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**PREDICTORS OF CRIMINAL RECIDIVISM: A STUDY OF
RECIDIVISTS IN METROPOLITAN KANO, NIGERIA.**



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UUM
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**DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY
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**PREDICTORS OF CRIMINAL RECIDIVISM: A STUDY OF
RECIDIVISTS IN METROPOLITAN KANO, NIGERIA.**



**A Thesis submitted to the Ghazali Shafie Graduate School of Government
in fulfilment of the requirements for the Doctor of Philosophy
Universiti Utara Malaysia**

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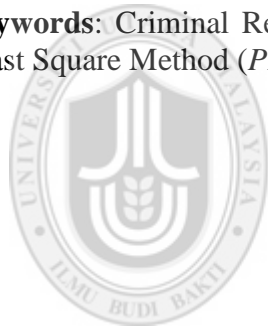


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ABSTRACT

Criminal recidivism is a holistic phenomenon as a result of the interplay between institution, social and individual personality factors. This contributed to the alarming rates of re-offending among ex-prisoners. The objective of this study is to examine predictors of criminal recidivism. Specifically, the study examines the effects of prison institution, social stigma, ostracism, discrimination and personality factors on recidivism. The study also examines the mediating effect of stigma, ostracism, discrimination and personality traits on recidivism. Data were collected by survey method and in-depth interview. A total sample of 256 ex-prisoners has been selected by purposive sampling strategy and six ex-prisoners were randomly selected for interview. Partial Least Square method (PLS) was used to test the hypothesized relationship for the study and Nvivo was used to analyse the qualitative data. The findings of the study show a significant relationship between prison experiences, stigma, discrimination, conscientiousness, agreeableness traits and criminal recidivism. Moreover, the study establishes that social discrimination and conscientiousness significantly mediates the relationship between prison experience and criminal recidivism among ex-prisoners. This study contributes beneficial insights in terms of theoretical, methodological and policy. Suggestions for future studies are also identified and discussed.

Keywords: Criminal Recidivism, Institution, Ostracism, Prison Experience, Partial Least Square Method (*PLS*), Social Stigma



ABSTRAK

Pengulang laku jenayah merupakan satu fenomena yang holistik akibat daripada pengaruh antara institusi, sosial dan faktor personaliti individu. Hal ini telah menyumbang kepada kadar yang membimbangkan atas pengulang laku jenayah dalam kalangan bekas banduan. Objektif kajian ini adalah untuk mengkaji peramal pengulang laku jenayah, iaitu secara khusus mengkaji kesan institusi penjara, stigma sosial, pemuluan, diskriminasi dan faktor personaliti terhadap pengulang laku jenayah. Kajian ini juga mengkaji kesan pengantara stigma, pemuluan, diskriminasi dan ciri personaliti pengulang laku jenayah. Data dikumpulkan dengan menggunakan kaedah tinjauan dan temuduga mendalam. Sampel seramai 256 orang bekas banduan telah dipilih dengan menggunakan strategi persampelan bertujuan dan enam orang bekas banduan telah dipilih secara rawak untuk ditemuduga. Kaedah *Partial Least Square (PLS)* telah digunakan untuk menguji hubungan hipotesis dalam kajian ini dan NVivo telah digunakan untuk menganalisis data kualitatif. Dapatan kajian menunjukkan bahawa terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara pengalaman di penjara, stigma, diskriminasi, sifat berhati-hati, sifat kepatuhan dengan pengulang laku jenayah. Selain itu, kajian ini membuktikan bahawa diskriminasi sosial dan sifat berhati-hati dengan ketara menyederhana hubungan antara pengalaman di penjara dan pengulang laku jenayah dalam kalangan bekas banduan. Kajian ini memberi sumbangan informasi yang bermanfaat daripada segi teori, metodologi dan dasar. Cadangan untuk kajian masa hadapan juga dikenal pasti dan dibincangkan dalam hasil kajian ini.

Kata Kunci: Pengulang Laku Jenayah, Institusi, Pemuluan, Pengalaman Penjara, Kaedah *Partial Least Square (PLS)*, Stigma Sosial

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‘In the name of Allah, the Beneficent, the Merciful ‘

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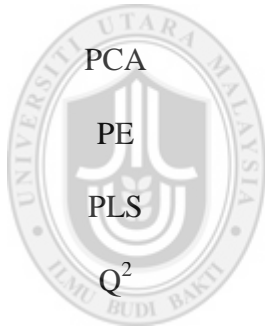


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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AVE	Average Variance extracted
CFA	Confirmatory Factor Analysis
CMV	Common Method Variance
CR	Composite Reliability
CR	Criminal Recidivism
CV	Convergent Validity
F ²	Effect Size
GoF	Goodness of Fit
IP	Individual personality
KMO	Kaiser – Meyer – Olkin
PCA	Principal Factor Analysis
PE	Prison Experience
PLS	Partial Least Squares
Q ²	Predictive Relavance
R ²	Variance Explained
SD	Social Discrimination
SEM	Structural Equation Modelling
SO	Social Ostracism
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Science
SS	Social Stigma
VIF	Variance Inflation Factor



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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

Recidivism is a situation of fall back or relapses into prior criminal habits especially after imprisonment. It is the return of probationer or offender to illegal activity after release from incarceration. It also shows a situation of repeating criminal behavior after the experience of negative consequences of a particular behavior or has been treated or trained to extinguish that particular behavior (Tenibiaje, 2013).

Though there have been some controversies on the definitions of recidivism. That is, the phenomenon is explained from different perspectives. Recidivism is defined as the return to prison (Florida Department of Corrections, 2014). The US Legal (2012:1) also described criminal recidivism as ‘the rate of prisoners who after being released return to prison or jail because they have committed another crime.’ Payne (2007) refers recidivism to the repetitious criminal activity and is synonymous with terms such as ‘repeat offending’ and re-offending.’ In Nigeria, recidivism is seen as the return of the ex-prisoner to prison for committing another crime after the initial release (Tenibiaje, 2013). The explanations given are all centered on committing crime despite having been incarcerated in prison institution which negates the main objective of the prison institution which centered on rehabilitation, reformation and deterrence.

The growing number of prison inmates as observed is worrisome and problematic. For instance, in the United States (US) more than seven million people are under justice system supervision with two million of them being incarcerated (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2011). Also 50 to 60% of the criminal acts in both United Kingdom and Japan are usually committed by recidivists (Somedá, 2009). Equally, the case of growing inmates incarcerated in Nigeria stood at 41,143 in 2008 and grown to 51,560 in 2012 (Nigerian Prison Service, 2016).

The phenomenon of recidivism is associated with different predictors. There are many predictors of recidivism such as age (first arrest), criminal versatility, substance abuse, time spent under prison custody and peer group influence among others. However, these factors are not the only factors. For instance, one of the major issues in relation to recidivism is the institutional setting itself as claimed by (Nagin *et al.* 2009). The second major issue is the social factors (societal reactions).

Specifically, social factors like stigma, ostracism and discrimination (Madaki, 2011) are playing the role of predicting recidivism. That is the reactions of the society members on the ex-prisoners (they are being labelled, ostracized, discriminated and socially excluded and rejected). The third main issue is the individual personality may predict criminal recidivism among ex-prisoners (Meade, Steiner, Makarios & Travis, 2012).

Prison institution has been seen as a widespread and fairly established standard or mainstream approach to punishing criminal conduct which reduces the likelihood of future or continued criminal behavior (Mc Guire, 2009). It is considered also as a

place declared by laws for reflection in solitude, repentance, and redemption; these apart, suspects are also taken there for safekeeping (Radda, 2005) and to ensure restraint and custody of individuals accused or convicted for violating criminal laws (Odekunle, 2000).

Prison as an institution has several functions, among which are punishment, deterrence, incapacitation and others. However, the major focus of prison is to rehabilitate and correct offenders (Conklin 1986). Hence correction of offenders is considered to be the main thrust of the prison. To be specific, prisoners who happened to be incarcerated in prison are expected to serve prison terms and released at the end of their terms and the expectations are basically to be rehabilitated and corrected and even to desist from previous criminal behaviors there by going back to their respected communities.

Nevertheless, in most instances there appeared to be some certain restrain which the prisoners faced inside the prison and in the process of their re-entry into their communities after serving the prison terms thereby creating an avenue for them (ex-prisoners) to become recidivists. Apart from the institutional factors of prison, for instance, criminogenic experiences, dehumanizing experience and the adaptation process to the prison subculture (Gendreau *et al.* 1999; Nagin *et al.* 2009), prison environments, tolerating, violence and opposition toward legal authority that are developed in response to the pains of prison life (Sykes 1958). The societal as well as individual factors are also considered as part of such problems faced by the ex-prisoners during the re-entry or integration there by contributing to criminal recidivism. This is conceptualized as a process of transition or movement from prison

confinement (incarceration) to community in order to adjust to the normal societal life outside the prison walls (Davids *et al.*, 2012).

From the social factor perspectives, it is argued that one of the major global challenges in the justice system is the increasing number of ex-convicts who find it very difficult to reintegrate back into their various communities after prison terms (Maruna, 2011; Petersilia, 2005). The process (reintegration) is difficult for many offenders because they face a variety of social challenges simultaneously. For instance, difficulty in finding gainful employment, societal rejections, stigmatization, ostracism, discrimination, mental health challenges and some face little or no support from their immediate families in particular and the general community in general and this by implication would facilitate their inability to cope and adapt which would also affect their social relationships on their previous criminal status (Shinkfield and Graffman 2009; Maruna *et al.* 2004). As such they may be further re-arrested, re-convicted and re-incarcerated as criminal recidivists (Schmellager and Smyklla, 2005).

Individually, the possession of different personality traits is considered another factor in relation to criminal behavior and recidivism. Personal disposition of an individual represent a particular behavior pattern which some studies suggested that criminal recidivism could be associated with such pattern of behavior (Savage, 2009). Studies have shown that the Big Five facets (John, Naumann, & Sotro, 2008) maintain constant and interpretative relations in terms of delinquency and criminal activity. That is, there is a negative correlation between crime, agreeableness and conscientiousness (Le Couff & Toupin, 2009) and this suggested that criminal

personality of an individual is characterized by violence, hostility and the inability to impede gratification.

Though, there are many theories that explain different personality traits, for instance the most commonly used are the PEN model and the Big Five (Eysenck, 1992; Costa & McCrae, 1992) model. However, PEN model (Eysenck, 1977) is one of the few theories that explicitly related personality traits to criminality (Eysenck & Gudjonson, 1989). Moreover, it is argued that, offenders are faced with certain deficits in their personal attitude and attributes (personalities) even before their being incarcerated in the prison. That is, individual personality traits are inherent and natural in an individual and this could contribute to their usage of criminal ways to solve such problems (Jonson, 2000; Zamble and Porporino, 1998). Thus, individual personal traits could be a factor in criminal recidivism (Meade *et al.*, 2012).

This study, therefore, focused on identifying the predictors of criminal recidivism taking into account of prison institution and its experience as having direct relation on recidivism. Also, social and personality factors are considered as having mediating effect in explaining the effect of prison experience and criminal recidivism. The study examined if the effect of prison experience can further be mediated by other factors (social and personality). In other words, the mediators are used in order to establish whether other factors can enhance or further influence criminal recidivism apart from the main effect of the prison experience in metropolitan Kano, Nigeria.

Prison institution and its experiences are having negative effect towards criminal recidivism among the ex-prisoners. However, the effect of the prison can also be enhanced (mediated) by social and personality factors toward criminal recidivism.

1.2 Background of the Study Area

The Metropolitan Kano consist of eight Local Government Areas; Dala, Gwale, Fagge, Municipal, Nassarawa, Kumbotso, Tarauni, and Ungogo. Its history covered over 1000 years. The early settlers of Kano were pagans and popularly known as *Abagayawa*. They migrated to Kano in search of limestone and charcoal. Their major occupation was iron smelting. They practice social activities like drumming, magical acts, etc. A man called "*Barbushe*" was said to be the chief priest of the *Abagayawa* community with supreme deity called "*Tsumburbura*."

Abagayawa were later joined by a group from far North (*Daura*) headed by *Bagauda*; who was the first king of the *Habe* dynasty, a powerful warrior, son of *Bawo* and grandson of *Bayajidda* (whose descendants were said to have established the seven Hausa states) (Dokaji, 1975). *Bagauda* and his group quickly established their ascendancy over the early inhabitants. This dynasty was credited as what have put up the profile of what was to become Kano. *Warisi* the son of *Bagauda* succeeded him; later his son too ascended the throne. He was responsible for the construction of the city wall built in 12th century (Fika, 1978).

Around the second half of 14th century, Arab traders came from far North Africa and introduced Islam. Kano gained another contact with outside world after the visit of Leo Africanus in 1514 A.D. people were then impressed by the attractive nature of the town, as a result of which, many neighboring communities began to migrate and settle there. After the Fulani Jihad in 1804 headed by *Shehu* Usman Danfodio,

Malam Suleiman was mandated to become the first Fulani emir of Kano in 1810 and the 44th in the dynasty. The present emir of Kano *Malam* Sanusi Lamido Sanusi II is the 14th emir in the Fulani dynasty and the 57th in the rulership live. He occupied the throne after the demise of the long serving emir *Alhaji* (Dr) Ado Bayero who ruled from 1963 to 2014.

Kano Development Status

Kano state is about 840 kilometres from the edge of the Sahara. It is 472.45 meters above sea level, with over 12 million people. Over one third of these figure live in the Metropolis. The state of Kano was created in 1967 and became actualized in 1968 with 34 Local Government Areas. By 1991, Jigawa State was carved out of Kano State. Today, it is restructured to comprise of 44 Local Government Areas. It also borders Jigawa, Bauchi, Kaduna and Katsina States. The dominant climate has relatively rapid changes in temperature and humidity. The year is divided into dry and rainy seasons with some elements of downpour of a very low temperature between November and March respectively (Olofin & Tanko, 2002).

The Dominant Religion of Kano People

After a long existence of traditional religion, Islam was introduced during the reign of *Sarki Yaji* (1359-1385). The religion gained a strong influence during the reign of *Muhammadu Rumfa* (1463-1499) when new mosques were built, *Ramadan* was first observed with an increase in the number of Islamic scholars. Today people come from all over West Africa in search of knowledge and for reasons of business purposes (Fika, 1978).

Socio-economic Activities

Kano state is predominantly an agricultural state with over 80% of its working population engaged directly in agricultural activities such as farming, animal husbandry, fishing, poultry, processing and marketing. Meanwhile, production of enormous variety of merchandise, local arts and crafts provides the basis of traditional economy and sources of employment and livelihood to substantial percentage of the population and government. Blacksmithing is one of the ancient Hausa crafts. Dyeing, leather work and weaving are still some of the predominant occupations of Kano people (Smith, 1997). Customs and traditions play a vital role in the life of Kano communities. Some of the social activities include *Maulud* and *Sallah* celebrations. Festivals like marriage and naming ceremonies come spontaneously with no basis of day, month or year. Most ceremonies are incorporated and possess certain religious connotations while others are traced originally in Hausa culture (Ubah, 1985).

The Kano Political Culture

The development of Kano state after the Fulani jihad served as an extension of the political structure of Kano. The powerful political system raised the internal stability as well as its military strength and economic prosperity. The ruling aristocracy is the highest authority, a structure that was inherited from the *Habe* through the Fulani dynasty (Barkindo, 1983). It can be inferred therefore, Kano experienced a lot of social, economic and political changes over time; most of these changes attract researchers and scholarly investigations (Smith, 1997).

Maps of Nigeria, Kano and Urban Kano (Metropolis)

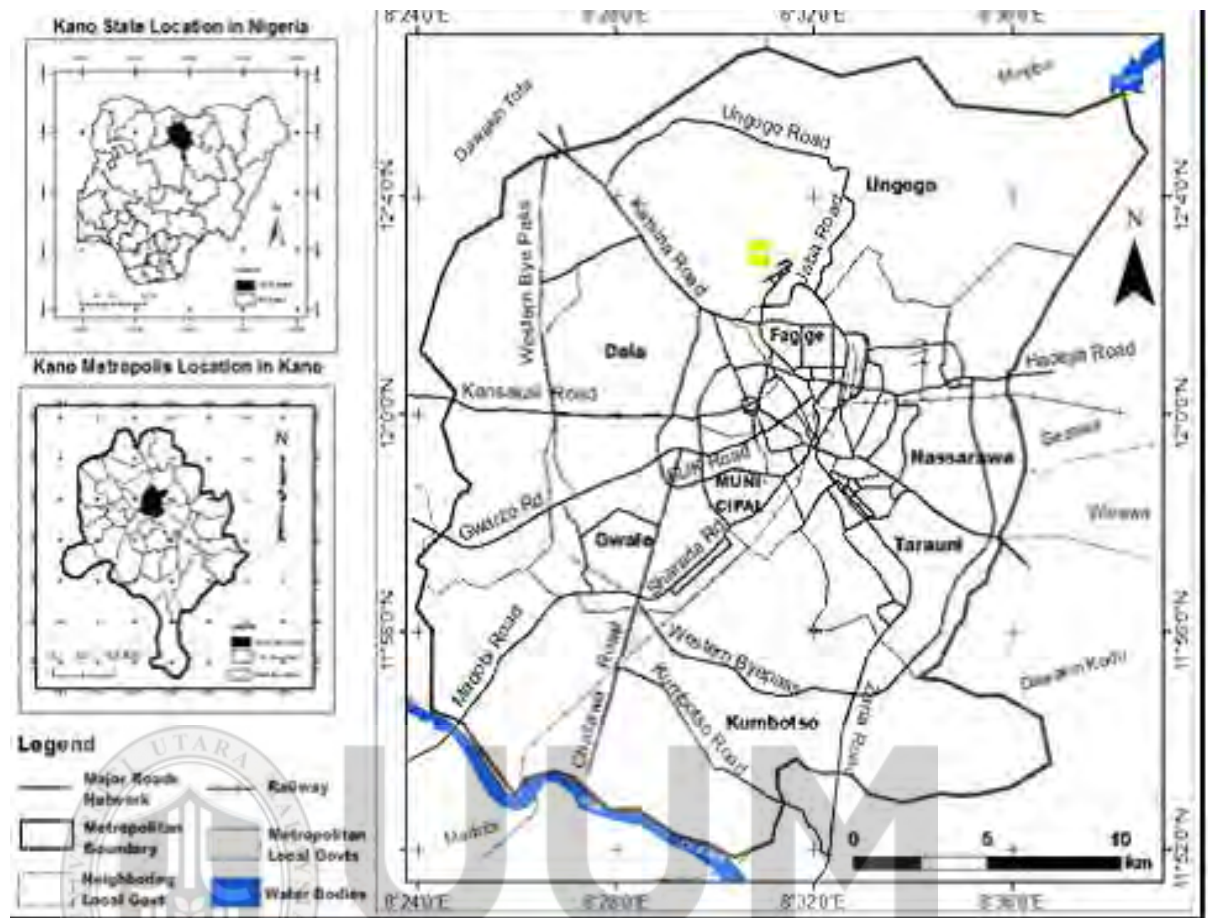


Figure 1.0 Map of Kano

- The top left is a Nigerian Map with a black spot indicating Kano State.
- The one below is a Map of Kano state with a black spot indicating urban Kano (Metropolis)
- The third is a magnified Map of Urban Kano (Metropolis).

Source: Adopted from Ayila, Oluseyi & Anas (2014:51)

1.3 Problem Statement

Prison as a correctional institution is meant to punish, deter, correct and rehabilitate offenders. Offenders are usually confined and separated from their societies with a view to rehabilitate them. It also protects the rest of the societal members. However, both the institutions and social contexts are usually found to have short of correcting and rehabilitating the offenders (Madaki, 2011; Ahmed & Madaki, 2011; Radda,

2005; Musa, 2003) rather they promote more criminality as a result of the prison status and experiences.

Institutional Factor

Prisons are institutions designed to confine persons charged with crime and other felonies (Reid, 1997). According to Goffman (1961) prison is a “total institution.” It is a place meant to lock up wrong doers in a physical, psychological and social sense thereby creating a situation where there is no easy escape and the prisoners have no control over their lives and it is also an institution whereby an individual is denied the ‘rudimentary’ choices of everyday life. However, the emphasis is not basically on punishment alone, rather, it should also be an apparatus for transforming the individual (criminal) into law abiding citizen by making him/her to undergo series of rehabilitation and reformation process capable of handling themselves and fully reintegrated back into their societies as normal and functional members (Adeola, 1994; Alemeka, 1993; Rotman, 1970)

However, this exclusion of prisoners tend to become another problem for the prisoners when they are released back into the society in the sense that, the social exclusion is likely to be with them even outside the prison institution which invariably lead to another criminality (Ahmed & Ahmad, 2015b). Institutionally, the correctional institutions (prisons and jails) are found to be short of correcting the offenders not to talk about deterring them from future re-offending (Francis *et al.*, 2011). This is to say that, most proponents of criminology negate the assumptions that correctional institutions and their negative experiences can effectively address the issue of criminal recidivism.

When inmates (offenders) are incarcerated they are going to be taken to a 'prison community' (Clemmer, 1940) or 'society of captives' (Skyles, 1958). During their stay they would spend a long time behind bars, which in the process, they (offenders) would have free interaction with other offenders, (may be more serious offenders) they would withstand the odds and pains, they would be placed under different physical and psychological victimization, they are also being clearly cut-off from their immediate families and other social ties, they would be confronted with the labeling and stigma among other harsher manifest and latent consequences.

Thus, instead of the correctional institution to be positive towards deterring and reducing further re-offending it would simply aggravate the situation and exposes the offenders into more serious criminal tendencies after release there by correctional institutions are relegated to the level of learning ground for further offending (recidivism) (Ahmed & Ahmad, 2015a).

Theoretically, proponents of deterrence theory (Nagin, 1998; Von Hirsch, Bottoms, Burney, & Wikstrom, 1999; Williams & Hawkins, 1986) are of the view that correctional institutions can be effective when assessing the cost of imprisonment by the offenders, hence it would reduce offending and recidivism. However, social experience theory argued that, theoretically, correctional institutions do not deter re-offending and recidivism (Francis *et al.*, 2011). The institution (prison) simply increase the chances and exposure to criminogenic tendencies on the inmates, that is, the inmates are simply confined in another 'school of crime' which by implication make them to endure all the stress.

They are also cut off from their societal social attachment, they are labeled and stigmatized base on their new status among others. Thus, the theory stressed that the combination of all these negative tendencies could invariably foster hatred, anger, anxiety and thereby create a scenario of defiance and in the event the offenders try to avoid going back to prison again they may not be able to fulfil it, because they are coming back to the society with more intensified and potential propensity to further re-offend again (Skyes, 1958).

Equally, labeling theory (Braithwaite & Mugford, 1994; Lemert, 1972) on the other hand discarded the specific deterrence theoretical assumptions. According to labeling theory the predictors of re-offending (recidivism) is higher (Cid, 2009) when an individual offender is placed under prison sentence as against the non custodial sanctions. Cid (2009) explained that, the criminogenic tendencies and consequences of the prison as correctional institution is paramount in the sense that some of the prison inmates can accept the new status of being deviant as used by the prison (Lemert, 1972); and prison institutions pose indirect consequences on criminal recidivism in the sense that ex-prisoners are faced with major constraints in the society in the areas of seeking job, creating the social bond and relationship with other members as opposed to those with non custodial penalties (Sampson and Laub, 1993).

Moreover, strictness and punitiveness of prison institution could lead to high level of criminal recidivism and perhaps it may also predisposes human resources depreciation and negation in terms of labor for the offenders (Waldfoegel, 1994),

harsh prison measures would therefore only succeed in establishing criminogenic effects (Nagin, *et al.*, 2009; Di Tella and Schargrotsky, 2010).

The above problem shows shortcomings of the prison institution, challenges of reintegration and the possibility of criminal recidivism. This is despite some mechanisms put in place so as to check the incessant of such problems. For instance, in most advanced societies they have programs like probation, parole, pre-prison and post-prison release programs, but the problem of criminal recidivism persists. For example, in the United States it was revealed that more than half of the prisoners were re-arrested within their first three years of release (Pennsylvania Recidivism Report, 2013), in England and Wales about 67% return within two years (Lebel *et al.*, 2008). Also, 50-60% of the criminal activities in United Kingdom and Japan are mostly perpetrated by criminal recidivists (Somedo, 2009). While in other countries for instance, Canada (41%), France (59%), Germany (48%) and Australia (39%) constitute the re-conviction rates (Fazel & Wolf, 2015).

In Nigeria, the problems of prison institution is more endemic in the sense that most of the Nigerian prisons operate with no provision of basic facilities that are necessary for rehabilitation and reformation; as such, it becomes an avenue for learning more criminality (Odekunle, 2000; Alemika, 1999). Most of the purposes of prison are not effectively utilized in Nigerian prisons due to the inability of the authorities to run the prisons effectively; they lack adequate staff (Glouberman, 1992); congestion (Radda, 2005); violation of legal rights; filthy environment; torture; lack of proper inmate classification (Madaki, 2011; Musa, 2008); among others.

Evidently, there is absence or inadequacy of efficient pre-release and post-release programs within the Nigerian prison system which jeopardizes the entire rehabilitation process for a successful re-entry. According to Abdullahi and Zango (2003), Nigerian prisons are operating without educational, vocational, pre-release and post-release programs of reintegrating the ex-prisoners into the wider society. These factors coupled with the social exclusion of offenders after their released may contributed immensely in their committing more criminalities thereby becoming recidivists. Moreover, despite the above mentioned problems, it is also pertinent to state that, among other things that compounded the prison problem as an institution in Nigeria is the inability of the relevant authorities to conform to the United Nation's (UN) Standard Minimum Rules for the treatment of offenders (1957) as amended (Nelson Mandela Rules, 2015) despite being a member and signatory to such international treaty.

Statistically, the rate of criminal recidivism in Nigeria is becoming alarming as shown in the data below:

Prison Year	First Offender	Percentage	Recidivists	Percentage
2008	47697	36.47	83087	63.53
2009	56981	36.4	99370	63.6
2010	59713	57.18	44719	42.82

Source: Nigeria Prison Service Annual Reports 2008-2010

Also, it was also revealed that, in early 2014 there was an estimate of about 11,217 inmates who are recidivists in both Kano Central and Goron Duste prisons in metropolitan Kano (Prison Superintendent). Moreover, a study conducted by Abrifor, Atere, and Muoghalu (2012) showed that, there was 35% cases of recidivism in 2007, 44% in 2008, and 52.4% in 2010. This further confirms the findings of Soyombo (2009) and Wilson (2009) which revealed that 45% of the Nigerian prison

inmates were found to be recidivists. Thus, the Prison records of recidivism in Nigeria are unacceptably high which reflect the prisons inability to significantly actualize the objectives of reformation and rehabilitation (Yussuf, 2014) but stressed more on punitive measures.

From the above argument, it is clear that prison experience effect may influence re-offending. However, what is not clearly pointed out is that, does the prison experience related to recidivism directly or indirectly? In other words, is it the effect of the prison experience that determines recidivism or is there any other intervening effect in relation to recidivism? Moreover, do the social factors mediate the relationship between prison institution and criminal recidivism?

Social Factors

In spite of the prison and its effects on the ex-prisoners in relation to re-offending, it is pertinent to note that, there are other social factors at play. After an ex-prisoner is being released, the process of societal re-entry is usually associated with societal reactions toward the offender. In other words, issues like stigmatization, ostracism as well as social discrimination of the ex-prisoners by their society is considered another major problem that can prelude recidivism by the offenders.

Madaki (2011) argued that most of those that served prison terms experienced societal rejection and labeling. This is because; many people may not freely interact with them. In other words, interactions with them is usually slanted and thereby socially excluded from the mainstream societal connections.

He further asserts that:

Ex-prisoners are treated badly in the society; people see them as bad eggs, as criminals, and sometimes fearful. People do not go closer to them for the fear of being victimized or identified with them by others. Generally, the society does not look at them as normal people that can interact with freely as before their conviction (Madaki, 2011:132).

This would however make the ex-prisoners to find prison life detrimental to their personalities, on their future associations, and on their entire lives because they are socially excluded in their societies. As such, prisoner re-entry has proved to be a major difficult issue globally and these collateral consequences are the hidden yet expensive (Ahn-Reddin 2007) side of prison which would continue to generate higher criminal tendencies within a given society by virtue of breeding more criminals that would be taken back to prison institution as recidivists. Similarly, Irwin (2005) posits that, because prisoners are excluded socially, for instance when they are (stigmatized, degraded, ex-communicated, mocked, dehumanized, ill-treated, socially relegated) base on their experiences on the outside (their community) this help a great deal in making them to be disorganize, discourage, and eventually ruin them and the overall effect of preventing the successful reintegration of the ex-offenders into the community would be manifested thereby giving them reason to go back to their previous criminal activities.

Furthermore, studies have shown that ex-prisoners faced a lot of challenges in the process of their re-entry to their societies (Stahler *et al.* 2013) which contributed greatly to their re-offending and thereby becoming recidivists. Despite the social exclusion problems, Petersilia (2003) argued that, most of the ex-prison inmates are

facing another huge challenges when they are released back to their societies. She further maintained that, they faced challenges like not having gainful employment, decent accommodation, low skill acquisition, stigma, education, social networks, family problems, ex-communication, health related problems and even psychological problems (Mallik-kane and Visher, 2008) as such these problems would certainly hinder their ability and chance of successful reintegration into their societies thereby making it difficult to adapt and adjust to the new social life outside the prison walls (Makarios, Steiner and Travis, 2010).

From the above problem stated, it is clear that social factors and social challenges in the society can be a restraint to the ex-prisoners when it comes to the reintegration process which impedes desistance and consequently leads to criminal recidivism of ex-prisoners. However, the argument does not account for which of the factors account for recidivism more. That is, does the prison experience influence more recidivism or the social factors, and what is the role of the individual personality in relation to re-offending?

Personality Factor

Apart from the institutional and social factor problems that can be linked to criminal recidivism another dimension of the problem stressed that correctional institution has no or little connection with re-offending (recidivism). Offenders it was argued are faced with shortcomings (deficits) in their personal attitudes and attributes (personalities) even before their being incarcerated in the institution which could contribute to their usage of criminal ways to solve such problems (Jonson, 2000; Zamble and Porporino, 1998). Thus, individual personal traits and personality could be a factor in criminal recidivism (Meade *et al.*, 2012).

Linking it to the above argument, individual personal dispositions (Meade *et al.*, 2012) and pattern of behavior (Savage, 2009) could pose a threat to individual behavior especially towards offending and re-offending. The individual predispositions (pre-prison to post-prison) could lead to further offending. This can be channeled to individual's brain function, (Langevin and Curnoe, 2011) inability to adjust to individual personal gratification, aggression, (Mededovic *et al.*, 2011) low level of individual mind and consciousness, frustration and absence of openness (Clower and Bothwell, 2001) could be associated with criminal behavioral pattern and re-offending. French and Amen (1999) theorized that, the phenomenon of criminal re-offending (recidivism) is related to the neurobehavioral syndrome that could be manifested in individual since from childhood which could also be associated with intermittent disorder and even mood disorder.

Thus, it can be argued that personality itself can stand to be a factor that can influence individual criminal behavior and recidivism. That is, individual personal dispositions tend to generate criminality thereby shaping the individual's moral behavior and the tendency of recidivism which also reflect individual's personality towards morality, and this is rooted deep in the individual personality which is caused by impulsivity, frustration and brutality (Knezevic *et al.*, 2008). Hence, individual's tendency to criminal behavior vis-a-vis recidivism can be linked to the problem of individual's psychopathology (Ullrich and Marneros, 2006).

Theoretically, it is argued that psychoticism is considered to be one of the major aspect of individual personality that is associated with individual criminal behavior especially among the delinquents which would invariably metamorphoses and

continue to manifest in adults criminal and recidivist behavior (Heaven *et al.*, 2004). Psychoticism is an individual personal trait that lies within the individuals that often commit criminal behavior which is equally related to the tendency of recidivism. Looking at the above position, it can be deduced that, individual inherent personality traits can make an individual commit criminality and further re-offend after imprisonment and hence become recidivist. However, what is yet to be established is that, whether or not such personality can account for recidivism or they can equally be influenced by other factors such as prison experiences.

Though, the phenomenon of criminal recidivism has been analysed from different point of view. In other words, it is believed that prison institution, social factors and personality are having relationship with recidivism. However, such arguments do not take into account of whether these factors are dependent or independent, and which among these factors predicts more or have more effect on recidivism. In other words, no study has taken these factors together with a view to study and analyse the phenomenon using holistic approach so as to understand the phenomenon deeper and better. As such, this study would fill in such gap by studying the phenomenon taking together all the factors together (institutional, social and individual personality factors) under one study and holistic approach with a view to assess which of the factors is having more influence or effect towards recidivism and also to assess if social and individual factors can mediate the relationship between prison experience and criminal recidivism among the ex-prisoners.

1.4 Research Questions

Offenders that have been taken to prison are expected to be reformed and rehabilitated in order to be law abiding. Thus, the institution of prison is expected to

play a role of punishment for those that violates the laws which by extension the punishment could serve as deterrence to the offenders and others. However, from the above problem statement, it can be predicted that, prison institution does not really deter offenders from further re-offending, but rather it creates a situation of recidivism as a result of the criminogenic experience of the institution. On the other hand, the society (social factors) is not helping matters as it plays a role that could leads to further re-offending especially among those inmates that have personality traits related to criminal activities. In view of this, this study is prompted to raise and formulate the following research questions with a view to use them as a guide for the study:

- 1) What is the relationship between prison experience and criminal recidivism?
- 2) To what extent social stigma, ostracism and discrimination on recidivists predict criminal recidivism?
- 3) To what extent do the individual personality traits contribute to criminal recidivism?
- 4) To what extent social stigma, social ostracism, social discrimination and personality traits mediate the relationship between prison experience and criminal recidivism?

1.5 Research Objectives

The phenomenon of criminal recidivism is considered to be one of the contemporary social problems. The growing number of ex-offenders that are taken back into prison custody as recidivists is on the alarming concern to both justice systems and the human society in general. However, different and specific predictors are considered to be behind such growing trends of criminal recidivism among the ex-prisoners. Thus, the phenomenon need to be addressed from the holistic point of view in order

to understand which among the predictors is having more effect and influence towards criminal recidivism among the ex-prisoners.

