rehabilitation Services: A Case Study in Bahir Dar Correctional Administration

Eskalehu, Abeje

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Bahir Dar University

Faculty of Social Sciences

Department of Social Work

**Youth Recidivism and Custodial Rehabilitation Services: A Case Study in Bahir Dar
Correctional Administration.**

**A Thesis Submitted to the Faculty of Social Sciences, Department of Social Work in
Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Master of Social Work (MSW)**

By: Eskalehu Abeje

Advisor: Kerebih Asrese (PhD)

February, 2019

Bahir Dar, Ethiopia

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This is to certify that the thesis titled with *Youth Recidivism and Custodial Rehabilitation Services: A Case Study in Bahir Dar Correctional Administration* is the work of Eskalehu Abeje. Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for Master of Social Work (MSW), it complies with the regulations of the University and meets the accepted standards with respect to originality.

Approved by the Examining Committee:

	Name	Signature	Date
External Examiner:	_____	_____	_____
Internal Examiner:	_____	_____	_____
Advisor:	_____	_____	_____

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Acronyms

ARCC	Amhara Region Correctional commission
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
COC	Center Of Competence
GOs	Governmental Organizations
ICPS	International Centre for Prison Studies
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
STDs	Sexually Transmitted Diseases

Abstract

This study explored youth recidivism and custodial rehabilitation services in Bahir Dar correction center. The study employed qualitative approach and case study design. Data were generated through in-depth interviews and key informant interview. Purposive and snowball sampling were employed to get participants. Accordingly, seven participants from youth recidivists for in-depth interviews and three key informants from inmate handling and counseling departments in the correction were selected. Data were analyzed using thematic analysis method. The study finds out, youth recidivism is caused by four main reasons and these are individual related issues, household difficulties, socioeconomic issues and issues related to correctional services. The individual related issues include age, marital status, educational and skill acquisitions background, alcohol and drug use. Low family income and lack of basic necessities, single parent family structure, parental discipline and supervision, intra family conflicts, death of parents and parental divorce and family breakdown are contributed to the occurrences of youth recidivism at household level. And also, under socioeconomic issues, peer pressure, unemployment and social stigma are reasons for youth recidivism. The finding also explained the provision of unwell equipped skill acquisition training services and low enrollment of recidivists in such services are part of the reason for recidivism in the correction center. Like first time offenders, recidivists received basic services like food, bedding and medical services and they are also receiving general custodial rehabilitation services like educational services, social rehabilitation services, recreational services and skill acquisition services. Moreover, the findings shared challenges, which the correction center faced to provide custodial rehabilitation services. These include; disinterest and disappointing of recidivists to enroll with the skill acquisition services, disrespecting between prison staffs and inmates, lack of finance, lack of training and adequately trained human resources and lack of organized workshops are the primary challenges faced by the correction in rehabilitating and reforming recidivists.

Key terms: Youth, Recidivism, Youth recidivism, Custodial rehabilitation, Services, Challenges.

Chapter One: Introduction

Background and Justification for the Study

Deviation from social norms and anti-social behaviors are common social problems. Imprisonment and recidivism are some of the manifestations of such ant-social behaviors (Ainsworth, 2000). According to Andrew (2010) recidivism is any case in which a criminal repeats a crime, despite being punished for it with fines or jail. It is the recurrence of a crime after punishment, the offender must be the same person, and he/she must have undergone punishment.

At the global level, even after severe sentences of imprisonment, many offenders repeatedly fail to desist from crime and reintegrate into the community as law-abiding citizens (Oluyemi & Norma, 2014). According to UNODC (2012), data obtained from individual countries confirm high rates of recidivism, on average it reaches some 70 % or more. Consequently, United States of America as the country with the worst crime in the world with a recidivism rate of 90%, while, Germany and Asian countries followed by 74 % (Mercyline, 2015). In short, most findings of previous research show that there is a high percentage of recidivism in most parts of the world, among the prisoners, especially among male prisoners (Aghan, 2016).

In Africa recidivism is considered as the norm with African incarcerated people. For instance, South Africa, 74 %, followed by Kenya 47 %, Rwanda and Tanzania 36 %, Zambia 33 % and Uganda 32%, has the highest rate of recidivism in the continent (Wambugu, 2014). Even though, practically, recidivism is widely experienced in Ethiopia and considered as a societal problem, there is no adequate information showing the condition of recidivism in a national context (Eskedar, 2001).

According to ARCC record (2018) in Amhara region, recidivism is observed in all prisons of the region. The problem also highly intensified in prisons, which found in metropolitan cities like Bahir Dar, Gondar and Dessie. However, it is difficult to get clear information about recidivism how and why it is happening. Aware of this, considering the issue of recidivism in research is crucial to answer the question, why offending has become repetitive while custodial rehabilitation services are also available in the correction areas. For this reason, this study targeted exploring youth recidivism and custodial rehabilitation services in Bahir Dar correctional Administration.

Statement of the Problem

Recidivism is intricate social problem which caused worldwide concern with no easy answer and endangers national security of any nation. It has a direct negative influence on individual, family, community and correctional setting level (Tongzhi, 2016).

According to UNODC (2011), at the individual level, recidivism disproportionately affects the individual life in the prison as well as after the release. In the prison, because of overcrowded, poor nutrition, inadequate sanitation and lack of access to fresh air inmates and recidivists are exposed to health problems like tuberculosis, hepatitis B and C, STDs, skin diseases, malaria, diarrhea and etc. Furthermore, after release recidivists are also exposed to problems like psychological and economic problems, marginalization and problems of integration, unemployment and re-imprisonment.

At the family level, recidivism creates instability for the other relatives because family lives are disrupted and at the community level recidivism also disrupts relationships and weakens the social cohesion of a given community. This leads the disruption of the social structure that affects relationships between community members. (Carlos, 2014). Moreover,

recidivism also poses a great challenge at the criminal justice system, especially the corrections system which creates a complete failure of the prison system to achieve its supposed goals of rehabilitation (Yu Tongzhi, 2016). Therefore, the issue needs to be studied to find solutions to the problem. Though, research on recidivism and custodial rehabilitation services in Ethiopia are limited, few studies have tried to consider the issue.

Eskedar (2001) studied qualitative research on the effect of recidivism upon bail and conviction in Ethiopia and the finding showed that bail should be denied if the offenders are repeatedly committed crime.

Selamawit (2014) explored the lived experience of delinquents and young offenders in Addis Ababa police commission prisoners and her finding, reported that substance abuse, peer pressure, economic problem and separation and divorce in the family were the major driving force of delinquency and offending.

Fereje (2017), conducted qualitative research on factors pushing criminals to commit crime repeatedly in Soddo town and his finding showed that the main pushing factors of offenders are unemployment, peer pressure and substance addiction.

A descriptive survey research on assessment of technical and vocational service provision in Ethiopian federal prison administrations had been carried out by Yeshibelay (2014). Accordingly, transferring inmates and recidivists from prisons to prison and no training priority is given to recidivists are among the problems which hinders recidivists not to attend their training in the correction administrations.

Fitsum (2018), conducted qualitative research on the discrepancy between rhetoric and practice barriers associated with prisoner rehabilitation at Hawassa Correctional

facility, Southern Ethiopia and the report indicated that due to institutional and inmate related factors the correctional facility failed to fulfill its primary function of correction.

Even though, the aforementioned studies indicated some sort of insight about recidivism and crime in general, authors didn't give emphasis for youth recidivism and didn't consider the reasons of youth recidivism at individual, family and community level. Moreover, the studies also didn't clearly explain the practice of custodial rehabilitation services and its role in rehabilitating recidivists. Thus, this study has been conducted to fill the gaps of the above studies by exploring youth recidivism and custodial rehabilitation services in Bahir Dar correction center.

Objectives of the Study

General Objective

The general objective of this study is to explore youth recidivism and custodial rehabilitation services in Bahir Dar correction center.

Specific Objectives of the Study

- To explain reasons for youth recidivism.
- To discuss custodial rehabilitation services provided by Bahir Dar Correction Administration for inmates.
- To explain the challenges of custodial rehabilitation service provision of the correction administration.

Research Questions

- What are the reasons to youth recidivism?
- What are the custodial rehabilitation services provided by Bahir Dar Correction administration for inmates?

- What are the challenges of the correction center to provide custodial rehabilitation service provision?

Significance of the Study

The managing recidivist population has basic importance, as it affects the socioeconomic development and security of any country. The study gives some insight about the concept of recidivism. It as well helps to spark light on why people commit crimes repeatedly. Consequently, the outcome of this study is not just to add something value for academic purpose but would be of value for those institutions who work on crime prevention and management in the criminal justice system and for the society at large.

Scope of the Study

Bahir Dar is the geographical scope of this study. Regarding the theme, youth recidivists, between the age of 15 and 29 who are re-arrested more than once in Bahir Dar correctional center where the scope of this study.

Definitions of Terms

Inmate: a person found guilty and is undergoing his prison term (Caren, 2015).

Recidivism: repeat offending; it is to continue repeating crime even after punishment (Carlos, 2014).

Recidivist: A person who has been convicted, completed his prison term, been released back to society the commits crime and is re-arrested to start another term in prison (Caren,2015).

Youth: Part of the society who are between 15-29 years (Youth national policy of Ethiopia, 2004)

Youth recidivism: for this study, youth recidivism refers to repeat offending by those aged 15-29.

Chapter Two: Review of Related Literatures

This section is essential to present applicable literature on recidivism. In this chapter, relevant literatures on youth recidivism was reviewed thematically under the following areas. These include; concept of recidivism, reasons to recidivism, types of correctional rehabilitation services and challenges of the custodial rehabilitation service provision.

Concept of Imprisonment and Recidivism

Imprisonment is the most severe punishment in democratic societies. It is used as a tool of criminal justice policy in every country of the modern world. Its level has risen rapidly in the post-war period, though more dramatically in some jurisdictions and regions than in others. There is the striking diversity in terms of geographic location, national population size and levels of development among states at the highest and lowest ends of the incarceration scale. This makes it difficult to provide clear-cut explanations for trends and variations for imprisonment. Several interrelated socio-political and economic pressures variously operating at national, regional and global levels have also contributed to today's diverse picture of global imprisonment (Coyle, Heard, & Fair, 2016). This imprisonment variation also might determine future criminality and recidivism in various situations. As a result, small changes in the imprisonment may be insightful to know more about considerable changes in the rate of recidivism.

Even if, inconsistencies exist among studies when defining recidivism, in legal terminology, recidivism refers to any case in which a criminal repeats a crime, despite being punished for it with fines or jail. However, the characteristic that cuts across all definitions is the recurrence of a crime after punishment, the offender must be the same person and he/she must have undergone punishment (Maltz, 2001; Andrew, 2010& Jerome, 2010). It is the

relapse into criminal activity and is generally measured by a former prisoner's return to prison for a new offense (Hunt and Dumville,2016). As, in general, recidivism is accepted as a term meaning committing of a new offense by an individual known to be an offender, and particularly after having been sanctioned by the justice system (Magaji,2017).

Recidivism like imprisonment is on the increase in different parts of the world and it becomes a major concern for all society in the world and a challenge for all the helping professionals working within the field of rehabilitation of young offenders (Gxubane, 2006). Now, in addition to knowing the concept of recidivism, it is also imperative to understand its reasons to solve the problems accordingly.

Reasons to Recidivism

According to Agnew (2011) with the passage of time, crime and recidivism rates are increasing all over the world. Several reasons are responsible for this increase, which relates to different situations and problems. However, there is no single root cause of crime and recidivism and the point to which why individuals commit crime repeatedly is unclear, but the reasons and conditions for crime and criminal recidivism are usually found at each level. The most important of which are described below.

Individual Socio-demographic Reasons

Individual socio-demographic factors have a long history in the youth re-offending literature. . These include, age, sex, marital status, educational attainment, alcohols and drug use, and mental and emotional wellness (MacRae et al., 2011).

Consequently, researchers have tried to explore, if an individual's age has any effect on recidivism. According to Tinik and Hudak (2014) studies on the individual reasons associated with recidivism, age had a positive impact to offending; the older an individual

was, the greater the probability that he or she had at least one prior conviction on his or her record and Oruta (2016) also stated that more young people are likely to recidivate than their older counterparts. This shows that more youthful people are channeling their energies into crime as opposed to nation building.

Similarly, sex is another determining reason in influencing recidivism among inmates in Prisons. The reasons for the larger proportions of male recidivists in Prisons compared to their female counterparts can be linked to the fact that male convicts have a higher tendency to recidivate into crime than female convicts. This can be attributed to the fact that male criminals are likely to be more adventurous and involved in a variety of antisocial activities than females. This finding can equally be linked to the masculine nature of male criminal recidivists compared to their female counterparts (Oruta, 2016).

According to Wasike (2018) marital status is also one of the contributing reasons for recidivism at the individual level. In his study, single people were more likely to re offenders with the highest percentage 53 % recidivism rate as compared to married which came 2nd with 36% recidivism rate and 11% for others which include the widow.

Sitati (2008) also states that truancy is another individual reason for youth recidivism. When youths skip school, they miss some very valuable lessons, not only academically. They also tend to engage in criminal activity. For this reason, truancy has been a major problem faced by most youths in the remand homes and leads repetitive imprisonment.

Educational level and skills to engage in income generating activity of an individual are also among individual reason contributing to youth recidivism. Accordingly, more educated and skilled people would most likely not recidivate as compared to the less or not educated people (Henry, 2008; McElfresh, Yan, & Janku, 2009).

Chin and Dandurand (2012) stated that mental health of an offender also can be one of the most important of recidivism. The mentally ill may not respond to any punishment, including imprisonment, rehabilitative programs, or any other measure taken in response to their crime. As such, their tendency to re-offend may continue until their mental health problems are addressed.

Family and Parenting Related Issues

According to Siegel and Senna (2000) family matters has a substantial impact on re-offending by young people. This is rooted in the basis that the family is the primary unit in which a person is socialized regarding values, attitudes and processes that guide behavioral patterns in life.

There is a substantial body of literature suggesting that poor parental supervision, intra-family conflict, lack of communication between children and parents, lack of respect and responsibility amongst family members, physical abuse and neglect of children by parents are among the reasons that put into crime and recidivism at the family level (Siegel and Senna, 2000); Agnew, 2011&MacRae et al., 2011).

Another family function and stability matters that lead youths to be recidivate include, parental death, parental divorce, parental separation, and parental deviance evolving in the deviant socialization of children are among family factors associated with delinquency and youth recidivism (Sitati, 2008;Siegel &Senna ,2000).

Agnew (2011) also stated that for many young people today, traditional patterns that guide the relationships and transitions between families are being challenged. Social relations that ensure a smooth process of socialization are collapsing; lifestyle trajectories are becoming more varied and less predictable. The family as a social institution is currently

undergoing substantial changes; its form is diversifying with, the increase in single-parent families and non-marital unions, the absence of fathers/mothers in many low-income families can lead youngsters to commit crime repeatedly. Henry., et al (1996) family structure is also an important factor for later aggression and violence. Findings from studies conducted in New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States show that children growing up in single-parent households are at greater risk of violence and recidivism. Furthermore, socioeconomic status of parents are important predictors of antisocial behavior and crime, but those youths from low family income and poor housing are expected to reoffend than to their counterparts (Adamson, 2003).

Social, Economic and Political Conditions of the Community

According to Bassa, Buffin, and Roy (2008) major causes of crime and recidivism related to the community include; lack of cohesion in the community, disorganization and neglect specially for youth, easy availability of drugs in the community and according to world youth report (2003) youth criminality is driven by the negative consequences of social and economic development in a given community.

The usual residents of people in a physical setting also can have important effects on when and where opportunities for crime occur. As compared to those youngsters raised in rural areas, the risks of becoming criminally involved are higher for young people raised in disorganized inner city areas, characterized by physical deterioration, overcrowded households, publicly-subsidized rents and high residential mobility (Adamson, 2003).

Furthermore, community factors also create the opportunities to learn how to commit crime can be associated with the social disorganization of a community. Socially disorganized communities create an environment where recidivists can interact with their peers and learn

from adult offenders. Adult criminals also often act as role models for these youths and these youths become unwilling to alter their behavior and readiness to participate in a sound rehabilitative program is a decisive factor in their return to criminal activity, due to peer influence (Brown, 2001)

Correspondingly, the absence of employment in the society is also a consistent factor in recidivism and having a criminal history limits employment opportunities and depresses wages (Holzer, Raphael, &Stoll, 2001). If an individual offender are unable to support themselves upon release, or if they feel pressured by their low socioeconomic status, they may reengage in illegal behavior (Chin & Dandurand, 2012).Brown (2001) also suggests that criminals use illegitimate ways of achieving a livelihood or income when they are denied legitimate ways of achieving their income in the community and this makes them to be recidivist. There is evidence of a universal increase in crime as a result of economic issue, especially in the poor districts of large cities. Sitati (2008) this has also increased the number of street children who continue to devise ways of surviving in the streets. This leads to the formation of small gangs among the street children leading to deviant behavior and recidivism.

Again, one of the emotions that is often experienced by the recidivist is social isolation by the community. It is apparent that the respondents who participated in a study (Bartollas &Miller, 1998, Bartollas, 1997and Jones & Sims, 1997as cited in Siegel & Senna, 2001) experience high levels of feelings of isolation. It was found that recidivists are often perceived by themselves and other members of the community as the perennial misfits of society. These feelings of isolation could often be ascribed to a lack of social ties that often leads to emotions of loneliness. Feelings of isolation as well as loneliness can in turn lead to

feelings being labeled and hence stigmatized. This is also often accompanied by an inability to experience empathy and emotional intimacy. The inability to experience empathy can in turn lead to rejection by society and become repetitive offender

Another community reason for the repetitive offending status for many young people today is the availability of drug and alcohol in the community. This causes economic compulsive behavior, in which the drug user resorts to violence support their behavior (Sitati, 2008).

Custodial Rehabilitation Services

Custodial rehabilitation is the process which contributes to assisting a potential offender desist from future or repeat offenses (Webster, 2004). Rehabilitation programs within the context of correctional facilities are designed and intended to facilitate crime reduction among offenders (Durose, Cooper, & Snyder, 2014).

According to Cullen and Jonson (2011) also rehabilitation is “a planned correctional intervention that targets for change internal and/ or social factors with the goal of reducing recidivism and, where possible, of improving other aspects of an offender’s life.” This means that the criminal has some internal or other factors which make it likely for him/her to commit crimes. Custodial rehabilitation is therefore targeted at identifying these elements in order to hold them so that inmates will no longer commit crimes again after discharge from prison.

Furthermore, custodial rehabilitation services are structured actions aimed at influencing the offender positively with the intention of improving the quality of their lives so that when they are due for release they are law-abiding people, who fit in well in their communities (Ngubane, 2010).

Types of Custodial Rehabilitation Services Available in Prison Centers

Without education, job skills, and other basic services, offenders are likely to repeat the same steps that brought them to jail in the first place. Notable among the custodial rehabilitation programs for inmates and recidivists the following services are available (Farabee, 2005).

Provision of Food, Bedding and Medical Care Services

It is easily proven that crime rates alone cannot explain the trends in prison populations. In many countries, crime rates, including rates for the most severe crimes, have been stable or even diminishing, while prison populations have grown steadily. This is because an increasing belief in a number of countries that prison centers are considered as alternatives to solve the problems of basic necessities like food and medical care. To address the basic needs of inmates and recidivists, correctional administrations provides food, bedding and medical care services (Fikile, 2001).

Educational Services

According to Global incarceration and prison trend (2015) educational services are very important to rehabilitate offenders. Its goal consists of attempting to correct behaviors of inmates and providing instruction and modeling of behaviors considered appropriate for the public. These skills are consisting of basic skills such as literacy and life skills to mid-level skills of earning a high school equivalency degree to higher level thinking skills, such as career and technical education opportunities and even college level programming.

Religious Services

Religious programs and services for inmates are not only among the oldest but also among the most common forms of rehabilitative programs found in correctional facilities

today. These services have served disadvantaged individuals, including prisoners. They are important and beneficial in reducing recidivism because of the connections they create with the community and help inmates reintegrate into the community and makes residing citizens feel protected (Tanimu, 2010; Dodson, Cabage, & Klenowski, 2011).

Guidance and Counseling Services

It is designed for carrying out several behavior modification activities. The main objective of the guidance and counseling services would be to address the psychological needs of all offenders who are undergoing prison based rehabilitation during their incarceration. Services are playing a crucial role in rehabilitating prisoners and enabling them not to reoffend. It also helped the prisoner to deal with their behaviors such as anger, sexual impulse, drug abuse and in boosting self-esteem and self-image(Australian Institute of Criminology, 2009; Howell, 2012).

Recreational Services

Recreational service means establishing sports and recreation unit in the prisons. Following the establishment of the unit, it would be used to organize outdoor sports activities such as football, volley ball, basketball and indoor sports activities such as chess, scrabble, aerobics classes, etc. These services help inmates and recidivists in maintaining of good health and longevity (Mgbor & Enuke, 2003). This is of particular importance to prison inmates as it will make them meaningfully busy.

Vocational Training Services

Vocational training programs are designed to equip individuals with technical skills, crafts and abilities in manufacturing, farming or processing that can easily enable the prisoner to secure a job or make a living. It refers to both the livelihood services offered to prisoners

during their incarceration so as to assist make them become self-employed upon release from prison (Brian, 2003). According to Omale (2011) in a study of “prison reformation, rehabilitation and reintegration programs in Nigeria”, vocational rehabilitation programs are thought to be the best vehicles for breaking the cycle of recidivism. These programs are aimed at providing inmates with up-to-date marketable skills relating to specific jobs on the outside. These courses could also see as a refresher or as skill enhancement for inmates with existing skills.

A critical analysis of the impact of the vocational rehabilitation programs on inmates reveals that the programs are instrumental in helping inmates reform in character and attitude. The inmates who embrace reform as a result of acquiring various livelihood skills end up living in the wider society as a positive force instead of a liability (Nyauchi, 2009). Vocational rehabilitation programs given by prison centers include; masonry, carpentry, tailoring, carpentry, mechanics, driving, tailoring, soap making, agricultural skill training, mid-range industrial production training and etc. (Aghan, 2016). These enable offenders to take their place in the economically active and gainfully employed sector of society upon their release.

Custodial Rehabilitation Services and Challenges in Prison Centers

According to Boriboonthana and Waipo (1999) there is always a notion that correctional rehabilitation services reduce recidivism in some circumstances. As a result, there has been growing interest in rehabilitating offenders in correctional systems around the world and it's believed that if offenders are provided with proper treatment programs in prisons, there will be a higher chance to reduce recidivism. However, offenders are not well

rehabilitated and reformed and in most cases, the provision of rehabilitation services are not at all to give wholesome services that can affect inmates' lives positively (Osumah, 2013).

The available data on recidivism in different parts of the world is an indication that the ex-offenders that are released by the prison service are not rehabilitated. This implies that, the conditions in prisons are not preventing crime or reforming criminals, rather prisons seem to be equipping criminals with efficient crime practicing skills. This is supported by a research report by Chen and Shapiro (2007) who established that poor and harsher prison conditions do not reform inmates, rather they promote an increase in post release crime and recidivism.

In Africa the punitive systems were largely inherited from the colonial powers, and the legislative framework, as well as the infrastructure, remains largely unchanged. Although attempts have been made in several countries to improve their prison service conditions, in most prisons they are still inadequate. The conditions of prisons in Africa are characterized by severe overcrowding. In most cases the prison capacity is very limited and has not been expanded over time. Although the inmate to population ratios may be small, the impact of overcrowding on inmates is nevertheless severe. Coupled with this, many of the facilities are rudimentary in nature, and there are shortages of food, bedding, medical supplies and treatment, and an absence of recreation facilities. Ill treatment or torture of inmates was also reported for many of the countries (Amanda, 2011).

Aghans (2016) in East Africa for example, rehabilitation programs are burdened with overcrowding and an inability to rehabilitate offenders. Accordingly, the end-result has been an increase in recidivism by prisoners upon their release. This confirms the fact that rehabilitation programs need to address prisoners' needs with a view to reducing recidivism rates among inmates.

Theories Explaining Crime and Recidivism

Crime should be viewed not as a single phenomenon, but as one in which many kinds of behavior occur in different situations and under different conditions. No single theory can provide all the explanations or answers for crime and recidivism. However, to check whether the theory's explanation about crime and recidivism congruent with these research findings, the following selected theories of crime were briefly reviewed.

Social Learning Theory

One of the most popular theories of criminal behavior, especially among sociologists and social psychologists, is the notion that criminal behavior is learned behavior. According to Sutherland, Cressey, and Luckenbill (1992) criminality and recidivism are a learned behavior. People learn to engage in crime, primarily through their association with others. They are reinforced for crime, they learn beliefs that are favorable to crime, and they are exposed to criminal models. As a consequence, they come to view crime as something that is desirable or at least reasonable in certain situations.

The theory further explains about the ways how individuals acquire specific criminal behaviors through different forms of learning. According to Albert Bandura most human behavior is learning by observation through modeling. Observational learning depends on attention to the important features of modeled behavior, retention of these features in memory so that they guide later performance, reproduction of the observed behaviors and reinforcement of attempted behaviors which determines to a great extent whether they will be performed again. The theory also emphasizes modeling of aggression in three social contexts. They are; familial influences ,sub-cultural influence and symbolic models (Jeffery, 1965). These include;

Familial influences: - Familial aggression can assume many forms, from child abuse at one extreme to aggressive parental attitudes and language at the other.

Sub-cultural influences: - The highest rates of aggressive behavior are found in environments when aggressive models abound and where aggressiveness is regarded as a highly valued attribute.

Symbolic models: - The major influence of symbolic models on aggression has been attributed to the mass media, particularly television. A large number of studies have investigated the effects of televised violence on viewers especially children. Social-learning theory stresses the importance of environmental factors that increase antisocial behavior. "Social learning theory suggests an even more direct way to reduce aggression: limiting exposure to aggressive models. If television and other media could reduce the violent content of programming, it seems reasonable that aggression could be reduced.