Therefore, the broad objective of this study is to examine the predictors of criminal recidivism among the ex-prisoners taking into account the direct effect of the prison institution and its experience and the mediating effects of social and personality factors (stigma, ostracism, discrimination, and personality traits). However, the specific objectives are:

- 1) To identify the effects of prison experience of recidivists on criminal recidivism.
- 2) To examine the effects of social factors such as social stigma, ostracism and discrimination of recidivists on criminal recidivism.
- 3) To examine the effects of individual personality traits (psychometrics) on criminal recidivism.
- 4) To explore if social stigma, social ostracism, social discrimination and personality traits mediate the relationship between prison experience and criminal recidivism.

1.6 Conceptual Definition of Terms

The following terms are considered to be the key concepts in this study as such they need to be conceptually defined:

Recidivism: this is a context where by an ex-prisoners would have a relapse and continue with the negative behavior (criminal) where he would be re-arrested, re-convicted and reincarcerated in the prison again after the initial release from the prison institution (Visher, Yahner and Lavigne, 2010).

Prison Institution: prison is a total institution which is meant to lock up wrong doers in a Physical, Psychological and Social sense thereby creating a situation where

there is no easy escape and the prisoners have no control over their lives and it is also an institution whereby an individual is denied the 'rudimentary choice of everyday life' (Goffman, 1961).

Social Exclusion: this connotes to the failure of the community members to accept the ex-prisoner back and offer him/her a normal relationship as before his/her incarceration. In other words it amounts to individual deprivation, rejection and labeling based on the prison status (Madaki, 2011).

Social Stigma: this is a social creation assigned to a particular individual which shows some label or mark of disgrace base on certain social circumstances. It is an attribute that is deeply discrediting on human person which reduces individual status to a more tainted and discounted one (Goffman, 1963).

Social Ostracism: this is considered as a social circumstance whereby an individual would be ignored by the group he belongs to. It portrays a total isolation of an individual and ex-communicated (Williams, 2001).

Social Discrimination: this is an artificial creation of unequal treatment among individuals. It is a situation where by others would be treated differently against others in terms of opportunities or other favours in terms of acquiring basic needs of an individual and it happens based on the social attributes of an individual (Rosigno et al., 2009).

Ex-prisoner: this can be defined as a person who has undergone prison sentence and finished the term and has been released to the community (Marti and Cid, 2012).

Prisoner: this can be conceptualised as an individual who is guilty of a particular criminal offence and been processed and convicted to prison terms (Maltz, 2001, Radda 2005).

Re-entry: this is being conceived as a process of going back, reintegration and acclimatizing into the community after the expiration of the prison sentence. I.e. it is a process of reorientation and reuniting with the former community one belongs to (Peterson and Koschman, 2013).

Challenges of Re-entry: this is a pattern of constraints that the ex-prisoners are facing when they are released back to their society. It portrays a serious problem that leads to the failure of coping and adapting to their environment. For instance, they face problems of employment, education, family and community rejection, psychological problems, housing, drug abuse among others (Madaki, 2011; Petersilia, 2004).

Personality: this is individual personal dispositions which are internal and have a psychological and mental makeup that influence an individual pattern of behavior, attitude and overall human character base on the personal traits (Mededovic et al., 2012).

1.7 Significance of the Study

This study is relevant and of significant importance in four main aspects. That is, the study is significant in theory, methodology, policy, and academia/practical aspects in the area of rising trend of criminality which recidivism is seen as at an alarming rate. Specifically, the study is to be significant in the following areas:

- (a) **Theoretical:** The study would be significant in explaining the theoretical contributions of prison institutional experience, social factors and individual personality traits in relation to criminal recidivism among the ex-prisoners. In other words, the study would explain the phenomenon of recidivism from a holistic approach by explaining the interplay between the institution, social as well as individual personality factors. The study would also be of importance

by theoretically trying to establish a mediating effect of social and personality factors on the relationship between prison experience and criminal recidivism.

The study would also be relevant in contributing to the existing theoretical body of knowledge and role of institutional, social factors and personality traits of ex-prisoners in relation to related issues on penology and theoretical aspects of criminal recidivism.

- (b) **Methodological:** The study would contribute methodologically by using Partial Least Square (PLS-SEM) in the study where both measurement and structural models are going to be assessed as the study is predictive oriented. Also, the study would utilize both quantitative and qualitative methods thereby making the study and its outcomes more comprehensive with a deeper understanding of the phenomenon under study.
- (c) **Policy:** The outcome of this study can serve as a policy guide for the government. That is, as matter of policy, there may be the need for the government to reconsider and transform the Nigerian prison system towards a correctional system that would place more emphasis on humanitarian ground (training, support, vocation, rehabilitation, reformation, and general character transformation) as a against placing more emphasis on punishment and punitiveness.
- (d) **Academia and Practical:** The study is expected to be of great relevance to both the academics, students, researchers and to the policy makers in the areas of further researches and contributions to the existing knowledge about the predictors of criminal recidivism. That is to say that, the outcome of this

study would serve as an avenue for further investigations base on the limitations of the study and may be used to address some key issues in the areas of correctional institution, prisoner re-entry process, social exclusion/factors and the personality of ex-prisoners vis-à-vis criminal recidivism. The study would however, contribute to the practical aspect of criminal recidivism base on what would be identify on ground, the suggestions and possible solutions to be proffered can be practically used to curtail the problem.

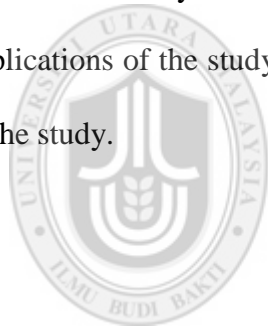
1.8 Scope of the Study

This study focused on ex-prisoners (recidivists) as a unit of analysis. As such, the scope of the study was limited to those that were imprisoned at least more than once in metropolitan Kano, Nigeria. Thus, the study covered 222 males, 34 females. Among which young respondents constituted 83.9% and adults' respondents were 16.1%. Different crimes committed by the respondents covered by the study include Gang Activities, Theft, Drug Related, Armed Robbery, Rape, and Murder among other related crimes. (See Tables 4.17 & 4.18 for details). The justification for the scope of the study is because of the cosmopolitan nature of Kano metropolis. Although, ex-prisoners can be found everywhere within the state, but they are more concentrated within the metropolis. The data collected from the respondents were quantitative (survey) and qualitative (in-depth interview) as discussed in the methodology chapter.

1.9 Organisation of Chapters

This study comprised of six main chapters. Chapter One of the study constituted introductory aspect of the study and it contained introduction; problem statement; research questions; research objectives; conceptual definition of terms; significance

of the study; and scope of the study. Chapter Two of the study basically constituted the literature review on the study variables, the review of the related theories, theoretical framework, literature gap and research conceptual framework. The chapter also contained hypotheses development. Chapter Three of the study is the methodology. It contains philosophy and paradigm of the study; research design (qualitative and quantitative); population; sample size and power of analysis; sampling technique; unit of analysis; questionnaire design; data collection procedure; and data analysis methods. Chapter Four is the data analysis, and presentation of results (both quantitative and qualitative). Chapter Five contained the discussion of the study findings. Finally, Chapter Six of the study being the last chapter comprised of the summary of the findings; theoretical, methodological and practical implications of the study; limitations and direction for future studies; and conclusion of the study.



CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Introduction

This chapter presents a review of literature related to the study variables. Specifically, this chapter reviewed literature on criminal recidivism, prison institution, social factors (stigma, ostracism and discrimination), and individual personality. Underpinning theories as well as a conceptual framework are highlighted. The chapter also highlighted the literature gaps and the research conceptual framework and the research hypotheses.

2.2 Criminal Recidivism

Criminal activities are always on the increase despite the measures put in place by the relevant authorities to prevent it (Ahmed and Madaki, 2011). One of the issues in the increasing aspect of crime is criminal recidivism. According to Petersilia (2003) the greatest consequences of the increasing numbers of the prison inmates is the burden of such prisoners on both the state as well as the general community. For instance, the Bureau of Justice Statistics in the United States (US) indicated that between the years 1980 and 2007, the total amount of offenders placed on parole grow to the extent that it exceeds 250% (Glaze & Bonczar, 2008; Beck, Brown, & Gilliard, 1996). The amount covered in the year 2007, revealed that about 800,000 inmates were placed on parole (Glaze & Bonczar, 2008). Notwithstanding of the increase, it also buttressed that 60% of such inmates are further re-convicted for new criminal behaviors within and between two years of their release from custody

(Solomon, Kachnowski, & Bhati, 2005). The Sentencing Project (2011) revealed that 80% of the released inmates may be re-incarcerated within their first year of release. This finding indicates that the first year of release is considered more prone to recidivism and the younger offenders who are 21 years and below are more likely to re-offend than older offenders (Pennsylvania Recidivism Report, 2013).

According to Rahim (1984), recidivism can be seen as a situation of going back or relapse again into the previous criminal behavior after an inmate has been punished through imprisonment. In other words, recidivism is the return of probationers (where applicable) or ex-prisoner into illegal activity after release from incarceration. Recidivism is a condition in which an individual repeats an unwanted or criminal behavior after experiencing a consequence of such behavior and has been presumed to be treated in order to desist from the behavior. Moreover, it is a tendency to fall back into previous criminal behavior and it also portrays re-arrest, re-conviction, and re-incarceration of ex-prisoner for the second or more times and it cannot usually occur where relapse did not occur within a specific period. It also varies to a greater extent from location to location base on the level as well as the value of involvement, examination and enforcement (Schmallenger & Smykla 2005).

Critically, looking at the above arguments, it is only one sided because it only gives account of recidivism as just a mere concept without stating categorically the basis on which side could be held responsible. As such studies, like that of Maltz (2001), show that criminal recidivism can be viewed from the context of criminal justice system. For him, the reverse of an ex-inmate into his criminal behavior after the inmate has been fully processed through the legal system of punishing offenders can

be attributed to the insufficiency or the weakness of the justice system. For instance, it could be a failure on the part of the state and the justice system. Though, it can equally be seen as an individual failure to conform but the study concluded that it is solely the state and the justice system that contribute to it (Maltz, 2001).

The above position is that, it is only the failure of the State and the Criminal Justice as a whole that predetermines the relapse into the previous criminal behavior after an individual is released from incarceration. Though, it could be a factor, the findings seems to be so skewed towards the state apparatus and criminal justice without taking into account of other relevant issues that can be associated or relevant outside the parameters of the justice system.

Petersilia (2003) pointed out the challenges that ex-prisoners faced in the areas of educational opportunity, finding a reliable work, accommodation, as well as abuse of substances are of great relevance in the analysis of criminal recidivism. She further maintained that, majority of them (ex-prisoners) exit from the prison institution with little or no resources that can take care of them, some with no social capital, and as a result of their criminal status most of them face serious difficulty in securing job and even accommodation from one end, and societal rejection from the other end. As such due to these deficits, successful re-entry for many ex-prisoners is both difficult and unlikely.

Maruna (2001) contended that transformation of an individual criminal behavior into a more normal life requires a very serious change in the pattern of the individual life and his behaviors within his immediate environment. That is, there is the need for

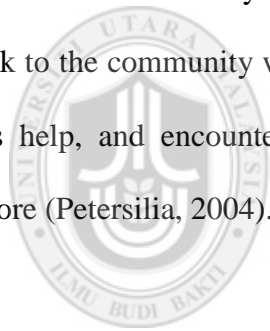
total transformation (Vugt *et al.*, 2011) which would portray an individual as a law abiding, functional and ready to fully integrate back into the realities of the community within which he lives and equally to show some elements of desistance from the previous criminal behaviors by adapting the functional and accepted pattern of social relationship (Bandura, 1977). This could help the offender to avoid being criminal recidivist.

Criminal recidivism as a social phenomenon is usually associated with the issue of prisoner re-entry (Koschmann and Peterson, 2013). In other words the two are considered to be having more or less the same root. Prisoner re-entry constitute the arrays of programs which are designed and used in rendering a support for an ex-prisoner to go back to his society as a functional and productive members (Travis and Visher 2005). The majority of prisoners are basically going to be released back to the society at end of their prison terms. Thus, it can be argued that prisoner re-entry is inevitable and should not considered to be an optional strategy but a simple and unavoidable outcome of incarceration (Travis and Visher 2005; Petersilia 2004). Prisoner re-entry is a contemporary issue of great concern due to its significant association (Mears *et al.*, 2006) with criminal recidivism. The process and procedures of prisoner re-entry into the community, accepting, rejection and even discrimination to the extent of being labelled and stigmatized by the social settings of a particular community may have some linkage or may predict criminal recidivism (Garland, Wodahl, and Mayfield, 2011).

The phenomenon of prisoner re-entry received great attention from different quarters. Starting from the 1970s a number of studies have shown the magnitude and the seriousness of the issue in question (Martinson, 1974). Most of the justice system administrations are faced with major constraints on how to deal with the issue of prison vis-a-vis the issue of prisoner re-entry into the society. This is because of the general belief that “nothing works” as a matter of punishment, correction as well as re-entry approaches (Wilson, 1975) to this end, there were some changes towards the 1980s and 1990s which later transcended into the twenty-first century (Guy, 2011) that is, both academics as well as practitioners, and many studies are associated with that (Stern and Carrel 2009; Petersilia, 2009; Travis, 2005).

Moreover, statistics shows that 95% of the inmates incarcerated will eventually going to be release back to their communities (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2012). At the point of re-entry the ex-prisoners would go back to their various communities with some relative disadvantages on them. For instance, upon arrival they may face challenges in terms of restricted employment opportunities and suitability (Pertesilia, 2005). There is little or no access for some packages that may include welfare benefits, the likelihood of terminating their parental status (Madaki, 2011). Other challenges include substance abuse and or addictions, psychological problems (where applicable). Also, social exclusion by the community members and overwhelming majority of these ex-prisoners will violate the terms of their parole (Langan and Levin, 2002).

However, in the case of Nigerian system, parole is simply not feasible or at worst impossible due to so many constraints ranging from poor criminal justice system, lack of adequate personnel, facilities and corruption (Abdullahi and Zango, 2003). Moreover among those released from prison some would commit more crimes, that is, they would commit a new crime or they would continue with their previous criminal acts within a time frame of two to three years of their release, as such they may be taken back to prison which is also another great expenditure on the government and untold personality damage to families, local communities they belongs to, and above all the overall public safety (Trimbur, 2009). This by extension, would amount to a high and increasing the amount of people to be release back to the community from the prison institution, and the ex-prisoners would go back to the community with their various needs, which they usually lack and receive less help, and encounter more deprivations, exclusion and restrictions than ever before (Petersilia, 2004).



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The current trend and the problems associated with of prisoner re-entry are considered to be among the formidable force behind the issue of criminal recidivism. It is a common agreement that whether or not ex-prisoners goes contrary to the specific conditions and terms of parole (where it applies), or the commission of a new criminal behavior, and return to the prison, it is believed that criminal recidivism is one of the major contemporary challenges in most of the country's justice systems (Hughes and Wilson 2007). This therefore shows that there is serious problem associated with the justice procedures especially in the areas of punishment by imprisonment and the later outcome of the released inmates into their various societies, that is, problems or challenges associated with prisoner re-entry.

According to Steen, Lacock, and McKinzey (2012) justice system canvassing and justifying the application and expansion of greater punitive measures and policies of prompt surveillance and control aimed at reducing the perpetuating tendencies of recidivism. This is base on the presumption that ex-prison inmates are considered to pose serious threat to public and community safety, as such; there is the need to further retribution.

This is why some re-entry programs are directly administered by the justice system, which could be at either state or local levels. For instance re-entry courts, release preparation programs, pre-release and post-release programs and on the other hand, other programs like “intermediate sanctions” (Andrews *et al.* 1990) which is considered to be more or less more punitive options assigned to checkmate the punitive effect between prison and parole, house arrest, the use of electronic monitoring devices, self reporting centers, split sentences, and community based services are considered important. However, upon all these measures still criminal recidivism is at an alarming rate (Lipsey and Cullen 2007; Martinez 2006; Akers and Sellers 2004). As such, it can equally be deducted that such these measures may not necessarily become effective in reducing crime vis-a-vis recidivism.

According to Burke (2001), on the contrary, the above arguments could not hold substantial weight in solving the problem of prisoner re-entry because most of the programs are centered around rigid supervision, punitive measures and to some extent control with no or little rehabilitation thereby creating a scenario of a regulatory environment that precipitate the likelihood and the chances of people to become recidivist based on the technical violations, and not criminal activity.

Furthermore, where such programs exist sometimes ex-prisoners are required to pay for the certain services like mandatory counselling and supervision, and this happens despite barriers in income and employment opportunities that the ex-prisoners may be facing upon release and any failure by those placed on parole (e.g., missing a child support payment or failure of drug test) all these constitutes a violation of parole conditions and consequently may be taken back to prison there by creating a serious challenge in the process of re-entry into the community and a chance to develop relapse situation and finally to recidivism (Petersilia, 2009).

Conversely, other scholars like Lynch (2006) and Stafford (2006) posits that, the concern of prisoner re-entry should be focused on creation of individual support as well as rehabilitation of ex-prisoners which would be more effective and supportive and capable of solving the problem of re-entry in particular as well as reintegration process as a whole. For instance, such programs and supports measures designed specifically to help ex-prisoners to reintegrate into the local communities such as rehabilitation, vocational training, employment opportunities, and housing assistance help a great deal when it comes to the helping ex-prisoners to realize and achieve possible stability and self-sufficiency and the required supports from their immediate families and community members thereby reducing their chances in becoming recidivist. More often than not, it is also considered as an indirect effect of achieving more reliable, tangible and positive outcomes as against the direct effect of monitoring behavior to ensure compliance.

Again, critical of the above approach is that, most of these programs (where they exist) are usually managed, delivered and even administered by the states and justice system, and this is often considered to be providing limited post release care as some researches shows that desistance from crime happens predominantly outside the justice system (Maruna and Toch 2005; Farrall, 1995) hence such programs will be more successful if they are run and administered at the community level (Petersilia, 2004).

Therefore, it is pertinent to mention that the problems of prisoner re-entry are many and such these problems are invariably served as the major avenue through which the issue or rather phenomenon of criminal recidivism is channeled. Thus, it can be argued that there is a strong linkage between prisoner re-entry and the criminal recidivism as such the phenomenon of recidivism need to be reviewed.

2.2.1 Findings on Recidivism

The contributing predictors of recidivism among the inmates released from correctional centers have been discussed from different points of view (Andrews and Bonta, 1994; Blackburn, 1993). Many studies indicate that some factors and measures are positively and reliably related to the probability of criminal recidivism. For instance a research conducted by Hare (1991), using Psychopathy Checklist-Revised (PCL-R) among a sample of 4,981 prison inmates and 1,246 inmates revealed that indicators like arrest age (for the first time), criminal versatility, substance use like drugs or alcohol, and lack of education are often associated with recidivism. However, other study stressed the relationship between antisocial behaviors such as psychopath as an important predicting factor of recidivism among ex-prisoners. More often than not, Gondles (2003) maintained that factors that are

contributing to criminal recidivism is when an offenders are placed on probation or other institutions of social control, offending behavior, families neighborhoods and schools.

The above argument on the factors are relevant in determining the major predicting factors of criminal recidivism; however, they focus more on more complex issues that can only happen when other issues are also present. In essence, they are more or less broad factors, though they are good determinants or predictors but some specific or non complex predictors need to be stressed more. Thus, other studies focused more on non complex predictors.

Gendreau, Goggin and Little (1996) in their study using meta-analytic technique using one hundred and thirty-one studies produced 1,141 correlations with recidivism identified what they called dynamic risk factors and static risk factors as the predictors of recidivism. The dynamic risk factors fluctuate more rapidly overtime and reflect internal state of individual such as attitudes and cognition. Whereas, the static risk factors on the other hand, are the demographic or criminal-history variables which are determined beforehand like gender, age, when first convicted of an offence, having a parent with a criminal record, present age, types of offences committed among others.

They emphasized that the most influential factors of recidivism are considered to be dynamics risk or predictive factors and criminogenic needs which are referred to as 'cluster of factors' and these according to them include criminal peers, previous records of criminal behaviors, social status, and the structure of the family factors.

All these have influence on the possibility of re-offending, while the weaker predictors included intellectual functioning, personal distress and social class of origin. Hanson and Harris (1998) argued that dynamics factors predicted general recidivism, but dynamic factors are better than static risk factors.

In relation to the above, a survey conducted by Brown (2002) on a three-wave prospective using 136 male offenders with the medium age of 33 years about to be release from minimum, medium, or maximum-security Federal institutions in Ontario, Canada, his findings shows that criminal companion, unwanted social behavior, present employment status and educational constraints are considered to be the most influential recidivism factors.

A study conducted by Puntins (2005) which drawn a sample of the first 458 incarcerated youths in South Australia to examine a standardized psychosocial screening in relation to months post release recidivism and analysed using correlation. The findings show that, there is a significant correlation between various factors that can predicts recidivism within the first six month of prison release. Specifically, the finding revealed that age, gender and ethnic background can be correlated with recidivism.

Looking at the increasing and persistent rates of crime and criminal activities and re-incarceration on the part of the ex-prisoners and the outcome of economic and human hardship on the societies, the victims and inmates, apart from the criminal records, most of these factors are usually considered “dynamic” because of their ability to change within a given time, and as such, intervention could possibly be channeled to

solve these criminogenic domains of requirements (Andrews & Bonta, 1994) while static factors that include previous criminal records, age of the offender, gender, and ethnic background could also be considered as factors that predict recidivism, though not amenable to change and therefore could not be used to aim at interventions from the individual side.

Other researches explored the relationship among these factors and recidivism. A study conducted by Singh and Fazel (2010) using nine systematic reviews forensic risk assessment and 31 meta-analyses from 1995 to 2009 reported that predictors of recidivism associated with static factors were basically factors such as those who are recently released from custody, and the tendency for re-offending is reducing with time.

Within the context of Nigeria, a study conducted by Abrifor, Atere, and Muoghalu (2012) examined gender perception and the prevalence of recidivism in five Nigerian prisons using a survey with a sample of 567 inmates and analysed using descriptive and inferential analysis. It was revealed that, there is greater increase of recidivism in as the indicators of high rates shows that there is 35% cases of recidivism in 2007, 44% in 2008, and 52.4% in 2010. Equally, this further confirms the findings of Soyombo (2009) and Wilson (2009) because it shows that 45% of the inmates were found to be recidivists.

Another study conducted by Tenibiaje (2013) on the influence of educational attainment and peer group on recidivism in Ado Ekiti, Nigeria using a sample of 55 male respondents and analysed using descriptive statistics (Chi-square and Pearson

Product Moment Correlation) revealed that, criminal recidivism is predicted and influenced by the educational attainment and peer group influence of the ex-prisoners. In other words, the study concluded that, having lower level of education and association among and within criminal peers can have positive effects on recidivism.

In another study conducted by Stephens and Nel (2014) in order to find emotional intelligence of male recidivists in some prisons in Lagos state, Nigeria using a survey among 105 male recidivists and analysed using t-test and one-way ANOVA. Their findings revealed that, most of the respondents (male recidivists) are having low emotional intelligence. That is, having low emotional intelligence could predict recidivism among male ex-prisoners and even in terms of the nature of the offences they commit.

Makarios, Steiner and Travis (2010) in a survey study among 1,965 samples of men and women ex-offenders from Ohio prison, analysed data using logistic regression. They examined predictors of recidivism, and their findings revealed that, some predictors like problems of employment, housing as well as failure in completion of treatment programs are found to have negative correlation with recidivism among the released offenders.

Moreover, their findings did not show any differences in term of the gender influence. Thus, it can be argued that, some challenges that include failure to get employment, accommodation and lack of treatment programs can predict the possible recidivism among the offenders.

A study conducted by Berg and Huebner (2011) analysed social ties, employment and recidivism using a random sample of 401 males paroled from prisons in Midwestern state and analysed using logistic regression. Their findings revealed that, family ties have been found to have implication on both employment and recidivism. In other words, when somebody has a strong family ties that will help a great deal in attaining an employment opportunity thereby reducing the rate and possibility of recidivism and vice-versa.

In his analysis, Wehrman (2010) using 1,917 randomly selected samples in Wayne County, Michigan analyses recidivism from the effect of race, concentrated disadvantage, and the possibility of recidivism through interaction and analysed using descriptive and logistic regression. It was concluded based on the findings of the study that, individual race was found to have strongly predicted recidivism among the sampled offenders. In other words, between those that are black race and white race, those respondents being blacks are much more likely to recidivate than whites. Moreover, it can be argued that, the race factor play a great role when it comes recidivism among ex-inmates and there is the effects of the community in which an individual lives which also has an effect on concentrated disadvantage and the race. This finding is also in line with the argument of Steen and Opsal (2007). Therefore, when analyzing the above predictors of criminal recidivism it is worth noting that many contributing factors and indicators were highlighted, as it evidently shown by many researchers conducted in the area of criminal recidivism vis-a-vis its contributing indicators.

2.3 Prison Institution and its Effects on Recidivism

In this part of the literature review, prison as an institution was reviewed. The Penal system of the Nigerian Justice System was also discussed and the findings on prison sentences on recidivism are also reviewed.

2.3.1 Prison as an Institution

Prison is institution intended and designed to confine persons charged with crime and other felonies. According to Goffman (1961) prison is a “total institution.” It is a place meant to lock up wrong doers in a physical, psychological and social sense thereby creating a situation where there is no easy escape and the prisoners have no control over their lives. It is also an institution whereby an individual is denied the ‘rudimentary choice of everyday life.’ Also, prison controls:

Where the (individual inmate) lives, what time he goes to bed and when he gets up, the food he eats, the people with whom he eats, works, plays and sleeps, the clothes he wears. All these are chosen for him. The deprivations of choice tend to be felt in the prisons. (Muncie and McLaughlin, 2001:208).

While linking the above argument, Goffman (1961) maintained that total institution is a ‘place of residence and work where a large number of like-situated individuals, cut off from a wider society for an appreciable period of time, together lead an enclosed, formally administered round of life’ also, all aspects of life are conducted alike (Bowker 1982), in a place and under the same solitary authority. Every phase of the member’s routine activity is carried on in the immediate company of others, all of whom are treated the same and required to do the same things together (Alabi and Alabi, 2011) with all activities are closely scheduled with one activity leading into the next at an arranged time, and the activities are brought together into a single rational plan supposedly designed to accomplish the official aims of the institution.

The above argument appeared to focus more on the mechanical restraints of individuals and the placement of enforced prison procedures which may portrays the denial of some rudimentary rights and thereby emphasizing more on the administrative and bureaucratic set up of prison. But in a study conducted by Odekunle (2000) he emphasized on the aspect of the violation of state laws. Thus, he argued that Prison is any place or building declared as such by the law of the state to ensure restrains and custody of individuals accused or convicted of violating the criminal law of the state. But for Radda (2005) it is an institution with an administrative and other setup, capable of (if professionally handled) rehabilitation and the incarceration of offenders due to its hindrance in normal human relationships.

Again, the above connotation places more emphasis on law of the state and administration. Other aspect that has to do with prison features as well characteristics need to be explained as a basis for understanding and conceptualization of prison institution. Hence, according to Musa (2003) prison is characterized by a social and psychological situation that is antithetical to self discipline and independence; and in confining of offenders, and social misfit of all sorts, coupled with filthy environment, bad food, and sometimes unsympathetic administration, constant supervision (Okunola, 2002) regimentation and the elaborate system of rules and regulations. Also it is known for the introduction of prison life through a series of degradation ceremonies designed to dramatize and condemn the offender's attitude and to create a sense of worthlessness and degradation" (Danbazau 1999) which is also considered as penalty per excellence in society (Silverman, 1980; cited in Vaughn, 2000).

Though the above emphasized more on the punishment aspect of prison, however, prison is an apparatus for transforming the individual (criminals) into law abiding citizens by making them undergo series of rehabilitation and reformation process capable of handling themselves and fully reintegrated back into their societies as normal and functional members (Adeola, 1994; Alemeka, 1983; Rotman, 1970;). To stress further, imprisonment is a mode of provision for wrong doers and protecting citizens from them. But the underlying principle of the prison system is that of ‘improving the individual to play a fit and proper part in the society Giddens, (2000).

Foucault (1975) as cited in Ritzier, (2003) contends that, the idea of prison itself is the isolation of the offender from the rest of the society thereby creating a chance for social exclusion. The prisoner is isolated from the external world and from anything which will motivate or facilitate criminal acts. He further maintained that even within the prison walls, the individual prisoner must be isolated not only to individualize his personality, but also to ensure that a gathering of different criminals with different criminal backgrounds is put to check and he concluded that prison is an apparatus of transforming the individual criminal into normal and law-abiding citizen.

Odekunle (2000) argued that most of the Nigerian prisons operate with no provision of basic facilities that are necessary for rehabilitation and reformation; as such it becomes an avenue for learning more criminality. This position further confirms the findings of Glouberman who maintained that:

Prison institutions... often do not work well. They are examples of poorly functioning organizations, which are supposed to provide human services and where scandals are frequent. Attempts to improve them have largely failed. How they fail can teach us more about other organizations that do not work

well- organizations where the 'system' somehow works against vowed goals (1990:2).

2.3.2 An Overview of Penal and Prison System in Nigeria

The Nigerian Justice System is organised along three main components: the police, the courts and the prisons. The efficacy of the criminal justice system is achieved through its ability to meet the stated goals of deterrence, incapacitation, retribution, rehabilitation and reintegration (Zanden *et.al.*, 1999; Elebilan, 1998). The realization of such goals depends on the level of organisation and harmonization between the inter-related agencies of law enforcement (Killinger and Cromwell, 1973). From the initial stage of a criminal activity, the police officers are expected to make an arrest; the person arrested becomes a "suspect". If the suspect is eventually is arraigned before a competent court, hi/she would bear a different title of "accused" person. However, the accused would remain innocent until such a court proves him/her otherwise (guilty) (Conklin, 1981; Hunt, 1981). Moreover, if the accused is not discharged and acquitted by the court after the trial process and eventually sentenced to prison (if found guilty) then, a person would be referred to as "convict" (Odekunle, 2000).

The sentencing of the convict may involve among other things fine, probation (where applicable), or imprisonment. Hence, he/she would be taken and remanded to prison as an "inmate". Imprisonment therefore, becomes and serves as an act that would legally restrict, limit or confining an inmate found to have violated the laws of the state. According to Danbazau (1999), imprisonment is one of the commonly used criminal justice disposal methods in Nigeria. He also argued that, prison is any building declared as such by the state law where suspected or convicted persons are

lawfully kept with a view of transformation and making them responsible and law abiding people.

Imprisonment serves many functions which are considered to be universal in nature. This also applies to the Nigerian penal system. It includes the protection of the members of the society and the society as a whole, the prevention of crime, retribution (revenge) against those that committed the criminality, and the rehabilitation of the prison inmates (Lilly-Ojo, 1992). Other purposes and goals of imprisonment include the assurance of justice based on a philosophy of just deserts (getting what one deserves) as well as the reintegration of such criminals to the community after rehabilitation (Conklin, 2001).

The imprisonment of dangerous criminals or persistent non-violent offenders ensures that the society will be protected from them for the duration of their sentences. Hence, imprisoning criminals into custody temporarily incapacitates them. On the other hand, it is expected that, prisons institution would make inmates to regret their behavior (criminal acts), (Kaminski, 2004) and when they are released, they will be deterred from committing further crimes (Alemika & Chukwuma, 2001). It is also expected by incarceration of criminals others would be deterred from potential criminal behaviours' for the fear of punishment (Pursle, 1977).

Specifically, the Nigerian constitutional amendment provision 366 of 1990 provides for the objectives of the Nigerian prisons as thus:

(a) To keep safe custody of persons who are legally entered;

- (b) To identify the causes of their antisocial behavior, treat and reform them to become disciplined and law abiding citizens in the community;
- (c) To train the inmates toward their eventual reformation, rehabilitation and re-integration to the society after their discharge;
- (d) To generate funds for the government through prison farms and industries (Jarma, 1999:196).

The above is considered a package of tangible and intangible provisions directed at inmates' rehabilitation and reformation which can help them to pursue a free, lawful and acceptable way of life after their release. Based on this philosophy, the prison system should be more of correction inclined. Imprisonment was therefore aimed at correcting criminals and transforming their behavior, rather than merely penalizing them for their wrongdoing. However, there is a huge debate on whether or not that philosophy is achievable today, nor was it ever achieved in the past in Nigeria. Though, there were many arguments, but several researchers such as Dambazau (1999), Jarma (1999), Alemika and Chukwuma (2001) and Otite and Albert (2004), posits that, the prison system in Nigeria is worse today than in the days after colonial rule. The workshops that are found in the prisons have been converted into improvised centres because of congestion. Where they still exist, there are no equipments and incentives to put them to use. Nigerian prisons built for a gross capacity of 25,000 inmates is today overcrowded with over 70 per cent of these inmates are Awaiting Trial Inmates (ATI) as indicated below:

Year	Number in pre-trial/remand imprisonment	Percentage of total prison population	Pre-trial/remand population rate(per 100,000 of national population)
2000	27,959	62.90%	22
2005	28,363	74.00%	20
2010	35,000	72.90%	22
2016	45,263	71.70%	25

Source: Nigerian Prison Service Statistics (2016)

This congestion is not without consequences. It has resulted in many related health problems of unsanitary environment, poor feeding, clothing, over stretched facilities, insufficiency, or even non-existence of welfare rehabilitation facilities (Ahmed 2008; Radda, 2005). It also possesses serious management problems as can be seen in the failure to clearly separate serious criminals from the less serious offenders (Odekunle, 1978). Cases of infections ranging from scabies, asthma, tuberculosis, rashes and HIV/AIDS have been recorded (Jarma, 1996). The year 2000 “Country Report” on Human Rights Practices in Nigeria shows that, the Nigerian Prisons conditions were harsh and life threatening (Oтите and Albert, 2004). Such situations and conditions are by no means different today. The penal policy of reformation and rehabilitation in Nigeria is just a public disguise for modernizing imprisonment from the inherited colonial system “geared toward punishment, incapacitation and deprivation of incarcerated offenders” (Alemika & Chukwuma, 2001: 11).

This pattern of prison operations in Nigeria as inherited from the British colonial administration was characterized by centralized administrative system and with more emphasis on secured custody of inmates. The system which is still in use is long overdue in terms of transformation; rising prevalence of recidivism is often attributed to ineffectiveness of prison operations. It is seen as inability of the prison to reduce crime rate and ensure public safety; prison, as a government institution, is greatly vulnerable as instrument of human rights abuse (Ahmed, 2008). Perhaps, human

rights abuses could trigger criminality which deviates from the main responsibility of prison in ensuring public safety; and above all, the world is ceaselessly getting more dynamic. The failure of the rehabilitation/reformative philosophy of the Nigerian prison make the institution a dysfunctional one which does not only fail to deliver services, but make the inmates to go through patterns of humiliation and segregation. As such, the inmates have no constructive ways of spending their time; they resort to filling the idle hours with reservoir of anger and hatred, with the old criminals teaching the new ones new criminal tricks that they will take back to their society. The consequences are hardened criminals that come out of our prisons and the attendant high rate of recidivism (Radda, 2005).