General Strain Theory (GST)

According to this theory people engage in crime and become repetitive offender because experience strain or stress, they become upset, and they sometimes engage in crime as a result. It states that some strains are more likely to lead to crime than others, largely because they generate strong negative emotions, overwhelm legal coping resources, and are conducive to criminal coping (Piquero, 2015).

The theory importantly explains economic problems involves the inability to obtain necessities through legal means pushes youths to be involved in crime. Necessities include those things needed for physical survival and wellbeing, particularly food, shelter, adequate clothing, security, and necessary medical care. They also include those things perceived as necessities, with such perceptions varying across groups and over time (Agnew, 2015).

Moreover, the theory also states that those individuals who are addicted to behaviors such as drug use are more likely to commit crimes. That is, they are preoccupied with the behaviors and have much difficulty restraining themselves from engaging in them, even when doing so might cause harm. The inability to satisfy these addictions constitutes a strain of great magnitude, given the overwhelming compulsion to engage in the addictive behaviors. Also, addictions to drugs and gambling put individuals in contact with criminals, which may increase their disposition for criminal coping (Slocum, Simpson, & Smith, 2005). We would expect this strain to be much more common among the very poor, since by definition they lack the money to finance their addiction through legal channels. Those with somewhat more money may also turn to crime in order to finance their addiction, but it is likely that they will soon fall into the ranks of the very poor as they exhaust their financial resources (Agnew, 2015).

The first, and most important aspect of using these theories in this study was first to check whether the theories can answer questions of “why” and “how” people are committing crimes repetitively and becoming recidivists. Second, to prove whether the explanation of both social learning theory and general strain theory explanations are consistent with the result of this study.

Reflection

Through time various literatures explained the concepts of recidivism. Different reasons are also connected to the issue that influence the condition of recidivism at individual, household, community and correctional setting level. Regard to literatures written about recidivism in United States of America and western countries has given more emphasis on the general term "recidivism" and they are not considered different types of recidivism like adult

recidivism, youth recidivism and juvenile recidivism. Furthermore, they are also giving more emphasis for the socioeconomic reasons of recidivism. They didn't attempt to understand the different reasons from the point of issues connected to the individual, family, community and the prison condition. Across literatures, there have been stated various practices for the rehabilitation of inmates in the prison. Nevertheless, the supply of such custodial rehabilitation services for inmates varies in terms of the law, politics and economic system of a given country.

Perhaps, because of the colonial influence, literatures in Africa have been emphasized on the punitive system of rehabilitating inmates. Educating and rehabilitating of inmates in different custodial rehabilitation programs in the prison, which ultimately made recidivists to be self-reliant in different aspects is almost the forgotten issues in Africa. Literatures in Ethiopia have emphasized on the issue of crime. Consequently, studies in the country also have been highlighted on crime and its cause. Nevertheless, the subject of recidivism in Ethiopia is still not made much emphasis as per its sensitiveness. Few, but not most studies also tried to see the service practice in the prison. Though, they didn't give a clue whether the condition of the custodial rehabilitation practice contributes to recidivism or not.

Chapter Three: Research Methodology

This chapter describes the research methodology of the study. It gives details regarding the research procedures used in conducting this study. It consists of the study area, research approach and design, study population and participant, data collection methods, data collection procedures, data analysis and ethical consideration.

Description of the Study Area

Bahir Dar correction administration is selected for this study. According to Amhara Region Correctional Commission record (2018), for a long time it used to be one of the largest among the 30 prisons in Amhara Regional State, and has the highest population of both staff and inmate population. In comparison with populations of other prisons across the region, Bahir Dar correction administration is the prison with the largest number of recidivists.

Currently the prison center is located in Sebatamit, a suburb in the southwestern part of the Bahir Dar city, adjacent to the main asphalt road Bahir Dar to Adet Town. It is about 15 km away from Bahir Dar city. The prison administration holds all categories of male and female prisoners serving sentences and remand prisoners suspected of committing different offenses. Administratively, the correctional administration is governed by the Amhara Region Correctional Commission and which is responsible for the safe custody, reformation and rehabilitation of prisoners which come from Bahir Dar city and its surrounding.

Research Approach and Design

Having considered the specific objectives of the study, the characteristics of the research questions, the kinds of data collected and sources of data, this research employed qualitative research approach. Qualitative research is the assumption and the use of

interpretive or theoretical frameworks that inform the study of research problems, addressing the meaning individuals or group ascribes to a social or human problem (Creswell, 2013). A qualitative approach used for this study because the researcher collected data from participants who experienced the problem of recidivism. It enabled the researcher address sensitive issues and appreciated the wider social contexts of participant's experiences (Griffin, 2004). Creswell (2013) contends that, qualitative research helps researchers collect data from the site where participants experience the issue or problem under study. This helped the researcher to develop detailed understanding of the experience of inmates and recidivists in correctional administrations.

This study also employed case study design. Case study design is defined by Yin (1994) to mean the most flexible of all research designs that allow the researcher to retain the holistic characteristics of real-life events while investigating empirical events. The rationale to use case study design is to capture detail data from participants on the perceived reasons of youth recidivism and related custodial rehabilitation services. Further, the study identified youth recidivism and custodial rehabilitation services as a case and detail description is done about it to understand the reasons of youth recidivism and related custodial rehabilitation services.

Selection of Study Participants

In selection of study participants, purposive sampling technique was employed in the study. The study adopted the purposive sampling technique because it allowed the researcher to select participants who had the information needed to help the researcher in addressing the study objectives. In addition, purposive sampling allowed the researcher to select participants who are in the best position to help the researcher understand the problem under study

(Creswell, 2009). Accordingly, a purposive sampling technique employed to select youth recidivists and key informants in the correction center. This is because, the researcher planned to interview participants in the correction who had experience with the correction for long years. Snowball sampling was also used to select participants who are rich in information. The reason why the researcher employed snowball sampling is to invite individuals based on the information obtained from previous informant.

The selection of participants facilitated with the help of civil staffs, especially by the registrar officers in the correctional administration, who know the criminal profiling of recidivists. Participants who have knowledge and experience on recidivism and custodial rehabilitation services are selected using snowball sampling. Therefore, purposive and snowball sampling techniques used to select participants`.

Accordingly, those youth recidivists who have more than one prison record in the prison are participating in in-depth interview. The study also selected 3 key informants who are knowledgeable about recidivism and have experience in the provision of services to inmates. Key informants are those who work on guidance and counseling team leader, inmate handling team leader and registrar officer.

Methods of Data Collection

For this study, data are collected through in-depth interview and key informant interview. The study employed primary data, as the data collection approaches to obtain information from the source where cases under study.

In-depth Interview

In-depth interview employed to gather intensive data on the cause of youth recidivism and conditions of custodial rehabilitation services. According to Creswell (2009) qualitative

interview involves unstructured and generally open-ended questions that intended to elicit the views and opinions from the participants. The interview is guided by open-ended questions, which is organized in a sequence. In- depth interview conducted with youth recidivists. Probe questions asked for greater detail about the reasons of youth recidivism.

Key Informant Interview

Key informant interview carried out to collect data from both military and civil staffs that who have knowledge and experience about recidivism and custodial rehabilitation services. Accordingly, two guidance and counseling team leaders and one inmate handling officer are interviewed. Consequently, participants interviewed about the reasons for recidivism, types of services rendered inmates, and the challenges of the service provision condition of the correction center. It was guided by open ended questions to build detail data on the issue.

Data Collection Procedure

While interviewing guide questions prepared for participants in in-depth interview and key informants, it translated to the Amharic language before data collection starts and checked whether it lacks quality to achieve what the research needs and then it used to the data collection process. Because of the sensitivity of the issue, the researcher expected tape recorder may not be allowed to enter into the correctional administration, so that the researcher planned to use note taking technique as the only alternative in the data collection process. However, since the correction administration's heads are so willing to use audio recorder, in addition to note taking technique, audio recorder used in the data collection process.

Regarding arrangements of venue and time, it was done ahead, followed up with phone and in person. Accordingly, a venue with the necessary requirements that included security and enough space selected with concerned police officers and civil staffs in the correctional administration. During the interview, study participants are informed about the purpose of the study. Accordingly, consents obtained from participants in in-depth interview and key informant interview in written format, to voluntarily participate in the study. All participants signed on the prepared form and provided their consent to participate in this study.

The data collection process conducted over a time frame and the participants were cooperative to provide the data in the selected place. Lastly, all data that were collected in Amharic language transcribed word by word into English language for analysis.

Ensuring Data Trustworthiness

In qualitative data, DeVault (2016) states that the concepts of validity and reliability are relatively unfamiliar to the field of qualitative research because concepts are just not a good fit. Instead of focusing on reliability and validity, qualitative researcher substitute data trustworthiness. Trustworthiness consists of credibility, transferability, dependability and conformability.

Accordingly, in order to assure how true the results (credibility) of this study, the researcher applied member checks as the primary methods. This is done by asking recidivists to review their interview and the researchers' interpretation of that interview data. This helped the respondent to know that they were having a chance to verify their statements and helps them to understand how much this study was trust fall.

Transferability is the generalization of the study findings to other situations and contexts. Therefore, based on this trustworthiness principle the result of this study has most possibly been the same if another research will be conducted in the prison.

Regarding to the dependability of this research, the researcher used the prepared open ended interview guides throughout all the interviews so as to ensure whether the research conducted in line with the interview guide.

In this research, so as to prove whether the results conformable, the researcher kept all documents that were used in the gathering of information, including audio records so as to use as a testimony.

Data Analysis

The data analyzed using thematic analysis where responses from interview guides were grouped and categorized based on the emerging themes relevant to the study. The reason why the researcher chosen this analysis is, because it was helping the researcher in data interpretation, for coding and categorization. Accordingly the researcher used the following steps to analyze the data thematically

In the first phase, the researcher familiarized himself with the data obtained from youth recidivists and prison staffs and did this by transcribing the data word by word into Amharic language. In the second step the researcher read the Amharic version of the data line by line to generate codes. In the third phase, the researcher searched for themes by considering issues in the research specific objective like reasons of youth recidivism, types of custodial rehabilitation services and challenges facing the correction administration in providing these services. Accordingly, the collected and the transcribed data grouped according to the specific objective of this study. So that, draft themes and sub-themes

established and reviewed whether these themes and sub themes are properly mapped for answering the research questions. In the fourth step, the generated themes and subthemes checked and names assigned to them and finally made possible the detailed write-up and meaningful presentation of the field data obtained from the participant.

Ethical Issues

According to Fouka and Mantzourou (2011) research ethics is important in research activities and requires that researchers should protect the dignity of their participant. Ethical issues in research also enhance the purpose of research which includes the dissemination of knowledge, reporting or telling the truth (Stephen & Bretta, 2016).

Accordingly, this study conducted in accordance with the code of research ethics. Formal letter received from Bahir Dar university department of social work was submitted, freedom and self-determination of the participants was respected, obtaining informed consent through clarifying the purpose of the research, and keeping the confidentiality of participants. Furthermore, the researcher also respected and obeyed the ethical principles of the correctional administration.

Chapter Four: Findings of the Study

Profiles of Study Participants

This section provides the demographic characteristics of the study participants.

Profiles of study participants covered sex, age, religion, marital status, educational status, age before imprisonment, frequencies of recidivism and committed crimes.

In this study ten participants were participated. Of these, seven of the participants were youth recidivist and three were staffs in the correction center. Among the in-depth interview participants five of the participants were males and the remaining two were females while all key informants in this study were male. The number of males in the research was more than their female counterparts. Though, initially, the researcher planned to participate half male and half female, the number of female recidivists and staffs are very few in the correction center. Therefore, the researcher obliged to increase the male participants, both from youth recidivists and key informants in the correction.

The ages of in-depth participants ranged from 18-29 and 38-40 for key informants. Regarding the religion of the participants in this study, a Muslim and 6 Orthodox Christians are found in in-depth interview participant and all key informants were followers of Orthodox Christian.

Touching with the marital status of study participants, of seven study participants participated in in-depth interview five of them were single and the remaining two were married. All key informants who were participating in the study are married. Regarding the educational background of participants, 1 can't read and write, 4 who have a primary education background (1-8 grade), and 2 who have secondary education (9-12) background

were participated in in-depth interview. All key informants have a tertiary (degree) education background.

In terms of age before the imprisonment of in-depth interview participants, four of them were in the age range 16-18 and the rest three were 19-29 and regarding recidivism frequencies of the in-depth interview participants, four of them have two prison records and the rest three were more than three prison record. Concerning the committed crimes by the in-depth interview participants, all have committed theft, two of them were suspected of murdering in addition to theft.

Reasons for Youth Recidivism

Describing about the reasons of youth recidivism is one of the objectives of this study. Questions asked during the interview to explain different reasons that contributed to youth recidivism. The study participants reflected their experience concerning with reasons for recidivism. As far as the study found, there are different types of reasons for youth recidivism, which are described by participants in-depth interview and key informant interview. As a result, relating to the reasons for youth recidivism three major themes are emerging. In each of those four themes, a number of sub themes were also made. These are given in table 1 and described in detail as follows.

Table 1: Themes and Sub-themes for Reasons of Youth Recidivism

Themes	Sub-themes
Personal issues	Individual age Marital status Educational and skill acquisitions background Alcohol and drug use
Household difficulties	Low family income and lack of basic necessities Single parent family structure Lack of parental discipline and supervision Intra family conflicts Death of parents Parental divorce and separation
Socioeconomic issues	Peer Pressure Unemployment Social isolation and stigma

Personal Issues

Individual Age

As far as this study found, an individual age is found to be the reason for youth recidivism. In a one to one interview with the seven youth recidivists on the issue, all of them expressed their opinion. They explained that, an individual age is a reason for youth recidivism. It has a great influence to commit crimes and become recidivist. Being young makes not to think of the future life. It makes difficult to identify bad and good things.

One of the participants in in-depth interview Mintesnot, explained about the age contribution to recidivism. He reflected that, being immature prepares him to enter into drug use and to commit different crimes like theft, physical assault and murder. This in turn leads him to become repetitive offender.

In addition to Mintesnot, key informant Chekole, explained being young and immature exposed youths to be aggressive and bullying. Consequently, these aggressiveness and bullying leads them to create quarrel and conflict with peers, parents and other groups. Ultimately, youths found themselves in prison in cyclical condition. In this regard, youth recidivist focus group discussants also shared similar experiences.

Evidence from this study describes that, criminal behavior and an individual age are related in that recidivism tends to increase when the individual age is younger or we can say that repetitive imprisonment may fall when the individual gets older. Individuals start to think about better alternatives to change themselves. They tried to desist themselves from crime. As a result, the chance of being repetitive offender becomes less and less.

Marital Status

Evidence from the collected data explains that, individual's marital status is a reason for recidivism. Of the seven in-depth participants, only Alemitu and Mintesnot are married while the rest five are single before their current custody. Consequently, youth recidivists asked to explain how being single contributes to their recidivist status and in what seemed to be a collective voice, all the participants underlined that being single makes them not to take different responsibility. As a result, it exposed them to find them in misbehaving activity and repetitive imprisonment. In-depth interviewee Zeleke has strongly expressed the following about the contribution of being single for recidivism as:

Being single exposed me to today's life condition. If I were to marry, maybe I was living for her and I was not exposed to the criminal act. Furthermore, I was so having the opportunity to give birth and to take responsibility to grow the child. So, being single made me to be a thief and recidivist.

This reflects that marital status is linked up with both incidence and outcome of recidivism. It also reflects that, lack of responsibility connected with being single could be a prompting reason in the singles continuing to be reoffended. In other words, marriage increased the chances of desisting from criminal behavior and becoming recidivist.

Educational and Skill Acquisitions Background

It is reported that individual's education and skill acquisition background are a reason for recidivism. In terms of educational background in in-depth participants only Kebede and Alemitu have completed grade 10 while the rest in-depth interviewees are below grade 10. Asked the main reason why this happened, Kebede and Alemitu, forwarded that it was because when they were in school sometimes they missed out of the school and they were finding themselves in film houses and drug uses. As a result, they enter into criminal action and become recidivist.

Regarding the skill acquisition background of the youth recidivists, before joining Bahir Dar correctional administration, all participants explains they had no any skill to engage in income generating activity. Low level of education coupled with lack of skills hinders them not to engage in work and to improve their life. This caused them to enter into criminal activity so as to fulfill their personal needs. In order this, similar ideas are reflected by youth recidivist discussants.

From the study, we can understand that, youths with low level of education and lack of professional skills, to generate their own incomes, are expected not to able to navigate many everyday tasks or hold down anything to get better means of livelihood. As a result, they may engage in a lower paying job or they may have not found a job. This situation, may lead them to be exposed to illegal activity and repetitive offender so as to fulfill their basic needs like

food and clothing. The finding also explains that, education plays a crucial role in integrating youths into responsible and self-reliant persons in the society. The main assumption here is that, if youths are kept in school and expected to complete their education, most of them would find themselves in a better job and they are not expected to be criminal and recidivist.

Alcohols and Drug Use

As far as the study found, alcohol and drug use of an individual is linked to the reasons of recidivism. Of all in-depth participants, only Alemitu and Emebet are not using alcohol and drugs while the rest participant are using alcohol or drugs like kchat, hashish, cigarette and shisha.

Accordingly, participants who were using alcohol or drug are asked to explain how alcohol and drug use contributes to their recidivist status and the following quotations refer from in-depth interviewees:

Alemu: "When I want to commit crimes, I was drinking much alcohol."

Kebede: "I was using a cigarette and kchat. Therefore, so as to fulfill mine demands for drugs, I was committing theft. This condition exposes me today's life situation."

Key informants also stated their opinion about how recidivist becomes repetitive offender as a result of alcohols and drugs. Key informant Tiruneh and Awoke stated as; most recidivists are used alcohols and drugs, before they enter into this prison. Specially, they are using kchat and cigarette. As a result, so as to fulfill their interests, they are committed crime and become recidivist.

From this we can understand that, maybe because of inaccessibility of full time employment opportunity for youths and the availability of jumbo houses and kchat in the area

whom they lived, youths may be engaged in different habit of alcohols and drugs which has a proofing effect on the behavior of recidivists and forced them to involve in repetitive offending.

Household Difficulties

Low Family Income and Lack of Basic Necessities

Family income is very important to keep the cohesiveness of the family members. It is reported that in this study, low family income and lack of basic necessities in the family is a reason for youth recidivism. Consequently, participants asked to explain how low family income and lack of basic necessities in the family is a reason for youth recidivism. In what seemed to be a collective voice, in depth interviewees underlined that, low family income and lack of basic necessities in their family is a cause for their criminal action. They also explained as, even if their family income is good, they can't presume to suppose that it is enough for the whole household member. It is not that much enough to live up to what they desire. Everything what they need anticipated from their parents, especially from their father. Therefore, so as to fulfill what they need they entered into criminal action. This leads them to be recidivist.

This finding suggests that young people who grow up and lived in low family income that do not emphasize the importance of obtaining basic necessities are more probably exposed to be living out on the street, adapting and managing drugs and they may learn how to commit crimes with others and lastly they ending up in prison.

Single parent family Structure

Evidence from this study explained that, the single parent family structure has a great influence on the contribution to youth recidivism. Accordingly, participants who had grown in

single parent family asked about how single parent family structure contributes to their recidivist status. In what seemed to be a collective voice, the youth recidivist who has grown in either only with their father or only with their mother underlined that being lived and grown in single parent family structure exposes to different problems like hunger, poor supervision, lack of love and affection. These issues made them not to take good about the future. As a result, it exposed them to find them in misbehaving activity and repetitive imprisonment. Furthermore, in this case, in-depth interviewee Alemu, explained the reasons how the single parent family structure causes to youth recidivism in a special way. He said: he has grown in single parent families, i.e. only with his father. At most of the time, his father was a field worker. As a result, no one was controlling and supervise him. Also, he was not getting love and affection from his father. This causes him to meditate about the situation and forces him to let go into the house. Consequently, Alemu joining street life and he started to participate in misbehaving activities like theft and firmware. This condition leads him repetitive offender.

Growing up without both parents is likely linked to poor child outcome in different aspects. Since the overall responsibility rests up on either of the parents, those children who have grown in a single parent family may probably expose to lack of food, good health, good quality dressing, good love and affection and low levels of educational and professional attainment. Consequently, so as to fulfill all these necessities they may be engaged in criminal activities and lastly, they found themselves in repetitive offending.

Poor Parental Discipline and Supervision

Parental discipline and supervision is very important for children and youths in their future life. It helps them to socialize with the good norms and values of the society which they live and to experience disciplined behavior.

As far as the study found, poor parental discipline and supervision, is one of the reasons for youth recidivist status. For this reason, youth recidivists explained how poor parental discipline and supervision pushes them to find themselves in prison on cyclical condition. Accordingly, in what seemed a similar view, participants in in-depth interview who came from both single and double parent family structure explained how they became recidivist because of the poor parental discipline and. They said; they were not controlled by their parents. Even, their family didn't recognize where they spent their time. Parents gave more freedom to their youngsters. Due to this, they able to expose to criminal action and become recidivist. This idea further confirmed by Kebede as:

I have arisen with my father and my mother. Most of the time my father was working in the field while my mother works in the house as a domestic worker. No one seriously supervised me. I was free to interact with everyone in everywhere. Thus, I can suppose that it delivers a great influence for my recidivist status.

Therefore, based on the idea of the participants, it can reflect that how much parental supervision and control influences the behavior of youths both in single and double parenting family structure. The sole existence of the two parents in the household does not reflect the better growing of children. There are children/ youths from double parent family who lack supervision and control, love and care, and basic necessity in their family. All these issues

may lead them to be employed in street life, theft and other misbehaving practices which latently hit them to be recidivist.

Intra Family Conflicts

Evidence from the collected data reflected that, intra family conflicts are among the reason for criminal behavior and recidivism. In this regard, those recidivists who have experienced intra family conflicts shared their experiences, how the issue made them to put down into criminal activity and recidivist.

Those participants in in-depth interview who have grown in single parent families with step mother particularly, shared their experience on the issue. They said; they were in conflict with their father and stepmother due to different issues. This role of conflicting leads them to offenses. This idea confirmed by in-depth interview participant Emebet as:

... My parents were thus a good before martial question raised. But, after my refusal to marry, their behavior starts to change specially my mother insulted me by saying "ጋለሞታ የአንቸ ጓደኞች ልጅ ወልደዉ አንቸ ቁመሽ ቀረሽ". Because of this derogatory saying of my mother, I left the house. This leads me to be a thief and recidivist.

The issue of intra family conflict also further explained in-depth interviewee Esuyawukalas: conflict with parents was one of the influential reasons which made him recidivist because both his father and step mother's behavior is not that much better. And sometimes, because of him, his father is quarrelling with his stepmother. One day, his father heard when his stepmother insulted him by name "ዲቃለ" and they started to fight. The situation disturbed him to live together with them and lastly, he decided to leave the house to

be free. This condition leads him to join different street groups who have experience on stealing and made him to be offended and recidivist.

Therefore, based on the idea of the participants, it can be reflected that the behavior of the parents is critical for the wellbeing of children and youths. It has a great influence on children/youths' futurity. It is also good to manage conflicts among families.

Death of Parents

It is truth that parents are mentors of their children. When they are in life, parents are the sole suppliers of necessities like food, clothing, love and affection for their children/youths. They also do have the responsibility to keep their children psychological, emotional and social wellbeing. Conversely, when they died, their death affects the overall lifestyle of their children.

In this regard, as far as this study found the death of parents is the reason for youth recidivism. In a similar view, interviewees who lost their parents explained that the death of parents is a reason for their criminal behavior. They also added that, the dead of either of the parents or both during childhood stage made them to lose love and affection. They said; having lost their parents exposed them to lose basic necessities like food, cloth, schooling materials and other needs. Therefore, so as to get all these needs, they were engaged in misbehaving activity and lastly, they found themselves in correction centers.

Parental Divorce and Separation

Marriage has a fundamental role in keeping the cohesiveness of a given family. It keeps the family members from detached. On the contrary, the disunion of marriage results the family to be isolated. This condition leads the family members to be exposed to different problems.

In this study, parental divorce and separation is a reason among the causes for youth recidivism. In this regard, interviewees asked to explain how the issue made them to be recidivist. They explained that parental divorce has affected them mentally, emotionally as well as psychologically. Having divorce has committed between their parents, they are forced to live either of the parents. Accordingly, often times, the single working parents in which they lived with lack to supervise and control, because they lack enough time to serve their kids. This involves a great force on them and their engagements in criminal action become inevitable. This issue further explained by interviewee Alemu as:

Parental divorce and separation has a great influence on me to be criminal and recidivist. When my parents divorced, first I was living with my mother and after five years, my father took me to start my education and I was able to learn up to grade eight. Lastly, since the place was not conducive for me, I was impelled to leave my father and joining street life. This condition did not cause me to live with neither of my father nor my mother in between I become bleached.

The question of how parental divorce and separation influences youths to be recidivist are also asked to youth recidivist discussants however, nothing is new other than the explanation which gave by participants in in-depth interview.

This idea explained that how parental divorce negatively influenced the normal life of the family. Children may be disintegrated while they lost their parental care and support from their parents. Lastly, they may be engaged in different illegal activity. So, managing conflicts between husband and wife is very important not to dissolve their marriage and it helps to rear their children in a good manner.

Influence by Others

Peer Pressure

Another important reason for youth recidivism, which reported in this study, is peer pressure. In order that, youth recidivists, said; they had peers and friends. They push them to fight and to create quarrel, to drink, to smoke and to chew chat together. Furthermore, they drove them to steal together with them. Hence, peer pressure is another important reason to be recidivist. During interview, specifically Mintesnot, has expressed the following about the influence of peer pressure to recidivism. He states as; "...this is the main reason. Because we have a good friend, we are good guys. My friends did not have a good reputation and helped them with my present life."