The present situation in Nigeria is that, government is more concern and interested in safe custody than reformation. In a study conducted by Yussuf (2004), he established that, 89% of government support is for safe custody as against 11% support for reformation. Government always gives more support in words and in funding of programs that will ensure safe custody of prisoners than programs that will train them to become useful citizens.

The data below shows the current breakdown of the prison population in Nigeria:

Category	Breakdown of the Prison Population (Convicted & Remand)			% of total inmate population
	Male	Female	Total	
Convicted Prisoners	17,667	212	17,879	28
Unconvicted Prisoners	44,432	831	45,263	72
Total	62,099	1,043	63,142	100

Source: Nigerian Prison Service Statistics (2016)

Breakdown of the Prison Population (Term/Sentences)				
Category	Male	Female	Total	% of total convicts
Short term (< 2 yrs)	8,003	85	8,088	45.2
Long term (> or = 2yrs)	7,603	96	7,699	43.1
Condemned convicts (death row)	1,653	27	1,680	9.4
Lifers	408	4	412	2.3
Total	17,667	212	17,879	100

Source: Nigerian Prison Service Statistics (2016)

Summary

Total inmate population is 63,142

Total number of convicted prisoners is 17,879 (28% of total inmate population)

Total number of unconvicted prisoners is 45,263 (72% of total inmate population)

Total number of male inmates is 62,099 representing 98% of the total inmate population

Total number of female inmates is 1,043 representing 2% of the total inmate population

2.3.3 Findings on Prison Sentences and Recidivism

The issue of prison sentences and the pattern of imprisonment is a great concern among many scholars. The argument on whether or not the prison institution in itself could be a predictor of recidivism or not (Drago, 2011). Scholars have categorized the impact of prison institution on recidivism into three main categories. For instance, the continuing questions posed with regards to the prison institution as; prison institution is considered punitive and discourage re-offending; prison is criminogenic in nature (colleges of criminality) and aggravate further offending. In a study, using experimental and quasi-experimental studies of custodial and noncustodial sanctions Nagin *et al.* (2009) revealed that the notion that prison institution has no link into offending behavior remained unsolved in terms of whether it can directly or indirectly be associated with the phenomenon of recidivism.

However, the findings of Gendreau, Goggin, and Cullen (1996) using a meta-analytic techniques among one hundred and thirty-one studies to determine the best predictors of adult offender recidivism revealed that, the strongest predictor domains were criminogenic needs, criminal history/history of antisocial behavior, social achievement, age/gender/race, and family factors .

Though, prison is meant to serve various purposes, but from the punishment perspective it emphasizes an unpleasant experience, hardship, deprivations of certain rights as well as privileges. Also, the imposition of certain sanctions is always considered to be more severe (Chen and Shapiro, 2007) and harsh as the cost and benefits of committing crime for offenders (Nagin *et al.* 2009; Grasmick and Bursick 1990; Becker 1968). Nevertheless, based on the existing and practical phenomenon of recidivism it appears that those so called harsh measures and severity are no longer deterring ex-prisoners from engaging in their previous criminal behaviors.

A findings of evidence for a substantial deterrent effect of Nagin (1998) revealed that, imprisonment custody is considered to be harsher than those sanctions without custody, and longer prison terms are usually considered more severe and harsher as against the shorter prison terms and the criminal procedures provides and prescribed that in most instances harsher and severe punishment for offenders who have past criminal records. Hence, the expectation is that an offender that has been released from the custody of prison can be discouraged and deterred because they are fully aware of the consequences of going back to incarceration (prison sentence and its severity) in the event they are re-arrested and re-convicted (Nagin *et al.* 2009).Some scholars are of the view that prison institution is usually criminogenic in nature and

they also opined that the deprivation and dehumanizing experience of imprisonment and the process of adaptation constitute the prison subculture and inmate subculture to be specific.

The subcultures from the points of prison ethnographic studies using a representative sample of 1,205 inmates released from Federal prisons in the first six months Chen and Shapiro (2006) revealed that, the causal effect of prison conditions on recidivism rates by exploiting a discontinuity in the assignment of Federal prisoners to security levels, and find that harsher prison conditions lead to significantly more post-release crime. As such, the emphasis is on hardship, aggression and hostility and opposition on the state authorities is always manifested in the process and while responding to the related pains of prison conditions and life (Nagin *et al.* 2009; Gendreau *et al.* 1999; Sykes 1958).

On the other hand, it is also argued that, these sub cultural values are never developed inside the institution (prison) but are imported into prisons from outside thereby portraying sub cultural values usually exist among the low status of neighborhoods (Irwin and Cressey 1962). However, in spite of the sources and origins of the values and systems characterized the incarceration of inmates who acclimatized and assimilates to these subcultures they may find it more difficult at times to adjust to life outside the prison walls and during the re-entry period as such may have the feelings of being socially excluded and continue with their criminality (Toch, *et al.*, 1989; Irwin and Cressey 1962).

From the above arguments, therefore, it is imperative to understand that prisons are usually considered as “schools of crime” where most inmates found themselves in another criminal learning process apart from their prior experiences of criminal behavior before incarceration. Furthermore, the prison subcultures may teach and encourage further antisocial attitudes, values and behaviors and this by implication would contribute towards increasing the odds of recidivism especially among the primary offenders on one hand and for the criminals who are imprisoned for than one time (Nagin *et al.* 2009; Gendreau *et al.* 1999).

Theoretically, proponents of the specific deterrence theory are of the view that custodial terms (sentences) are more likely to have lesser recidivism effect when comparing it to imprisonment in the sense that imprisonment may have suppression effects. For instance a study conducted by Cid (2009) using an eight-year follow-up to track and compare rates of recidivism between former prisoners and offenders who had served a suspended prison sentence that comprised of a sample of 483 offenders sentenced in 1998 by the Criminal Courts of Barcelona, a logistic regression techniques revealed that the offenders given suspended sentences had a lower risk of re-conviction than those given custodial sentences. Thus, offenders could perceive prison term as more aversive as against harsher penalties (Windzio, 2006) and this may as well be linked to rational choice theory who posits that offenders usually weigh the cost and benefits before committing an act.

Labeling theory (Braithwaite & Mugford, 1994; Lemert, 1972) contended that prison sentences would increase a higher chance of recidivism as against non prison sanctions due to its criminogenic consequences. The theory, assumes that individuals

who are imprisoned will at later time commit again (re-offend) to a more higher extent than those that were not imprisoned. This is because some inmates may agree with the self relegation status of being deviant as labelled by the prison (Lemert, 1972) and also the custodial sentence to prison would also constitute another constraints after release as a result of challenges in adapting, gaining employment opportunities (Waldfoegel, 1994) and uphold the social interrelationship when compared to those that are not sentenced to prison (Sampson and Laub, 1993).

Equally, another study conducted by Baay et al, (2012) while examining recidivism patterns and the influence of imprisonment length among homicide offenders who have been convicted in the Netherlands between 1996 and 2004 which analyses 621 homicide offenders using Cox regression survival analysis revealed that longer imprisonment systematically increases recidivism frequency, not recidivism speed.

In line with the above, systematic reviews of evidence of Cullen *et al.*, (2011) revealed that the rationale behind the custodial sanctions of offenders is uniquely painful and as such, it exacts a higher cost than noncustodial sanctioning. For them therefore, imprisonment is not simply a “cost” but also a social experience that deepens illegal involvement. Using an evidence-based approach, they concluded that, there is little evidence that prisons reduce recidivism and evidence suggest that it has a criminogenic effect. Thus, it can be deducted that, the use of custodial sanctions may have the unanticipated consequence of making society less safe.

Another study conducted by Drago, Galbiati and Vertova (2011) while examining the impact of prison conditions on future criminal behavior using a unique data set on the post-release behavior of about twenty thousand Italian former prison inmates using linear probability method. They use variation in prison assignment as a means of identifying the effects of prison overcrowding, deaths in prison, and degree of isolation on the probability of re-offending. The findings show that, there is no compelling evidence of specific deterrent effects of experienced prison severity. In other words, prison severity does not reduce the probability of recidivism. Rather, the findings estimates and suggested that, harsh prison conditions increase post-release criminal activity, though they are not always precisely estimated.

Moreover, a study conducted by Listwan *et al.*, (2013) examines the exposure to general strain as a cause of re-offending among a sample of 1,613 recently released inmates in Ohio and using bivariate correlations among the different types of strains. It was revealed that, that some certain types of strains like direct victimization, the perception of a threatening prison environment, and hostile relationships with correctional officers' faced by the ex-offenders do increases the likelihood of recidivism. As such, their findings defied the notion of specific deterrence theory that harsher and painful prisons conditions will reduce re-offending.

A relatively contrasting findings of Meade *et al.* (2012) who used an estimate dose-response relationship between time served in prison and offenders' odds of recidivism using a large sample of 2,052 offenders of adult offenders released from prison under post release supervision in the state of Ohio and analysed using multivariate logistic regression revealed that offenders that were confined for longer

periods of time under custody had lower odds of recidivism. However, they maintained that, these odds were only substantively lower for those offenders who served the longest periods of time in prison. Hence, their findings suggested that, the inverse effect of time served may not be realized until after offenders have been confined for at least five years. This by implication shows that, the specific deterrent effect of prison sentences may be limited, and sentences less than five years may be reduced in order to save costs without a substantial threat to public safety.

Conversely, proponent of Social Control Theory (Hirschi, 1969) viewed imprisonment and prison institution itself as avenues of reducing social control mechanism. The society is always controlling the behavior of its members through the processes of attachment, commitment and involvement towards the societal norms and values which keep the individual members socially bonded (Dejong, 1997). Therefore, once an individual is imprisoned he would lose the societal attachment, involvement as well as the commitment. That is, the individual, when imprisoned, would have less chance of having social contact from relatives and friends, employment opportunities would be diminished as a result of imprisonment (Kling, 2006; Pager, 2003) and once these patterns are lost to the imprisonment sanctions the offenders may be left with little to worry about and may not likely to desist from further re-offending (recidivism) as such the theory emphasized that longer prison terms could aggravate criminal recidivism by virtue of the lost in terms of individual's commitment, attachment and involvement to his society (Bay *et al.*, 2012).

On the contrary, Johnson 2002; Zamble and Porporino, 1988, are of the view that incarceration may not have basis and impact on re-offending. For them, criminal inmates have deficits and shortcomings in their capacities to adapt towards certain personal challenges even before going to the prison, which is usually considered as contributing factor to solving a criminal problem. As such, they concluded that individual confinement in the prison alone cannot deter and rehabilitate offenders' inabilities, hence, offenders goes into "psychological deep freeze" such that their outside behavioral range is determined and reserved in absence, and only to become active at the point of release. In other words, offenders' exhibition and re-engagement in the negative behavior, in spite of whether or not the offenders are incarcerated and the time it takes.

The above arguments and findings though pointed out some of the incriminating tendencies of prison institution towards recidivism base on the criminogenic tendencies of institution and time spent while in incarceration. However, it fails to clearly show any relationship between the type and nature of offences in relation to criminal recidivism. This could also be a factor that could predict the nature and pattern of recidivism vis-a-vis what is happening in the prison institution and when the offenders are released into the society, hence, there is the need also to review the social factors.

2.4 Social Factors

In this part, literature on social exclusion as whole will be reviewed. Specifically, the concepts of social stigma, ostracism and social discrimination would be discussed in their relations to criminal recidivism.

2.4.1 Social Exclusion

The term social exclusion is usually used and associated with some level of poverty and other disadvantaged criteria to assess the level of individual chance of survival and having a stake in a particular society. That is, it is used by the social scientists to gauge the level of poverty and parity in the areas of personal income among people living in a particular society. Though, it is not only limited to poverty, other social variables are equally important in the discussion of social exclusion among individuals and their immediate societies.

Most of the researches on social exclusion are considered structural based and focus towards how social indicators can be used to measure the phenomenon of social exclusion. As such, efforts to address it is usually seen from the cultural and value settings on how the society should look like, and how different individuals should be fully integrated into social spheres of their own societies (Hickey and de Toit, 2007). According to Room (1995) the concept social exclusion can be perceived as a multi dimensional relegation and disadvantage which an individual faced and include many aspects of his life like economical, emotional and immediate environment.

The above conceptualization only focus on the economy and emotion without further buttressing the issue of difficulty associated with it and how it tends to affect the social environment that is why social exclusion is seen as a compounded issue which is difficult to have a peculiar or an all inclusive definition. Nevertheless, the common trend in social exclusion include many dimensions of social life in relation to poverty level, employment opportunities, family and community ties, friendship and

networks, education, political relation among many other individual community activities (Fengen, 2010).

To elaborate further, Raaum *et al.* (2009) argued that social exclusion happens when a person is socially degraded and denied some social activities within his particular social environment in connection with one or more circumstances and this would make an individual at some point of time to be disengaged or have a feeling of being outside the structured arena of the immediate environment and this may have a high sense of probability that an individual may remain outside of the community circle in the future. On the other hand, Atkinson 1998, cited in Raaum *et al.* (2009) argued that ‘individuals can be barred not by virtue of their inability to secure proper job or considerable amount of income, but it can also happen due to the fact that such individuals are considered to be having no potential projection in their subsequent future activities’, this for instance can be seen from the point of how ex-prisoners are being looked upon as those who have failed in their lives by being criminals and imprisoned. As such, they are considered as inferior and with no potentialities in their lives as such become socially excluded from the affairs of their immediate communities.

The above arguments seem to be broad and encompassing, however, it lacks touches on the other vital components of individual life. As such the arguments fail to acknowledge the impotence of other dimensional approaches like family connections, the influence of peer associates, the environmental make up, religious ties, ethnic and tribal connections as well as individual neighborhoods (Vestel, 2004) which are considered to be important indicators of individual social exclusion.

Albeit, it is not feasible to disconnect an individual from his immediate community in particular and the society in general, even those who are considered highly disadvantaged and marginalized, for instance, the homeless, ex-prisoners, trafficked victims and others, are always in contact with the society in many ways. The degree to which these people are being neglected and denied in most cases certain aspect of livelihood and social relationship is said to be leading to their exclusion (Fangen 2006; Social Exclusion unit report 2002).

The above discussion signifies that the issue of social exclusion can be contingent upon the level of neglect from both an individual and the general society point of view. Also it can be assessed from both the socially excluded individuals and their host communities. Critical to the above findings it is obvious that certain categories of individuals were marked and labelled as the most socially excluded negating whether other individuals who are not classified as the above mentioned can equally be excluded in one way or the other. In this regard, D'ambrosio and Peragine (2007) are of the view that, the concept of social exclusion is basically not a fixed phenomenon but rather it is a concept that is having greater relativity in its dimension. For them, there is no total exclusion but it all depends on the individual ability to associate himself with other members of his immediate community and the extent to which he receives such in return which determines the relative nature of social exclusion.

2.8.1 Findings on Social Exclusion

A study conducted by Runciman (1966) using attitudes to social inequality in twentieth-century in England revealed that, social exclusion can only seem to be fully operational when there is some degree of social deprivation. That is to say,

some individuals are more deprived as against others in a particular society. He further stressed that both the two need to be in place before it could be concluded that certain individuals are socially excluded or not. This research finding therefore placed emphasis on having both deprivation and social exclusion.

However, the findings of the above study failed to examine and explain the two in a more categorical manner, that is, why another research conducted Atkinson and Hills (1998) examined whether new evidence on income mobility implies less worry about inequality and relative poverty using a cross-section surveys seems to be critical about it by justifying the two concepts. That is, deprivation is in most cases is considered static issue, whereas, social exclusion is often seen as having dynamic direction and aspect. To this extent therefore, a person can be considered socially excluded in the event that his living condition is deprived to some certain extent in a given society with some level of persistence over a long period of time frame. Hence, social exclusion can said to be the highest level of social deprivation (Yitzhaki 1979; and Sen 1976).

Again, the above research findings happened to be not clear as it should be by just hammering on static and dynamic nature of both social deprivation and social exclusion. As such the findings appeared to be vague. But, in their analysis of social exclusion Bossert, D'ambrosio and Peragine (2007) using an axiomatic approach that characterized individuals and aggregate measures of deprivation and social exclusion from the to European Union (EU) data for the period 1994-2001 they concluded that, the factors, static and dynamic are only going to be used and considered as part of the underlying principles and some briefs tips about deprivation and exclusion. For them,

therefore, it is pertinent to go beyond these tips by pointing in a specific parameters, thus, they concluded that individual inability to have a stake in terms of the basic as well as the material benefits (ends), accommodation, good employment opportunities, basic educational opportunities, family supports and bonds, social network among both relatives and friends are some of the major determinant of social exclusion.

This can easily be associated with the situations usually the ex-prisoners faced in their respective communities when they are released and during the period of their re-entry in general. This is because in most instances the ex-prisoners are denied access to basic societal resources base on their status as those that have served prison terms (Silver, 1995) and in the aspects of rights, privileges, goods and services, and this perhaps makes it impossible for them (ex-prisoners) to partake in the normal social relationships and other social activities, that is equally available to the other community members. For instance, family, economic and social (Sen, 1975) religious, cultural, and even the political activities (Levitas *et al.* 2007) which would invariably create an artificial gap in terms of rapture and dis-linkage in the societal bond and thereby create a sense of worthlessness.

Equally, the findings of Yur'yev et al (2011) in their assessment on the relationship between the economic employments, social, welfare dimensions of social exclusion and suicide mortality in Europe using suicide rates for 26 countries that was obtained from the WHO data and analysed using structural equation modelling revealed that the social exclusion in terms of economic employment, social welfare can have effect on the rates of suicide. Thus, social exclusion might be considered as a risk factor for

suicide mortality in Europe. And also by extension it brings about distortion between the individual (ex-prisoner) and his immediate environment together with having low social status, low emotional and familial bond, distancing among both friends and peers and finally inability to have good social relations, thus, become socially excluded (Bhalla & Lapeyre, 1997).

2.4.2 Findings on the Social Exclusion of Prisoners

The phenomenon of social exclusion of prisoners as well as the ex-prisoners is considered to be a crucial issue when it comes to assessment of individuals that are socially excluded from their particular societies based on the notion of their social status and it has a negative effects on them as a members of the society (Social Exclusion Unit, 2002; Dodd and Hunter, 1992).

An analysis of prisoner exclusion conducted by Wacquant (2001) to explain the astounding over population of blacks that are incarcerated in the United State using historical sequence of ‘peculiar institution’, his conclusion revealed that, most of the black ex-prisoners are relegated and socially excluded by virtue of their race, lack of access to gainful employment, secluded environments as most of them are located in slums and ghettos. And the ghettos look more like a prison which undermines the ‘inmates’ society’ residing in U.S penitentiary thereby perpetuating the socio-economic marginality and social exclusion (Duff, 2001). As a process of individual degradation, social exclusion can be seen from a point of non-participation of an individual in some major societal activities in which he lives in (Burchardt *et al.*, 2002).

Although the concept does not only limit itself in the areas of poverty, discrimination and or disadvantaged individuals, however, being a multi faceted phenomenon it also include exclusion from activities of general production level of human beings through the engagements, and social relationships. It also portrays inequality and disparity in the areas of educational opportunities, denial of equal opportunity in relation to politics and employment opportunities, poverty, family structure, social class and housing opportunities(Barry, 2002; Hobcraft, 2002).

In his study on the exclusion of prisoners Murray (2007) using children's circumstances following their father's imprisonment, using a survey at an English prison, the findings revealed that, roughly, one percent of children under 18 experienced parental imprisonment each year in England and Wales. This therefore, makes the prisoners and their children to be vulnerable to a multiple types of social exclusion including: pre-existing deprivation; loss of material and social capital following imprisonment; stigma; linguistic exclusion; political exclusion; poor future prospects; and administrative invisibility.

Moreover, a study conducted by Farrel *et al.* (2002) among the 503 drug use and psychosis prisoners in England and analysed using logistic regression. Evidence has shown that prisoners are more likely to be excluded in most cases as against the other general population. Especially, they are found to be without meaningful employment, they are with little societal status, multiple psychological and physical health challenges, familial impediments as well as other segregation they have in terms of social seclusion.

Equally, in their study Lynch *et al.*, (1994) using a comparison survey of inmates' populations of adult correctional facilities in the United States, England and Wales. Their findings revealed that, majority of convicted inmates in both populations had served a prior sentence to adult custody, they had family members who also had served a sentence to incarceration and it was also revealed that on the average inmates were more likely to be younger, minority members, single, and less educated than their counterparts in the general adult population. Thus this shows that majority of them are excluded in terms of educational opportunities. Moreover, racial and ethnic minorities were found to be over-represented in the incarcerated populations in both the United States and the United Kingdom showing exclusion in terms of race and ethnic background with majority of them growing up in a one-parent family signifying exclusion of ex-prisoners on the basis familial responsibility.

Similarly, a research with families of prisoners conducted by Arditti *et al.* (2003) in the United States, using 56 caregivers visiting an incarcerated family member during children's visiting hours through the use of semi structured interview. It was revealed that, overall, families were at risk economically before incarceration, and the most vulnerable became even more financially strained afterwards.

Moreover, the findings shows other problems that are created by incarceration included parenting strain, emotional stress, and concerns about children's loss of involvement with their incarcerated parent prior to the relatives incarceration, majority of the inmates relatives are living with an income lesser than that fifteen thousand US dollars per annum.

In relation to the above findings, another study was conducted by Murray and Farrington (2005) on the possible exclusion of children whose parents are incarcerated. Using prospective longitudinal data from the Cambridge Study in Delinquent Development (CSDD) which comprised of 411 inner London males and their parents by comparing boys separated by parental imprisonment during their first 10 years of life with four control groups: boys who did not experience separation, boys separated by hospital or death, boys separated for other reasons (usually disharmony), and boys whose parents were only imprisoned before their birth.

Their findings revealed that, separation as a result of parental incarceration predicted antisocial and delinquent results when compared with the other four control conditions. On average, young individuals (boys) are usually separated due to their parental status of incarceration and they constitute of to 5.4 % chance of risk behavior and delinquent activities at an averagely tender age of between ten year or there about.

Incarceration does not merely constitute degradation (Johnson and Waldfogel, 2004) among the ex-prisoner only, but it also cause a denial of material resources and opportunities for ex-convicts and their relatives. In this context, the problem they (ex-prisoners) faced with regards to unemployment is a key factor on their social exclusion (Burchardt *et al.*, 2002), this is clearly stated from various researches which shows that inmates with previous criminal and conviction records are usually discriminated as oppose to those who do not have when it comes to seeking for employment (Holzer *et al.*, 2004; Pager, 2003). Wacquant (2001) argued that, economic disadvantage and exclusion as a result of imprisonment is to be considered

as an avenue of reducing social status and capital. In the United States for example, prisoners are purposely sidelined from accessing some of the social services rendered by the state (public shelter, job opportunities, medical assistance, and many other social services) (Wacquant, 2001). This therefore shows some level of social exclusion among ex-prisoners where there are designed policies and programs meant to cater to people's welfare.

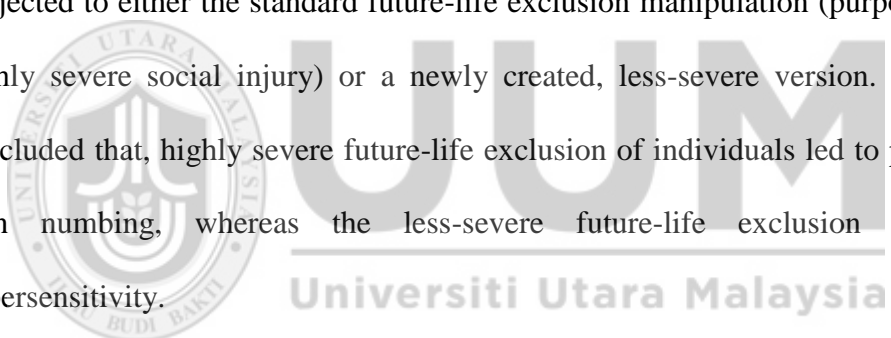
A research conducted Morris (1965) in England among the inmates' wives revealed that overwhelming majority (63%) of them were faced with deterioration in terms of economic condition following their spouse's predicament of imprisonment. On the other hand, the study also shows that of to 81% of the wives are facing challenges with their employment. Furthermore, even the ex-prisoners children's social capital is usually threatened by parental imprisonment in several ways. For instance, they experienced a considerable amount of emotional distress, so much so that families are sometimes compelled to migrate out from a particular neighborhood and equally their children are forced to change school, (this may decrease children's' educational, economic, social, and cultural ties of the family as well as the general community), it also decreases social efficacy of the society and dislodge ties that exist among the community members (Rossi *et al.*, 2004; Rose and Clear, 2003; Clear *et al.*, 2001).

2.4.3 Findings on the Effects of Social Exclusion

According to Bernstein and Claypool (2012), individuals are expected to be free and functional to their society based on the all inclusive mutuality and this can be achieve beyond just a mere facilitating basic survival processes that include social relationships, reproduction, achieving basic humans derives which are to be

maintained towards stable social connections and general social relationship of an individual (Baumeister, 1991), which shows greater capability of an individual member to deal and manage any problem faced.

In their analysis of social exclusion and pain sensitivity among 52 undergraduate students using paradigm and cyberball comparison approach Bernstein and Claypool (2012) they established that social exclusion was found to have a moderating effect on physical pain relation thereby leading to the future-life exclusion and numbing of physical pain whereas cyberball exclusion led to hypersensitivity ,while on the other hand, the outcome shows that the underlying mechanism, which individuals are subjected to either the standard future-life exclusion manipulation (purported to be a highly severe social injury) or a newly created, less-severe version. Hence, they concluded that, highly severe future-life exclusion of individuals led to physical and pain numbing, whereas the less-severe future-life exclusion resulted in hypersensitivity.



A cross-sectional analysis of data collected from 188 incoming freshmen of Carnegie-Mellon University of Cohen, Sherrod and Clark (1986), evidence from their outcomes shows that, for stress-buffering role of the perceived availability of social support. This therefore, shows that, the stress-buffering effects of social exclusion of an individual in a particular group or society is unaffected by controls for the possible stress-protective influences of social anxiety, social competence and self disclosure.

To corroborate the above findings a systematic review of Cohen and Wills (1985) concluded that there is evidence of consistency between buffering and the social support measures which are usually assessed by the perceived availability of interpersonal resources that are responsive to the needs elicited by stressful events of social exclusion. They also concluded that, there is evidence for a main effect model of social exclusion when the support measure assessed by a person's degree of integration in a large social network. Both conceptualizations of social support are correct in some respects, but each represents a different process through which social support may affect well-being through the means of social exclusion and this by implication may be associated with antisocial or criminal behaviors (Sampson & Laub, 1993).

Social exclusion of individual member of a particular society however may be associated with other unwanted consequences as many researches revealed. For instance, a systematic review using multiple sources Baumeister & Tice (1990) concluded that, social exclusion of an individual leads to state of anxiety which derives from the basic human need to belong to social groups. They maintained that, anxiety is considered as a pervasive and possibly an innately prepared form of distress that arises in response to actual or threatened social exclusion of a person from an important social group. This can happen due to different reasons; perceived incompetence; deviance or immorality; and unattractiveness these by extension leads and linked to anxiety which would further implicate the self (individual) as incompetent, guilty, or unattractive and also leads to high level of apprehension.

A study of comparative survey conducted by Mathes, Adams and Davies (1985) among 40 men and 40 women students of psychology classes at Western Illinois University on the effect of social exclusion (lost of relationship). They concluded that loss of relationship through exclusion rewards causes depression, and hence, loss of self-esteem which aggravated the causes of anxiety and anger among individuals and this by implication becomes a product of both loss of self-esteem, loss of relationship rewards and inferiority status as a result of social exclusion.

Equally, the findings of Leary *et al.*, (1995) using sociometer model experiments of self-esteem across 75, and 80, 45,220 and 112 respondents for the five studies revealed that self-esteem system appears to function as a socio-meter designed to detect possible adverse changes in people's inclusion status. Moreover, instead of serving primarily to maintain individual's inner sense of self, the self-esteem motive prompts people to behave in ways that maintain their connections with other people. Thus, it can be concluded that inclusion of people into a particular group helps a great deal in increasing and maintaining their self-esteem, while high level of exclusion provides the reverse and low functioning of body system (Kiecolt- Glaser *et al.*, 1984).

On the contrast, the findings of Leary *et al.*, (2003) revealed a different negative consequence of social exclusion. In their findings using teasing, rejection and violence for school shooting with case studies of 15 school shootings between 1995 and 2001 to examine the possible role of social rejection in school violence, it is established that, an acute or constant rejection in the form of social ostracism, bullying, and romantic rejection was found to be established in all of the cases with

exception of two of the incidents. Furthermore, the respondents were found to be characterized by one or more of three other risk factors and this further revealed the consequences of exclusion not only in the violence aspect but also pose a psychological problems involving depression, impulse control, or sadistic tendencies. Thus, it can be argued that, the effects of exclusion can as well be represented or make an individual to develop an aggravated hostility and behavior.

Hence, the phenomenon of social exclusion has various and serious threats to a long term physical well being as well as threat to the individual mental capacity. Thus, it is imperative and essential for an individual existence to allow and enable individual to adjust and acclimatize with their cognition, identify and avoid the danger of being socially excluded from their societies and also to come up with ways of adapting and re-affiliating position. Taking into account of the negative implications that often ensue following exclusion of an individual from groups that would only manifested negatively, that is, both psychologically and physically and the pain cannot be eliminated (MacDonald & Leary, 2005).

A research conducted by Eisenberger, Lieberman and Williams (2003) using neuroimaging study among some participants to examine the neural correlates of social exclusion and tested hypothesis that the brain bases of social pain are similar to those of physical pain. It was revealed that, paralleling results from physical pain studies, the Anterior Cingulate Cortex (ACC) was more active during exclusion than during inclusion and correlated positively with self-reported distress. As such, based on their findings it is clear that physical pain and social exclusion can be considered as interwoven which systematic proof shows that social exclusion can

induce bodily hurt. This is line with the findings of DeWall & Baumeister (2006) using four experiments among 33 undergraduate female students buttressed the argument further by indicating that the correlation that exist in connection to exclusion and body harm could be much more complicated in the sense that exclusion generates physical harm and deadening.

Linking the two arguments above, the pain or effects of social exclusion has been further classified into two major components: social pain, which has been conceptualized as “the distressing experience arising from actual or potential psychological distance from close others or from a social group” (Eisenberger & Lieberman, 2005); while the other category physical pain connotes to “unpleasant sensory and emotional experience associated with actual or potential tissue damage” (International Association for the Study of Pain, 1979, as cited in Eisenberger & Lieberman, 2005). Furthermore, individuals are likely to face other psychological and emotional distress which will as well lead to reduction in their personal mood (Williams *et al.*, 2002), high level of worthlessness and meaningfulness (Stillman *et al.*, 2009), low personal status and esteem (Bernstein *et al.*, 2010; Leary *et al.*, 1995).

The above arguments, therefore, shows that, there are serious negative effects of social exclusion on the individual. This may have the tendency of affecting individual from both the social, physical as well as psychological angles. Thereby rendering an individual to be more or less worthless and the implication of it could also be the feelings of segregation and rejection by the society. This may take another negative dimension of instigating an individual to dwell into an unwanted and

negative behavior and this can easily happen among the ex-prisoners who are socially excluded from their communities.

2.5 Social Stigma

The concept of social stigma may be difficult to be clearly conceptualized. That is why the concept can be explained from both Psychological and Sociological point of views. The psychological analysis of social stigma focuses more on the psychological inferiority of an individual (Sheldon and Caldwell, 1994) which makes the feeling of emotional disowning and distortion based on a particular psychological circumstances (Lewis, 1998). Moreover, a research conducted by Phelan *et al.* (2000) revealed that social stigma from the psychological analysis can as well metamorphoses into a mental disability by virtue of its application on a particular individual.

In line with the above, Crocker (1998) using psychological analysis of social stigma argued that, social stigma is usually incorporated by the psychologist in order to focus and get a clear understanding on how individual make judgment on self and on others through the use of particular stereotype and personal assessments or belief. And this would form the basis for psychological feelings about what is considered inferior or out of the normal pattern and practices by the simple norms (Corringan and Peen, 1999; Angermeyer and Matschinger, 1994).

Critically, the above assertions about social stigma are considered to be one sided in the sense that, it only describes the phenomenon from micro level of analysis. That is, the emphasis of psychologist is basically on the individual point of view with only the individual's assessment, feelings and emotional connotation as the basis for

explaining social stigma, thereby negating the social and environmental aspect of it. Thus, the sociological point of analysis would be considered more appropriate because it covers vast array of other social aspect of stigma.

Stigma is considered as another major determinant of social exclusion especially among those who are carrying a status of imprisonment (ex-prisoners) (Murray, 2007). However, in the words of Goffman (1963:3) stigma is a 'characteristic which is intensely dishonored' and it also diminishes the holder's personality from the mainstream societal context. He further maintained that, the 'blemishes of individual character' and this can be inferred from records like that of prison issues, and the 'stigma ... could transfer from one generation to another thereby labeling the entire family.' He further stressed that Stigma can however be associated with low or poor mental capability, body illness, educational backwardness, little or no social position, economic constraints, failure to have housing opportunity, as well as employment and knowledge (Major and O'Brien, 2005). It can also form the basis of discrimination because of stereotype beliefs among some community members which make them to intentionally exclude others especially due to their imprisonment status (Brown and Bigler, 2005).

Thus, the above explanation try to give a more or less general notion about stigma taking into account both the individual person on one hand and the community on the other. However, the explanation only touched on the surface without going directly into the personal characteristics that really shows the level of the stigma.

As such, other arguments are critical about it. Stafford and Scott (1986) maintained that social stigma is an individual personal characteristics and attributes that are considered to be in disharmony with the normative and social practices in a particular society. And those that are classified as stigmatized (Crocker et al, 1998) are members of a particular society who are usually believed to have a different social attributes, behaviors and personal characteristics that depicts a particular social level of identity that is perceived to be downgraded or with no value in the context of their community.