Therefore, based on the idea of the participants, it can reflect that youths may be influenced by their peers in different places like in school and in street life. Accordingly, through association youths can learn how to commit different crimes which latently made them to enter into prison repetitively. Therefore, youths should be careful in peer selection.

Socioeconomic Reasons

Unemployment

The data collected from participants reflected that unemployment caused youth recidivism. Youth recidivists, explained that, unemployment is a major pushing reason for them to be participating in criminal activity and to become repetitive offender.

During an in-depth interview, Alemu and mintesinot said; unemployment is the beginning of all criminal activity. Then to survive either they have to work out or engaged in misbehaving activity. In the same way, key informants Tiruneh and Awoke, reflected that as per the prison record of youth recidivists, theft is the most common crime which is committed

by recidivists. This shares that recidivists are unemployed before coming to the prison. In order that, to survive or to get their needs, they are engaged in theft. They also added that, before coming to the prison administration most youth recidivist addicted to drugs like kchat. They used these drugs to spend their time. This is also a good reflector that unemployment is the main problem which caused youths to be recidivist.

Therefore, based on the idea of the participants, it can reflect that the participants mostly spent lots of their time in unemployed condition before they joined the prison. Consequently, we can share that recidivism with the youth offender can largely be allied with lack of adequate and stable employment. This is due to the fact that GOs, NGOs and CBOs may not give due attention for youth employment opportunity. Therefore, if these organizations are not helped to secure a stable source of income for youths by legal means, then they continued in recidivism is inevitable.

Social Isolation and Stigma

As far as the study found, social isolation and stigma caused inmates to be recidivists. Participants in in-depth interview and key informants, shared how social stigma and isolation is a reason for recidivism.

In order that, in what seemed to be a collective voice, participants in in-depth interview underlined that the society is not considered that criminals are changed. People didn't think of that offenders are rehabilitated. When recidivists resign to the prison people think of them like as the previous. Whether they committed a criminal act or not, they always labeled them like criminals. This makes them too sad and pushes recidivists to do illegal activity. During in in-depth interview, Kebede expressed the following about the social isolation and stigma:

I was stigmatized by the society. One day, I was playing pool in my village with my friends. At that time, one house around the village was stolen while broken has been admitted to the house. Meanwhile, the dwellers of the village said that "maybe he is, because he was playing pool around that" but I did not do that. This hits me too sad and pushes me to perform illegal activities because whether I exercised or not they labeled me as a thief.

The idea of social stigma and isolation has also strongly shared by Esuyawuakal as: ሰኞ የወጣ ስም ማክሰኞ አይመለስም እንደሚባለው the community did not see him with good eyes and he always labeled that as a thief.

Above all, key informants Tiruneh and chekole also shared their idea about how social stigma and isolation causes inmates to be recidivist. They said; the behaviors of recidivists are socially undesirable and as such society labels them. As a result, recidivists are labeled as "criminals", and "thieves", which has become challenging in their everyday activities. These tags follow them everywhere and sometimes restrict them or make it somewhat difficult for them to access certain benefits like employment opportunity. Accordingly, this labeling caused youths to be recidivist.

Therefore, based on the idea of the participants, we can reflect that recidivists are an isolated and stigmatized group from the community. Thus, giving awareness creation to the society about the issue is so important to socially rehabilitate recidivists with the norms and values of the community which recidivists born and grow.

**Custodial Rehabilitation Services Provided By Bahir Dar Correctional Administration
for Inmates**

Through the course of data collection the participants asked different questions relating to types of custodial rehabilitation services provided by the correctional administration. Consequently, they resolved a variety of information, but two major themes emerged relating to the types of correctional rehabilitation provided by the correction. In each of those two themes, a number of sub themes are made. These are given in table 2 and described in detail at a lower place.

Table 2: Themes and Subthemes for Types of Services Provided by the Correctional Administration

Themes	Sub-themes
Basic services	Food service Bedding service Medical services
General custodial rehabilitation services	Educational services Social rehabilitation services Recreational services Skill acquisition training services

Types of Basic Services

Food Services

In this correctional administration, like other offenders, the youth recidivists received food services like breakfast, lunch and supper. Turning to this, participants both in in-depth

interview and key informants, asked about the food service they got in the center. Accordingly, in what seemed to be a collective voice, in-depth interview participants responded that the food they served in the correction is generally not very good. They stated that it is inadequate, joyless, and unpleasant. Furthermore they also described opinions and experiences that went in favor of the above statement. Alemitu during her interview expressed the following about the food service provision of the correction center:

Since the correction center outsourced the provision of the food for private business men, the quantity and the quality of the food become decrease from day to day. Specially, the quality of the food is becoming a threat to our health. Sometimes we have got hair and fly to the food we eat.

Key informant also simply said; since food is one of the basic needs of human being, as per its capacity the correction administration is providing food for inmates 3 times per a day.

The inadequacy provision of the food by the correction administration is likely because of the increasing pace of the offenders from day to day as a result of different causes. So that, the government may fail to provide adequate and quality food for inmates. Accordingly, the study shares that criminals are not committing crimes repeatedly for the sake of fulfilling their food demand in the prison.

Bedding Service

As far as the study found, youth recidivists benefited bedding services from the correction administration. Consequently, they asked to describe about the condition of the bedding services. Accordingly, 3 participants from in in-depth interview underlined that lack of adequate space is only one of the numerous problems that they experienced as a

consequence of overcrowding in prisons. They said, it also affects their physical and mental well-being, generates prisoner conflict between inmates as a result of mixing new offenders with senior offenders or recidivists, and creates health problems by increasing the risk of transmission of communicable diseases.

Key informants also explained that, inmates in this prison are getting bedding services like other prisoners in the region. As compared to other prisons in the region, inmates in this prison are getting fairly good bedding services. They also added that, even if inmates are getting relatively good bedding services, it does not mean that inmates are getting absolutely good bedding services.

Therefore, this study reflects that inmates in Bahir Dar correction administration got bedding services. However, due to the increment of inmates, overcrowding is becoming a problem to provide quality bedding service in the correction.

Medical Services

Regarding to the in-depth interview participants , Bahir Dar correction administration provides medical health services for both first time and recidivist offenders. Moreover, key informants also reported that, in this correctional administration, like other first time offenders, youth recidivists also benefited different essential medical and mental health services in a manner consistent with accepted standards for a correctional setting. Out of the services, which recidivists received include health promotion which is emphasized through counseling during examination, education about the usage and effect of medication, infectious disease prevention and education and chronic care services for cases like diabetes and hypertension. Specifically, key informants also added that, when patients' case is urgent or complex to solve by health professionals of the prison administration, inmates of this

correction have got referral medical services from Felege Hiwot Referral Hospital and Amanuel Mental Specialized Hospital in Addis Ababa.

Participants also asked to explain about the condition of the medical services of the prison and of the seven respondents in in-depth interview, five of them reflected that the medical service they obtained in the correction administration is so inadequate. When they go to the health center, they are waiting long hours to get the service. They also added that, since there are no special health professionals other than nurses and public health officers they do not have access to quality medical care and are likely to expose different acute health problems.

This inadequacy and poor quality provision of health care service for inmates and recidivists may be because of a reflection of the old saying that criminals are sent to prison for punishment rather than to lead a quality life in the prison.

Furthermore, this finding also may reflect, the government may be unable to address these services because offenders are increasing from time to time.

Types of General Custodial Rehabilitation Services

Educational Services

Since youth recidivists come from different areas with no education or by terminating their education, they obtained educational rehabilitation program by the correction administration which can help for their future life.

In-depth interviewees asked to reflect their feeling about the education service provision of the correction administration. Turning to this, those recidivists who are attending their education said; prison is like academic institution. It helps them to learn a new life not to do bad by doing the same like the previous. The prison center helps them to continue their

education which makes them less likely to re-offend. They also explained, about their feeling by comparing with other correctional centers. They had good feeling about the education program they attend. As Emebet said:

...in conditions of educational service provision, Bahir Dar correctional service has no any problem. It provides us with good quality education. At the previous time, it was provided from grade 1 to grade 10. In this year, it starts grade 11. Accordingly, it gives education service not only for inmates and recidivist which are found in this correction center, but also, it gives for those inmates who come from other prisons through transferring.

The idea of quality education service provision of the correction has also strongly shared by Key informant Awoke. He said; inmates and recidivists in this correction administration have got a regular education on a daily basis. So as to access the education services, the correction administration starts preparatory program in this year.

There is always a believe that most criminals are illiterate or who have low educational background. Accordingly, there is also a believe that addressing educational opportunity to criminals and offenders may reduce criminality. Therefore, this quality education service provision of the prison center for inmates and recidivists may be to reduce criminality and criminals for the future.

Social Rehabilitation Services

Recidivists in the prison center benefited from the social rehabilitation service. This service incorporates both the religious and other social services (group and individual counseling services). It helps them to solve their personal problem they faced before they joined the correctional center.

Participants asked to explain their feeling about this service, in what seemed to be a collective voice, interviewees described that they have got good religious and social service (group and individual guidance and counseling services). They said that; having attended this service no one can feel guilty, hopeless and inferior. They added that, this service feels them not to think of themselves as criminal and unimportant section of the society. It encourages them to be changed and to lead their normal life after prison. It also teaches them how to live together and how to think for others. As a result, it made them to eat together, to share their feelings, to participate in any events together in the prison and to solve their problems by their own. These all enhance their social interaction, to improve their psychological wellbeing and it helps them to forget the discrimination and marginalization by the community before they joined the prison.

In addition to youth recidivist interviewees, key informants from the guidance and counseling department of the correction also explained about the religious and social service provision of the correction center. They said; the correction administration provides religious and social services by inviting religious leaders and other groups who have experience in giving skill life trainings. They also added that, the correction administration also provides individual and group counseling services.

From this we can suggest that, if religious preachers and other social service workers can strongly provide this service both in the community and in the prison institutions, the probability of individuals who are committing crimes may be reduced and criminals are changed.

Recreational Services

In this correctional center, youth recidivists recreate themselves in different recreational rehabilitating activities. Out of the services, football, handball, volleyball, tennis, pool, reading books and watching television are found. All recidivists enjoyed at least in one recreation services per a day.

Accordingly, participants were asked to explain how this service has helped them in the correction center. In order that, youth recidivists interviewees were able to explain as; this rehabilitation services are helping them to spend much time, to reduce worry, to think positive, to interact one another and to be good in their future life.

Skill acquisition training services

As far as the study found, like other offenders in the prison, youth recidivists also benefited from skill acquisition training services such as singer training, metalwork, furniture making, women's beauty, weaving, tailoring, food preparation, cultural music and dancing training. Key informants also added that, in addition to the above skill acquisition training services which provided for inmates, computer and men's beauty trainings are also provided for inmates and recidivists. Consequently, youth recidivists asked to explain how their enrollment in skill acquisition training services looks like both in the previous and current custody and in what seemed a collective view, they state that in their previous custody especially in their first time, recidivists were engaging in skill acquisition training services. However, in their current custody except 2 youth recidivists, the rest are not enrolled in skill acquisition trainings. Interviewee Alemu has also expressed the following about the enrollment of recidivists in skill acquisition training:

In my previous offending, I was engaging in at least one skill acquisition training services, but currently I am not enlisting in any training because, I disappointed with the training given by the correction administration. There is no quality training and the trainers are not well qualified too. The skill acquisition training services are nominal. It cannot help us to desist from unemployment and to be engaged in illegal activities again. Furthermore, no market availability after release. No one wants to hire us. Hiring institutions said; prison trainees are not safe. Therefore, I cannot say that, the training given by the prison made us capable in skill and it will not be the source of income after we release.

Furthermore, members from in-depth interviewees and key informants also added that there are no special skill acquisition training services for recidivists only. They are participating like first time offenders.

Skill acquisition training services are mostly provided for the sake of rehabilitating offenders to desist from crime in the future and to be skillful to generate and run their own income and business after the release. However, from the evidence of the collected data, we can reflect that the provision of skill acquisition training services in this correction center is so inadequate. As a result, inmates and recidivists released from prison with no skills. They can't generate their own income. As a result, they are exposed to repetitive offending. Besides, we can also understand that the prison administration is not giving special emphasis to the issue of recidivism and recidivist.

Challenges to Custodial Rehabilitation Services

Explaining about the problems which the correction administration faces to provide appropriate custodial rehabilitation services is one of the objectives of this study. Questions asked during interview with participants to explain different challenges that hinder the correction to rehabilitate offenders. The study participants reflected their experience concerning with challenges with the service provision in the correction. Accordingly, it is reported that there are different problems which are explained by participants, both in-depth interview and key informant interview. As a result, relating to the issue two major themes are emerging. In each of those two themes, a number of sub themes were also made. These are given in table 3 and described in detail as follows.