However, the stigma associated with imprisonment of an ex-prisoners may take a dimension of what Duff (2001) referred to as 'normative exclusion': that is a kind of treatment as if an individual seems to have no contribution towards the values system of his particular community. As such individual is usually considered not 'welcome' and no longer part of the larger society (Uggen *et al.*, 2004) and this type of social exclusion according to labeling theorist may alter the individual conception about himself, and his society which could lead him to engage in 'secondary deviance' capable of going back to their previous criminal acts or develop a new strategy for new criminality (Paternoster & Iovanni, 1989; Lemert, 1951). This stigma does not only stop at the individual ex-prisoner alone, however, it is argued that, researchers revealed that, their children can also face and experience same stigma following their parents' background of incarceration in prison.

Boswell and Wedge (2002) revealed that families were mocked and embarrassed by the activities of the media especially if their identities are revealed. Also children within their levels are usually mocked upon from their fellow peers. So much so that

they (the children) had to find other peers and in some cases they have to change their schools, also they sometimes faced abuses from and among one of their peers to the extent of not having any interest in the school again' (Boswell and Wedge, 2002; Sack *et al.*, 1977; Sack, 1976).

Therefore, it is evident from the above arguments that the phenomenon of social stigma is a more compounded one as shown by many studies above. This is to say that it can be either linked directly to individual psychological makeup, his immediate community and above all it also links to his family as whole.

2.5.1 Findings on Stigma and Recidivism

A study using labeling theory perspective, Chiricos *et al.*, (2007) using re-conviction data for 95,919 men and women who were either adjudicated or had adjudication in Florida using regression techniques revealed that ex-offenders who are formally labeled (stigmatized) are found to be more significantly and likely to be recidivists within a maximum period of 2 years than those who are not imprisoned and labeled. Thus, it was concluded that application of labeling theory would predict that the receipt of a felony label could increase the likelihood of recidivism. Hence, those that are labeled using social stigma among the ex-prisoners in a particular society can determine the level to which offender can become a recidivists.

Whereas, in a longitudinal study conducted by McGrath (2009) using interviews among two hundred and six young offenders in New South Wales children, it was revealed that, offenders who are with previous convictions and who felt stigmatized have a higher rating to the likelihood of re-arrest in the event of future offending is equally found to be high, and hence, it is concluded that, the sentence they received

under custody would prevent future offending, were less likely to re-offend. Thus, this evidence provides support for both deterrence and labeling theory.

Conversely, the findings of McGrawth (2014) though, he followed the argument of labeling theory, but, his findings focus on a gender based argument in relation to recidivism. In his findings using interview among 394 young people sentenced in the New South Wales Children's Court about their emotional reactions to the experience, it was revealed that, feeling of stigmatization after contact with justice system (hearing) was found to be a significant predictor of re-offending for the young women, but not the young men, in the sample. Moreover, it was further revealed that, young men who have previous contact with justice system (convictions) who have the feeling of being stigmatized were less likely to re-offend. In essence, it is concluded that, base on gender analysis, women are more likely to have the feelings of being stigmatized which may predict recidivism.

Also, the finding of Sharpe (2015) explored desistance from crime and experiences of stigma among 19 young mothers with a criminal past. Using narrative interview data from a qualitative longitudinal study of women who are considered to be criminalized as children, it was revealed that young mothers who have a history of criminal behaviors are found to be more likely to encounter intense forms of gendered surveillance, social censure and stigma across multiple domains of identity, regardless of whether or not they are presently involved in crime. Hence, it is concluded that majority of ex-offending mothers would be continue to be stigmatized as maternally deficient even after when they might have not engage presently in the criminal behavior.

On the other hand, a study conducted by Chui and Cheng (2013) drawing on qualitative in-depth interviews among 16 young men recently released from Hong Kong prisons, their findings revealed that, ex-offenders perceived themselves as facing discrimination, mainly from prospective employers. As such, the notion of self-stigma was more salient with regard to lower self-worth and shame and embarrassment. This would invariably make the stigma of being an ex-prisoner to hinder reintegration process of ex-prisoners and may lead to likelihood of re-offending.

Hirschfield and Piquero (2010) in their analysis using a random-digit telephone interviews conducted with an original stratified sample of 29,532 landline telephone numbers from four states (Illinois, Louisiana, Pennsylvania, and Washington) during spring 2007 and analysed using multivariate analysis of public attitudes toward ex-offenders of more than 2,000 individuals. Their findings revealed that, the success in terms of community reentry after incarceration of offenders and the criminological impact of incarceration is dependent upon on the attitudes as well as consequences (reactions) that prisoners encounter after release .Hence, it was concluded that, net of controls, personal familiarity with ex-offenders may soften attitudes, whereas confidence and contacts with the courts may harden them.

On the other hand, a social psychological approach used to examine stigma from the perspective of formerly incarcerated persons, findings of Lebel (2012) who used a purposive and targeted sampling technique among 229 male and female formerly incarcerated persons from New York City and analysed using ordinary least squares (OLS) regression analysis. It was revealed that, the perception of stigma among the

ex-prisoners is found to have been related with having multiple parole violations, identifying more strongly with other former prisoners, growing up in a neighborhood where going to prison is more normative, having weaker social bonds to family and friends, and a person's race/ethnicity. Thus, it was concluded that, the stigmatization of ex-offenders is greatly having effects on their psychological well being.

Using different approach as a consequence s of social stigma on the ex-prisoners, the analysis and the findings of Funk (2004) who used economic model and comparative statistics approach between the United States, Switzerland and Spain shows a different outcomes. Their findings revealed that, stigmatization of offenders do greatly affect the convicted offenders in terms of the reduction of employment opportunity and wages. As such, it is concluded that, an increasing stigma situation may succeeded in enhancing criminal behavior. However, the findings show that, stigma can as well enhance deterrence but only among the un-convicted people. Thus, going by their analysis, it can be deducted that, though, the use of stigma and stigmatization can be effective in terms of deterrence, but, that can only be effective among the un-convicted people, whereas, it enhances continuation of criminal activities among the convicted offenders.

2.5.2 Link Model of Stigmatization

According to Link *et al.*, (1989) stigma can be analyzed from five major distinct pattern of explanation. In their analysis of stigma their model stressed the following:

- a) The first issue in this model is the individual belief about self devaluation and by virtue of being discriminated based on the belief that individual may be perceived as having shortcomings by the members of a particular

society and based on that individual may be having the conception of being rejected base on his condition of the psychological disorder;

- b) The second issue on the model stressed that labeling can equally be seen from the point of given treatment in the society base on the personalized arrangement of the society on the basis of self discrimination and rejection on those that are considered to be psychologically unfit;
- c) The third stage according to Link *et al.* (1989) is the individual's response towards the devaluation and social discrimination on him by the generality of the societal members who considered him as not having major stake base on the psychological disability of an individual to apply and engage in self withdrawal, secrecy and self isolation base on the their labeling and stigmatizing status in the society;
- d) The fourth issue in the model is the effects as well as the negative consequences on the individual. And this would basically affect the chance of good survival of the individual since he is being constantly devalued base on the psychological parameters; and this lead to last classification of the model
- e) This stage according to the model is making the individual to be rendered completely detached from the entire society by becoming psychologically vulnerable and having a distorted future and without any established process of achieving sense of belonging, personal fulfillment and emotional stability.

However the above model is found to be too short of explaining the full scenario of social stigma. This is because, it only dwelled more in the psychological aspect without having any touch on the social aspect of the matter. Moreover, the model

draws its analysis from mentally disordered individuals (psychiatric patients) as such it cannot adequately and effectively explain the social situations with regards to social stigma. Thus, labeling theory of Lemert (1951) would be analyzed base on its analysis of social stigma from the social point of view.

2.5.3 Labeling Model of Stigma

Theoretically, social stigma is considered to be one of the key issues that determine crime in general. However, specific to this is the linkage between labeling theory, social stigma and the chances of criminal activities. According to Lemert (1951) the negative outcome of social stigma through the initial labeling of a particular individual via social circumstances and personal attributes are proved to be having negative effects on both the individual and the society. The societal reaction on a particular criminal behavior (Ioeber and Le Blanc, 1990) on individual may translate from the 'primary' social deviation into 'secondary' one. That is, when an individual who is having an ex-prison status is labelled by his society through an imposition of social stigma that may have a negative effect on the ex-prisoner by transforming from 'primary deviant' into 'secondary deviation' (Lemert, 1951).

Thus, the entire process of labeling an individual by his society is considered as 'stigmatizing' and 'segregating' (Paternoster and Iovanni, 1989). Although, the initial or primary deviation may not usually attract much condemnation and labeling (it depends on the cultural and psychological or social context of a particular society) but the application of the label may have a more dehumanizing effects which metamorphoses into a more serious label hence the institutionalization of social stigma on the individual person. And this is evident in the case of ex-prisoners who are being seriously labelled by the society based on their personal attributes

(imprisonment status) and hence they may become fully stigmatized which may result into their exclusion by the society and by extension that would aggravate their situation of being socially detached, degraded and isolated (Lemert, 1972) as such they resolve to go back into their previous criminal behavior or more higher one hence criminal recidivism.

Therefore, looking at the above it can be concluded that the analysis of social stigma by the labeling model can be more appropriate in the sense that it captures major elements that leads to the stigma itself through labeling based on the societal reaction and application and the possibility of creating more criminal chances as a result of the application of the stigma and by implication it can explain some of the basis of an ex-prisoner in becoming recidivist. Also it is pertinent to point that once stigma is set, there is significant likelihood that social ostracism is inevitable.

Conclusively, researches like that of (Fiske 1998; Oliver 1992) indicates that to examine the phenomenon of social exclusion very well one need to also understand other intervening issues that usually play a greater role in stigmatization. Issues like stereotyping, prejudice, (at individual level) and other significant components from the society include social discrimination and social ostracism which are always at play when it comes to the discussion of social exclusion (Sayce 1998) thus there is a significant relation between social stigma, social ostracism and social discrimination. As such, there is the need to have a review on ostracism and social discrimination.

2.6 Social Ostracism

Social exclusion as a phenomenon does not only stopped from labeling and stigmatizing an individual but rather create a scenario of social discrimination and

the combination of such would invariably lead to the social ostracism of an individual (Bastian *et al.*, 2012). Social ostracism can be conceptualized as a situation whereby people, or, to be specific, individual would be ignored completely or relatively from the company of others in a particular group. A research conducted by Twenge *et al.* (2001) revealed that being ostracized stressed the point of rejection of an individual member in the sense that his participation towards the group life and activities is not welcome. That is, the group members do not have a good wish to associate or work with him base on certain circumstances or an individual possession of an attribute. This is further stressed that, nobody in the group want to be acquainted (Bastian *et al.*, 2012) with the ostracized member or getting closer (Maner *et al.*, 2007) thereby making him (individual) to be excluded.

The above argument, though important but stressed more on participation as well as group activities. However, other researchers conducted on social ostracism looked at it from the psychological viewpoint (Lagate *et al.*, 2013). According to Batson (2009) people in a particular society usually tend to care about themselves by interacting with one another and making each person to be a stake player even when an individual is considered to be a new comer (stranger) (Weinstein and Ryan, 2010) and this help others to associate and become part and parcel of the community. However, at times, situation may warrant that some people may not be included and thus, they may be hurt and isolated by others which would have a psychological effect on them in the sense that they are intentionally ignored by others (Williams, 2007). Moreover, among the various means of ostracism, it is generally believed that the psychological feelings as a result of being ostracized is considered to be more

stretching on individual person and that could lead to any form of defiance in terms of law abiding.

Legate *et al.* (2013) opined that, ostracism is not only physical rejection of individual from a particular society but it goes beyond mere physical rejection and it covers a physical pain, self rejected feelings as well as feeling of guilty among other people and it also create a general sense of not having personal belonging, self respect as well as having a meaningful life (Bandura, 1997; Solomon *et al.*, 1991).

However, Bastian *et al.* (2012) are of the view that individuals are usually ostracized in order to be punished for one behavior or the other. That is to say that, people can be hurt through the process or by being ostracized by others simply because they are considered to be less important (Bastian and Haslan, 2010) by virtue of their attribute or social circumstances surrounding the application of the ostracism. Thus, some are dehumanized with the acceptance of others in order to institute a harsh punishment on others especially when they are being rejected and excluded in the process of their social engagements and social interactions with other members of their societies and they are usually considered less important for meaningful reformation (Goff *et al.*, 2008).

Therefore, based on the above analysis one can argued that social ostracism is used intentionally to punish some category of people in a particular society base on what is considered as negative attitude or behavior. Thus, it is clear that ex-prisoners can face a similar trend of being socially ostracized as a basis of punishing them for engaging into an antisocial conduct or criminal activities which lead to their

incarceration in prison. However, this pattern of punishment (ostracism) may not help matters in the sense that, the effects of it would be greater than its advantage; they (ex-prisoners) were punished by the institution of prison and when they are equally punish again through ostracism, that may lead them to further commit more criminality because they may develop a perception of hatred on them by the society since they are being intentionally ostracized.

2.6.1 Findings on Social Ostracism

A study conducted by Twenge et al (2001) using five experiments among the undergraduate students in the United States that comprised of 165 participants revealed that , the deeply social aspect of human nature is paramount and it is evidently clear that people are strongly affected by rejection and exclusion from a particular social group. Hence, by excluding people through social ostracism from their group makes them to quickly abandon their usual pro-social, non-aggressive orientation thereby become easily provoked and become aggressive towards others and consequently the aggressive tendencies that might arise from a series of important rejections or chronic exclusion from desired groups could hinder their normal social life.

The findings of Harding (2003) drawing from an in-depth interviews with 15 male parolees, 9 in Trenton, New Jersey and 6 in New York City revealed that, ex-prisoners are excluded and ostracized which lead them to face a problem of managing their deviant identities in the labor market. Also the institutional limitations imposed on the ex-convicts by both the providers of labor and the justice system play an important role the stigma play which also affect the exclusion of convicts in determining how they choose to present and associate themselves to

others in a particular social group. This analysis is theoretically supported of labeling theory as argued by Thompson (2014) who posits that individual are assessing themselves through the process of interaction and base on the judgments of others.

Moreover, in a study conducted among the 450 male prisoners in Ohio using a survey and analysed using OLS regression, Winnick and Bodkin (2008) revealed that, the public reaction to the label enforced on the ex-con is usually endorsed by stigma which metamorphoses into withdrawal and secrecy to the ex-con thereby promoting exclusion of the ex-convicts, devaluing them, discrimination and that further reduces job opportunities for them. In other words, they lack inclusion scenarios like inclusion, family and friendships as a result of withdrawal and exclusion by other members.

Also, Jones *et al.*, (2009) analysis of ostracism through information using two experiments that comprised of seventy-five undergraduates (33 females and 42 males) and one hundred and forty-five undergraduates (83 females and 62 males) from Midwestern University revealed that, by keeping other people ‘out-of-the-loop’ such experiences, and events pervade people’s lives. That is to say, in a situation where people perceived themselves of being uninformed about some information that is mutually known by others make them to have a psychological feelings of partial ostracism. Thus, it is concluded that the targets of social ostracism would have a deflated levels of belonging, self-esteem, control, meaningful existence, and increased anger and sadness. And those that are kept out-of the loop are usually expressed negative reactions after being left ignorant and excluded from the task-relevant information in their group.

Wesselmann *et al.*, (2009) findings of 86 undergraduate students enrolled in an introductory psychology course using cyberball strategy and analysed using ANOVA revealed that ostracism (being ignored and excluded) is a painful experience with negative psychological consequences among the ostracized individuals of a particular group. Thus, this consequence further aggravates pain and threats to fundamental needs. Hence, it is concluded that, the personal distress caused by ostracism among individuals was found to be more than simply the feeling bad for the suffering and ostracized person.

Bastain and Haslam (2010) in their analysis of dehumanizing effects of social ostracism using two comparative groups that comprised of 71 and 72 undergraduates and analysed using ANOVA revealed that, the effects of social exclusion could be seen from the consequences of frustration in terms of needs and also it has a devastating psychological effect. It is concluded however, that, when people are ostracized from a particular group, they judge themselves and those who ostracized them as less human and who make them to believe they are considered as less human by those that ostracized them thereby negating their humanness.

A study conducted among the ex-prisoners in metropolitan Kano using survey method, Madaki (2011) revealed that, most ex-prisoners experienced societal rejection and labeling because other society members do not want to associate with them freely. Thus, they are usually slanted and thereby socially excluded from the mainstream societal connection. In other words they are being completely ostracized in their societies.

For Bastian *et al.*, (2012) on his analyses for self-dehumanizing consequences of social ostracism using four comparative studies among 213 undergraduate students, it is revealed that, individuals are not only dehumanized by others through ostracism, but rather, they are also dehumanized in themselves in response to their own harmful behavior. As such, victims of social ostracism, view themselves as less human compared with when they engage in non aversive interpersonal interactions and perceived immorality of their behavior mediated this effect. It is concluded that, consequences of self-dehumanization occur independently of any effects of self-esteem or mood.

The findings of Chui and Cheng (2013) using a qualitative in-depth interviews among 16 young men recently released from Hong Kong prisons, revealed that, ex-offenders perceived themselves as facing discrimination, mainly from prospective employers. Also, they are faced with rejection and exclusion (ostracized) which would invariably lead to avoidance, withdrawal and secrecy.

A study conducted by Legate *et al.*, (2013) using two experiments 82 and 70 undergraduate students and analysed using analysis of covariance. The findings shows that, social ostracism of individuals have a psychological costs on them and such compliance worsened mood of individuals when compared with complying with such instructions to include others and with receiving no instructions involving inclusion or exclusion, and this effect, it may be explained by thwarted psychological needs as a result of ostracizing others from a particular group. Hence, their findings portrayed that, the vigorous psychological costs associated with ostracizing other people, have certain implications for group behaviors.

To support the above argument, Wittenbaum *et al.* (2010) argued that social ostracism is basically an intentional ignoring of an individual member which further compounded the effect of being excluded and hence it negates the individual meaningful existence which is also consistent with Temporal Need- Threat Model (Williams, 2009).

2.6.2 Temporal Need-Threat Model of Ostracism

This model uses three main constructs; reflexive, coping as well as resignation. However it dwelled more on five major sub theme in treating social ostracism. According to Williams (2009) social ostracism jeopardized four basic constructs;

- i) The need to belonging: this is basically referring to the individual's need and desire to belong to a particular group as full time and functional member capable of interacting as well as giving input to the group;
- ii) Self esteem: by belonging to a group an individual would be heading towards achieving his personal goals set to be achieved in life. That is, to attain a particular level and realizes the self satisfaction of being with others which under normal circumstances cannot be achieve if ostracized;
- iii) The need for control: when an individual belong to a particular group he can be controlled towards a specific direction and on the other hand he could have a stake towards controlling others;
- iv) Meaningful existence: this connotes to the highest level of self actualization or recognition. That is to say, every individual member would want to have a sense of belonging which would in turn give an opportunity to determine a meaningful existence of an individual and this can be achieve when he have a stake in a particular group.

The above model mainly stressed the psychological need of human existence. It is apparent that such psychological attributes or needs are important and essential towards human survival; however, the model limits itself only from the psychological point of view. While other issues apart from the psychological ones are equally important and necessary. This is why Williams, Wheeler and Harvey (2001), stressed the need to understand the impact of group formation, sources of ostracism as well as the dynamics of social interaction as the basis for analyzing social ostracism. They further maintain that certain questions need to be addressed. For instance, how the source of ostracism is being determined, who are the actual targets of ostracism and what are the perceived mutual ostracism events? Hence, social ostracism can be examined more from the point of group interaction and group process of conversation between members, even though it is usually seen as ‘silent treatment’ by some segment (Sommer *et al.*, 2001), but then, it always predicts social exclusion. Equally, it is considered as a state of feeling of being ignored and having little or no attention (Geller *et al.*, 1974).

2.6.3 The Source-Perspective Model

In line with the above argument a recent model of communication approach developed by Witteenbaum *et al.* (2010) is considered worthy of discussing. In their analysis of social ostracism in task group, they maintained that, social ostracism is vested on the procedures that constitute the lack of necessary information about a particular group by some few members who are considered ostracized. Thus, social ostracism is said to be determine from the source as against the target group which would give a moderating condition in which the phenomenon happened.

Mannix and Neale (2005) contended that in most group activities members of such group are usually classified based on the knowledge and information they have and used for the group. That is, some information of such group activities are known to all members, while some information is reserved and shared only among the selected members thereby indicating that those group members that are privy and share common information are considered as cognitively placed and central to the group and that gives them more chance in terms of full participation and having some influence with regards to decision marking as opposed to those that are not privy about the group knowledge and information who are not central and having less participatory influence to the group (Kaneda, Ohtsubo and Takezawa, 1997).

Thus, this would therefore determine which member can have the feelings of belonging and which one is having or considered himself as left out by virtue of the knowledge and information sharing mechanism among members of a particular group. The members that are not well informed and communicated at are considered to be socially ostracized and 'out of the loop' (Jones *et al.*, 2009) and keeping in the loop can affect other members significantly to the extent that they can be fully ostracized as in the case of ex-prisoners and by implication they would develop a sense of worthlessness and re engage in their previous antisocial behavior (crime).

In sum, the source-perspective model explains the process and the importance of knowledge and information sharing and the participation of members in a particular task group (Bonito and Hollingshead, 1997). It also assumes that social ostracism is a product from the source than from the individuals themselves. That is, communications towards group members is placed on the basis of priority and also

members of particular group are having task schedules and goals as well as rational tasks that may likely conflict with one another as such communication to those that are considered out of the loop may determine the basis for their social exclusion and social ostracism to be precise.

The above model is therefore considered to be more appropriate in explaining social ostracism because it links both the source and targets of social ostracism (all encompassing) and its analysis of both the two have impact on social exclusion and negative outcomes (Poulsen and Kashy, 2011).

2.7 Social Discrimination

Social discrimination as a phenomenon is no longer new in the contemporary social settings. Though, it can be rooted from the concept of social inequality, but it goes beyond mere inequality as it is becoming a major social problem in many human societies (Charles, 2003; Massey and Denton, 1993) which play a vital role in most aspect of economic disparities, employment opportunities as well as racial or tribal segregation of people based on certain criteria which render some portion or significant number of individual members to be downgraded thereby making them to be minority (Massey and Lundy 2001).

Social discrimination however, can said to be a process of unequal treatment of individual member of a particular society based on certain circumstances (Yinger, 1995) which equally determines who get preferential treatment and access, and who do not, by virtue of placing emphasis on a particular group against other. Equally, it is usually considered as an unequal treatment in terms of economic/resources allocation, material benefits, housing opportunities (Roscigno *et al.*, 2009),

educational opportunities, social class, status and employment benefits (Tomaskovic-Devey, 1993) thereby creating an artificial social closer between and among different groups of individuals and stressed the link of social inequality based on negative consequences of social discrimination (Massey, 2005).

The above argument seems to be good assessment of the parameters of social discrimination in the sense that it touches the mainstream aspect of human basic ends necessary for survival. However, it is only considered to be more directed towards the material criteria and resource based benefits which is only one side of the social discrimination. On the other hand, social discrimination goes beyond mere material tendencies, that is, other non- material issues are very much relevant in determining the level of social discrimination in human societies.

As such, social discrimination can be equally seen from the point of social exclusion. According Dalay and Silver (2008) individuals can be socially discriminated when they are socially excluded on the basis of their status or a particular social circumstance. They further provided a basis of social exclusion based on the application of social discrimination as social in nature that include racial discrimination (Charles, 2003), family background, social network and friends, neighborhood settlement, individual personal attributes which include the status of being one time in prison and offence category (Andrew and Bonta, 2003). This could lead to the establishment of personal trauma and anger as a result of the social discrimination on which the offenders are labelled with.

In their analysis of symptoms of trauma, discrimination and anger Day *et al.* (2008) revealed that, the effect of social discrimination among ex-offenders is very serious in the sense that it could lead to the failure of their re-entry process and even the intervention programs that are designed to rehabilitate them. While the group (ex-prisoners) considered themselves as not having a stake and not part of the main stream (Jone *et al.*, 2002) part of their immediate society. With this they would usually be side lined, excluded and relegated when it comes to the societal activities and affairs based on their imprisonment status.

On the other hand, this discrimination would manifest itself by making some category of individuals to be having constraints of emotion and persistent anger (Robins and Novoco, 1999) by virtue of the structural differences shown to them when comparing or treating them with other members of a particular society, as such they would be considered irrelevant as the social and even traditional provisions would not favor them base on the exclusion pattern applied on them through socially discriminating them and this would invariably affect their well being and may likely lead them to continue with their antisocial behavior or creating a more serious one.

Conversely, social discrimination is sometimes used not only on the cultural context. Coming the specific level, it can also occur at lower level of racial discrimination (Vaughn, 1992) where the structural differentiations is applicable to a particular race and as such social status, opportunities as well as assessments are based on the racial directions as against the overall cultural discrimination.

According to Fraser (2010) shows that there is significant link between social injustice, social discrimination and social exclusion. For him, social injustices predetermine the level to which social discrimination is contextualized. That is, social justice and social norms of human societies provided the basic standard for which all members must be allowed to participate and partake in their social settings (Fraser, 2003) without any prejudice or discrimination among and between the different groups regardless of status, power or individual attributes. However, negation of such would amount to social injustice and hence it gives a room for social discrimination among individuals.

Thus, looking at the above assertion, it can be deduced that social discrimination is an offshoot of social injustice which is mated on some category of individual members based on their status, circumstances or a particular social attributes. Therefore, it can be argued that ex-prisoners can be socially excluded by the virtue of the social injustice that is mated on them after they are released from prison and during the re-entry process and by implication they are being socially discriminated based on their prison status. And this negates what Fraser (2010) considered as distribution of material wealth, pattern of social participation, social status and political opportunities need to be shared with some degree of fairness among individuals so as to avoid deprivation, exploitation and disparities.

Contrary to the above argument, Bossert *et al.* (1997) maintained that social injustice itself is not enough to determine social discrimination. As such, they propounded that the basis for social discrimination starts from the onset of social deprivation (Runciman, 1966). Social deprivation is often conceptualized as a static

phenomenon; however, it leads to social exclusion when it has reached an advance stage of operation (Aktinson, 1998), that is, when members of a particular society are treated with disparity thereby creating a sense of preferential treatment against and above others with clear mind set of discriminating others. As such, the issue of deprivation would be employed with aim of denying some category of individuals some basic rights, resources or participation and on the other and creating the same chance for others to have access (Duffy, 1995) thus, setting a parameter of deprivation and it would invariably set a base for discrimination and by extension social exclusion among particular individual members.

Therefore, base on above explanation it can be deduce that social discrimination started or can be determine when there is social deprivation in the first instance and later extended to discrimination and consequently social exclusion. To this extent therefore, it can be said that social exclusion of ex-prisoners starts from the inception of depriving them some basic needs of human survival deliberately simply because of their social status or their prison attributes which is not same to other category of people, so much so that, they would be intentionally discriminated and by implication socially excluded.

Critical of the aforementioned research, a more recent study conducted by Stuber *et al.* (2011) shows little or no relationship between social deprivation and social discrimination. However, their findings revealed that gender and social class are considered to be a major determining factor of social discrimination and social exclusion of people. The creation of social class is basically a cultural determination and equally the gender role (Stevens, Amstrong and Arum, 2008) as such equality

and inequality is also their products. That is, the determination of social class and gender role are determined by culture so also the pattern of social discrimination. Thus, social discrimination can be seen as a by-product of social and cultural arrangement based on the social class and gender specification in a particular society. This is to say that some groups are classified based on the high-status (Adler and Adler, 1998) and are strongly associated or accorded with some level of preference, privilege and influence (Bettie, 2003) whereas others are considered less and deemed inferior (Bettis and Adams, 2003) and thereby discriminated against and socially excluded.

Based on the above argument, it can be said that the ex-prisoners are basically classified based on their social status (imprisonment) and their social class when released from the prison and within their gender specification and discriminated upon by the whole cultural arrangement of a particular society based on how social class and gender is operated in such a given society.

2.7.1 Findings on Social Discrimination

A study conducted to analyse the experiences of stigma and discrimination after release by Turney *et al.* (2013) using data from a sample of 172 men recently released from prison to Oakland and San Francisco, California and analysed using descriptive statistics revealed that, the rate at which both criminal record and racial/ethnic discrimination is found to be independently and cumulatively associated with psychological distress. As such, it is concluded that, incarceration of offenders leads to poor mental health which has a negative implication based on the discrimination they face based on their previous criminal records.

Going in line with the above findings, a study of Luo *et al.*, (2012) while examining the relationships between social status, perceived discrimination, and physical and emotional health longitudinal study in United States among 6,377 sample of adults between 2006 and 2008 and analysed using ordinary least squares. It is revealed that, about 63% of the respondents reported at least one type of everyday discrimination and such discrimination is perceived to be negatively associated with changes in health related issues especially emotional health and it also leads to depressive symptoms and general stress.

Lebel (2011) in his analysis about the perception of formerly incarcerated person perception on discrimination used a cross-sectional among 240 formerly incarcerated persons' in New York and analysed the data using t-test and ANOVA. It was revealed that, ex-offenders usually perceived and considered themselves as a group that are being discriminated against by virtue of their status and membership of such disadvantaged groups and this is related to their self-esteem. Moreover, the findings shows clearly that, majority of men and women that are having feelings of discrimination based on their status for one reason, with greater part of them indicated that they are discriminated for multiple reasons and this perceptions of discrimination is found to be negatively related to self-esteem.

Bushway and Sweeten (2007) while analyzing life- course theoretical argument, maintained that, after the conviction of ex-felons for a felony offense and continuing past release from prison and parole, sometimes for life. They argued that, ex-felons are usually subjected to a variety of bans and limitations on work, education, family, and civic activities as a result of discrimination they face in their society. Thus, such

bans are sometimes used as clear forms of extra punishment and sometimes such bans and discrimination invoked to protect vulnerable populations and it is also considered serious ethical concerns that exist about such types of officially and sanctioned collateral consequences because they go beyond punishment within the criminal justice system.

Chui and Cheng (2013) analysed the perceived discrimination and self stigma using the experiences of discrimination and self-stigma of 16 young men recently released from Hong Kong prisons through qualitative in-depth interviews. Their findings revealed that, ex-inmates are facing severe discrimination that is mainly considered from the prospective employers. It was also revealed that self-stigma was found to be more prominent with regards to lower self-worth, shame and embarrassment. They concluded that as a result of such discrimination ex-prisoners adopted and applied a “don’t ask, don’t tell” strategy in disclosing their identity as ex-prisoners.

The above findings is corroborated by the findings of Baert and Verhofstadt (2015) who analysed labor market discrimination against former juvenile delinquents using evidence from field experiment in the Belgian labor market. They revealed that, discrimination against former juvenile delinquents is considered as a direct way phenomenon. Thus, it is concluded that labor market discrimination is indeed a major barrier in the transition to work for former juvenile delinquents in other words ex-juveniles who are going through labor market and disclose their identities (history of criminal behavior) are not having call back as only 22% can get call back as against those without criminal records and they further concluded that such type of discrimination is more blunt among those with lower level of education.

Frank *et al.*, (2014) in their analysis of discrimination based on criminal record and health care utilization among the recently released from prison using a data from a cross-sectional survey of 172 men in Oakland and San Francisco, California and analysed using logistic regression. The study revealed that, ex-prisoners with a history of criminal record are facing discrimination by the health care. As such, the accessibility and utilization of health care may not be easily accessed by the ex-prisoners as a result of social discrimination they faced in their society.

A research conducted by Pager (2003) about the mark of criminal record among the formerly incarcerated individuals that involved four college male students from Milwaukee using experimental audit approach. His findings revealed that, individuals who applied for a real time job and who have a previous criminal record history are discriminated against and consequently, it is established that, criminal record affects subsequent employment opportunities and this discrimination further set a mechanism and a flat form for stratification. Thus, it is concluded that possession of previous criminal records is considered as one of the main barriers to employment as a result of the social discrimination attached to it and will also have an implication for racial disparities. Moreover, this argument was further supported by Pager *et al.*, (2009).

2.8 Individual Personality and Recidivism

Personality of individual offender is considered another major parameter for measuring criminal behavior vis-a-vis criminal re-offending (recidivism). Thus, research outcomes stressed that criminal behavior and recidivism in particular can be seen as pattern of individual human behavior which could be stable in the individual personal traits (Savage, 2009). The issue of personality in the area of penology and

corrections is seen as imperative; however, it is usually tied down to classification and sometimes offender treatment than the usual clarification of causal aspects (Megargee, 1994). The individual traits (personal dispositions) that are considered having a relationship with criminal recidivism are basically those personal dispositions that are associated with general behavior of crime.

Studies using personality traits of individual shows that criminal behavior can be directed towards personality (Le Couff and Toupin, 2009) and the traits are related in terms of Agreeableness and Conscientiousness vis-a-vis criminal activities (that is those who have low level of agreeableness and those who cannot have self organisation) as such it links personality (criminal personality) or is associated by some common personality traits in human being like aggression and failure to withstand gratification.

Thus, other researches focused on the issue of morality centered personal traits and attributes of individual in relation to criminal behavior and recidivism which are considered as a strong and constant internal character that guide and shape the pattern of morality related individual behavior which is also deep down in personality make up (Mededovic *et al.*, 2012) and rooted to criminal behavior. Conversely, in line with this, Knezevic (2003) conceptualizes it as Amorality and which is further sub divided into three main categories: Amorality encourage by frustration; Amorality produced by impulsivity; and Amorality by brutality (Knezevic *et al.*, 2008). Therefore, it is concluded that these pattern of amoral behavior are deep rooted in the personality of an individual as such it can be linked directly to diverse aspect of unwanted behavior

and attitudes that can be culminated into general criminal and recidivist behavior (Mededovic and Stojilkovic, 2008).

The above position is basically centered around the individual personality on morality and amoral behavior as main focus for understanding the general behavior pattern as well as crime and re-offending (recidivism). However, it does not touch on the other aspect of human personality, as such, critical of it is the findings of Ullrich and Marneros (2006) who concluded that the pattern of individual criminal behavior and recidivism is hinged in the psychopathology of an individual. For them, the Psychopathology is sub divided into three subcategories: the first is associated with paranoid, disassociation, emotional instability and historic traits; the second comprised of anankastic disorder and short of schizoid personality; while the third one entails anxious personality disorder. They concluded that all the three segments are associated with violence, aggression and recidivism even though the last component they argued is not as strong as the others do.

Therefore, this shows that, the combinations of the three sub-categories are at play when it comes to the determination of individual personality vis-a-vis crime related behavior and recidivism and not only the aspect of moral or amoral pattern of personality related component. This is also in line with psychotic indication that can be related to violent and criminal behavior (Douglas, Guy and Hart, 2009). Equally, others argued that psychoticism is one of the outstanding determiners specifically in delinquent behavior, albeit, it further persist to become much more serious to crime in adults over time (Heaven *et al.*, 2004). As such the argument concluded that psychoticism is considered to be trait or personality traits that lives in individual

offender who often commit criminal behavior and it is also associated with re-offending (recidivism) and this has been found in most adolescent delinquents and criminal behavior and by extension recidivism (Van Damm *et al.*, 2005).

On the other hand, it was argued that deficit in the personal dispositions could be another personality-related issue in criminal behavior and re-offending (recidivism). As such in trying to adjust and solve these shortcomings of personality an individual may engage in criminal behavior and recidivism (Johnson 2002; Zamble and Proporino, 1998). According to Langevin and Curnoe (2011) recidivism can be rooted to personality but it is more directed towards the function of the brain. They contended that psychopathy, attention deficit, hyperactivity disorder and brain dysfunction are associated with continued offending, antisocial behavior as well as the criminal behavior itself.

Thus, the combination of the above factors could be used to assess the individual personality vis-a-vis criminal recidivism. That is, personality in itself can be determined using the four issues thereby linking the criminal behavior and recidivism directly to the individual brain and its functions. French and Amen (1999) theorized that criminal re-offending (recidivism) is related with neuro-behavioral pattern which could equally be traced in human personality since from childhood and it also comprised of irregular unstable disorder, temper unrest among others.

Thus, the above argument stressed the importance of the function of brain itself when analyzing the individual personality and the link between the function of the brain, personality and the individual's tendency of criminal behavior and recidivism. As

such, it can be concluded that if the brain is not functioning very well, that is, if there is any deficit or alteration which would have a negative effects in the general personality of individual and by extension reflect on the ability of criminal behavior by an individual and the chances of re-offending (recidivism).

Furthermore, Listwan *et al.*, (2010) utilizes a more comprehensive pattern of assessing the component of individual personality and its relation to crime and recidivism. They argued that different personality traits can be utilized as such they divided it into three (3) broad constructs (I) neuroticism, extraversion, openness to experience, agreeableness and conscientiousness (John and Srivastara, 1999) (II) positive emotionality, negative emotionality and constraints (Tellegen, 1985), (III) psychoticism, extraversion and neuroticism (Eysenk 1977). They argued that the combinations of these personality traits are having linkage to antisocial behavior (crime) as well as recidivism.

2.8.1 Findings on Personality

In a meta-analytical review Miller and Lynam (2001) examined the relations between antisocial behavior defined relatively broadly and four structural models of personality: Eysenck's PEN model, Tellegen three-factor model, Costa and McCrae's five factor model (FFM), and Cloninger's seven-factor temperament and character model. In their findings from the comprehensive meta-analysis of 59 studies, eight dimensions of the personality traits (those that fall under Agreeableness and Conscientiousness) were found to have a moderating relationship with antisocial behavior. Hence, it is concluded that these two facets are having a relationship with criminal behavior and other tendencies of antisocial behavior.

An analysis of differences in personality and pattern of recidivism by Ge *et al.*, (2003) using comparison between early incidence of offending and the later starting offenders using a total of 4,146 adolescent male offenders who were committed to the Reception Guidance Center at the Deuel Vocational Institution (DVI) in Tracy, California. The outcomes of their study revealed that, offenders that are early starters were found to be significantly different from the later starters' base on the differences in terms of personality traits measured by California Personality Inventory (CPI) and the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI). In specific terms, it is established that, those who are found to be early starters are having lower traits based on the responsibility and socialization scales of the CPI and by implication they are found to be higher on the paranoia, schizophrenia, and hypomania scales of the MMPI. As such, their results concluded that early starters' respondents were found to be at significant higher risk for recidivism than respondents who are later starters.

According to Heaven, Newbury and Wilson (2004) in their analysis of Eysenck psychoticism dimension and delinquent behavior using two samples of 347 high school students and 220 group of university students of New South Wales, Australia and analysed using correlation and regression analysis. They revealed that, there was a significant difference among the two sampled groups, that is, most delinquency behaviors were found to be correlated with psychoticism among the sampled school student while on the other hand, it was not the case among the sample of the university students. Hence, it is concluded that, those with psychoticism problem or psychoticism are found to be predicting more delinquent behavior but with emphasis on among the younger respondents. This shows that, serious delinquent behavior is more prone to younger people with psychoticism.

On the other hand, a research conducted by Dam, Janssens and Bruyn (2005) when examining which personality model between PEN or Big Five predicts recidivism in a survey among the 96 Dutch juvenile offenders and 204 college students and analysed using multivariate and correlation analysis among the two models. Their findings revealed that, students' respondents were found to be higher than offenders on PEN's Extraversion and the Big Five dimensions (Agreeableness and Openness); also it was revealed that, PEN's Extraversion was found to be higher in officially recorded recidivist cases when compared to non-recidivists and PEN's psychoticism, Big Five's Neuroticism and Agreeableness differentiated self-reported recidivists from non-recidivists, whereas only PEN's psychoticism was found to have predicted severity of self-reported recidivism.

In a research conducted by Le Couff and Toupin (2009) when they compare persistent juvenile delinquents and normative peers with five factor personality models among 48 male adolescents and young adults 15-20 years of age in Quebec Youth Centers, Canada and analysed using t-test. Their findings revealed that, only two facets of personality traits (Agreeableness and Neuroticism) differ between the groups. Thus, it is concluded that, in terms of persistence in delinquent behavior those with lower Agreeableness and high Neuroticism personality traits are having the tendency to continue with their previous antisocial behavior.

Equally, another systematic review and meta-analysis Fazel and Yu (2009), while analyzing psychotic disorders and the repetition of offending using a sample 71552 of both psychiatric and healthy individuals in United States and analysed using subgroup meta-regression analyses. The findings revealed that respondents with

psychosis problems are having increased risk of re-offending (recidivism) when compared with others with no such psychiatric problems and they further concluded that out of those that shows indicators of repeating criminal offences, females are having higher indicators among the psychosis respondents.

In a study conducted by Listwan, Piquero and Voorhis (2010) among the white-collar sample using longitudinal design that examined recidivism rates for a cohort of Federal prison inmates of period of 10 to 12 years which comprised of 64 respondents who are convicts of white-collar criminal behavior in Terre Haute, Indiana. Their findings revealed that, personality traits are found to be a significant predictor of offender recidivism. In other words, their findings specifically, revealed that, those with neurotic type of personality trait have a significantly predicting likelihood of rearrest. Thus, those with neurotic personality are more likely to be recidivists.

A study conducted by Langevin and Curnoe (2011) who analysed psychopathy, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and brain function as predictors of lifetime recidivism among sex offenders using Hare's psychopathy scores (PCL-R) among the sample of 1,695 adult male sexual, violent, and nonviolent offenders. They revealed that, many variables in term of personality make up were found to have a relationship with recidivism. Specifically, psychopathy related issues like previous criminal history is having an effect on recidivism. Whereas, for the sex offenders it was revealed that, learning disorder is associated with recidivism. As such, they generally concluded that previous criminal history, learning disorder taken

together the effects of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder as well as brain dysfunction are the main predictors of recidivism.

In a related study of personality related determinant of recidivism, Međedović, Kujačić and Knežević (2012) among two independent samples of convicts from the correctional institution of Belgrade and convicts from the special prison hospital in Belgrade which comprised of 112 and 113 respondents, using Five-Factor model of personality (Neuroticism, Extraversion, Openness, Agreeableness and Conscientiousness) and analysed using regression . Their findings revealed that, though there are some differences between the groups: while it was established that an important predictor of both the groups in terms of recidivism, that is, in the sample of convicts with lower intensity of criminal behavior psychopathic traits were found to be the predictors. Nevertheless, in the sample of convicts with higher intensity and variety of criminal behavior, it was revealed that, the important predictors of the number of sentences were found to be anti-sociality and amorality induced by frustration, while on the other hand, the most important predictors of the number of prison sanctions were found to be amorality induced by brutality and disintegration. Thus, it can be concluded that, psychopathic personality traits and tendencies can said to be the best predictor of criminal recidivism.

2.8.2 Two Dimensional Models of Personality and Criminality

According to Walters (2010) proactive and reactive criminality are both considered as psychological purposes (derives) which are also having genesis in proactive and reactive basis in children's aggression. Conversely, the two are having different theoretical background and argument: the proactive criminality and aggression can be traced to the theoretical explanation of social-cognitive learning theory (Bandura,

1986) while on the other hand reactive criminality is rooted back to frustration-aggression response theory (Berkowitz, 1993) though they have some common theoretical stand, but still they are overlapped. The two (proactive and reactive) derives of human personality are related with the group rejection as well the tendency of children offensive behavior (delinquency). However, the reactive aggression part of human personality correlated with moving dysregulation (emotional irregularity), ineffective social placement while in the case of proactive aggression is related with a more acceptable psychological and social adjustment as against the former (Card and Little, 2006).

The model further stressed that the emotional derive that lies within the child's personality at early stage usually broadened and extended into another level, that is, it metamorphoses into adult criminal behavior and consequently become part of the individual's personality with two aspects: proactive aggression or criminality as well as reactive aggression/criminality personality traits. The two may work simultaneously and interrelated base on the personality of individual, however, they still differ in terms of their outcomes. On one hand, the proactive dimension is usually associated with encouraging pattern (positive) results in terms of expectancy for criminal or violent behavior. Reactive on the other hand is related with inadequate or unstable social ties (emotions) and aggressive results towards crime or aggression situation.

Therefore, in most instances, criminal behavior pattern, re-offending tendencies (recidivism) antisocial personality, high criminal tendencies and lifestyle, as well as Psychopathy can be explained from the reactive aggression/criminality dimension

point of view. To further expantiate this argument learning theory explanation of aggression and criminality (Akers and Jensen, 2006; Bandura, 1973) stressed five more important points: learning is a social process; it is internal; it is directed to persue a particular motive; it is self- controlled (regulated); and reinforcement and punishment could either be positive or negative. Therefore, despite that fact some aspect of it is social; however, the personality and cognitive aspect of it remain of paramount importance.

2.9 Underpinning Theories and Theoretical Framework

2.10 Introduction

This part of the literature deal with the review of the related theories for the study. Though many theories exist, but from the above literature it is apparent that there is some gap that needs to be filled in based on the previous studies on criminal recidivism. For instance a more classical theory that is related to criminal recidivism was discussed by Runciman (1966) who used relative deprivation to buttress the kind of neglect and deprivation approach from and among people could further aggravate re-offending (recidivism). For instance, if a particular criminal offender especially after finishing prison terms is deprived some basic necessities of life when compared to others (non-prisoners) then, the offenders may be having a feeling of being deprived. Moreover, it is considered also as one sided judgment (Smith *et al.*, 2012) by which one or individual's condition would be define as 'worse off' when comparing with others who do not share same identity. Thus, it stressed the individual intentional deprivation based on the subjective circumstance or social dispositions that would invariably generate denial of full scale emotion, recognition and there by shaping and affecting the general level of conduct and behaviors of an individual.

On the other hand, Davis, Bahr and Ward (2011) indicated the application of cognitive transformation theory in the analysis of criminal recidivism. That is to say that, the ability of individual to change from criminal activities to conformity is purely the individual desire to do so (Healy and O'Donnell, 2008) which can be associated with the individual perception and access to good job (employment) or even ability to attend and have access to treatment and training program (Giordano *et al.*, 2002) while stressing that offenders sometimes do perceive themselves as different. In other words they are trying to develop new social identity (Shapland and Bottoms, 2011) as such they want to change completely.

Conversely, communication theory has another dimension and strong disposition (Craig, 1999) and the basic human survival centered on the communication approach that is being applied in all human endeavor. That is human activities are based on the quality and interaction that can be observe from the communication approach (Koshmann and Peterson, 2013).

Thus, it is apparent that there exist many theories that seek to explain the phenomenon of criminal recidivism, though not quite exhaustive. But for the purpose of this study, four theories (Coping and Relapse, Identity Process, Life Course Theories and labeling Theories) were reviewed with a view to use one of them as theoretical framework for the study.

2.11 Coping and Relapse Theory

This theory attempted to explain the interaction between the ex-prisoner and his community after released from incarceration. That is to say, how offenders interact with their environment, and especially how they cope with their related problems in

the community (Zamble and Porporino, 1988). Coping can be conceptualized as a process of how an individual's ability and attempt to handle the encountered constraints he/she may face during the process of re-entry. For the ex-prisoner, in most instances there is always a challenge to be faced with which is more or less the same problem that even others are likely to face within a given particular community. However, their ways (ex-prisoners) of dealing with such situations and circumstances could be seen as ineffective and more often than not exacerbated the original problems. Though, it can be argued that there may be a significant relationship between inability of coping strategy and further criminal behavior (significant negative correlation between previous criminal history and coping efficacy). To this extent therefore there may be a strong relationship between the challenges faced and the failure to cope with them and the possibilities of criminal recidivism (Porporino *et al.*, 1990).

The effects of such constraints and challenges by an individual can signify the formulation of "coping criminality" hypothesis (Zamble and Porporino, 1988) which explain the link between re-occurrence of criminal conduct and behavior to ineffective and lack of coping strategies as well as responses. This shows that criminal offenders are not capable of recognizing and resolving some of the challenges and constraints of successful re-entry especially when it comes to interpersonal affairs and social relationships between the ex-prisoners and their host communities which is usually culminated into a wider issue of social exclusion. On the other hand, some of the implications of this coping failure include considerable amount of stress, during which the ex-prisoner could either strikes out blindly or chooses a mal-adaptive and criminal response as a misguided coping strategy and

efforts (Loucks and Zamble; 1994, Hughes and Zamble, 1993). Hence, the Relapse prevention theory needs to be looked at so as to complement the coping theory approach on the basis of the treatment, outcome, procedures and evaluations (Gottesman 1991; Rice *et al.*, 1990).

The explanation of Relapse is considered to be very compatible with the problem of coping to the new environment and other social ties between the ex-prisoner and his immediate environment and other members which could as well be regarded as risk management strategies on the bases of the challenges at hand and the inability to cope with them (Webster *et al.*, 1994; Harris *et al.*, 1993; Quinsey and Walker, 1992; Gottfredson *et al.*, 1978). Therefore Relapse theory is also viewed as complementary to the coping criminality explanation, although they were formulated independently and in different contexts, but, nevertheless, the two theories are clearly compatible, and probably to some extent synergistic. Furthermore, through cognitive understanding and basic insight on the issue of "how" and "why" ex-prisoner behavioral pattern may change toward conforming and coping which would make him/her to break the cycle by adapting to the new challenges and without possible resistance or relapsing into the previous criminal conduct (learning and adaptation of appropriate coping mechanisms) (Laws, 1989).

Looking at the above theoretical position, it is clear that the theory focused centrally on the issue of coping and the possible relapse into criminal behavior by an individual. However, the theory failed to explain the main issues that play a great role in making an individual fail to cope. In other words what predetermines the

relapse in clear terms and it centers only from the individual and his community alone without going beyond. As such there is need to review another related theories.

2.12 Identity Process Theory

According to Tajfel (1982) identity process can be used especially in the analysis of group and its relationship with certain segment of individuals at least from the psychological point of view. By so doing, it would give a grasp of the basis for the underlying principle of social exclusion of some group by virtue of their identities and their personality which may results into further stigmatizing, ostracizing and discrimination (Jaspal and Cinnirella, 2010; Vignoles *et al.*, 2006).

Although the theory postulates identity process from the psychological position, however, it can equally be analyze from the individual actions, his thoughts and affections base on the treatment received from his immediate social settings and base on the dominant social functions and placement put forward by a particular society. Thus, it can be argued that individual identity in itself is a social construct of one's society.

A study conducted by Jaspal (2011) using social identity theory portrays some major social construct upon which the individual society operates and which are involved in self identification. Thus;

The assimilation-accommodation process: In this construct new issues and events which include all other related information is being absorbed and institutionalized in the society thereby accommodating what the society acknowledged or assign appropriate priority. While on the hand, evaluation process revolves around given

and placing a meaning and importance (value) on a particular social construct based on the identity of an individual.

Continuity: According to Jaspal and Cinnirella (2010) individual should have a potential of self maintenance and continue with the previous self identities over a given time. This therefore stressed the need for the individual's identity protection from others regardless of the social circumstance or attribute. For instance, when going back to a particular society the individual expect to regain and maintain his previous identity without a change from others, but it may not be likely due to the new identity that he may be placed upon base on the new identity (ex-prisoner) through a social construct. Hence the principles of continuity may not be there.

Distinctiveness: This focus on the believe that if an individual does not have or fail to have continuity of his previous identity, then, a scenario would be created in the sense that he would be facing a self comparison with other members based on their identities (Vignoles *et al.*, 2000) and that leads to a state of creating a dimension of being superior or less superior when compared with other group members.

Self efficacy: The above position of distinctiveness would invariably lead to self assessment by an individual. That is, by self efficacy a person would judge and see whether or not he is competent enough to have a meaningful life in the future (Breakwell, 1992). In other words an individual with new identity as a result of a new social status would develop a feeling of not having adequate social control of himself, his social settings (environment) and only left with a very low or no social status. When this happens it would certainly leads to;

Self-esteem process: In this aspect individual with low or no self efficacy would further see himself based on the identity held as somebody who is lacking positive placement in his society on the basis that he is lacking the prerequisite of

membership position in the community which would further hinder the accessibility and chance of belonging and being accepted as before and it also enhances marginalization from the group by virtue of the new identity and status (ex-prisoner and invariably negates the principles of mutual interaction (Gorringe and Rafanell, 2007).

Sense of meaning: This basically signifies the main thrust and the basis for human existence and social life (Vignoles *et al.*, 2006). Basically, when there is a sense of no meaning by an individual member due to his status based on the new identity imposed upon him by the society due to the prison status, that would create a sense of no meaning to individual and there by subjecting him into a total confusion which would cut him off from the mainstream societal context and that may have a negative tendency of instigating a relapse into previous negative behavior. While this is distorting, it would lead to another self distortion mechanism of lack of psychological coherence;

Psychological coherence: This is considered to be the last and final attributes in the sense that when all the above components manifested (in some instances not even all) an individual would develop a total psychological imbalance that would ultimately affects all his social, cultural, and even religious life activities (Dhanda, 2009; Puri, 2003; Kalsi, 1989).

According to Stets and Burke (2000) individual need to be socially integrated and belong to a socially common group which everybody would be acknowledged to be part of such social category (Hogg and Abram, 1988) which would further consolidate the perception of becoming an ingroup member or out-group on the other hand. The placement of new identity by virtue of new social status by a particular

social setting as the case of ex-prisoner would amount to group disparities where by some members would be classified as having low or little priority by their identities. But for Taylor and Brown (1988) usually individuals tend to have and prefer to be equated with the high level status in their societies. This is regardless of the social circumstance they are facing, that is; they always wanted to be having positive recognition from other members whom they lived with as a group which provides an avenue for self-categorization (Styker, 1980).

Thus, this theory posits that if all these issues are properly applied and handle would help a great deal in determining the individual level of creativeness, commitment, coping style (where there are challenges) psyche functional ability at all level and above all functional. This would create a chance of better identity (Breakwell, 1986). Basically, the identity process theory explained some level of individual identity development process. However, the theory seems to be short of taking a holistic approach in its analysis. More so, the theory focused centrally on the micro level of analysis. It only concentrates its analysis from the individual point of view on one hand; and psychological aspect on the other hand without incorporating other social constructs in the explanation. Hence, the theory may not be very apt in discussing and analyzing the phenomenon of recidivism as such other theory need to be explored and reviewed.

2.13 Life Course Theory

Life Course theory is considered to be one of the major contemporary theory that can be used to explain a particular pattern of event during the life process and developmental process of an individual. According to Farrington (2003) life course explain the theoretical basis of crime and criminal conducts from three main focal

points; it focuses on development of offences or unacceptable behavior, the variety of risk predictors at various level; and the consequences or effects that can be observed and analyzed from the individual's ability to change (changes that may occur in offending) over a period or through individual's life (Piquero *et al.*, 2003).

In a study conducted by Mus and Eker (2011) while analyzing life course, they maintained that the theory (life course) is considered to be an umbrella in the sense that it recognizes that criminal behavior by an individual can be analyze from the point of assessing the continuity and stability of a particular criminal conduct, the changing pattern that may likely to occur over time which may be discontinuity through life time. Hence the major and main thrust of the life course criminological explanation is both changing pattern as well as continuation tendencies in criminal activities (offending). As such, the contextual issue revolves around continuity in criminal conduct (Gottfredson and Hirschi, 1990), change in the pattern of criminal conduct or continuity (Moffit, 1993) as well as both continuity and changes in the criminal conduct by an individual during a lifetime process (Sampson and Laub, 1993).

The above explanation is basically centered on change, continuity as well as both change and continuity. However, it did not explain in detail on what brought about the changes (towards conformity) and what brought about the continuity (recidivism into previous criminal conduct).

Davis, Bahr and Ward (2012) when discussing life course theory stressed that, change towards conformity (desistance) can be analyze from two major factors. For

them, subjective as well as social factors are always at play when it comes to the determination of life course theory assessment. The subjective factors are regarded as those factors that are usually considered internal or highly personal to each individual, for instance factors like individual attributes, social identity, self status or esteem and individual personal motivation. Whereas on the other hand, the social factors comprised of family background, employment opportunities or accessibility, network of friends, parental style and in some instances programs that are design for treatment through intervention process.

Furthermore, these social constructs or factors have a great role in offender desistance: It would help an individual to be more functional; conforming towards the existing social norms and it would also enable the individual (ex-prisoner) to 'knife off' from further antisocial activities (Maruna and Lebel, 2010).

Focusing more, it is noteworthy, to mention that, the main thrust of life course theoretical position is on the applicability and focus on change of behavior in the life process as well as maintaining such a change over a period of time while paying less emphasis on the actual change in one's pattern of behavior alone. As such, it can be argued that ex-prisoners who engage in criminal recidivism are not having good access and connection to the needed social structure that would really help and motivate them to have a crime free environment as well as crime reduction mechanisms in the course of their life time development (Byrne and Trew, 2008; Zamble and Quisney, 1997).

Though, the above argument focuses and analyzed the life course activities from both the subjective and social factors. But, for Laub and Sampson (2003), the major component of life course is the social factor; they believed that emphasis should be tilted towards the societal structured, day to day (routine) activities and also the mechanisms of the societal social control. Although, they also pointed out the relevance of the internal factors in terms of desistance from criminal activities but they stressed that individual's ability to change from criminal behavior to a conforming one (after imprisonment) depends largely on the individual's personal desire to do so. That is, when the individual perceived that it is possible for him to change and the environment is quite supportive of the change (support from families, social bonds, deviant free environment and peers and appreciable interaction in both working place and at home).

Thus, it is evident that the above argument centered or focuses on the importance of external factors towards desistance from crime especially after an ex-prisoner is released back into the society. But on the contrary, other researchers strongly did not support the idea but rather they emphasized on the internal factors.

According to Gideon (2010) subjective factors are always at play when it comes to the ability of individual especially the ex-prisoner to change; an offender can change only if the motivation to change is present to him. But equally, other studies revealed that both the factors (internal and external) that is, Subjective and Social factors are playing a significant role (Lebel *et al.*, 2008), in fact it is necessary to have the combination of the two in order to have a meaningful pattern of desistance from crime.

Moreover, critical analysis of life course vis-a-vis desistance of crime is related to defiance theory; to explain and analyze life course theory it is also pertinent to discuss its relationship with defiance. Bouffard and Piquero (2010) maintained that, life course theory can be further analyzed using defiance theory as well. Defiance theory focus on the relative increase and the availability of more chance or incidence of recurrent criminal activities (offending) despite the provided sanctions and punishment by a particular society which is put in place usually by the justice administration and their impositions (Sherman, 1993).

Defiance theory further proposes that, for defiance to occur (failure of desistance) in most instances certain elements are at play: It emphasizes four main elements; the punishment of an act (criminal) must be perceived or conceived by the individual as not fair and unwarranted; the individual person (offender) must not have good rapport or must be detached from the social relationship in a particular social settings; the offender may likely to deny or over look any label or shame that may accompany the sanction enforced by the community; and the punishment must be seen by the individual offender as stigmatizing towards his individual personality based on the new circumstances and social status.

Therefore, looking at the above explanation, the combination of these four basic elements can be transform or metamorphoses into the procedure through which an offender may develop a sense of being socially excluded from the mainstream of his society and also the internal dynamics of individual attitude and emotion vis-a-vis the criminal justice system and this may justify his behavior toward re-offending (recidivism). Although, this may happen from two distinct ways: Individuals who

have good social ties and relationship (social bond) may sometimes have the tendency to face re-integrative sanctions (the idea of only frowning or disapproving of the act only without necessarily enforcing any label) going by this application it may likely deter criminal behavior.

Whereas, dis-integrative pattern of punishment (sanction) is the other way round in the sense that the society would act on both the behavior (act) and the individual (actor) thus, the two would simply be rejected which would invariably lead to the imposition or institutionalization of label and social stigma (Sherman, 1993) and it may offer more clear chance of recidivism in the sense that the application of label as well as the stigma may create an artificial weakness of the social tie (bond) between and among members and the criminogenic consequences of such sanctions can prelude re-offending.

Thus, one can argue that the composition and analysis of defiance theory can be closely related with other theories like deterrence and even labeling theories as such it can be seen that there is a relationship between these theories and the life course theory in the sense that the two can be considered as a development framework capable of explaining re-offending (recidivism) from the life course perspective.

In line with the above, Peternoster and Iovanni (1989) argued that the explanation and analysis of sanctions on individual offender can be seen as 'stigmatizing and exclusionary' and as such it always pave way to secondary deviation, that is, the negative effects of both social exclusion, the correctional institution vis-a-vis the individual personality can always streamline the change of individuals (ex-prisoner)

to continue or engage in a more new and advance level of offending through other means of criminal conducts. However, both labeling and defiance theories did not account more on primary deviation rather paying more attention to secondary deviation, but then, in a life course analysis and framework both the two can be use to explain the linkage between desistance from previous criminal conduct and at same time the possibilities of continuation in criminal activities (recidivism).

Sampson and Laub (1997) argued that the process centered on criminal career which they perceived as ‘stable pattern of deviant behavior that is sustained by labeling process.’ Moreover, it can equally be argued that labeling as a result of incarceration in particular play a vital role in criminal desistance. This is to say that the existence and the application of label help in establishing stigma which would lead to ostracism thereby sustaining social discrimination by virtue of the alteration on individual identity, the exclusion from the mainstream social setting and groups in a particular society and even from the societal activities and this would invariably lead to the new formation of deviant group which would lead to failure of desistance and hence recidivism.

Labeling in itself does not influence or determine self relegation and have very little influence towards re-offending but the societal reaction and individual personal dispositions (condemnation, segregation, attack, problem solving and sometimes the mode of adaptation) (Sampson and Laub, 1997) are considered to be major determinant factors that play a significant role in enforcing the label and once the label is successfully set, the issue of stigma would equally be applied which would translate into social ostracism and by implication social discrimination as whole.

Therefore, looking at the postulations of life course, it can be deduced that both defiance, labeling as well as re-offending (recidivism) can be seen as criminal career process that give account of continuity and desistance of individual's offending mechanism. This can be determined based on the individual's perception of the sanction applied on him vis-a-vis the individual's attachment or social bond of his society. As such those that considered the sanction as not fair and stigmatizing and who have no or little social bond may likely to continue or fail to be deterred and further engage in the previous criminal activities (recidivism) and vice-versa.

Evidently, it can be argued that life course theory is more or less a holistic theory in the sense that it captures many aspects that can be use to explain criminal career and approaches. It is worth noting however, that, the theory explains the life course pattern of these activities. The theory explains developmental process: It touches both the aspect of defiance; desistance; change; and continuation base on the application of the sanction (punishment) like that of imprisonment, the perception about the sanction by the individual offender, the perception of the society and above all the reaction of the society towards a particular behavior. Hence it captures all the developmental process. However, a specific theory (Labeling) would be used as framework in the sense that, it centered on the societal reactions towards an offender through the process of labeling an offender vis-a-vis the possibilities of re-offending.

2.14 Theoretical Frame Work

The theories discussed above can explain the phenomenon of criminal recidivism. However, they are having some shortcomings as highlighted in the above section. Thus, they are considered not very apt as framework of the study. Therefore, labeling theory was found to be relevant in terms of explaining the phenomenon of recidivism

looking at the research variables. Hence, labeling theory is used as the research theoretical frame work.

2.14.1 Labeling Theory

The genesis of labeling perspective can be traced back to the works of early sociologists Cooley's Looking glass self theory which is also connected to the works Adam Smith (1759) and also inspired by Rousseau (1755). However, other sociologists used it especially in trying to understand and analyse crime and deviant behavior (Rocheleau and Chavez, 2014). The main thrust of labeling theory is the idea of how individuals are assessing themselves through 'looking glass' that is, individuals see and judge themselves based on the judgment of others (Thompson, 2014). Labeling theory also holds the view that by individuals looking at himself through the assessment from the significant others determines how individuals see themselves, how they act and the possibility of future behavior.

During the period of 1930's labeling theorists pushed the criminologist to go beyond the individualistic explanation and analysis of deviance by considering the social aspect inherent in deviant behavior (Matsueda, 1992; Mead 1934; Tannebaum, 1938). Using analogy from interactionists' perspective, proponents of labeling theory emphasized that individual behavior only has a meaning within the social context of human interaction and as such more attention should be placed on the understanding of how such meanings are created within the context of social interaction (Becker, 1963; Lermert, 1972; Tannebaum, 1938). Deviation, criminality and violence are not absolute, but instead they are only understood and defined within a particular context and social reactions differ accordingly (Becker, 1963; Erickson, 1962;

Tannembaum, 1938). Hence, criminological theory should focus and address such process in trying to understand offending behavior.

Other prominent theorists further analyzed labeling theory from different angles. For instance: Tannembaum (1938) 'dramatization of evil', Lemert (1951) 'outsiders', Becker (1963) the idea of 'primary and secondary deviation.' Other sociologists that include Goffman (1963), Scheff (1966) have also contributed immensely towards the development of labeling theory. Moreover, despite the fact that the genesis of labeling can be rooted back to Cooley's (1902) looking glass concept and Mead's (1918) psychology of punitive justice, however, Tannembaum (1938) used the concept of 'dramatization of evil' to refer to the initiation of labeling on individual, though it differs a little from 'tagging'. Tannembaum usage of 'dramatization of evil' to denotes a situation when 'evil' becomes associated with the individual himself (doer of a particular act) rather than applying the notion of 'evil' on the act (behavior). As such, he argued that, in this situation, the individual person would consider himself living in a different world and at the same time 'tagged'.

On the contrary, Lemert (1951) used the concepts of primary and secondary deviation to analyze the concept of labeling. For him, primary deviation can be seen as those acts that individual engaged for the sake of the act itself (Thompson, 2014), whereas secondary deviation connotes to the outcomes of having identifying a particular individual as a member of such a deviant group and would lead to the individual to adjust his behavior to fit to his new identity. Lemert further maintained that, the secondary deviation take effect when a person start to apply his deviant behavior or conduct as a means of justification, attack or behavior adjustment to

counter the problem initiated by the consequences of the societal reaction to him base on his behavior.

Becker (1963:9) maintained that:

Social group create deviance by making rules whose infraction creates deviance, and by applying those roles to individual in the society and labeling them as outsiders. From this point of view, deviance is not a quality of the act that individual commits, but rather a consequence of the application by others of rules and sanctions to an 'offender.' The deviant is one to whom the label has been successfully applied; deviant behavior is behavior that people so label.

The above argument is also in line with the Tannembaum's (1938) and Lemert's (1972) suggestions. Becker also argued that, the label that society institutionalized and placed on the individuals in the society based on their different behaviors motivates them to further behave according to such labels. He further stressed that 'to put a complex argument in a few words: instead of the deviant motives leading to the deviant behavior, it is the other way round, the deviant behavior in time produces the deviant motivation' (Becker, 1963: 26). As such, this signifies that instead of identifying human motivation from the individual person, the theory locates human motivation from and between person's behavior and other people's perception of this human behavior.

The above argument can fit when discussing the phenomenon of criminal recidivism among the ex-prisoners. Their label and the perception the society hold on them base on their status and their behaviors as perceived by others in the society would amount to the secondary deviation (re-offending). The successful label assigned to the ex-prisoners when released from the prison custody into the society by stigmatizing, ostracizing and discriminating them is in line with Tannembaum's (1938)

‘dramatization of evil’ in the sense that, the perceived labeling is directly placed on the ex-prisoners (doers) instead of the act in itself.

According to Liberman *et al.* (2014) labeling theory explained and predicts that an official response to crime and delinquency may have the tendency of future re-offending. Thus, in this regard labeling theory posits that two different mechanism are involved by which a label of an individual by his society can lead to increase chance of deviation (Paternoster and Iovanni, 1980). On one hand, the primary mechanism is that a criminal or delinquent label affects and redirects youth’s self-conception or personal identity towards a criminal self- concept that was then self-fulfillment (Matsuda, 1992). This argument is also in line with Lemert’s (1951) early assertion of labeling specifically his depiction of the progression from ‘primary deviance’ to ‘secondary deviation.’ People usually internalizes the criminal status that emanates from how the society react to their behavior and such group (criminals or deviants) do organize themselves and their personal lives around such status as given by the society (Becker, 1963; Schur, 1973).

Labeled individuals like ex-prisoners may then associate with more deviant groups or peers (Wiley *et al.*, 2013), they would as well withdraw from the normal and conventional activities (Bernburg, 2009; Lopes *et al.*, 2012) and invariably engage in further criminal offending (recidivism) at a higher rates as against those that were not labelled as such. Thus, with more rates of offending, stigmatized individuals would likely have more often interaction with the criminal justice system than those that are not labelled as deviant (Liberman *et al.*, 2014).

On the other hand, another labeling theory mechanism stressed more on the external process that comprised of social and societal responses to the labelled person. These include increase in surveillance and the reduced societal opportunities and interaction (which can be seen as ostracism and discriminating ex-prisoners in the case of this study) (Klein, 1986; Link *et al.*, 1989; Peternoster and Iovani, 1989). According to Sampson and Laub (1997) once an individual is labelled as a deviant, there would be a ‘cumulative disadvantage’ in the sense that a variety of detachment process are set in place and it would promote the likelihood of further deviation (recidivism). Also, the stigma of criminal records undermines the social control processes regardless of the internalization of the criminal status as argued by Lemert (1951).

Similarly, the outcomes and consequences of formal punishment of individual behaviors is another major concern of labeling theory (Restivo and Lanier, 2014). It is argued that official labeling through the agents of the state notably the criminal justice system would invariably lead to the re-occurrence and increase in criminal behavior and deviation by placing and assigning the label to a particular offender (Tannebaum, 1938). As such, it can be deducted that those individuals who received such formal consequences (punishment) are more likely to engage in crime at a later stage due to their label and consequently they usually face other problems due to the negative stigma attached to them (Restivo and Lanier, 2014).