Table 3 Themes and sub-themes for Challenges Related to the Correction Center

Themes	Sub-themes
Problems related to recidivists/inmates' behavior	Disinterest and disappointing to enroll with the skill acquisition, rehabilitation services Disrespecting off staffs
Problems related to the correction administration	Lack of Finance Lack of training and adequately trained human resources Lack of organized workshops Disrespecting of offenders Large prison population

Problems Related to Inmates' Behavior

Disinterest and Disappointing to Participate in the Skill Acquisition Services

Custodial rehabilitation services help to rehabilitate recidivists by giving them something to focus on that is future oriented. However, as far as the study found, youth recidivists are disinterested and disappointed to participate in skill acquisition training services given by the correction administration. Thus, this condition is becoming a challenge in giving the skill acquisition services.

In a one-on-one interview with youth recidivists, four of them expressed their feeling about the issue. They said that, there is no good skill acquisition training in the prison center that serves them to alter their life and source of income after release. Because of the inaccessibility of good skill acquisition training, they are disappointed. Consequently, so as to have a clear picture of the issue, participants from key informants asked to explain about it. Accordingly, in a similar view, two key informants also briefly explained about the challenging conditions of the skill acquisition services. They said; as compared to other offenders, recidivists are not actively participating in skill acquisition trainings. They didn't want to attend the training. They use different reasons not to attend. They didn't think of that skill given by the correction changes their life. They are really disappointed. This condition becomes a challenge for the correction center to properly rehabilitate inmates to desist from crime after their discharge.

Findings from the study shared that disappointing and disinterest of youth recidivists to participate in skill acquisition training services. In order this, if they do not participate in skill acquisition training services or if they are not attending education or if they are not also engage themselves in work in prisons to earn money, the probability of the recidivist to

commit crimes after release and back to prison is inevitable. Hence, this situation calls for concern of different stakeholders who work on rehabilitation services.

Disrespecting of Staffs

Respect is very important in correction administrations and so as to perform the prison works, respect between staffs and inmates should maintain. On the contrary, disrespect in prison can lead to violent situations where prisoners may feel they have to prove they are not weak. For this reason, participants from key informants expressed their observation. Accordingly, key informant Tiruneh explained as; before coming to the prison, few but not most inmates were aggressive and bullying and they want to show these behaviors in prison too. They don't want to be obeyed by the principles of the correction. As a result, they create quarrel with staffs, especially with the military staffs. He also added that, some inmates think of themselves as superior than prison staffs. They didn't want to respect staffs. Since they despise staff, they are not willing to participate in counseling services, skill acquisition trainings as well as in any business generating activity in the prison. As a result, they are released from the prison with no changes. This made them to back to the prison within a few times.

This reflects how the disrespect of the staffs by inmates influences the custodial rehabilitation service provision condition of the prison administration. It also ultimately leads inmates to be repetitive offender.

Problems Related to the Correction Administration

Lack of Adequate Finance

It is reported that lack of effective financing for supporting custodial rehabilitation services, especially skill acquisition training services is a major problem in Bahir Dar Correction Administration.

Asked how lack of finance is a challenge to provide appropriate custodial rehabilitation service provision, participants of this study answered in a similar view. In order that, 3 of key informants shared their view. They stated that, the prison is highly dependent on government budget. It cannot be able to meet the material needs of the custodial rehabilitation services specially the skill acquisition training workshops because of finance.

From the participants explanation, this study can understand that trying to rehabilitate offenders only in governmental budget is somewhat risky. So that, working with those governmental, non-governmental and community based organizations is so important to provide adequate and quality custodial rehabilitation services for inmates.

Lack of Training and Adequately Trained Human Resources

Evidence from the collected data, limited capacity on trained man power in different correctional rehabilitation profession, especially in the area of skill acquisition is a serious problem in the prison to provide appropriate services. In order this, participants asked how lack of training and adequate trained human resource in the prison is a challenge to provide appropriate custodial rehabilitation service provision. Consequently, members from key informants shared this, in two ways.

Firstly, so as to handle and administer inmates in a proper manner, there is no adequate short term and long term trainings for staffs especially for civil staffs. In this case, most staffs do have the limitation of capacity to provide the available custodial rehabilitation services for inmates. As a result, most inmates didn't get appropriate rehabilitation services specially the skill trainings.

Secondly, when the correction administration wants to hire those professionals who have the ability to give training on custodial rehabilitation services, professionals do not want

to be employed in the prison. Professionals think of that working in prison is not safe and it is also low paid institution. This makes the service provision challenging in Bahir Dar correction administration.

Therefore, from the participants view, this study can share, the prison harsh environment coupled with low paid jobs, the availability of skilled manpower in the prison is so scarce. In order that, in such condition inmates have no the opportunity to be rehabilitated and desist from crime when they discharge.

Lack of Organized Workshops

As far as the study found, the lack of organized workshops in the correction administration is one of the challenge to provide better skill training services for offenders.

Asked how lack of organized workshops is a challenge to provide appropriate custodial rehabilitation service provision, participants of this study answered in a similar view. In order that, five of in-depth interviewees and all key informants shared their view. They said; to provide technical training for inmates, there are no adequate materials and organized workshops and also there is no certification of prison trainee by COC.

Therefore, from the participants view, the research can reflect that the skill training services are not well enough to equip recidivists to be hired or generate their own line of work after their discharge because their training is not supported by workshops with available training materials.

Disrespecting of Offenders

Recidivists were holding the perception that the prison is a place where offenders are rehabilitated and punished for their wrong doings according the criminal law of Ethiopia. Yet, they also found that prisons are full of rough weather. Participants in in-depth interview

explain about their disrespect condition by the staffs of the prison administration. They stated that, they found that prisons are places where both human and democratic rights are breached. Zeleke from in-depth interview has also expressed the following about the problem of disrespecting offenders in the correctional administration. He said; in Bahir Dar correction administration everything is a problem. During his stay in this correction administration, what he observed is, both civil and military staffs are unfriendly to inmates, especially for those who possess more than 3 records. Staffs see themselves as superior. They treat them with disrespect. They also insult them with derogatory words. They didn't think criminals are changing. This makes them to irritate on staffs and pushes them to create quarrel. As a result, they lose hope in them. In a similar view, the idea of zelege also shared by members from key informants.

This reflects that how the relation is poor between offenders and prison staffs in Bahir Dar correction administration. This might be because of lack of training for prison staffs on how to administer and handle different types of offenders in prison setting. This situation therefore needs care because it makes the service provision unwell and ultimately makes the youth recidivists not to take part in skill acquisition training services which in turn leads them to leave the prison without skill and work experience.

Large Prison Population

The findings of the study explained that the existence of a large inmate population in Bahir Dar correction administration is a challenge for providing adequate custodial rehabilitation services like food, bedding, medical care, education, skill acquisition and other services. In order this, asked the main reason why this happened, participants in in-depth interview and key informant interview expresses their experience on the issue. Accordingly,

five of in-depth interviewees complained that, because of large inmate population in the prison, they are receiving poor quality food, poor bedding services and inadequate skill training.

Speaking about the same situation, key informants had nothing different to say apart from the challenges explained by in-depth interviewees and simply they reflected that, large inmate population as a major challenge to accommodate the provision of custodial rehabilitation services. They also added that, since there are no adequate classes for a living, mixing first time offender and senior inmates in one class is a common problem in Bahir Dar correction Administration. As a result, conflict is arisen between inmates. Furthermore, key informants consistently shared large inmate population as a major challenge facing the prison to provide proper correctional rehabilitation services. Key informant Tiruneh, from the guidance and counseling department warmly shared his observation which helps to catch the feeling of other participants. He said, the prison is suffering severe overcrowding and it becomes a major challenge to handle and rehabilitate offenders. This situation therefore needs urgent response from different concerned bodies.

From the participants explanation, we can understand that, the existence of different complex problems may triggered individuals to commit crimes and back to the prison, even after the harsh treatment of inmates in the prison. This condition creates the existences of large inmate population in the prison. Therefore, beside the punishment, different opportunities for youths should be created, so that we can reduce overcrowding.

Chapter Five: Discussion

In this chapter, the results of the presented data were discussed and understood in relation to the research objectives and related literatures.

Reasons to Youth Recidivism

Individual Socio-demographic reasons for Youth Recidivism

Under individual socio-demographic related reasons for youth recidivism, an individual age has an influence to youth recidivism as found in this study are consistent with past studies by Tinik and Hudak (2014); Oruta (2016). These studies found that, age had an influence to re-offending; the older an individual was, the larger the chance that he or she received at least one prior prison record. Furthermore, these studies showed that more young people are likely to recidivate than their older counterparts.

In this study, immaturity in age pushes youths to be a recidivist. On the contrary, being mature in age desists youths to be repetitive offender. So that, the finding in this study reflects age has a critical role in youths recidivist status. Hence the support of this research goes along with earlier researchers Tinik and Hudak (2014) and Oruta (2016) but with some slight difference.

Another personal reason for youth recidivism in this study is marital status. This implies that marital status is connected up with the reason and the outcome of youth recidivism. In relation to this, single people were more likely to re-offend with the highest percentage rate as compared to married (Wasike, 2018). Therefore, according to Wasike, being single is one of the contributing reason for recidivism at the individual level.

In this study of the seven youth recidivists, only two of them are married. This result describes that lack of responsibility attached with being single and it could be a prompting

reason in the singles continuing to be recidivist. In other words, marriage encourages of desisting from criminal behavior. Thus, the support of this research goes along with an earlier researcher (Wasike, 2018).

The other important affairs which is included under personal reason for recidivism is low educational level and lack of skills to engage in income generating activity and this study reflects that youth recidivists are deserved lack of skills to engage in income generating activity and low educational status. With respect to this, earlier researchers such as Henry (2008); McElfresh, Yan, and Janku (2009) found that more educated and skilled people would most likely not recidivate as compared to the lesser educated and skilled people. Therefore, this research finding appears to support the previous research findings on taking low educational status and lack of skills of recidivists as the major single reason for youth recidivism.

Familial Reason for Youth Recidivism

As it is already stated in the analysis under this study household difficulties are the reasons for youth recidivism. Consequently, the finding of this study narrated that low family income and lack of basic necessities in the household is the reason for youth recidivism. With regard to low family income and lack of basic necessities Sue Adamson (2003) identified that the socioeconomic condition of the parents are important predictors of antisocial behavior and crime, but those young people from low family income and inadequate housing are expected to hurt than to their counterparts.

In this research, youth recidivists who are the member of poor family, explain low family income and lack of basic necessities in their family as the reason for their recidivate

status. This reflects that those youths who are the member of poor families had the fortune of being a recidivist than those youths who are the member of well to do households.

Thus, this research finding in relation to low family income and lack of basic necessities in the family is consistent with old explanations that were led by Sue (Adamson, 2003).

Single parent family structure is also another reason for youth recidivism, which was notable by this study. In relation to this, Agnew (2011) reported that household as a social establishment is currently undergoing significant changes; its form is diversifying with, the increase in single-parent households and non-marital unions, the absence of fathers/mothers in many low-income families can lead kids to commit crime repeatedly. Henry., et al (1996) also revealed that family structure is also an important issue for later aggression and violence and his finding conclude that children growing up in single-parent households are at greater risk of violence and recidivism.

As explained in this study, the single parent family structure is one of the reasons for youth recidivism at the household. However, during the in-depth interview, of all participants, mainly of them were coming from double parent family structure. This result shared that being growing up in a single parent family is not necessarily connected with being a recidivist and it could not always be a reason for youth recidivism. Whether young people rise up in a single parent family, or dual parent family structure, what matters a lot is a strong parental management and supervision for young people during their childhood and schooling time.

Thus, this study does not support previous researches conducted by Agnew (2011) and Henry., et al (1996) which were reported children growing up in single-parent households are at greater risk for violence and recidivism.

Adjacent to family structure, poor parental discipline and supervision and intra family conflicts are also familial reasons for youth recidivism that reflected by this research. In relation to these two reasons Siegel and Senna (2000); Agnew (2011) and MacRae et al., (2011) found that poor parental supervision, intra-family conflict, lack of communication between children and parents, lack of respect and responsibility amongst family members, physical abuse and neglect of children by parents are among the cause that contribute to crime and recidivism at family level.

Similarly, in this study, we cannot also deny that both poor parental discipline and intra family conflict are familial reasons for some in-depth interviewees. Therefore, this research finding in relation to poor parental discipline and intra family conflict is consistent with previous results that was reported by (Siegel and Senna, 2000); Agnew, 2011 & MacRae et al., 2011).

Socioeconomic reasons

There are also socioeconomic reasons for youth recidivism identified by this research. Consequently, the finding of this study described that unemployment is a crucial reason to youth recidivism. In line with this, Holzer, Raphael, & Stoll (2001) found that absence of employment in the society is a consistent reason for recidivism. Brown (2001) also reported that criminals use illegitimate ways of achieving a living or income when they are unemployed in the community and these progresses to them to be recidivist.

In this research, of all participants in in-depth interview, nearly every one of them are young unemployed and who are vulnerable to recidivism. This means that the young and unemployed re-offenders are vulnerable due to joblessness and lack of skills, leading the bulk of them to be exposed to criminal activity to meet their livelihood and becoming recidivist.