Thus, proponents of labeling theory contended that in most cases official intervention of the criminal justice system and the subsequent interpretation and reactions by members of a particular society can be a major factor and precipitates the development of a persistent criminal career (recidivism) (Berker, 1963; Lemert,

1967; Tannembaum, 1938). In other words, the theory stressed that formal labeling of an individual has the capacity to produce future criminal behavior; however, the effect may not necessarily be applicable to all labelled offenders (Restivo and Lanier, 2014).

Arguing on the same direction, Chiricos *et al.* (2007) contended that, the labeling theory explains the potential ‘escalating’ effects of a criminal or delinquent experience of labeling into two basic patterns (Lof-Land, 1969; Sherman *et al.* 1992). First, the effect involves a transformation of identity and secondly it emphasizes on the structural impediments to conventional social life that result from events of labeling.

However, labeling event has been conceptualized to include issues like contact with the police, arrest, conviction as well as imprisonment (Chiricos *et al.* 2007) but felony conviction is considered to be the most consequential in relation to the development of structural impediments. As such, the label of ‘convicted felon’ strips an individual offender from many rights and privileges (right to vote, serve on juries, hold public office among others) in many instances, convicted felons are denied or prohibited from accessing student loans and employment thereby facing critical issues of social discrimination and such the label may contribute to various informal exclusion (Chiricos *et al.* 2007) which can make access to non criminal activities more difficult and criminal alternatives more attractive.

According to Cid (2009) although specific deterrence theory posits that custodial sentencing of an offender will invariably produce lesser recidivism rates among the

offenders as against the alternative to prison sentencing due to the imprisonment 'suppression effect', which could be seen as 'a tendency of the first experience of imprisonment to reduce the rate of offending' (Wilson, 1983) in the sense that 'suppression effect' to the offenders sentenced to prison could perceive imprisonment as more aversive than less serious penalties (Windzio, 2006). Thus, specific deterrence theory may be associated with rational choice theory in the sense that, when considering the balance of costs and benefits prior to committing an offence, offenders with a previous experience of imprisonment will raise the cost of every crime that could be attributed to a prison sentence (Windzio, 2006).

While on the contrary, labeling theory suggested that a prison sentence will generate more recidivism than non-prison custody and sanctions because of its criminogenic effects. The theory predicts that offenders sentenced to prison will re-offend to a greater degree than offenders who received a non-custodial sanction. The criminogenic effect of prison is based on two different processes: first, some prisoners may accept the self-image of a deviant given by the institution (Lemert, 1972); second, prison has an indirect effect on recidivism since ex-convicts experience greater difficulties in obtaining employment and maintaining social and personal relations than people sentenced to non-custodial sanctions (Sampson and Laub 1993).

Going in the same direction, Link *et al.* (1989) in their analysis of modified labeling theory, while using mentally ill persons, they concluded that individuals form their beliefs about mentally ill person in the society by virtue of the treatment they received. They argued that, such individuals are discriminated and also seen as

outcasts and these elements further determines negative reaction and subsequent stigmatization and expectation of rejection would ensue and this is further associated with income loss, unemployment and demoralization (Link, 1987). However, these individuals who are afraid of rejection are likely to endorse withdrawal (Ray and Dollar, 2014) as a stigma management strategy that consequently led to limited access to social networks (Link *et al.*, 1989; Perlick *et al.*, 2007). Though, their analysis is based on mental illness persons, however, this can also be applied to the ex-prisoners in the sense that they (ex-prisoners) are facing more or less the same experience with those that are mentally ill in terms of discrimination and stigma.

On his part, Goffman (1963) while giving his analysis of social stigma emphasized that stigma is a social creation by the society. For him, it is “an attribute that is deeply discrediting” and he further maintained that ‘by definition...we believe the person with a stigma is not quite human. On this assumption we exercise varieties of discrimination, through which we effectively, if often unthinkingly, reduce his life chances” (Lebel, 2012). As such, it was argued that, ex-prisoners suffer and faces many ‘civil disabilities’ in the sense that restriction is placed on them in many respects: public and private employment, voting, eligibility for public assistance, accommodation, financial assistance, educational opportunities among others (Legal Action Center, 2004; Travis, 2002). These restrictions have a lot of negative impact on their life and may also give them have chance to re-offend and it is considered as ‘invisible punishment’ (Travis, 2002).

In line with the above, Braithwaite (1989) stressed that the whole concept of stigmatization ‘comes from labeling theory’. Thus, the internalization of the criminal

or delinquent label to the personal identity and self concept of a person is considered to be an important component in such a process which ultimately link public sanctioning (Lebel, 2012) to an increase in crime and delinquency. Apart from the increase in the chance of further criminal behavior (recidivism) other major consequences such as alteration of individual identity, the exclusion of individual from normal and conventional opportunities which Sampson and Laub (1997) referred to as 'cumulative disadvantage' are apparent.

Labeling theory of criminal behavior can be summarized as a sociological theory that explains the criminal and deviant behavior from the perception and reaction of the society to a particular criminal conduct. That is, the meaning attached by the society and the label is base on the reaction and application of the society which is not on crime or deviation but on the individual actor. The main thrust of the theory on the other hand signifies that labeling leads to stigmatization, exclusion, discrimination of the actors based on the label that is successfully applies to them (offenders) which consequently denied those that are labelled from communication, participation, neglect, boycott by others (Esmaili *et al.*, 2011). On the other hand, those that are labelled (person with a deviant label) are deprived from their dignity, education, job and other rights (Lopes at al., 2011). The label also applies to both identity and structure with a demeaning labeling event that include contact with formal/ official criminal justice system and receiving formal punishment (imprisonment). All these have negative effect of further offending (recidivism) by those that are labelled (Restivo and Lanier, 2014).

Thus, this study used labeling theory as a framework for the study in the sense that, the study identified predictors of criminal recidivism among the ex-prisoners in metropolitan Kano, Nigeria using prison experience, social stigma, ostracism, discrimination and personality as constructs. However, the labeling theory touches and explained how these constructs affect re-offending (recidivism), but the study intends to broaden the theory by using the social and the personality factors as mediators and see whether or not the theory could be extended.

2.15 Literature Gap

Under this section, the research gap is highlighted taking into account the variables under study.

Institutional: There are many empirical literature on criminal recidivism. Various studies (Listwan *et al.*, 2013; Meade *et al.*, 2012; Baay *et al.*, 2012; Drago, 2011; Cullen *et al.*, 2011; Nagin *et al.*, 2009; Cid, 2009; Chen and Shapiro, 2007; Gendreau, Goggin, and Cullen 1996; Nagin, 1998) have shown that prison institution is having effect on criminal recidivism.

Social Factors: Studies of Social factors that involves stigma; ostracism; and discrimination of ex-prisoners (Sharpe, 2015; McGrawth, 2014; Chui and Cheng, 2013; Turney *et al.*, 2013; Lebel, 2012; Luo *et al.*, 2012; Lebel, 2011; Hirschfield and Piquero, 2010; Bastain and Haslam, 2010; McGrath, 2009; Jones *et al.*, 2009; Wesselmann *et al.*, 2009; Bushway and Sweeten, 2007; Chiricos *et al.*, 2007; Twenge *et al.*, 2001) also show effects of the social factors and recidivism.

Personality: Studies on Personality traits (Međedović, Kujačić and Knežević, 2012; Langevin and Curnoe, 2011; Listwan, Piquero and Voorhis, 2010; Le Couff and Toupin, 2009; Fazel and Yu, 2009; Dam, Janssens and Bruyn, 2005; Heaven,

Newbury and Wilson, 2004; Ge *et al.*, 2003; Miller and Lynam, 2001) are found to established a relationship between personality traits and criminal recidivism.

However, such empirical studies are single predictors. That is, these studies used prison institution, social factors and personality traits as single factors. There is no research with these factors as a whole (one single study). Hence, this study would fill such a gap by taking these factors (prison institution, social and personality factors) into one simultaneously so as to identify which of the factor(s) is having more effect or which of the factors can predict more on recidivism.

This study employ three (3) perspectives: institutional, social and individual factors simultaneously. The existing studies on recidivism show a direct linkage between prison institution and recidivism; social factors and recidivism; and personality factors and recidivism. But, there is the need to know and identify whether such factors are having direct or indirect relationship on recidivism. Hence, to address this short coming, this study would test the indirect relationship of social factors and personality factors on the relationship between prison experience and criminal recidivism.

Methodological: Methodologically, most of the existing literature used conventional regression, t-test, correlation, qualitative analysis and ANOVA to analyse recidivism. However, there is the need to use a predictor based method of analyzing recidivism since the study is using multiple latent constructs in order to determine which of the latent construct(s) can have higher effect. As such, this study employed path modelling methodological analysis approach to address the methodological gap.

Also, most of the studies in the area of criminal recidivism used quantitative approach in their analysis of criminal recidivism. To have a deeper understanding of the phenomenon (recidivism), there is the need for a combined approach so as to have a more detailed understanding. Hence, the present study utilized a mixed-method (quantitative and qualitative) in analyzing the phenomenon.

2.16 Research Conceptual Framework

From the previous empirical studies reviewed and the gaps identified in the above section, a conceptual research framework was developed for this study. As illustrated in Figure 2.1 below. Prison institution was used as an independent variable. Whereas social factors, specifically stigma, ostracism and discrimination as well as personality traits (Extraversion, Agreeableness, Neuroticism, Conscientiousness, and Intellect) were used as mediators in relation to criminal recidivism which is the dependent variable of this study. The social and personality factors were used as mediators so as to determine whether or not the prison experience can only have a direct relation in relation to recidivism or it can be mediated by other factors like the social or personality factors.

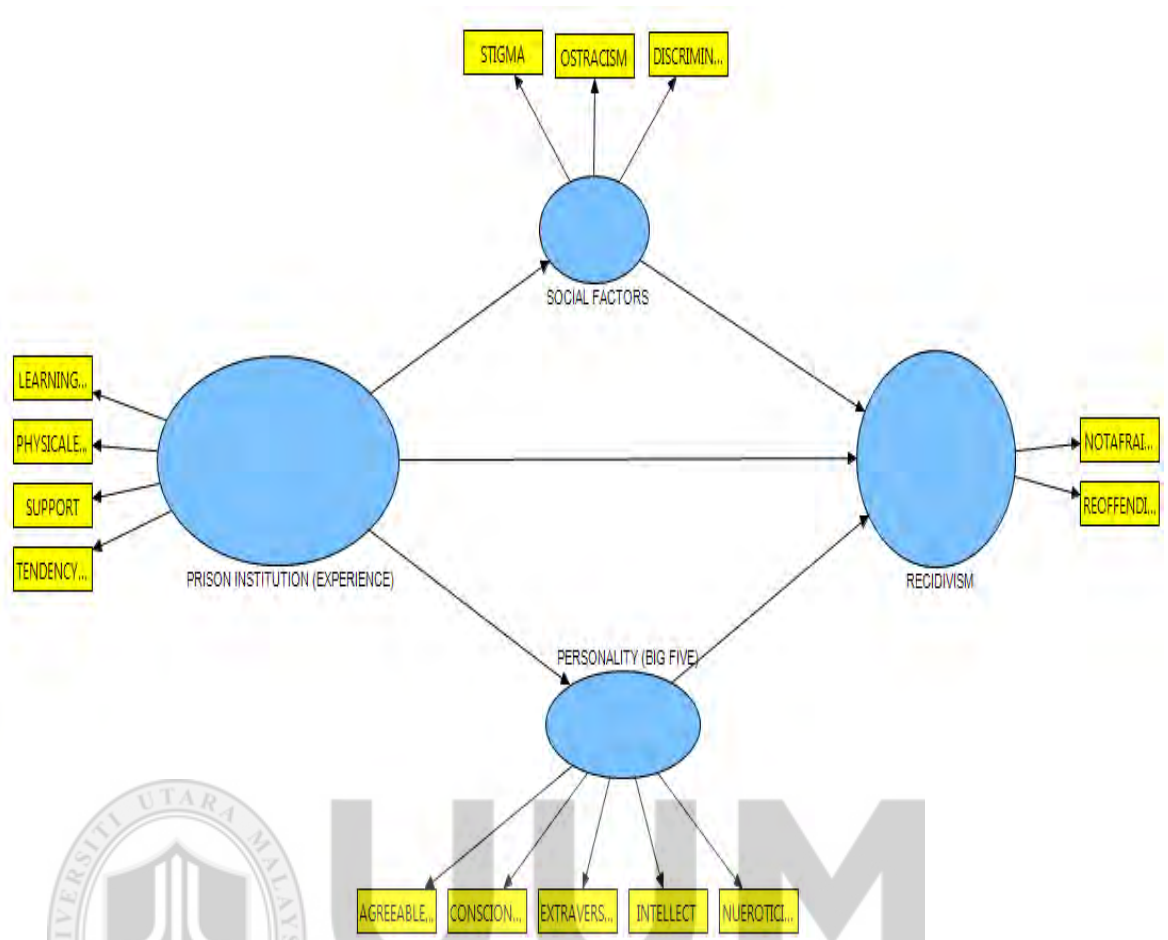


Figure 2.1: Research Conceptual Model

2.17 Hypotheses Development

In line with the theoretical justifications and previous empirical studies on the study variables, hypotheses were advanced in this study with a view of empirical testing and validation. This study is using five variables: prison institution, social stigma, social ostracism, social discrimination, and personality traits. Personality traits are further sub-divided into five main facets (Agreeableness, Neuroticism, Conscientiousness, Extraversion, Intellect and Neuroticism). Also two mediating hypotheses were developed. In total eleven hypotheses were developed for testing and validation.

Prison Institution (experience)

Foucault as cited in Ritzier, (2003) contends that, the idea of prison itself is the isolation of the offender from the rest of the society thereby creating a chance for social exclusion. However such exclusion and deprivation of prison creates more effects than correcting the offenders (Odekunle, 2000) some prison institutions especially in the under developing societies operate with no provision of basic facilities that are necessary for rehabilitation and reformation; as such it becomes an avenue for learning more criminality which predicts criminal recidivism(Drago, 2011). Prison is criminogenic in nature (colleges of criminality) and aggravate further offending; and the notion that prison institution has no link into offending behavior remained unsolved and is directly or indirectly associated with the phenomenon of recidivism (Nagin *et al.* 2009; Gendreau, Goggin & Cullen 1999). Also, the imposition of certain sanctions which are always considered to be more severe (Chen & Shapiro, 2007) and harsh as the cost and benefits of committing crime for offenders (Nagin *et al.* 2009; Grasmick & Bursick 1990; Becker 1968) as against the ‘suppression effects’ (Cid, 2009). Thus, this study hypothesized that;

H¹ *There is a relationship between prison experience of recidivists and criminal recidivism.*

Social Stigma

Braithwaite (1989) maintained that imprisonment sanctions lead to social stigma and thereby considered as ‘re-integrative shaming.’ Thus, the stigma of incarceration is purposely used to exclude individual base on his previous status thereby create a sense of inferiority, lack of effort of re-acceptance and re inclusion by virtue of the re integrative shaming (Sherma, 1993) imposed by being stigmatized as such it tends to

make an ex-prisoner at risk of becoming out-law person (Madaki, 2011; Retzinger 1991 (Moran, 2012; Wahidin, 2000 Foster & Hagan, 2007).

H² *Social stigma experienced by the recidivists has a relationship with criminal recidivism.*

Social Ostracism

Whenever a social stigma is successfully set and labeled on the ex-prisoners, the immediate implication of it would be effectively set on ostracism of such inmates, that is, they would be excluded and ignored by other members (Williams & Nida, 2011) and excluded from the mainstream societal activities (Williams, 2009). Moreover, ostracizing the ex-prisoners would render them completely outside the cycle of the society as people do not want to associate with them, they are faced with sense of rejection, and they are being kept outside the loop (Wittenbaum *et al.*, 2010; Paulsen & Kashy, 2011).

H³: *There is a relationship between social ostracism of recidivists and criminal recidivism.*

Social Discrimination

The successful labeling, stigmatization and social exclusion of an ex-prisoner as a result of the prison status invariably leads to discrimination of the ex-prisoners and subsequent recidivism (McGrawth, 2014; Chui & Cheng, 2013; Turney *et al.*, 2013; Lebel, 2012; Luo *et al.*, 2012).

H⁴: *There is a relationship between social discrimination of recidivists and criminal recidivism.*

Though, research findings show relationship between stigma, ostracism and discrimination and recidivism, but they did not show whether such social factors can have a mediating effect on recidivism. As such the following hypotheses were

developed in order to test the mediating effect of the social factors in relation to prison experience and criminal recidivism among the ex-prisoners:

H⁵: *Social stigma, ostracism, discrimination and personality significantly mediate the relationship between prison experience and criminal recidivism.*

Individual Personality

Personality traits are considered having a relationship with general behavior of crime as well as criminal recidivism. Studies using personality traits of individual shows that criminal behavior can be directed towards personality (Le Couff & Toupin, 2009). It is revealed that differences in terms of individual personality make up can like Agreeableness and Conscientiousness determine recidivism (Mededovic *et al.*, 2012; Knezevic *et al.*, 2008; Knezevic, 2003). (That is those who are having low agreeableness are having the tendency to be influenced by others and those with low conscientiousness who are lazy, not organised and who do not do things on the proper way can easily commit and re-offend) Other studies show relationship between function of the brain and recidivism (Langevin & Curnoe, 2011). They contended that psychopathy, attention deficit, hyperactivity disorder and brain dysfunction are associated with continued offending, antisocial behavior as well as the criminal behavior itself. Heaven, Newbury and Wilson (2004) established psychoticism to be predicting more delinquent behavior but with emphasis on among the younger respondents. Despite having establishing relationship between different personality traits and recidivism, however, it is not yet established whether such traits are having indirect relation with recidivism. Thus, the following hypotheses were developed to establish such relationships (direct and indirect):

H^{6a}: *There is a negative significant correlation between conscientiousness and criminal recidivism.*

H^{6b}: *There is a relationship between low intellect of recidivists and criminal recidivism.*

H^{6c}: *There is a positive correlation between agreeableness and criminal recidivism.*

H^{6d}: *There is positive relationship between neuroticism and criminal recidivism.*

H^{6e}: *There is a relationship between extraversion of a recidivists and criminal recidivism.*

2.18 Summary of the Chapter

This chapter reviewed literature relevant to the studied variables. Specifically, the chapter reviewed both the conceptual and empirical related literature on criminal recidivism, prison institution, social stigma, social ostracism, social discrimination, and personality. The chapter also reviewed some related underpinning as well as the theoretical framework for the study. These include three main theories: coping and relapse, identity process, and life course theories. However, labeling theory was reviewed and discussed as the theoretical framework of the study. Also, the literature gap was highlighted in the chapter, the conceptual framework for the study was also highlighted, and the chapter also contained the development of the hypotheses used in the study.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter of the study comprised of the general methodological approach adopted in the study. Specifically, the chapter discussed the philosophy and paradigm of the study, the research design used in the study. That is, both the qualitative and quantitative research designs used in the study are discussed. Also, the chapter discusses the population of the study, sample size and power of analysis, sampling technique. It also, discussed questionnaire design and operationalization, data collection procedure and data analysis techniques are discussed in the chapter.

3.2 Philosophy and Paradigm of the Study

According to Wiesma (1995) research paradigm is considered as one of the basic issue in research methodology. Accordingly, researches are using different paradigms in order to have a clear, cogent and precise understanding of the social reality (Goron Dutse, 2014). According to Lincoln (1994) research paradigm is perceived to be a general standard or a belief that is used to guide the scientific research and also to guide the researcher in order to understand the basic tenants of the research framework (Cohen and Vigoda, 2000). In line with this, research paradigm or philosophy is seen from two major perspectives; Positivism and Interpretive philosophies (Bryman and Bell, 2007; Myers, 2009). Moreover, the tenets of

positivism are usually used by the social scientists (Neuman, 2011) which centered on the studying of social phenomenon as distinct from the researcher himself (Scotland, 2012). However, scholars (Neuman, 2003; Marczkey, Dematto and Festinger, 2005) at different time streamline the major points of positivism. Thus, facts are drawn empirically and they are different from personal beliefs or view (they are collected objectively); there could be application or the usage of statistical analysis; the empirical evidence are usually guided by the cause and effects procedure or law; there is the adaptation of methodological issue that is structured in nature which will in turn allows for replication or repeatability.

Thus, it can be deduced therefore, that, positivist philosophy of research is deductive in its very nature (Tashakkori and Teddlie, 1998) and it always allows for the development and testing of hypotheses for a particular study that are expected to assess the relationships among the variables under study (Bryman and Bell, 2007; Creswell, 2009; Perlesz and Lindsey, 2003) whereas Interpretative philosophy or paradigm is not positivist in nature (Mack, 2010; Wills, 2007). This paradigm assumes that human social phenomenon can be studied using different approach that involves a qualitative analogy and use of other parameters like observation and face to face interviewing (Neuman, 2011).

It focuses however, on the analysis of social events using more or less subjective pattern that are socially underlined, whereby the researcher and the respondents engaged in a kind of deep interaction in order to address and understand a given social context from the individual's points of view (Creswell, 2009; Guba and Lincoln, 1994). Thus, this study adapted and used Positivist and Interpretative

paradigms, as discussed above in order to have deeper understanding and analysis of the predictors of criminal recidivism among the Ex-prisoners in metropolitan Kano-Nigeria.

3.3 Research Design

According to Yin (1998) research design involves a series of actions that involve step by step approach in order to achieve a set out objectives of the study. That is, from the preliminary beginning and the set of issues to be answered up to the conclusion of such questions (Barbie, 2004; McMillan and Schumaker 1993). It is also a systematic approach and procedure whereby all methods are put together with a view of getting the data and analyzing it as appropriate (Lion, 2009).

This study adopted and used cross-sectional design. That is, for this particular study, data was collected and analysed once in order to achieve the research objectives (Cavana *et al.*, 2001; Bichi, 2001). As such, cross-sectional design was used as against Longitudinal design due to resources, and time constraints (Punch, 2005; Saunders *et al.*, 2009; Sekaran and Bougie, 2010; Zikmund *et al.*, 2009). Additionally, this study going by its nature and in order to achieve the stated objectives and in-depth analysis of the predictors of criminal recidivism, the study adopted multi-method approach (mixed-method design) where the qualitative data was used to support the quantitative data.

Mix-methodology being a research design focuses on collecting both quantitative and qualitative data as the same time and analyzing them to have a better or in-depth result of a particular study (Creswell & Clark, 2011; Khalil, 2007). This study used a mixed method approach (qualitative and quantitative). Hence, convergent parallel

type of mixed methods approach (Creswell, 2012) was adapted and used. In other words, the study collected both the quantitative and qualitative data simultaneously. Both the data were used as a complementary and in order to give a deeper understanding of the result as well as the research problem. The main rationale for such a design is that, each of the data collected would give a more strengths to the other thereby providing an opportunity to compare the two data with a view to support or repute each other.

Thus, this particular study adopted both the methods (qualitative and quantitative) as against one method so as to provide the basis for understanding the research problem of the study as opposed to using one single approach (Creswell *et al.*, 2007).

3.4 Qualitative Research Design

Qualitative research design according to Denzin and Lincoln (1994) is multifaceted approach in focus which involves a narrative and interpretative and more naturalistic approach to a particular subject matter under study. That is, the researchers that used this method are looking at social phenomenon from the meaning that people give to them. Moreover, qualitative design helps the researcher to come up with accurate replication, feelings and reactions from the respondents taking into account complex phenomenon under study (Miles and Hurberman, 1994).

On the other hand, qualitative approach is said to be a verbal communication between the researcher and the respondent which would yielded full scale information from relatively smaller number of participants with special features of over one aspect of the study (O'Sullivan *et al.*, 2003). Sekaran (2003) Johnson and Chrisleasen (2010) categorized qualitative study into various sub-grouping: Case

Study; Ethnography; Grounded Theory; Phenomenology; Focus Group Discussion; Historical Perspective among others.

Arguing on the same direction, Denzin and Lincoln (1994) stressed that qualitative method enrich itself with an end product of records (visual and audio), written materials (notes), personal experience, observation records among others which gives it more advantage in terms of gaining more in-depth information, inductive in nature, exploratory in nature (its ability to discover) purposive descriptions of ideas and phenomenon, ability to interact with few people there by coming up with a rich and in-depth account, triangulation (Neuman and Benz, 1998) and also its ability to complement the outcomes of the quantitative findings when both are utilized (Preissle, 1999).

In this study, interview method of qualitative designed was adopted and used so as to get better and reliable information from the Ex-prisoners about the predictors of criminal recidivism. Thus, a face to face in-depth interview was conducted, where as each session was recorded using tape recorder because the interviewer can not write everything during the interview. Moreover, in order to arrive at that, the study uses Creswell (2008) sequential pattern and stages of conducting in-depth interview:

- a) Introduction of the researcher upon arrival
- b) Introducing and giving overview of the research in question
- c) Conducting the main interview after the respondent is convinced and agree to offer the interview
- d) Conducting the interview and conclude as appropriate.

However, it is worth to note that, some of the respondents raised so many issues before they granted the interview and even raised alarm over their voices being tape recorded. But, they were convinced that, the interview was for the purpose of research only and the recording is to have a detailed of what they said.

The interview guide was carried out taken into account the constructs used in the study. Specifically, the guide was divided into six main sections with sub-sections used to capture to details of each construct as illustrated in Table 3.1 below and the detailed IDI guide is presented in the appendix C.

Procedure: The respondents were interviewed on individual face to face basis. Each respondent identified was interviewed after a clear consent was obtained from him and after the rationale for the interview was made clear to him. They were purposely identified and approached by the researcher and interviewed.

- a) Though, some of the respondents refuse to cooperate on the basis that they do not want to discuss any issue regarding their status. Such respondents were allowed to go and others who are willing were sought and conducted the interview with them.
- b) A total of six (6) interviews were conducted. This is in line with the suggestions of Creswell (1998) that 5-25 interviews can be used for phenomenological research. Thus, the use of 6 interviews and also the qualitative data was only meant to complement the quantitative data.
- c) The survey questionnaire was used to serve as the interview guide. In other words, the same instrument and questions used in the survey instruments was the same instrument for the in-depth interview. This is because same issues asked in the questionnaire were the same issues that the study wanted

to ask and obtain an in-depth explanation on them.

Table 3.1

In-depth Interview Guide

Section One: Social Stigma	Probe Questions
Q: What is your general experience about social stigma on people with your type of status (ex-prisoner) in your community?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Alienation ✓ Stereotype endorsement ✓ Discrimination experience ✓ Social withdrawal ✓ Stigma resistance
Section Two: Social Stigma	Probe Questions
Q: Social Ostracism experience among the ex-prisoners (general experience about social ostracism on people with your type of status (ex-prisoner) in your community)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Being ignored ✓ Being excluded
Section Three: Social Discrimination	Probe Questions
Q: Social Discrimination experience among the ex-prisoners (experience about social discrimination on people with your type of status (ex-prisoner) in your community?)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Discrimination base on criminal records ✓ Racial discrimination
Section Four: Prison Institution	Probe Questions
Q: Prison Institution experience among the ex-prisoners (What is your general experience about prison institution before you are released?)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Physical environment ✓ Training ✓ Learning crime in prison ✓ Tendency to go back to prison
Section Five: Individual Personality	Probe Questions
Q: Individual Personality (how can you describe your personality. That is, personal behavior and attitude as an ex-prisoner?)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Extraversion ✓ Agreeableness ✓ Conscientiousness ✓ Neuroticism ✓ Intellect
Section Six: Criminal Recidivism	Probe Questions
Q: Criminal Recidivism (experience of re-offending and possibility to re-offend again, whether your incarceration can stop you from committing another crime)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Not afraid of going back to prison ✓ Re-offending

Table 3.2

Respondent's Interviewed

S/No	Male	Female	No of Interview Session
1	Jatau		01
2	Mudi		01
3	Tanko		01
4	Danasabe		01
5	Barau		01
6		Lantana	01
Total	05	01	06

Source: PhD research work 2016.

The Table above shows the number and the gender of the respondents. Out of the 6 respondents, 5 are males, while only 1 female respondent was interviewed. Due to the cultural and religious background of the study area, the researcher finds it

difficult to have more female respondents as such only one was able to freely participated in the interview. The respondents were identified purposively from the main group that were administered with the survey questionnaires. As such, they are sampled purposely with a view to have in-depth information on the predictors of criminal recidivism and specifically to have in-depth analysis on the predictors used by the study (social stigma, social ostracism, social discrimination, prison criminogenic experience and personality) as well as their perception of the criminal recidivism itself. However, 6 respondents were selected purposely for the In-depth interview in line with Creswell (1998) who suggested that 5-25 interviews can be used for phenomenological research. This is also supported by Morse (1994) who argued that at least six interviews can be adequate for qualitative study.

3.5 Quantitative Research Design

In this part, the study employed the quantitative design so as to use both the designs in the same study. Survey method was employed for the study due to its relatively lower cost and easier as against other quantitative techniques/approaches (Sekaran, 2003). Quantitative approach of research methodology is considered as an inquiry method based on an assessment and examination of theory that make up different constructs with the aim of analyzing them based on number and statistical procedures so as to make generalization based on the theory (Creswell, 1994). On the other hand, Fowler (1988) stressed that a design that involve survey is basically generalizing information from some part (sample) of the general population by virtue of the information or asking people about their views over a given phenomenon.

Thus, this study adopted and used a survey method of quantitative design because of its appropriateness and relatively easier when it comes to getting information from a

larger sample size which may not be easily observed (Keeter, 2005; Tanur, 1982). This is considered as appropriate because data was collected from the Ex-prisoners in metropolitan Kano-Nigeria. (The background of the study area is presented in Chapter One of the study).

3.5.1 Population of the Study

According to Cavana *et al.* (2001) population is an aggregate and group which are the central focus of the study. However, for Creswell (2012) a population is collection of people who share common features and characteristics that are relevant for the researcher to identify and to study them base on such characteristics. While in the opinion of Cooper and Schindler (2009) study population can be seen as a collection of specified categories that may involve individuals, objects (Singh, 2006; Zango, 2005) or places that the researcher wanted to study and finally to generate information from such collection and to derive a basic inference. As such, the population of this study are the Ex-prisoners who happened to be recidivists (Ex-prisoners that were incarcerated in the prison for more than one time).

Procedure:

- a) The respondents were selected purposely. That is, a purposive technique of selection was used in identifying them as discussed under sampling technique.
- b) In all the selected areas for the study (metropolitan Kano) ex-prisoners were identified based on the personal knowledge that they have been to prison more than once.

3.5.2 Sample Size and Power Analysis

Creswell (2012) referred sample as division or sub-category of the main population that the researcher intends to study with the aim of making generalization on the

main target population. However, sample is considered pertinent because; it is not practically possible to collect data from each member of a given population; the use of sample would produce a more reliable outcome than the entire population in question; and it reduces possible error in the collection of the data (Sekaran and Bougie, 2010).

Sampling size determination in every research is considered to be very essential (Bartlett *et al.*, 2001) as such, the consideration and determining an appropriate size that would represent the given study population is imperative so as to reduce the possibility of sampling error and nonresponse. On the other hand, sampling size is required by a researcher in order to address the critical issues that may emanate on the process. That is, the issue of time, space, energy and resources are critical when it comes to the determination of sample size (Sekaran and Bougie, 2010). In line with this, Malhotra (2002) is of the view that, for sample size to be determined, certain procedures need to be considered: significant of the decision; scenery of the result; numeral of constructs; nature of the analysis; dimension of the sample; frequency rates; conclusion rates; and resource constraints.

According to Ticehurst and Veal (1999) it is imperative to determine an appropriate sample size which is also considered as independent of the main study population. As such, there is a greater need for the use of a particular method in determining an appropriate sample size such as statistical power test. Particularly, Cohen (1988) maintained that sample size should be considered and as well determined using an appropriate power of statistical test. Thus, to determine a sample size for this particular study, power of a test is considered an imperative alternative. Power of a

statistical test in a given sample size is referred to as the likelihood of rejecting a null hypothesis and on the other hand rejecting a specific effect size of a particular sample size at a particular alpha level (Cohen, 1988). Moreover, such a test has the capability of detecting a difference if it exists in a given wider population. Additionally, it has been argued that, even if a particular sample size to be used in a particular study is determined through other methods, it is also considered appropriate to use power analysis such that the probability to detect the effects of different sample sizes can be explicitly identified (Ramalu, 2010).

In line with the above argument, this study utilized and used the G*Power 3.1 software with a view to determine sample size base on the computed functions of user-specified values for the detected population effect size (f^2), required significance level (α), the desired statistical power ($1-\beta$), and total number of predictors in the research model (Faul, Erdfelder, Lang, & Buchner, 2007). Therefore, to know and determine the sample size for this particular study, a priori power analysis was conducted using the software package G*Power 3.1 (Faul *et al.*, 2007). The five main study predictors and variables equations were used to determine the sample size of the study. Moreover, in line with Cohen's (1977) recommendations, the following standards were used in calculating the sample size for this particular study: effect size ($f^2 = 0.15$); significance alpha level ($\alpha = 0.05$); desired statistical power ($1-\beta = 0.95$); and total number of five (5) predictors of the study (social stigma, social ostracism, social discrimination, prison experience and personality traits).

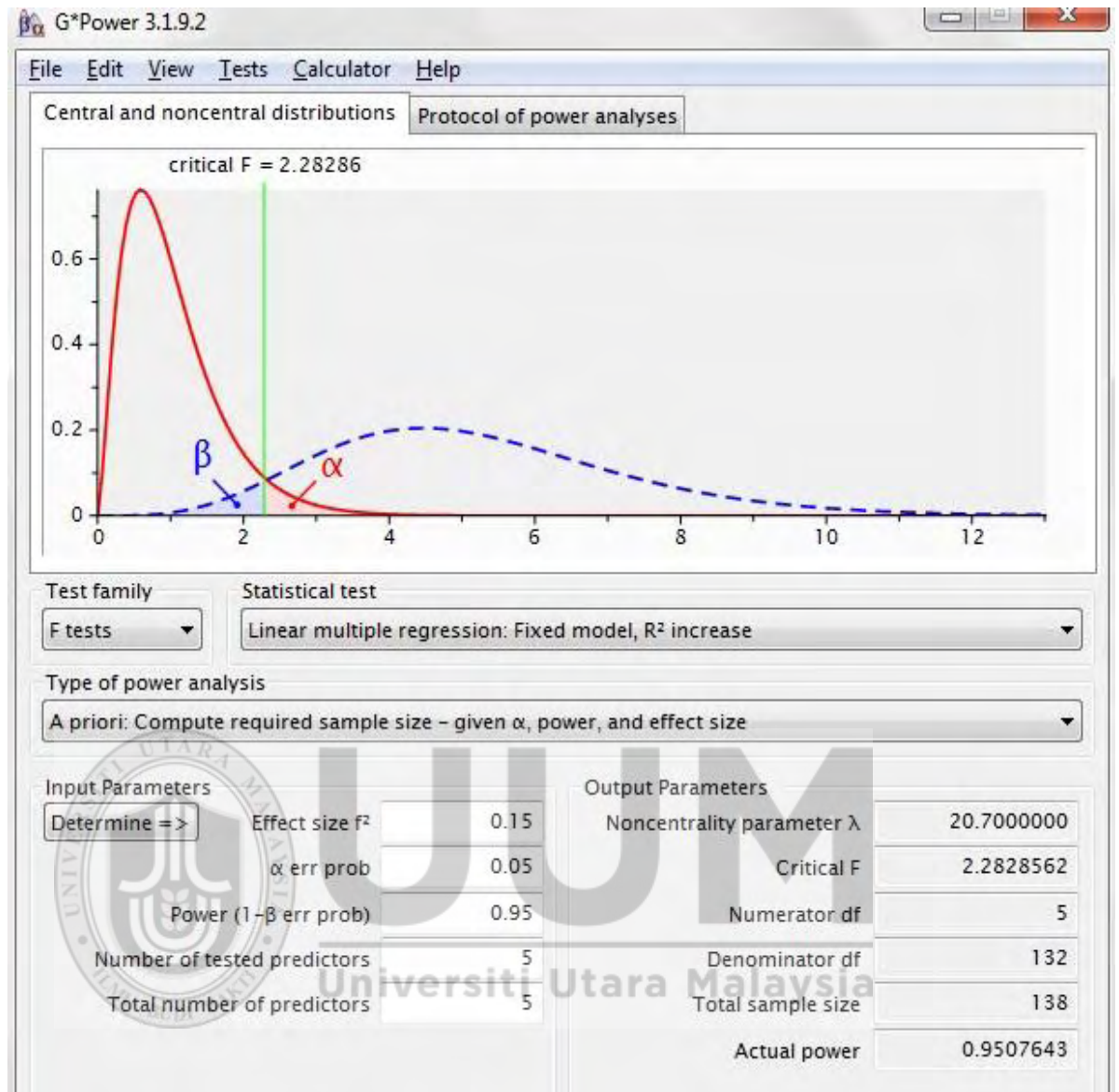


Figure 3.1: Output of Priori Power Analysis

The result of the statistical test as shown in the Figure 3.1 shows that for a multiple regression based statistical analysis, a sample size of 138 is found to be appropriate for this study and also it revealed that the statistical power for detecting effect size for this particular study was found to be within the recommended value of 0.95 (Cohen, 1977).

The results of the priori output revealed that 138 respondents are required as sample size for this study. However, it is worthy of noting that response rate within the

Nigerian context is considered to be low and sometimes poor (Asika, 1991; Nakpodia, Ayo, & Adomi, 2007; Ofo, 1994). Hence, based on this and the sample size obtained from the *priori* power analysis appeared to be too small and to some extent inadequate for this study. Thus, it is therefore necessary to consider other methods of determining sample size which would relatively give a more adequate sample size of the target population under study.

Due to the above shortcomings, this study employed and used Krijcie and Morgan (1970) table of determining sample size. This arises based on the information gathered from the prison about the number of recidivists who were released to the community at the time of conducting the study. The respondents were identified and selected on the basis of their locations: some were met at their houses, some at their joints (where they sit with others), while some were invited by their friends in their area of residence and questionnaire was administered on them directly. It was gathered however, that, though the figures of the ex-prisoners is fluctuating in the sense that there is no standard number of the ex-prisoners because many are being released and others are taken in daily. Thus, during the time of this study, it was reliability gathered that there were about 650 ex-prisoners (recidivists) that were released between (January and May 2014). As such, using 90% confidence level of Krijcie and Morgan Table the study sample population size stood at 242 as indicated in Table 3.3 below. However, to achieve a better result and to minimize sampling error and other issues like nonresponse, the size was doubled to 484 as suggested by Hair *et al.* (2008). Emphasizing on this, Alrech and Settle (1995) maintained that, sample should be relatively higher, because, for them, the lower the sample size, the likely the sampling error and vice-versa. Having distributed 480 questionnaires only

404 were returned and out of the 404 returned questionnaires after running preliminary analysis (missing value, outliers and normality tests) 256 sets of questionnaires were finally retained and used having meet the statistical requirement for regression analysis (See Table 4.1).

Table 3.3
Determining Sample Size from a given Population

N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S
10	10	100	80	280	162	800	260	2800	338
15	14	110	86	290	165	850	265	3000	341
20	19	120	92	300	169	900	269	3500	246
25	24	130	97	320	175	950	274	4000	351
30	28	140	103	340	181	1000	278	4500	351
35	32	150	108	360	186	1100	285	5000	357
40	36	160	113	380	181	1200	291	6000	361
45	40	180	118	400	196	1300	297	7000	364
50	44	190	123	420	201	1400	302	8000	367
55	48	200	127	440	205	1500	306	9000	368
60	52	210	132	460	210	1600	310	10000	373
65	56	220	136	480	214	1700	313	15000	375
70	59	230	140	500	217	1800	317	20000	377
75	63	240	144	550	225	1900	320	30000	379
80	66	250	148	600	234	2000	322	40000	380
85	70	260	152	650	242	2200	327	50000	381
90	73	270	155	700	248	2400	331	75000	382
95	76	270	159	750	256	2600	335	100000	384

Source: Krejcie and Margan (1970)

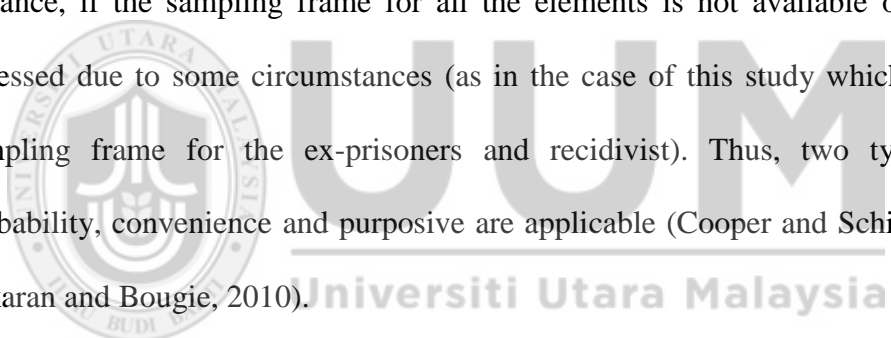
Note: N= Population size and S= Sample size

3.5.3 Sampling Technique

Basically, sampling technique in scientific researches is divided into two (2) major broad categories: Probability and Non-Probability, which are usually considered for the issue of suitability and the condition of achieving validity and reliability (Henry, 1990). On one hand, the probability sampling if properly used can give better validity and reliability (Henry, 1990). It is based on the assumption of random selection (each element has an equal chance) with non zero chance of being selected (Kathari, 2004; Mouton and Marus, 1996).

It comprised of Simple Random; Systematic; Stratified; Cluster; and Multistage (Sekaran and Bougie, 2010; Henry, 1990). While on the other hand, the Non-Probability is considered to be non random in its nature thereby there is no non zero probability of being selected (Cooper and Schindler, 2003).

However, in some situations a non-probability sampling technique may be used based on stipulated reasons; it is considered suitable with relatively costing low as opposed to probability (Cooper and Schindler, 2003; Sekaran and Bougie, 2010). Also, it is argued that non-probability technique may certainly offer acceptable result (Cooper and Schindler, 2003) if it proves to be the only choice available. For instance, if the sampling frame for all the elements is not available or cannot be accessed due to some circumstances (as in the case of this study which involves a sampling frame for the ex-prisoners and recidivist). Thus, two type of non-probability, convenience and purposive are applicable (Cooper and Schindler, 2003; Sekaran and Bougie, 2010).



Therefore, in this study purposive non-probability technique was used because there is no available sampling frame for the ex-prisoners who happened to be recidivist and all efforts to get it prove abortive from the prison authorities as they consider it a security and classified documents of the state. Thus, purposive sampling was utilized which is a sampling design method that focus more on the elements that can give available information to the researcher based on their knowledge and experience about the subject matter under study (Sekaran and Bougie, 2010) although it is non probability, however, it can still offer a reliable information (Bernad, 2002). On the other hand, unit of analysis in social researches are considered to be what exactly is

being under study. In other words, it is a clear specification of what the researcher is studying, that is, what unit is being covered by the study at a specified or particular time. Evidently, the unit of analysis in social research are basically classified as; Individual, Organization and or Group (Kumar *et al.*, 2013; Creswell, 2012). Thus, this study is studying predictors of criminal recidivism among the Ex-prisoners in metropolitan Kano-Nigeria as such the unit of analysis of this study is basically the individuals.

3.5.4 Questionnaire Design

In this study, survey questionnaire was designed as structured and close ended type of questionnaire with a multiple choices or options for the respondents to choose. The instruments were used as adapted with little modification. Though, it was argued by some literature that scaling of questionnaire with seven Likert scales for structured questionnaire are better (Churchill and Peter, 1984), but in this study five Likert scale was preferred and used as appropriate. It was argued that, studies that used scaling that have mid-point are considered to have more accurate results (Krosnic and Fabriger, 1997), it also helps the respondent to clearly show their viewpoint as appropriate.

Going in the same direction, Schuman and Presser (1981) are also of the view that, there is always the need for having mid-point in the scaling rate because it gives the respondents an apt chance to express his/her views regarding a particular question comfortably. But, Elmore and Beggs (1975) argued that increase in the scale point from 7-9 as against 5 may not ensure or give better reliability for the scale rating. This argument is also supported by Neumann ad Robson (2008) who concluded that, the use of five point scaling is the most appropriate and has the ability of providing

better result. As such, in this study, five Likert scale point was adopted and used during the questionnaire design while taking into account the mentioned advantage it has over other points of scaling.

Moreover, the survey questionnaire of this study consists of seven (7) sections; five of them are the independent variables, one section is for the dependent variable with another section having the demographic variables. Hence section one is Social Stigma and it has 29 items; section two is Social Ostracism and it has 18 items; section three is Social Discrimination and it has 15 items; section four is Prison criminogenic experience and it comprised of 30 items; section five is Personality Traits with 20 items; while the dependent variable section is Criminal Recidivism with 15 items; and demographic variables section contained 7 items respectively.

3.5.5 Pilot Study

Pilot study is a preliminary approach to test the instrument before the actual full scale study (Gay, Mills and Airasian, 2006). In this study, pilot study was conducted in order to achieve some objectives; to have some insight of the condition and the real expectation when it comes to the full scale study so as to help the researcher to adjust and get ready for some expected problems to be encountered during the full scale study; to determine the extent to which the intended instrument is measuring what is meant to measure and with error free which would make it more consistent and stable at the same time (Sekaran and Bougie, 2010).

On the other hand, sample size for the pilot study is often small in number when compared to the full scale study sample. Usually a sample of between fifteen to thirty (15-30) respondents is used. In this study a total of thirty (30) respondents were

utilized. Though, it is argued that the size could be more in the event the intended study involved several stages (Malhotra, 2008).

Procedure:

- a) In this study, the pilot study was conducted with the help of three research assistants (RA's) in metropolitan Kano. The RA's were selected base on their previous knowledge and skills on how to conduct and administer research questionnaire.
- b) They were trained for 7 days in order to be acquainted with the instruments.
- c) The format of the questionnaire was tested and the respondents (ex-prisoners) were found to have understood the contents of the questionnaire.
- d) The instruments were administered in local Hausa language for the respondents that cannot read and understand the English version, while for those that can understand it was administered on them they way it is.
- e) Hence, little modifications were made on the instrument (language and making the statements to be short).
- f) The variable tested (study variables) were found to have achieved and attained the statistical requirement of reliability.
- g) In most researches, the common test of items consistency and reliability is the Cronbach's alpha coefficient. As such, in this study, the Cronbach's alpha coefficient was employed and used to measure the internal consistency of the instrument. The pilot study data was run using SPSS version 20 and the test was found to have meet the requirement of the reliability standard as shown in Table 3.4 below. The alpha level ranged from 0.63 to 0.89. This is in line with the standard threshold that an instrument with coefficient of 0.60 is considered to have average reliability; coefficient of 0.70 and above is

considered to have high reliability (Hair et al., 2007; Nunally, 1967; Nunally, 1978; Sekaran and Bougie, 2010).

Table 3.4
Summary of Reliability Test for Pilot Test

Constructs	Number of items	Cronbach's Alpha
Social Stigma	29	.750
Social Ostracism	18	.857
Social Discrimination	15	.773
Prison Experience	30	.633
Personality	20	.893
Criminal Recidivism	16	.879

Source: PhD research work 2016.

3.5.5.1 Operationalization and Measurement of Variables

Operationalization of constructs refers to a given specification of the constructs under study. In other words, it is a definition that is being used by the researcher for the sole purpose of a particular study at a particular time (Creswell, 2012). Therefore, in this context, the variables measurements are discussed with the items adapted for the study.

3.5.5.2 Criminal Recidivism

Criminal recidivism as a concept has been explained from various point of view. The concept has been widely used with different connotations from the various researches. For the purpose of this study therefore, criminal recidivism is considered and operationalized as criminal re-offending of an ex-prisoner after his/her initial release from the custody (prison). Moreover, three (3) main issues were used to measure the construct of criminal recidivism in the study: Re-offending; Re-conviction; and Re-incarceration of an ex-prisoner. This is in line with many studies among which this study adopted the measurement of criminal recidivism used by Stahler *et al.* (2013), Meade *et al.* (2012), Listwan *et al.* (2010) and Harris *et al.*

(2009) respectively. However, other issues such as the number of times re-arrested, re-convicted and re-incarcerated together with whether or not the ex-prisoners are willing to commit more crime again or they feel they have repented and sorry were also introduced in order to assess the whole picture of criminal recidivism among the ex-prisoners. Specifically, in this study, two main aspects (re-offending and not afraid of prison) were measured. For example the items include: I am not afraid of prison any more; I am not afraid to go back to prison again; how many times were you re-convicted; and how many times were you re-incarcerated among others.

3.5.5.3 Prison Institution (Experience)

Prison is an institution for the confinement of offenders. It is considered as a total institution (Goffman, 1961). It is a place meant to lock up wrong doers who are found guilty of violating the laws of the society. In essence, in this study prison experience is used to assess its effects on whether it reduces re-offending or increases re-offending. However, the criminogenic experience of prison institution is measured taking into consideration the physical/social climate in the prison, tendency to go back, the nature of support or training provided in the prison and the tendency to learn more crime within the prison. Hence, measurement used by Day *et al.*, (2011) and Carnie and Broderick (2011) were adapted which consist of 30 items. Examples of such items are: There was no congestion in the prison; There was mixed up with serious criminal in the prison; Prison punishment is harsh to me; I feel hopeless in my society after my imprisonment; I can learn more criminality in the prison among others.

3.5.5.4 Social Stigma

Although the concept of social stigma is considered to be very wide, however, social stigma as construct can also be operationalized. According to Goffman (1963) who in his classical development of social stigma of which he is widely acknowledged see social stigma as ‘an attribute that is deeply discrediting’ and also maintained that the stigmatized individuals are reduced ‘from a whole and usual person to a tainted, discounted one.’

In this study, social stigma is used to denote the labeling, mark and demeaning that is being applied on the ex-prisoners by the society. In other words, stigmatization, labeling as well as spoiling identities of the ex-prisoners by the society. As such, internalized stigma was used which signifies the devaluation, shame, secrecy and withdrawal triggered by applying negative stereotype to oneself (Corringan, 1998) that the Ex-prisoners are facing. Therefore, this study adapted the measurement of Ricsher *et al.* (2003) with dimensions of alienation; stereotype endorsement; perceived discrimination; social withdrawal; and stigma resistance. The measurement contains 29 items. For instance items such as: Having this condition has spoiled my life; I am embarrassed or ashamed that i have prison status; Stereotypes about prison status apply to me; Negative stereotype about ex-prisoners keep me isolated from the normal world among other items. The measurement contained 29 items with internal consistency reliability of .90.

3.5.5.5 Social Ostracism

In this study social ostracism was used as an offshoot of social stigmatization of the ex-prisoners who have been released after their incarceration from the prison custody. One of the consequences of social stigmatization is the issue of ostracizing

others who were successfully labelled and stigmatized by their societies (Madaki, 2011) due to their social status or identities that has been set and act upon by the society. Therefore, social ostracism in this study is being operationalized as being ignored and being excluded by others (Williams, 2005) which thwart a basic need to social interrelationship and thereby becoming the core of human development. Thus, social ostracism in this study was used to assess the situation of the ex-prisoners that have been released in terms of their experiences of being ignored as well as being excluded by others from the societal inter personal relationships by virtue of their status as ex-prisoners. Hence, the measurement of Gilman *et al.*, (2012) was adapted and used which consists of two main dimensions (being ignored and being excluded). The measurements also contain 18 items. These items include among others: In general, others treat me as if i am invisible; People ignored my greetings when we are walking by one another; People do leave the area when i come by. The measurements contained 19 items with alpha value of .94 and .93.

3.5.5.6 Social Discrimination

Social Discrimination in this study is operationalized as artificial disparities that were intentionally enforced on the category of individuals who have prison status as against others. In other words, the discrimination that is usually attached on ex-inmates based on their previous criminal records especially those that were imprisoned more than one time (Braman, 2004; Clemer, 1940; Haney, 2003). These disparities, differentiation and unequal treatment of ex-prisoners are enforced and experienced from different societal context. For instance, there is discrimination in terms of educational opportunities, service delivery, law enforcement, labor and even neighborhood (Petersilia, 2005; Pager, 2003). Thus, social discrimination is measured in this study using two indicators of social discrimination of criminal

record and racial/ethnic discrimination. The instrument was also validated and used by other studies (Klonoff and Landrine, 1999; Landrine, *et al.*, 2006). Therefore, measurement used by Tuoney *et al.* (2013) was adapted and used with 15 items questionnaires and internal consistency of .89 and .88.. Some of these items are: I am often been treated unfairly by employers, bosses or supervisors because of my criminal record; my co-workers treated me unfairly; I am treated unfairly by criminal justice (police & courts) among other items.

3.5.5.7 Personality

Personality in the context of this study was used to denote the basic individual trait that makes up the entire human personality. In other words, personality traits of an individual (pattern of behavior) based on the possession of a distinct and personal attribute by each and every individual is considered to refer to as personality. However, there are many types and widely used structural models (Miller and Lynam, 2001) of which they portrayed and used several patterns, dimensions and domains that differ in terms of their formation but at the same time determine the pattern and basic personality of individual based on interaction (Wiggins and Pincus, 1993). Different models such as Five-Factor Model (FFM; McCrae and Costa, 1990), the PEN Model (Eysenck, 1977), Tellegen's Three Factor Model (1985), and Cloninger's Temperament and Character Model (Cloninger *et al.*, 1993) were usually used to explain human personality. But for the purpose of this study Mini-IPIP Scale with four items of Big Five traits of Donnellan *et al.* (2006) was adapted and used. The measurement consists of five main facets of personality: Extraversion; Agreeableness; Conscientiousness; Neuroticism; and Intellect/Imagination. The measurement comprised of 20 items such as: Am the life of the party; Sympathize

with others' feelings; Get chores done right way; Have frequent mood swing; and Have a vivid imagination.

Extraversion is referred to as a condition of social adaptability. It is a personality trait that is associated with an act or state of being mainly concerned with obtaining satisfaction from outside the individual self. It also a personality trait that is characterized by showing a keen interest in other people and external events, being talkative, energetic, sociable and assertiveness (Zuckerman, 1991).

Agreeableness is trait which is characterized by being compatible with people and easily being able to get along with others. It is a tendency of being easily influenced by others in a social context. That is, being pleasant and accommodating in social situations reflecting individual differences in concern for cooperation and social harmony (Graziano, *et al.*, 2007). Agreeableness personality is characterized by sympathetic, considerate, friendly, generous, and helpful and they also have an optimistic view of human nature.

Conscientiousness is an individual personality trait that characterized an individual as organized, careful and has the ability to reason and plan his activities well ahead and the ability to have impulse control. Such individuals are usually more reliable, consistent, motivated and hard working (Salgado 1997).

Neuroticism is a personality trait which is usually associated with an intrinsic negative connotation (Fayombo, 2010). It is also reversed in some instances and called (emotional stability). This trait is considered as enduring traits like tendency to experience negative emotional states and it is characterized by such an individual state of mind such as feeling of anxiety, anger, guilt, and depressed mood (Matthews & Deary 1998).

Intellect is sometimes referred to as (Openness to Experience or Imagination). It is a personality trait of an individual which portrays how willing a person is to make adjustments in philosophy and activities in accordance with new ideas or situations (Goldberg, 1993; McCrae & John, 1992). Such trait include having wide interests, being imaginative, insightful, attentiveness to inner feelings, preference for variety, and intellectual curiosity (Costa, & McCrae, 1992). The measurement comprised of 20 items with the internal consistency of .91, .81, .82, .87 and .79 respectively.

Table 3.5
Summary of Measurements and their Sources

Variables	Items	Dimensions	Sources
Social Stigma	29	Multidimensional	Ricsher <i>et al.</i> (2003)
Social Ostracism	19	Multidimensional	Gilman <i>et al.</i> , (2012)
Social Discrimination	15	Multidimensional	Tueney <i>et al.</i> (2013)
Prison Experience	30	Multidimensional	Day <i>et al.</i> , (2011) Carnie & Broderick (2011)
Personality	20	Multidimensional	Donnellan <i>et al.</i> (2006)
Criminal Recidivism	15	Multidimensional	<i>et al.</i> (2013), Meade <i>et al.</i> (2012), Listwan <i>et al.</i> (2010) Harris <i>et al.</i> (2009)

Source: PhD research work 2016.

3.5.6 Data Collection Procedure

In this study, the survey questionnaires were administered directly on the respondent's (ex-prisoners in the metropolitan Kano). Two sets of questionnaires were used. That is, the English and the translated version of the local Hausa language questionnaires (translated by an academic staff in the Languages Department of Bayero University, Kano) were used. The translated Hausa version was used on the respondents that cannot understand the English language version of the questionnaire. This method of self administration of the questionnaire was considered necessary due to the nature of some people in terms of research culture (Ngu, 2005) and also as against the postal method of administering questionnaire because of the

fear of low return as it is evident that postal questionnaires in Nigeria is having very low return and response rates of 3% and 4% (Asika 1991; Ringim, 2012) which is very low.

The respondents' consent was sought first and the research assistants introduce themselves and explained the purpose of the survey. The research assistants were part of the pilot study before the main study; as such, they are familiar with the instruments. Nevertheless, the RA's were further trained again so as to master the instrument well and how to go for the main study. On the other hand, the researcher, (PhD candidate) involved fully in the entire process.

The method was used despite the fact that, it is time consuming and relatively costly. However, the method is considered to have some advantages which include; the researcher or the research assistants can collect the completed questionnaire within a given time; the researcher can give additional clarification on some questions in the instrument to the respondents; and the researcher can as well convince the respondents to partake in the study (Sekaran and Bougie, 2010; Bichi, 2004). Also, the interview data was collected through face to face interview (in-depth interview). The questions interviewed are ex-prisoners' experiences in prison institution; experience and perception about social stigma, ostracism and discrimination; their behaviors based on their individual personalities (Big Five facets) and their perceptions about criminal re-offending.

The process involves only the respondent's (ex-prisoners), the researcher himself and the RA's only. No any prison official or any official was involved. Only the ex-

prisoners (recidivists) who are outside the prison institution were involved. This is because the main objective of the study is to examine the predictors of recidivism who are outside the institution not within.

3.5.7 Data Analysis

After the data was collected, this study utilized PLS path modelling (Wold, 1985, 1974) and Smart PLS 2.0 M3 software (Ringle *et al.*, 2005) was used to analyse the data. Another statistical package, SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences) was employed in the analysis.

The PLS path modeling was considered an appropriate analysis technique as it is considered similar to normal regression analysis technique. The PLS-SEM has an added advantage and uniqueness of determining relationships among multiple variables and constructs (structural model) and the indicators of the latent constructs (measurement model) concurrently (Chin, Marcolin & Newsted, 2003; Duarte & Raposo, 2010; Gerlach, Kawalski & Wold, 1979; Lohmoller, 1989). Additionally, in this study, the aim was to examine the predictors of criminal recidivism among the ex-prisoners taking into account five major constructs from labeling theory. As such, it requires path modelling to be used because it has been argued that if a study is predictive oriented and try to add to a theory, PLS path modeling needs to be employed (Hair *et al.*, 2011; Henseler, Ringle & Sinkovic, 2009; Hullan, 1999).

The SPSS software was used to deal with preliminary analysis of missing data, outliers, non-response bias and normality. Descriptive statistics were analysed using SPSS. Measurement models (individual item reliability, internal consistency

reliabilities, convergent validity and discriminant validity) were analysed using SmartPLS 2.0 M3 software (Hair *et al.*, 2011; Henseler *et al.*, 2009).

Standard bootstrapping procedure (Hair *et al.* 2011) of 5000 bootstrap with 256 sample size was applied to assess the Structural Model (Hair, Sarstedt, Ringle & Mena, 2012; Henseler *et al.*, 2009). Significance of the path coefficients, R² effect size as well as predictive relevance of the model was assessed (Hair, Hutt, Ringle & Sarstedt, 2014).

During the interview sessions, it was observed that, the first interview lasted one hour thirty six minutes. But, the remaining interviews lasted within one hour ten minutes to one hour fifteen minutes. While the questionnaire administration were between thirty two minutes to forty one minutes as observed. The qualitative data (in-depth interviews) were first tape recorded, transcribed and organised using Nvivo 10. The Nvivo was used in organising the data and sorting the relevant quotations from the interviews. The interactions of the respondents' interviews and word count query were all assessed using Nvivo software. However, narrative method of qualitative data analysis was employed and analysed the interviews. That is, the experiences and narrations of the interviewed participants were identified and used as quotations based on the themes and the sub-themes that were covered in the interview.

3.6 Summary of the Chapter

The above Chapter discusses the main methodology used in the study. The chapter discussed the nature and philosophy of the study and highlights the two aspect or approaches adopted by the study. That is, the qualitative and quantitative aspects. In the qualitative, the chapter discussed the qualitative design, sample and the in-depth

interviews used for the respondents. Whereas the chapter also discussed the quantitative methodological approach used by the study which include population of the study, sample and power of analysis, method of data collection and analysis. Also the chapter include the unit of analysis, reliability and validity issues, operationalization and measurement of variables as well as pilot study. Hence the next chapter would present the results and discussions of the study base on the stated methodological approach presented.



CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter provides and discusses the main results of the data collected for the study. It encompasses the presentation, and analysis of the result of the study. The data is presented based on the findings from the ex-prisoners in metropolitan Kano-Nigeria. The chapter discussed the initial preliminary analysis: response rates; data screening and missing value analysis; assessment of outliers; normality test; multicollinearity test; common method variance test. Also, the chapter contained the analysis of demographic characteristics of the respondents and the descriptive statistics of the latent variables.

In line with the PLS-SEM analysis technique, this chapter presents the analysis in two main section: the first section present the measurement model assessment which include (the individual item reliability, internal consistency, convergent validity as well as the discriminate validity for the reflective constructs and PLS weight, t-values, VIF and Tolerance for the formative constructs) while in the second section Structural Model assessment results is presented which comprised of (significance of the path coefficients, R-square value, effect size and predictive relevance and mediation coefficients). The in-depth interview analysis was also presented and

contained in the chapter. Also the chapter provided the general discussion of the result of the study.

4.2 Data Screening and Preliminary Analysis

According to Hair *et al.*, (2007) data screening and preliminary analysis is very important when it comes to any multivariate analysis of data. This is because, the data screening helps the researcher to identify some of the violations in the basic assumptions concerning the usage of multivariate type of data analysis. Thus, in this study some preliminary data screening and analysis was performed which include some basic tests: response rate; missing value analysis; assessment of outliers; and normality test (Hair *et al.*, 2010; Tabachnic and fidell, 2007).

4.3 Response Rate

In this study, a total of 480 questionnaires were distributed across the respondents. The questionnaires were administered directly on the respondents with few of them who were given and fill it themselves. Despite the fact that the questionnaires were interviewer administered, it took several efforts and follow-up by the researcher in an attempt to achieve high response rate (Traina, Maclean, Park and Kham, 2005). As such, a total of 404 questionnaires were returned out of the total number of questionnaires distributed among the ex-prisoners in metropolitan Kano. However, out of the returned questionnaires a total of 256 questionnaires were later found to be usable for the main analysis (after running the preliminary analysis of missing value, outlier, and normality tests) and this constituted 53.3%. This response rate of 53.3% is considered to be adequate for analysis (Sekaran, 2003). To buttress the response rates, it is argued that, a response rate is sufficient when the sample size acquired is within the range of five and ten times of the study variables (Bartlett, Kotrilik and Higgins, 2002; Hair *et al.*, 2010) and in this study the total number of variables used

were five. Additionally, it is imperative to note that 53.3% response rate is found to be above the common response rate of 40-50% used in social science studies in Nigeria (Linus, 2001). The PLS-SEM as a technique for analysis requires a minimum of 30 responses for analysis (Chin, 1998). As such, a response rate of 53.3% as shown in table 4.1, below is considered to be adequate.

Table 4.1
Response Rate of the Questionnaires

Response	Frequency/Rate
Number of Questionnaires Distributed	480
Number of Questionnaires Returned	404
Total Valid Questionnaires (usable responses)	256
Response Rate	53.3%

Source: PhD research work 2016.

4.3.1 Missing Value Analysis

Missing data is considered to be a gap in the questionnaire which in turn makes it unsuitable for analysis (Hair *et al.*, 2010). Thus, taking into account the impact of missing data during analysis, the researcher took a diligent steps in making sure that the issue of missing value is thoroughly taken care of. Hence, the research assistants were asked to make immediate check after the the administration of the questionnaire to each respondent and in the event of any missing gap they should instantly get the appropriate response from the respondent and fill it as appropriate. Equally, during the entry, the researcher make the entry himself and immediately if a missing value is found the questionnaire is retrieved and cross checked again and this help greatly to reduce the cases of missing value where at the end of the entry into the SPSS only six missing values were detected through the use of descriptive statistics, though the missing cases were at random, however, they were subsequently removed from the analysis as suggested by Tabachnic and Fidell (2007).

4.3.2 Outliers

According to Byrne (2010) outliers are such cases in the data set whose scores are significantly far from the normal distribution or who are completely not similar with other cases in a given data set. In other words, outliers are those observations within a given particular data set that appear to be with much disparity or inconsistency with the other observations (Barnett and Levis, 1994). Moreover, when using regression type of analysis, outliers within a given data can have a serious impact of distorting the regression results and thereby making the results not reliable (Verarchi and Croux, 2008).

Therefore, in this study, outliers were examined first using univariate method. That is, analysis using a standardized values with a value of ± 3.29 ($p < .001$) and above as recommended by Tabachnic and Fidell (2007). Moreover, the values were observed based on *Z-score* criteria (any value with ± 3.29 is considered to be an outlier). Thus, a total of 86 cases univariate outliers were found and deleted. Also, multivariate outliers (Mahalanobis distance D^2) as defined by Tabachnic and Fidell (2007) as 'the distance of a case from the centroid of the remaining cases where the centroid is the point created at the intersection of the means of all the variable'. These type of outliers were equally analysed and based on the 128 observed variables of the study, the recommended threshold of chi-square is 155.4047 ($p = 0.001$) 26 cases were found to have such points and were deleted from the data set, and the remaining 256 cases in the data set were retained and used for the analysis.

4.3.3 Normality

Normality of the data is considered as one of the important assumptions especially in multivariate analysis. However, previous studies (Cassel *et al.*, 1999; Reinartz *et al.*,

2009; Welzef, *et al.*, 2009) using traditional pattern assumed that PLS-SEM provides accurate estimation of model even when the data is not normal. According to Hair *et al.* (2012) data to be used in PLS-SEM should be subjected to a normality test. On the other hand, highly skewed data or a data that is kurtotic could increase the bootstrapped standard error estimates (Chernic, 2008) thereby underestimate the significance of the statistical path coefficients (Ringle *et al.*, 2012a; Dijkstra, 1983).

In this study, both univariate and multivariate normality were tested. For the univariate normally, *Z-score* criteria (Tabachnic and Fidell, 2007) was used. That is, using a standardized values of ± 3.29 ($p < .001$) was used and the values that were observed above the threshold were removed. Specifically 86 cases were removed. On the other hand, multivariate normality (Mahalanobis distance *D*²) which according to Tabachnic and Fidell (2007) is 'the distance of a case from the centroid of the remaining cases where the centroid is the point created at the intersection of the means of all the variable'. As such, going by the 128 observed variables of this study, the recommended threshold of chi-square is 155.4047 ($p = 0.001$) and 26 items were found to attained such point and were subsequently deleted from the data set. Hence the data proved to be normal with the remaining 256 cases which were retained and used for the analysis.

4.4 Common Method Variance Test

Common method variance (CMV) is considered to be 'variance that is attributed to the measurement method rather than to the construct of interest' (Podsakoff *et al.*, 2003: 879). Many scholars are of the view that the common method variance is one of the main concern when it comes to survey particularly the self- reported ones (Lindell and Whitney, 2001; Spector, 2006). Moreover, it is argued that, common

method bias inflates relationship between variable measured by self-reports (Conway and Lance, 2010). Therefore, in this study, in an attempt to address CMV, some procedures were used to reduce the tendency of CMV. For instance, some of the questions in the instruments were reversed coded, ambiguous items were made to be concise and easy, the respondents were made to understand that their responses would be confidential and they should feel free as there is no right or wrong answers from their perceptions of the instrument.

4.5 Non-Response Bias

According to Lambert and Harrington (1990) nonresponse bias can be seen as some of the common mistakes and differences in the answers between nonrespondents and respondents'. In line with this, Armstrong and Overton (1977) suggested a time-trend extrapolation method which comprised of making comparison between the early and late respondents. According to Singer (2006) there is no minimum response rate below which the actual research estimate is considered necessarily biased, and equally no response rate above which is considered never biased, as such it is still need to be checked (Pearl and Fairly, 1985; Shiek, 1981). In this study, a test of non-response rate was conducted using extrapolation procedure (Armstrong and Overton, 1977).