Therefore, this research finding in relation to unemployment as the reason for youth recidivism is in a complete agreement with the previous results that were conducted by (Holzer, Raphael, & Stoll, 2001; Brown 2001).

Provision of Custodial Rehabilitation Services to Inmates

The findings of this study supports the research outcomes by Farabee (2005); Fikile (2001); Tanimu (2010); Dodson, Cabage, & Klenowski, (2011); Australian Institute of Criminology (2009); Howell (2012); Mgbor & Enuke (2003) which established that among the custodial rehabilitation programs received by inmates and recidivists are food, bedding, medical services, educational services, vocational training service, recreational services, religious services, gender training, guidance and counseling, have typically been set forth as a way of reforming prisoners during their incarceration.

Youth recidivists in Bahir Dar correction administration are benefited in both basic and general custodial rehabilitation services like basic services (food, medical and bedding services) and general custodial rehabilitation services like education, guidance and counseling, social services, skill acquisition trainings and recreational services. Consequently, we can say that in one way or on another the finding of this study is in line with the above findings.

In addition, the study described that recidivists are receiving skill acquisition training services such as tailoring, building, carpentry, masonry, singer, metalwork, furniture, women's beauty, weaving, sewing, food preparation and cultural music and dancing training. In some way, these findings are in line with the findings by Aghan (2016); Brian (2003) and Omale (2011) that identified vocational rehabilitation programs received by inmates and recidivists include; masonry, carpentry, tailoring, mechanics, driving, tailoring, soap making,

agricultural skill training and mid-range industrial production training . These enable offenders to take their place in the economically active and gainfully employed sector of society upon their release.

Therefore, this research finding is partially consistent with previous results in identifying types of skill acquisition services for inmates and recidivists. But, what makes differed this research finding from the previous research findings is interns of explaining the enrollment of youth recidivists in skill acquisition service both in their previous and current custody. Consequently, this research found those recidivists who were participating in skill acquisition services in their previous custody, became non-participant in their current arrest. This is because, for the most part, youth recidivists are disappointed by the training given by the correction administration and the market unavailability. This unwell equipped skill acquisition training provision, coupled with market inaccessibility made recidivists to be disappointed and not to be enrolled in skill training services. This condition leads recidivists not to be desisted from committing repetitive crime and to be recidivist after release.

Challenges to Custodial Rehabilitation Services

The result of this study partially supports the research outcomes by Chen and Shapiro (2007); Aghan (2016) and Osumah (2013) which established that, prison overcrowding and mixing of different offenders in one class and provision of poorly equipped custodial rehabilitation services are challenges in most prisons.

Even if, the finding of this study is partially consistent with the above findings, besides the old studies, this study also found that to rehabilitate offenders Bahir Dar prison administration encountered different problems, both on the sides of inmates and the correction itself. Among these problems include; disinterest and disappointing of recidivists to enroll

with the skill acquisition, rehabilitation services, disrespecting off staffs, lack of Finance, lack of training and adequately trained human resources, lack of organized workshops, disrespecting of offenders and mixing first time offenders with habitual criminals are found. Because of these and related problems the prison center has not well addressed its rehabilitative role.

In the literature part, both sociological and economic theories has briefly explained and reviewed. Accordingly, in social learning theory: Sutherland, Cressey, & Luckenbill (1992) stated that criminality and recidivism is a learned behavior. People engage in repetitive crime, primarily through their association with others. It was found in this study that inmates and recidivists with different criminal experiences are found in Bahir Dar prison center and these experienced criminals are mixed with other new and non-prison experienced offenders. This has resulted in interaction. As a result, offenders learn from each other how to commit crimes through their interactions and tend to practice these after release.

The findings of the study were also consistent with the General Strain Theory (GST) explained by Agnew ,2015; Piquero, 2015 & Slocum, Simpson, & Smith, 2005) , which stated that crime and repetitive offending of youths are closely related to economic problems which involves the inability to obtain necessities through legal means pushes youths to be involved in crime. Necessities include those things needed for physical survival and wellbeing, particularly food, shelter, adequate clothing, security, and necessary medical care. Similarly, this research finding also confirms the idea that given by economic theory in which education status, skill of individuals, unemployment and social isolation as the cause for youth repetitive offending.

Chapter Six: Conclusion and Social Work Implication

Conclusion

Recidivism is a cyclical problem which needs to be considered through the eyes of governmental, non-governmental and community based organizations. It has also reasons to be taking place. Along with the reasons, individual, family, group, community and probably the conditions of correctional rehabilitation issues are noted. These reasons made offenders to become recidivist in Bahir Dar prison administration.

To address different needs and problems of inmates, basic and general institution based correctional rehabilitation services are offered by the correction administration. Nevertheless, the role of these helps in satisfying the needs of inmates is so inadequate.

The correction administration also provides skill acquisition trainings for inmates, which had its own contribution for enhancing and building inmates and recidivists in skills which in turn assist them to get income by their own after release. However, since the skill acquisition training services, disappointing recidivists, their participation is becoming nominal as compared to their previous custody. This is because at that place are no proper skill acquisition trainings and there are no interests of hire institutions to employ those who were incarcerated. Furthermore, there are no special skill acquisition trainings for youth recidivists. So, due to all these and related reasons the participation and involvement of youth recidivists in custodial skill trainings become of no value. Therefore, inaccessibility of suitable skill acquisition training service in the prison and low engagements of recidivists in such services made recidivists not to change their life after discharge. This issue further exposed them to be exposed to other crimes, thus as to attain their personal needs.

Furthermore, the correction administration faces challenges to provide appropriate custodial rehabilitation services for inmates in the prison. Whilst these problems can also be a reason of recidivism and recidivism can also be a source of these troubles. As a termination, if these problems are not solved in time the recurrence of crime and recidivism is inevitable.

Implications

Implications for Social Work Education

Conducting research on recidivism and correctional rehabilitation services has implications on social work education, because social work has its own role in maintaining and enhancing the life of different segments of the society. It can contribute knowledge and skills to prevent youth recidivism through different work, in a range of settings. Therefore, the findings of this study have implications for social work education by giving insights or input about reasons contributing to youth recidivism, which helps to create awareness at community and at institutional setting.

Implications for Social Work Practice

This study has also implications for social work practice to analyze, intervene, and evaluate the condition of recidivism and custodial rehabilitation services in correctional administrations. It helps to apply the knowledge and skills of advanced social work practice in the area of recidivism at the micro (individual), mezzo (family, schools and other small groups), macro (community and institution) level. It also helps to practice within the values and ethics of the social work profession to understand and respect for, the positive value of imprisoned persons in the society and to refine and advance the quality of practice in the profession. Generally, the findings of this study may have the following implication for social work practices.

Implications to Policy at Local Level

Solving the issue of recidivism and related custodial rehabilitation services should be regarded as a comprehensive process that seeks to the involvement of different stakeholders. It requires designing a comprehensive plan in varied sectors of the country, especially in those sectors who work on crime and criminality. Therefore, it is necessary that policy makers consider the challenges of recidivism and its rehabilitative mechanism as a main part of the economy and social welfare plan.

Implications for Social Work Research

In Ethiopia, recidivism has not been given attention. People are not well aware about even the issue. As indicated in this specific research, there are different reasons of recidivism at individual, familial, group and community level. Thus, all these reasons bother the psychosocial condition of youths and become contributing to be criminal. Furthermore, there are also correctional institution challenges to provide appropriate skill acquisition services for recidivists. These problems push inmates to become repetitive offender even after harsh punishment. Therefore, this research can help to consider those mentioned points to be taken into further research.

Limitations of the Study

Although this study addressed its intended objectives, it should be considered that the limited number of participants in this study may not give a span of generalizations as much as desired. Moreover, the inaccessibility of literatures on recidivism specifically on youth recidivism in national and local context was the critical limitation to the study.

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Appendices

Appendix A: Informed Consent Form -Amharic Version

ውድ ተሳታፊ፡

እስካለሁ አበጀ ወብ እባላለሁ። በባህርዳር ዩኒቨርሲቲ የሶሻል ወርክ ትምህርት ክፍል የድህረ ምረቃ ፕሮግራም ተማሪ ስሆን ለሁለተኛ ዲግሪ መመረቂያ የሚሆን የማሟያ ጥናት በማድረግ ላይ እገኛለሁ። ጥናቱ በባህርዳር ማረሚያ ቤት ውስጥ በሚገኙ ወጣት ደጋጋሚ ታራሚዎች ላይ ለተደጋጋሚ ጥፋት እና እስራት የሚዳርጉ ችግሮች እና ከዚህ ጋር ተያያዥነት ያላቸውን ዋና ዋና የማረሚያ ቤቶችን የአርማት አገልግሎት ሁኔታን ለመገንዘብ ትኩረት ያደረገ ነው። በመሆኑም ለጥናቱ ግብአት አላማ ሲባል በማረሚያ ቤቱ መረጃ መሰብሰብ ስለምፈልግ ላዘጋጀኋቸው ጥያቄዎች ተገቢ ምላሽ በመስጠት እንዲተባበሩኝ ፍቃደኝነትዎን በአክብሮት እጠይቃለሁ።

ስለዚህ በጥናቱ ለመሳተፍ ፈቃደኛ ከሆኑ አመቺ ጊዜና ቦታ በመምረጥ እና የድምፅ መቅጃ መሰሪያ በመጠቀም ቃለ ምልልሱን እናደርጋለን። በጥናቱ ጊዜ የሚያካፍሉኝ ማንኛውም አይነት መረጃ ሚስጥራዊነቱ የተጠበቀ ከመሆኑ ባሻገር መመለስ ያልፈለጉትን ጥያቄ ያለመመለስ፣ ጥያቄና ማብራሪያ የማድረግ፣ ከጥናቱም እራስዎን የማግለል መብት ያለዎት መሆኑን እየገለፅኩ በተጠቀሱት ነጥቦች ዙሪያ የሚስማሙ ከሆነ ከዚህ በታች ፊርማዎን በማኖር ስምዎንታዎን እንዲገልፁልኝ እጠይቃለሁ።

ስለትብብርዎ ከልብ አመሰግናለሁ!!

የጥናቱ ተሳታፊ ጥናቱን ያካሄደው

ፊርማ -----
ቀን -----

Appendix B: Informed Consent Form -English Version

Dear Participant:

My name is Eskalehu Abeje. I am MSW student at Bahir Dar University . In partial fulfillment of the requirement for Master’s degree in Social Work, I am conducting a research on the topic “youth recidivism and custodial rehabilitation services in Bahir Dar correctional administration ”. I would be pleased if you could spend a few minutes of your time. Any information given will be treated as confidential and used for only the intended purpose.

If you have any questions or concerns about this study or if any problem occurs, please contact me at any time.

Thank you very much for your cooperation.

Researcher: Eskalehu Abeje

I have carefully read the above note and understood this agreement. Hence, I agree to participate in the study under the conditions described above.

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Appendix C: Interview Guides for youth recidivists-Amharic Version

1. የወጣት ደጋጋሚ ታሪካዎች መነሻ መረጃዎች

- ጾታ-----
- ዕድሜ-----
- ሀይማኖት-----
- የጋብቻ ሁኔታ
- የትምህርት ደረጃ-----
- ለመጀመሪያ ጊዜ ወደ ማረሚያ ቤት ስትገባ/ቢ እድሜህ/ሽ-----
- ወደ ማረሚያ ቤት ስትገባ ይህ ስንተኛ ጊዜህ/ሽ ነዉ?-----
- ለአሁኑ እስራት የዳረገህ/ሽ የወንጀል አይነት?-----
- 2. ለተደጋጋሚ ጥፋት እና እስራት ምክንያት የሆኑ ጉዳዮችን በተመለከተ
- የተዘጋጁ መጠይቆች

የግል ምክንያቶች

አንተን/ችን ለተደጋጋሚ ጥፋት እና እስራት የዳረገህ/ሽ የግል ምክንያቶች ምን ምን ናቸዉ?

ለማብራሪያ የተዘጋጁ ነጥቦች/ ሀሳቦች

- እድሜ
- የጋብቻ ሁኔታ
- በቸልተኝነት ከት/ቤት በተደጋጋሚ መቅረት እና ለወንጀል መጋለጥ
- አልፎ አልፎ በሚከሰት የአእምሮ ህመም
- አለመማር/ ዝቅተኛ የትምህርት ደረጃ
- ገቢ በሚያስገኙ ስራዎች ለመሰማራት ክህሎት አለመኖር
- አልኮል እና እፅ መጠቀም

ቤተሰባዊ ጉዳዮች እና ምክንያቶች

አንተን/ችን ለተደጋጋሚ ጥፋት እና እስራት የዳረገህ/ሽ ቤተሰባዊ ጉዳዮች እና ምክንያቶች ምንምን ናቸዉ?

ለማብራሪያ የተዘጋጁ ነጥቦች/ ሀሳቦች

- በአንድ ወላጅ ብቻ የሚመራ የቤተሰብ ሁኔታ
- ጥብቅ የሆነ የወላጅ ክትትል አለመኖር
- ከቤተሰብ ጋር አለመስማማት እና ግጭት መፍጠር

- የቤተሰብ ገቢ አነስተኛ መሆን እና በቤተሰብ ውስጥ ለመኖር መሠረታዊ የሆኑ ፍላጎቶች አለመሟላት
- የወላጆቹ ባህሪ ምቹ አለመሆን
- ወላጆቹ በሕይወት ባለመኖራቸው
- ወላጆቹ በመፋታታቸው ወይም መለያዬታቸው
- በወላጅ በሚደርስ አካላዊ ጥቃት መማረር

ማህበረሰባዊ/ አካባቢያዊ ጉዳዮች እና ምክንያቶች

አንተን/ችን ለተደጋጋሚ ጥፋት እና እስራት የዳረጉህ/ሽ ማህበረሰባዊ እና አካባቢያዊ ጉዳዮች እና ምክንያቶች ምንምንናቸው?

ለማብራሪያ የተዘጋጁ ነጥቦች/ ሀሳቦች

- ስራ አጥነት
- የጎዳና ተዳዳሪነት
- በማህበረሰብ መገልል
- የጓደኛ ግፊት
- በምኖርበት አካባቢ የተለያዩ አደጋዎች እያሉ መኖር እና ለወንጀል መጋለጥ
- በማህበረሰቡ ያለው የስነ-ምግባር እና የሞራል ትምህርት ሁኔታ
- በማህበረሰቡ ያለው የሀይማኖት እና የመንፈሳዊ እሴት ጉዳዮች

3. የማረሚያ ቤቱን የእርማት አገልግሎት አሰጣጥ እና የደጋጋሚዎችን የተሳትፎ ሁኔታ ለመግለፅ የተዘጋጁ መጠይቆች

1. በማረሚያ ቤቱ ውስጥ ምን ምን አገልግሎቶች ያገኛሉ?
- የሚሰጠውን አገልግሎት እንዴት ይገልፁታል?
2. ከዚህ የእርማት ጊዜ በፊት በነበረዎት የማረሚያ ቤት ቆይታ እና አሁን በማረሚያ ቤቱ ውስጥ ምን ምን ሙያዊ የስልጠና አገልግሎቶች ያገኙ ነበር/ ታገኛለህ?
 3. በማረሚያ ቤቱ የሚሰጡ ሙያዊ የስልጠና አገልግሎቶች ርስዎን የሙያ

ባለቤት ከማድረግ እና የገቢ ምንጭ ከመሆናቸው አንጻር እንዴት ይገልፁታል ? ያሉ ችግሮችን እንዴት ይገልፁታል?

4. በማረሚያ ቤቱ የሚሰጠውን አገልግሎት እንዴት ይገልፁታል ?

- የአገልግሎቱ አቅርቦት እና ተስማሚነት ሁኔታ
- በአገልግሎት አሰጣጥ ያሉ ችግሮች
- ለወደፊት በማረሚያ ቤቱ የሚሰጡ አገልግሎቶችን ለማሻሻል ምን ቢደረግ ይሻላል ብለው ያስባሉ?

Appendix D: Interview Guides for youth recidivists-English Version

1. Background information

- Sex-----
- Age -----
- Religion-----
- Marital status -----
- Educational status-----
- How old were you at the time of your first arrest?-----
- What were the crimes you commit?-----
- How many times have you been re-arrested? -----

2. Questions to explain the reasons to youth recidivism

Individual Socio-demographic issues

What kind of your personal characteristics and how they contribute for recidivism ?

Themes to probe

- i. Age
- ii. Marital status
- iii. Truancy and committing crimes
- iv . Low educational attainment
- v . Mental illness
- vi. Lack of skills to engage in income generating activities
- vii. Alcohols/drug use

Familial and parenting related issues

Which any of the following familial issues, conditions and problems present in your family while you were growing up that influence you to commit crimes and become recidivist?

Themes to probe

- A. Single/double parent family structure
- B. Poor parental discipline and supervision
- C. Intra family conflict
- D. Low family income and lack of basic necessities in the family
- E. Parental deviance
- F. Dead of parents
- G. Parental divorce and separation
- H. Physical abuse and neglect by parents

Social, Economic and Political related issues

What kind of community reasons and how they influence you to be recidivist?

Themes to probe

- a. Unemployment
- b. Peer pressure
- c. Social isolation and social stigma
- d. Street life
- e. Access to alcohols and drugs in the community
- f. Ethics and moral education
- g. Religious/ spiritual factors

3. Types of custodial rehabilitation services received by youth recidivists

1. What types of services did you get in the correction center?

- How do you explain the condition of services?

2. In which types of skill acquisition training services did you participate in your previous and current imprisonment?

- How do you explain the condition of these service provision?
- How do you explain your enrollment in such services, both in your previous and current imprisonment?
- Could you explain please how has the skill acquisition services helped you in improving skills to engage in income generating activity after release?

If any, what was the reason?

3. How do you explain the overall custodial rehabilitation service provision ,condition of the prison center?

- Was the service appropriate, explain?
- What do you think about the challenges related to the service?
- What has to be done to improve the rehabilitation service in the future?

Appendix E: Interview Guides for Key Informants -Amharic Version

ክፍል አንድ:የተሳታፊዎች መነሻ መረጃ

- ጾታ-----
- ዕድሜ-----
- ሀይማኖት-----
- የጋብቻ ሁኔታ
- የትምህርት ደረጃ-----
- በማረሚያ ቤቱ የስራ ሃላፊነት-----
- በማረሚያ ቤቱ የአገልግሎት ዘመን-----

ክፍል ሁለት: ለድግግሞሽ ጥፋት እና እስራት ምክንያት የሆኑ ጉዳዮችን በተመለከተ የተዘጋጁ መጠይቆች

1. በእርስዎ አረዳድ ወጣቶችን ለተደጋጋሚ ጥፋት እና እስራት የሚዳርጉ ምክንያቶች ምን ምን ናቸው ብለው ያስባሉ ?
- እነዚህ ግላዊ ምክንያቶች እንዴት ለተደጋጋሚ ጥፋት እና እስራት እንደሚዳርጉ ቢያብራሩ
2. በእርስዎ አረዳድ ወጣቶችን ለተደጋጋሚ ጥፋት እና እስራት የሚዳርጉ ቤተሰባዊ ምክንያቶች ምን ምን ናቸው ብለው ያስባሉ ?
- እነዚህ ቤተሰባዊ ምክንያቶች እንዴት ለተደጋጋሚ ጥፋት እና እስራት እንደሚዳርጉ ቢያብራሩ
3. በእርስዎ አረዳድ ወጣቶችን ለተደጋጋሚ ጥፋት እና እስራት የሚዳርጉ ማህበረሰባዊ ምክንያቶች ምን ምን ናቸው ብለው ያስባሉ ?
- እነዚህ ማህበራዊ ምክንያቶች እንዴት ለተደጋጋሚ ጥፋት እና እስራት
- እንደሚዳርጉቢያብራሩ

ክፍል ሶስት: የማረሚያ ቤቱን የእርማት አገልግሎት አሰጣጥ እና የደጋጋሚዎችን የተሳትፎ ሁኔታ ለመግለፅ የተዘጋጁ መጠይቆች

1. በማረሚያ ቤቱ ለታራሚዎች ምን ምን የእርማት አገልግሎቶች ይሰጣሉ?
- የሚሰጠውን አገልግሎት እንዴት ይገልፁታል?

2. በማረሚያ ቤቱ ለታራሚዎች ምን ምን ሙያዊ የስልጠና አገልግሎቶች ይሰጣሉ?

- የሚሰጠውን የሙያ አገልግሎት እንዴት ይገልፁታል?
- በሙያ ስልጠና ላይ የደጋጋሚ ታራሚዎች ተሳትፎ ምን ይመስላል
- በማረሚያ ቤቱ የሚሰጡ ሙያዊ የስልጠና አገልግሎቶች ታራሚዎችን የሙያ ባለቤት ከማድረግ እና የገቢ ምንጭ ከመሆናቸው አንፃር እንዴት ይገልፁታል ? ያሉ ችግሮችን እንዴት ይገልፁታል?

3. በማረሚያ ቤቱ የሚሰጠውን አጠቃላይ አገልግሎት እንዴት ይገልፁታል ?

- የአገልግልግሎቱ አቅርቦት እና ተስማሚነት ሁኔታ
- በአገልግሎት አሰጣጥ ያሉ ችግሮች
- ለወደፊት በማረሚያ ቤቱ የሚሰጡ አገልግሎቶችን ለማሻሻል ምን ቢደረግ ይሻላል ብለው ያስባሉ

Appendix F: Interview Guides for Key Informants-English Version

1. Background Information

- Sex-----
- Age -----
- Religion-----
- Marital status ----- .
- Educational status-----
- Usual resident-----
- Age at the time of first arrest?-----
- Committed crimes for current imprisonment ?-----
- Frequencies of recidivism? -----

2. Questions to Explain Reasons to Youth Recidivism

1. Individual Socio-demographic issues

Would you discuss, please which any of the following personal characteristics contribute for recidivism?

Probe Q, Would you explain please how they contribute for recidivism ?

Themes to probe

- i. Age
- ii. Marital status
- iii. Truancy and committing crimes
- iv. Low educational attainment
- v. Mental illness
- vi. Lack of skills to engage in income generating activities

vii. Alcohols/drug use

2. Familial and parenting related issues

Would you discuss please, which any of the following familial issues, conditions and problems present in family while you were growing up?

Probe Q1, Do you think these familial issues influence you to commit crimes and become recidivist?

Probe Q2, would you explain how they influence you to commit crimes and become recidivist?

Themes to probe

A. Single/double parent family structure

B. Poor parental discipline and supervision

C. Intra family conflict

D. Low family income and lack of basic necessities in the family

E. Parental deviance

F. Dead of parents

G. Parental divorce and separation

H. Physical abuse and neglect by parents

3. Social, Economic and political related issues

Would you discuss please, which any of the following community issues, conditions and problems present in your community?

Probe Q1, Do you think these community problems influence you to commit crimes and become recidivist?

Probe Q2, would you explain how they influence you to commit crimes and become recidivist?

Themes to probe

- a. Unemployment
- b. Peer pressure
- c. Social isolation and social stigma
- d. Street life
- e. Access to alcohols and drugs in the community
- f. Ethics and moral education
- g. Religious/ spiritual factors

3. Questions to discuss custodial rehabilitation service provision

1. Can you discuss, please what types of services did you get in the correction center?

Probe Q, How do you explain the condition of these service provision?

2. Would you discuss, please what types of skill acquisition training services provided for you by the correction center?

Probe Q1, How do you explain the condition of these service provision?

Probe Q2, How do you explain your enrollment in such services both in your previous and current imprisonment?

Probe Q3, Could you explain please how has the skill acquisition services helped you in improving skills to engage in income generating activity after release

If any, what was the reason?

4. Discuss about the overall custodial rehabilitation service provision, condition of the prison center?

- Do you think the service provided by the prison was appropriate?
- Explain about the challenges related to the service?
- What do you think what has to be done to improve the rehabilitation service in the future?

Appendix G: Profiles of Study Participants

Profile of participants in in-depth interview

No	Name (pseudonym)	Sex	Age	Religion	Marital Status	Educational Status	Usual Resident	Age before imprisonment	Recidivism frequencies	Committed Crime	Means of livelihood before imprisonment
1	Alemu	M	28	Orthodox	Single	8	Urban	25	2	Theft	Illegal activity
2	Zelege	M	29	Orthodox	Single	9	Urban	17	5	Murder & Theft	Family & Illegal activity
3	Kebede	M	27	Orthodox	Single	10	Urban	24	2	Murdering & Theft	Government work & Illegal activity
4	Alemitu	F	28	Orthodox	Married	10	Urban	26	4	Theft	Illegal activity
5	Esuyawukal	M	26	Orthodox	Single	6	Rural	17	2	Theft	Private
6	Mintesnot	M	23	Orthodox	Married	No	Rural	18	3	theft & assault	Driver
7	Emebet	F	18	Orthodox	Single	5	Rural	16	2	Theft	Domestic worker

Profile of participants in key informant interview

Key informant pseudonym	Sex	Age	Religion	M. Status	E. Background	Status in the prison	Years of work experience in the prison
Awoke	M	38	Orthodox Christian	Married	Degree	Counselor	8
Chekole	M	40	Orthodox Christian	Married	Degree	Guidance and counselor	7
Tiruneh	M	38	Orthodox Christian	Married	Degree	Registrar	15

Declaration

I, the undersigned, Eskalehu Abeje, hereby declare that this thesis work entitled “youth recidivism and custodial rehabilitation services: a case study in Bahir Dar correctional administration ” is submitted by me in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of degree of Master of social work to the faculty of social science, Bahir Dar University, through the department of social work, is original work carried out by myself. The matter embodied in this thesis work has not been submitted earlier for award of any degree or diploma to the best of my knowledge and belief. Where the materials used in this study appropriately acknowledged.

Name: Eskalehu Abeje

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Bahir Dar University

This thesis is submitted for examination with my approval as an advisor of the candidate

Name: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____