The respondents of the study were divided into two independent sample based on their response to the survey taking into account of the study variables (social stigma, social ostracism, social discriminate, prison experience and personality traits). In other words, respondents' early and late responses were compared (Armstrong and Overton, 1977; Lin and Schaffer, 1995).

Table 4.2
T- Test Comparison between Early Respondents and Late Respondents

Response	N	Mean	S.D	T-value	Sig
Early Response	205	3.86	0.43	6.77	0.60
Late Response	51	3.41	0.39		
Early Response	205	3.78	0.38	4.41	0.70
Late Response	51	3.51	0.4		
Early Response	205	3.44	0.33	-0.49	0.76
Late Response	51	3.46	0.33		
Early Response	205	3.91	0.34	5.6	0.53
Late Response	51	3.61	0.31		
Early Response	205	3.97	0.34	2.36	0.40
Late Response	51	3.85	0.28		
Early Response	205	4.07	0.52	4.33	0.72
Late Response	51	3.71	0.54		

Source: PhD research work 2016.

Table 4.2 above of independent sample T-test shows that, the group mean and standard deviation for both early and late respondents are not much different. Also, the t-test shows that there is no significant difference between early and late responses as shown by the statistics; social stigma (T=6.7, $p < 0.59$); social ostracism (T=4.4, $p < 0.69$); social discrimination (T=-.48, $p < 0.76$); prison (T=5.5, $p < 0.53$); personality (T=2.3, $p < 0.40$); and recidivism (T=4.3, $p < 0.72$). Thus, based on the result, it can be argued that despite that the items are statistically different but the differences are found to be meager and comparatively small with no significant that could have an effect on the whole results.

4.6 Preliminary Analysis

Preliminary analysis is usually considered as a step where the study constructs are tested at the initial stage. This involves preliminary analysis like factor analysis to determine the how the constructs loaded into their categories and their loading. It also involves the use of PLS to further ascertain the fitness of each variable under study.

4.7 Factor Analysis

Factor analysis is referred to as data reduction technique that is used to summarize the variable structure in a particular data set. According to Tabachnick & Fidell (2007) factor analysis is conducted when certain condition is met. For instance, the sample is required to have a minimum of 300 cases. Hair *et al.*, (1998, 2010) and Coakes and Stead (2003) asserted that, the general rule of thumb for a factor to be carried is that there should be a minimum of 5 respondents per variable under study. But, for the argument of Comrey and Lee (1992) a sample size of 50 as very poor, 100 as poor, 200 as fair, 300 as good, 500 as very good and 1000 as excellent. Thus, in this study, the sample is considered to be good (with a sample size of 480 and five variables), hence, there is the need for a factor analysis as the condition has been met. Further it is argued that, a sample size of more than 350 requires a factor loading of 0.30-0.40 to assess statistical significance (Hair *et al.*, 2010, Tabachnick & Fidell, 2014).

Principal component analysis (PCA) was employed and used in this study which extracted factors were based on eigenvalue greater than or equals to 1. According to Pallant (2007) and Hair *et al.*, (2010) factor analysis considers to be appropriate when most of the item's correlation coefficients were at least 0.3 and above. Bartlett's test of the sphericity also need to be significant at ($p < 0.05$). Kaiser -Meyer -Olkin (KMO) and the overall measure of sampling adequacy (MSA) should be at least 0.6 and above for good factor analysis. Hutcheson and Sofroniou (1999) came up with a classifications of KMO values that fall between 0.5 and 0.7 are considered average, 0.7 and 0.8 are good, 0.8 and 0.9 as very good, and any value above 0.9 are excellent.

Hair *et al.*, (2010) asserted that the value of measure of sampling adequacy (MSA) must exceed 0.5 for the overall test as well as individual variables, item load lower than 0.5 is removed, although a loading of 0.3 is considered as minimum (Tabachnick & Fidell, 2014). Moreover, when determining the number of components (factors) to be extracted, there is need for considering other vital outputs (KMO and total variance explained). Therefore, the above mentioned procedures and rules were used in this study in conducting principal component analysis as indicated in the below Tables.

4.7.1 Factor Analysis of Criminal Recidivism

Table 4.3

Factor analysis for Criminal Recidivism (Rotated Component Matrix)

Items Name	Items	Factors	
		1	2
Re-offending			
How many times were you re-convicted	CR13	.755	
How many times were you re-incarcerated	CR14	.741	
I will avoid associating with criminals (r)	CR9	.711	
I am not afraid to commit another crime	CR3	.686	
I will never involved in crime again (r)	CR8	.679	
I will always obey the rules (r)	CR10	.660	
Not afraid of Prison			
I have repented now (r)	CR6		.839
I am not afraid to go back to prison again	CR2		.725
Imprisonment can not stop me from committing crime again	CR5		.697
Total Eigen values		4.99	1.15
Variance Explained		49.94	11.52
Total Variance Explained		61.46	
KMO		0.879	
Bartlett's test of Sphericity		1177.07	
Sig.		.000	

Source: PhD research work 2016.

From the Table 4.3 above, two factor dimensions were extracted and retained. The factors were named as Re-offending and Not afraid of prison from the items contained in them by modifying the original instrument adapted. Some items (CR1,4,7,11,12,16) did not have the required loading from the factor. However, 8

items were retained and used in the PLS after running the measurement model. Items (CR9,CR8,CR10,CR6) are reverse coded.

Table 4.4
Reliability of Criminal Recidivism Construct

Construct	Cronbach's Alpha
Re-offending	0.878
Not afraid of Prison	0.926

Source: PhD research work 2016.

5.7.2 Factor Analysis of Prison Experience

Table 4.5 below present the result of factor analysis of prison experience and its dimensions using a rotated component matrix.

Table 4.5
Prison Institution Factor Analysis (Rotated Component Matrix)

Items Names	Items	Factors	1	2	3	4
Support and Training						
Prison staff cooperate and support in mates	RPI14		.932			
There was racial insult and discrimination in prison (r)	PI12		-.929			
There was enough training in the prison	RPI15		.914			
I am always abused in the prison (r)	PI11		-.910			
There was no sexual harassment in the prison	RPI13		.906			
The institution prepare inmates for outside life	RPI16		-.852			
Prison prefer inmates for employment after release	RPI17		-.848			
Physical Environment						
People always feel threaten in the prison	PI10			.794		
There was mixed up with serious criminals in the prison	PI2			.784		
There was no enough health and hygienic facilities in the prison	PI4			.779		
There was outbreak of disease in the prison	PI5			.750		
The health condition was not favourable in the prison	PI3			.733		
People have no access to visitors in the prison	PI6			.706		
There was inmate bullying in the prison	PI9			.694		
My friends are visiting me all the time	PI7			.625		
My relatives are not visiting me	PI8			.519		
Learning Crime in Prison						
I cannot join other criminal group in the prison (r)	RPI21					-.777
Prison punishment is harsh to me	PI20					.745
I feel hopeless in my society after my imprisonment	PI25					.654
I can learn more criminality in the prison	PI22					.627
There was no criminal group in the prison (r)	RPI23					-.627
I feel not relevant to my society after my imprisonment	PI24					.584
I was not prepare to get further education after release	PI19					.576

Tendency to go Back					
I am not afraid of prison any more	PI29				.747
I am not afraid to go back to prison again	PI30				.660
I feel i can continue with my previous behavior	PI28				.551
I was not prepared for accommodation after release	PI18				.510
Total Eigen values		6.96	4.87	3.04	1.33
Variance Explained		25.77	18.04	11.24	4.93
Total Variance Explained		59.98			
KMO		0.816			
Bartlett's test of Sphericity		4644.427			
Sig.		.000			

Source: PhD research work 2016.

The result of factor analysis of prison institution using SPSS version 18 above shows that four dimensions were extracted. The components names (physical environment, support and training, learning crime in prison and tendency to go back to prison) were given considering the items on each of the four components. That is, the factors names were modified based on the convergence of the items. Moreover only 22 items were finally retained and used in the PLS where as the remaining 5 items (PI18,RPI23, PI24,PI19 and RPI14) were further deleted in the PLS. Also items (PI12, PI11, RPI21, RPI23) were reverse coded.

Table 4.6
Reliability of Prison Construct

Construct	Cronbach's Alpha
Support & Training	0.998
Physical Environment	0.875
Learning Crime in the Prison	0.716
Tendency to go Back	0.654

Source: PhD research work 2016.

4.7.3 Factor Analysis of Social Stigma

The factor analysis of social stigma and its dimensions are presented in the table below. It comprised of five dimensions of the construct.

Table 4.7
Social Stigma Factor Analysis Result (Rotated Component Matrix)

Names	Items	Factors				
		1	2	3	4	5
Withdrawal						
I avoid getting close to people who do not have prison status to avoid rejection	SS24	.745				
Negative stereotype about ex-prisoners keep me isolated from the normal world	SS21	.720				
I stay away from social situation to protect family and friend from embarrassment	SS22	.691				
I don't talk about myself because i don't want burden others with my status	SS19	.677				
Being around people who have no prison status make me feel out of place	SS23	-.641				
I don't socialize as much as i used because of my prison status	SS20	.627				
Alienation						
People without prison could not possibly understand me	SS3		.771			
Having this condition has spoiled my life	SS2		.719			
Stereotypes about prison status apply to me	SS7		.666			
I am disappointed in my self for having prison status	SS5		.630			
I am embarrassed or ashamed that i have prison status	SS4		.607			
I feel out of place in the world because of my prison status	SS1		.602			
I feel inferior to others who do have prison status	SS6		.552			
Stereotype						
Ex-prisoners cannot live a good, rewarding life	SS11			.844		
Ex-prisoners should not get married	SS12			.758		
Because i have prison status i need others to make most decision for me	SS10			.601		
Stigma Resistance						
I feel comfortable being seen in public with obvious ex-prisoners	RSS25				.800	
I can have a good, fulfilling life despite my prison status	RSS27				.687	
In general, i am able to live life the way i want to	RSS26				.687	
People with prison like me make important contributions to society	RSS28				.667	
Discrimination Experience						
People ignore me or take me less serious just because i have prison status	SS16					.678
People often patronize me, or treat me like a child because of prison status	SS17					.658
Nobody would be interested in getting close to me because i am ex-prisoner	SS18					.517
Total Eigen values		5.33	4.16	1.83	1.28	1.07
Variance Explained		23.18	18.1	7.97	5.58	4.67
Total Variance Explained		59.49				
KMO		0.837				
Bartlett's test of Sphericity		2558.113				
Sig.		.000				

Source: PhD research work 2016.

The result of factor analysis of social stigma above shows that five dimensions were extracted using fixed factor. The factors or components (alienation, stereotype, discrimination experience, social withdrawal, and stigma resistance) were retained the way they are from the original instrument as adapted. Also items (SS 8,9,13,14,15&29) did not have the required loading from the factor analysis. However, a total of 18 items were retained and used in the PLS. While 5 items (SS3,5,4,1,18) were further deleted in the PLS due to low loading.

Table 4.8
Reliability of Social Stigma Construct

Construct	Cronbach's Alpha
Withdrawal	0.599
Alienation	0.801
Stereotype	0.735
Stigma Resistance	0.871
Discrimination Experience	0.516

Source: PhD research work 2016.

4.7.4 Factor Analysis of Social Ostracism

The construct below (social ostracism) is having two major dimensions. Table 4.9 below presents the factor analysis of the construct and its dimensions.

Table 4.9
Social Ostracism Factor Analysis (Component Matrix)

Names	Items	Factors	
		1	2
Being Excluded			
Others include me in their plans for holidays	RSO14	.920	
In general, others make an effort to get my attention	RSO15	.892	
Others, invite me to join them for weekend activities, hobbies or events	RSO17	-.880	
Others, invite me to go out to eat with them	RSO16	-.871	
In general, others treat me as if i am invisible	SO1	.525	
Being Ignored			
People look through me as if i do not exist	SO2		.717
People ignored my greetings when we are walking by one another	SO4		.702
In general, others ignore me during conversation	SO5		.675
People give me the silent treatment	SO3		.631
People do leave the area when i come by	SO6		.617
In general others ignored me	SO7		.570

Others physically turn their back to me when in my presence	SO9	.570
In general others hang out with me at my home	RSO12	-.522
Total Eigen values		4.04 2.96
Variance Explained		28.83 21.12
Total Variance Explained		49.94
KMO		0.799
Bartlett's test of Sphericity		1739.49
Sig.		.000

Source: PhD research work 2016.

From the Table of social ostracism above, two factors were extracted (being ignored and being excluded). These factors were retained the way they base on the original measurement as adapted. Five items (SO8,10,11,13&18) did not have the required loading from the factor analysis. Moreover, 8 items were retained in PLS and the remaining 5 items (RSO15, RO12,SO1,SO7,SO9) were further deleted in PLS.

Table 4.10
Reliability of Social Ostracism Construct

Constructs	Cronbach's Alpha
Being Excluded	0.81
Being Ignored	0.65

Source: PhD research work 2016.

4.7.5 Factor Analysis of Social Discrimination

The Table below presents the factor analysis result of social discrimination constructs and its dimensions.

Table 4.11
Factor Analysis for Social Discrimination (Rotated Component Matrix)

Name	Items	Factors	
		1	2
Racial			
I am often been accused or suspected of doing some wrong	DISC9	.780	
I am often been made fun of, picked, shoved hit or threaten with harm	DISC14	.738	
My neighbors often treated me unfairly	DISC5	.653	
I am often called an insulting names	DISC13	.627	
I am often treated unfairly by criminal justice (police and courts)	SD7	.595	
Those that i thought are my friends are treating me unfairly	DISC8	.549	
I am often been treated unfairly by employers, because of my record	SD1	.498	
Record			
I am treated unfairly by social institution (schools, social services)	SD6		.686
People often misunderstood my intentions and motives	SD10		.678

I always got angry about something that was done to because of my records	SD11	.535
I am often forced to take drastic steps to deal with something done to me	SD12	.524
My co-workers treated me unfairly	SD2	-.524
I often got argument about something because of my criminal record	SD15	.455
Total Eigen values		3.76
Variance Explained		28.92
Total Variance Explained		41.81
KMO		0.655
Bartlett's test of Sphericity		10665.24
Sig.		.000

Source: PhD research work 2016.

The above Table 4.11 factor analysis shows two factors (criminal record discrimination and racial discrimination). The naming of the two components were based on the items contained in each of the components. Items SD 3&4 did not meet the required loading from the factor. Moreover, a total of 7 items were retained in the PLS while the remaining items(DICS5, DS1,SD11, DS12, SD2, SD15) were further deleted in the PLS due to low loading.

Table 4.12
Reliability of Discrimination Construct

Construct	Cronbach's Alpha
Record	0.778
Racial	0.424

Source: PhD research work 2016.

4.7.6 Factor Analysis of Big Five Personality

The Table 4.13 below presents the factor analysis of the Big Five Personality. It comprised of the five facets of the Big Five personality traits. Moreover, the Big Five failed to load in their respective factors by including all the traits. As such, the factor analysis was carried out separately.

Table 4.13
Individual Personality (Big Five)

Name	Items	Factor loading
Extraversion		
Talk to a lot of different people at the party	E11	0.878

Am the life of the party	E1	0.846
Keep in the background	E16	0.766
Don't talk a lot	E6	0.748
Total Eigen values	2.67	
Variance Explained	66.77	
Total Variance Explained	66.77	
KMO	0.533	
Bartlett's test of Sphericity	88.968	
Sig.		.000
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Agreeableness		
Am not really interested in others	A17	0.777
Sympathize with others' feelings	A2	0.662
Feel others' emotion	A12	0.757
Am not interested in other peoples' problems	A7	-0.722
Total Eigen values	2.43	
Variance Explained	60.75	
Total Variance Explained	60.75	
KMO	0.499	
Bartlett's test of Sphericity	28.357	
Sig.		.000
<hr/>		
Conscientiousness		
Like order	C13	0.762
Often forget to put things back in their proper place	C8	0.694
Make a mess of things	C18	0.829
Get chores done right away	C3	-0.657
Total Eigen values	2.595	
Variance Explained	64.87	
Total Variance Explained	64.87	
KMO	0.502	
Bartlett's test of Sphericity	50.89	
Sig.		.000
<hr/>		
Neuroticism		
Have frequent mood swing	N4	0.286
Am relaxed most at time	N9	0.398
Get upset easily	N14	0.452
Seldom feel blue	N19	0.486
Total Eigen values	1.468	
Variance Explained	60.277	
Total Variance Explained	60.277	
KMO	0.595	
Bartlett's test of Sphericity	36.499	
Sig.		.000
<hr/>		
Intellect		
Have a vivid imagination	I5	0.828
Am not interested in abstract ideas	I10	-0.787
Do not have a good imagination	I20	0.822

Have difficulty understanding abstract ideas	115	0.819
Total Eigen values	2.735	
Variance Explained	68.36	
Total Variance Explained	68.36	
KMO	0.465	
Bartlett's test of Sphericity	79.67	
Sig.	.000	

Source: PhD research work 2016.

The factor analysis above shows five facets of Big Five personality. (Extraversion, Agreeableness, Conscientiousness, Neuroticism and Intellect). Each of the components is having four items. However, only two items of each of the four items in each component is retained and used by the PLS analysis. (E1,16;A,17,2;C,13,3;N,14,9;I,15,20).

Table 4.14
Reliability of Individual Personality (Big Five)

Construct	Cronbach's Alpha
Extraversion	0.502
Agreeableness	0.193
Conscientiousness	0.351
Neuroticism	0.41
Intellect	0.178

Source: PhD research work 2016.

Table 4.15
Summary of Constructs

Construct Name	Construct Identifier	Initial Number of Items	Number of Items Retained	Number of Deleted Items
Criminal Recidivism	CR	15	8	7
Prison Experience	PE	30	22	8
Social Stigma	SS	29	18	11
Social Ostracism	SO	18	8	10
Social Discrimination	SD	15	7	8
Individual Personality	IP	20	10	10

Source: PhD research work 2016.

4.7.6 Normality of Constructs

Having conducted factor analysis and identified the loaded items of the constructs of the study, the constructs identified were tested for normality. All the constructs were subjected to normality test by testing and determining their kurtosis and skewness. The constructs were analysed one by one and all of them are found to be normal as their kurtosis values are all below 7 and skewness is below the threshold of ± 3 (Tabachnic and Fidell, 2007). However, only one item (*IP20*) was found to have a kurtosis value of 10.56. This was further confirmed when all the items of all the constructs were tested together, only one same item (*IP20*) was found to be not normal with high kurtosis value of more than 7. Hence it is concluded that, that all the constructs are normal (See Appendix H).

4.8 Descriptive Analysis of the Constructs

In this part, the descriptive statistics of the study latent variable were examined. Hence, in this study, the most commonly used descriptive statistics measurement of mean and standard deviation were examined and used. According to Sekaran and Bougie (2010) mean refers to the average value of the data set, while standard deviation is defined as a measure of spread or dispersion which provides an index of variability in a particular data and a square root of variance. In this study, five Likert scale was used, as such the descriptive analysis used adopted Nik, Jantan and Taib (2010) classification of scores: they recommended that a score of 2.33 as low, 2.33-3.67 as moderate, while a score of 3.67 and above as high score. Using this criterion, Table 4.16 shows the descriptive scores of the constructs and their dimensions used in the study.

Table 4.16
Descriptive Statistics of Constructs

Constructs	Total Mean	Standard Deviation
Criminal Recidivism	4.06	0.98
Re-offending		
Not afraid of Prison		
Prison Experience	3.75	0.82
Physical Environment		
Learning Crime		
Tendency to go Back		
Support & Training		
Social Stigma	3.19	1.08
Alienation		
Withdrawal		
Discrimination Experience		
Stereotype		
Stigma Resistance		
Social Ostracism	3.65	1.17
Being Excluded		
Being Ignored		
Social Discrimination	3.59	1.13
Racial		
Record		
Big Five Personality	3.95	0.84
Extraversion		
Agreeableness		
Conscientiousness		
Neuroticism		
Intellect		

Source: PhD research work 2016.

The above Table 4.16 shows the descriptive analysis of the constructs. The result shows that, both the two dimensions (re-offending and not afraid of prison) of the criminal recidivism construct are having high mean scores with a total mean score of 4.06 and standard deviation of 0.98. This therefore shows that the construct is having high score.

The construct of prison experience is having four dimensions (physical environment, learning crime, tendency to go back and support and training). The total mean score

of this construct shows high mean score of 3.75 and standard deviation of 0.82. Thus, the construct is having high mean score.

Social Stigma construct on the other hand is comprised of five dimensions (alienation, stereotype, withdrawal, discrimination experience and resistance). The descriptive analysis revealed that, the total mean score of this construct is moderate with a total mean score of 3.19 and a standard deviation of 1.08. As such, the construct is considered as having moderate mean score.

Social Ostracism construct has two dimensions (being excluded and being ignored). The analysis shows that, the total mean score is moderate with score of 3.56 and a standard deviation of 1.17. Thus, the construct has a moderate mean score.

Social Discrimination construct is also having two dimensions (record and racial). From the table above, it is clear that, the total mean score is moderate 3.59 and standard deviation of 1.13. Therefore, the construct is having a moderate mean score.

For the construct of Big Five personality which comprised of five main dimensions: Extraversion; Agreeableness; Conscientiousness; Neuroticism; and Intellect. Furthermore, the analysis of this construct shows a high mean score with a total score of 3.95 and a standard deviation of 0.84 respectively. Therefore, the construct is having high mean score.

4.9 Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents

In this section, the demographic characteristics of the respondents are presented. Specifically, the demographic profile that include gender, age, marital status,

educational qualification, religion, tribe as well as the occupation of the sample respondents were presented and examined in order to have a basic grasp of the respondents' demographic characteristics as shown in Table 4.17

Table 4.17
Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents

Profile	Frequency	Percentage
Gender		
Male	222	86.7%
Female	34	13.3%
Total	256	100%
Age		
18-24	53	20.7%
25-29	109	42.5%
30-34	53	20.7%
35-39	23	8.9%
40 & above	18	7.0%
Total	256	100%
Marital Status		
Single	218	85.2%
Married	24	9.4%
Divorced	10	3.9%
Separated	04	1.6%
Total	256	100%
Qualification		
Non Formal	135	52.7%
Primary	42	16.4%
Secondary	65	25.4%
Post Secondary	14	5.5%
Total	256	100%
Religion		
Islam	242	94.5%
Christianity	10	3.9%
Others	04	1.6%
Total	256	100%
Tribe		
Hausa/Fulani	226	88.3%
Yoruba	15	5.9%
Igbo	07	2.7%
Others	08	3.1%
Total	256	100%
Occupation		
Unemployed	174	68.0%
Self employed	53	20.7%
Petty trading	15	5.9%
Business	14	5.5%
Total	256	100%

Source: PhD research work 2016.

From the above Table 4.17, it is very clear that overwhelming majority of the respondents (86.7%) are males, while 13.3% are found to be females. This clearly

shows that, there are more males ex-prisoners than females' ex-prisoners. On the other hand, from the table above, it is evident that majority of the respondents (42.5%) fall between the ages category of 25-29 years, this followed by those who fall between the ages of 18-24 years and 30-34 years with 20.7% each. Respondents who are found to be between the ages of 35-39 years are having 8.9% which is closely followed by the respondents who are 40 and above years with 7.0%. Thus, it can be argued that, majority of the respondents are youth in the sense that those between 25-29 years are the majority and followed by those that are 18-24 and 30-34. As such, it can be concluded that overwhelming majority of ex-prisoners in Kano fall between the ages of 18-34 years respectively.

The marital status of the respondents as shown in the table revealed that overwhelming majority (85.2%) are single, while 9.4% of them are found to be married, with 3.9% who are divorced and only 1.6% are found to be separated. Thus, based on this statistics it can be concluded that overwhelming majority of the respondents surveyed are single, that is, they are not married.

On the other hand, in terms of educational qualification of the respondents, it is revealed from the table that majority of them (52.7%) are found to have non-formal education, while those with secondary level of education are found to be 25.4%. Also, the data shows that, those respondents with primary education are 16.4% and only 5.5% of the respondents are having post secondary education. Therefore, educationally, it can be concluded that majority of the respondents are having non-formal education. For religious beliefs of the respondents, the table shows that, overwhelming majority of the respondents (94.5%) are Muslims with Islam as their

religion, while 3.9% are found to be Christian and others who are neither Muslims nor Christians are having 1.6%. Thus, evidently, it is clear that overwhelming majority of the sample respondents are Muslims and this is so because Kano is a Muslim dominated state with almost 95% of its people are Muslims.

Furthermore, the table of the demographic characteristics of the respondents shows that, overwhelming majority (88.3%) are found to be Hausa/Fulani by tribe. While Yoruba as a tribe are having 5.9%, Igbo are having 2.7% and other tribes are found to be 3.1%. As such, Hausa/Fulani are the dominant tribe of the respondents. However, in terms of the respondents' occupation, the data revealed that, those respondents that are unemployed are the majority (68.0%), while those who are employed are 20.7%, those with petty trading are 5.9% and those that engage in business are found to have 5.5% respectively. Therefore, it can be concluded that, majority of the respondents are not employed.

Looking at the demographic characteristics above, it can be seen that majority of the respondents are young, single, with low level of education and employment. This is consistent with previous studies like (Tenibiaje, 2013; Stahler *et al.* 2013; O' Donnel *et al* 2008; Social Exclusion Unit Report, 2002; Meade *et al.* 2012) among others.

Table 4.18
Types of Crimes Committed by the Respondents

Category	Frequency	Percent
Gang Activities	145	56.6
Theft	32	12.5
Drug Related	30	11.7
Armed Robbery	26	10.2
Prostitution	10	3.9
Rape	06	2.3
Murder	03	1.2
Assault	02	0.8
Fraud	02	0.8
Total	256	100

Source: PhD research work 2016.

The Table 4.18 above shows that majority of the respondents (ex-prisoners) were taken back to prison for second or more times by virtue of their engagement in one form of criminality or the other. From the table above 56.6% committed Gang activities (*Daba*) and this criminal act are common and one of the most disturbing phenomenons in Kano especially the ancient city. This is followed by theft with 12.5% and closely followed by drug related crimes 11.7%. On the other hand, armed robbery was found to have 10.2%, Prostitution 3.9%, rape 2.3% and murder cases are having 1.2%. While both cases of fraud and assaults are having 0.8% each.

Therefore, from the above finding and base on the classification of criminal offences in Nigeria (Section 2 of the 1990 Criminal Code Act of the Federal Republic of Nigeria) which categorized offences by nature of their seriousness as felony (Punishment under this category in Nigeria is three years or more years and in some cases it can be death sentence. In essence, they are classified as capital or serious offences. Examples of such felonies are murder, rape, armed robbery, theft, fraud, and assault) and misdemeanors (is considered and defined under Section 3 of Chapter

One of the 1990 Criminal Code Act of Nigeria as any offence which is declared by law to be a misdemeanor, or is punishable by imprisonment for not less than six months, but less than three years) these offences are less serious unlike felony. Thus, it is evident that overwhelming majority of the respondents who are taken back to prison for second or more times (recidivists) does commit felony type of offences as it is evident that 96.1% (taken together) are felony crime with only prostitution (3.9%) fall under non felony crime. However, this further confirms findings from previous studies of criminal recidivism (Makarios *et al.* 2010; Stahler *et al.* 2013; McGrath 2014; Drago 2011; Listwan *et al.* 2011) among others that majority of the offenders that were re-incarcerated for another time engaged in serious/violent offences.

Table 4.19
Intention to Criminal Recidivism

Category	Frequency	Percent
No Recidivism Intent	22	8.6%
Not sure	26	10.2%
Recidivism Intent	208	81.3%
Total	256	100.0%

Source: PhD research work 2016.

The Table 4.19 above shows that majority (81.3%) of the respondents' intention to engage in criminal recidivism. While few of them indicated no intention and some of the respondents are not sure of whether they can re-offend or not. Therefore, this shows that, there is high tendency of having more criminal recidivists in metropolitan Kano among the ex-prisoners as it is evident going by the respondents' intention towards recidivism. This by implication shows that, majority of the ex-prisoners cannot be deterred by imprisonment. As such, they are not longer afraid of going back to prison.

4.9.1 Cross Tabulation of Recidivism Intention and Demographic Variables

Table 4.20

Cross tabulation between Recidivism Intention and Age

		Recidivism Intention			
		No Intention to Recidivism	Not Sure	Intention to Recidivism	Total
Age	18-22	2(6.3)	3(9.4)	27(84.4)	32(100)
	23-27	7(8.5)	8(9.8)	67(81.)	82(100)
	28-32	10(10.5)	11(11.6)	74(77.9)	95(100)
	33-37	1(8.3)	1(8.3)	10(83.3)	12(100)
	38-42	2(7.7)	3(11.5)	21(80.8)	26(100)
	43 and above	0(0)	0(0)	9(100)	9(100)
Total		22(8.6)	26(10.2)	208(81.3)	256(100)

χ^2 value 3.21, significance level 0.97

Source: PhD research work 2016.

The Table 4.20 of cross tabulations between intentions to recidivism shows that, majority of those with the intention to recidivism are young in terms of their ages when compared to those with older ages. From the table it is clear that, those who fall between the ages of 18-32 have indicated more intention to recidivism than those who do not have the intention and those who are not sure. Thus, it can be concluded that, majority of those that have intention to recidivism are found to be relatively younger in terms of their ages and also it is clear that, those who usually re-offend are those with relatively younger age.

Table 4.21

Cross tabulation between Gender and Recidivism Intention

		Recidivism Intention			
		No Intention to Recidivism	Not Sure	Intention to Recidivism	Total
Gender	Male	19(8.6)	20(9.0)	183(82.4)	222(100)
	Female	3(8.8)	6(17.6)	25(73.5)	34(100)
Total		22(8.6)	26(10.2)	208(81.3)	256(100)

χ^2 value 2.45, significance level 0.29

Source: PhD research work 2016.

The above Table 4.21 shows that, among the gender and the intention to recidivism males are the majority in terms of intention to recidivism when compared to the females who have the intention to recidivism. This by implication shows that, based on gender of the respondents and the intention to recidivism, male respondents are having more intention than female as such; there would be more males than females who are recidivists.

Table 4.22
Cross tabulation between Marital Status and Recidivism Intention

		Recidivism Intention			Total
		No Intention to Recidivism	Not Sure	Intention to Recidivism	
Marital Status	Single	17(7.8)	23(10.6)	178(81.7)	218(100)
	Married	3(12.5)	3(12.5)	18(75.0)	24(100)
	Divorced	1(10.0)	0(0)	9(90.0)	10(100)
	Separated	1(25.0)	0(0)	3(75.0)	4(100)
Total		22(8.6)	26(10.2)	208(81.3)	256(100)

χ^2 value 3.68, significance level 0.72
Source: PhD research work 2016.

From the cross tabulation of marital status and intention to recidivism, it revealed that, majority of those that are single have the intention to recidivism as against those with no intention and those that are not sure. For those that are married, majority have intention to recidivism as against those with no and not sure of their intention. The table therefore revealed that those that majority of the respondents' who have intention to recidivism are those that are single and those that divorced.

Table 4.23
Cross tabulation between Qualification and Recidivism Intention

		Recidivism Intention			Total
		No Intention to Recidivism	Not Sure	Intention to Recidivism	
Qualification	Non Formal	13(9.6)	14(10.4)	108(80.0)	135(100)
	Primary	2(4.8)	4(9.5)	36(85.7)	42(100)
	Secondary	7(10.8)	6(9.2)	52(80.0)	65(100)
	Post Secondary	0(0)	2(14.3)	12(85.7)	14(100)
Total		22(8.6)	26(10.2)	208(81.3)	256(100)

χ^2 value 2.94, significance level 0.82
 Source: PhD research work 2016.

The Table 4.23 shows that, majority of the respondents that have no formal education have the intention to recidivism. Equally those who have primary qualification and have intention to recidivism are found to be higher as against those with no intention and not sure of it. While, those that have secondary qualification and have the intention to recidivism are found to be higher than those with no intention and not sure recidivism. This therefore shows that, majority of the respondents who have the intention of recidivism have lower level of educational qualification.

Table 4.24
Cross tabulation between Recidivism Intention and Religion

		Recidivism Intention			Total
		No intention to recidivism	Not sure	Intention to recidivism	
Religion	Islam	21(8.7)	23(9.5)	198(81.8)	242(100)
	Christianity	1(10.0)	3(30.0)	6(60.0)	10(100)
	Traditional	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	4(100)	4(100)
Total		22(8.6)	26(10.2)	208(81.3)	256(100)

χ^2 value 5.49, significance level 0.24
 Source: PhD research work 2016.

The cross tabulation above shows that, those that have Islam as a religion have the higher tendency and intention to recidivism. This is followed by those that are Christians. This is because majority of the study population as well as the location of the study is pre-dominated by Muslims.

Table 4.25
Cross tabulation between Recidivism Intention and Tribe

		Recidivism Intention			Total
		No intention to recidivism	Not sure	Intention to recidivism	
Tribe	Hausa/Fulani	19(8.4)	23(10.2)	184(81.4)	226(100)
	Yoruba	2(13.3)	2(13.3)	11(73.3)	15(100)
	Igbo	1(14.3)	1(14.3)	5(71.4)	7(100)
	Others	0(0)	0(0)	8(100)	8(100)
Total		22(8.6)	26(10.2)	208(81.3)	256(100)

χ^2 value 2.97, significance level 0.81
 Source: PhD research work 2016.

From the Table 4.25 above the respondents who are Hausa by tribe are the majority and among them, majority of them have intention to recidivism as against those who have no intention or not sure. This is followed by those who are Yoruba, Igbo and other tribes. As such, it can be concluded that, majority of those that have intention to recidivism are Hausa/Fulani by their tribes and this might be connected with the location and the population of the study which is dominated by Hausa/Fulani.

Table 4.26
Cross tabulation between Recidivism Intention and Occupation

		Recidivism Intention			Total
		No intention to recidivism	Not sure	Intention to recidivism	
Occupation	Unemployed	19(10.9)	18(10.3)	137(78.7)	174(100)
	Self employed	3(5.7)	5(9.4)	45(84.9)	53(100)
	Petty trading	0(0.0)	2(13.3)	13(86.7)	15(100)
	Business	0(0.0)	1(7.1)	13(92.9)	14(100)
Total		22(8.6)	26(10.2)	208(81.3)	256(100)

χ^2 value 4.94, significance level 0.55
 Source: PhD research work 2016.

The Table 4.26 above shows that, respondents who are unemployed are the majority and among them majority of them have intention to recidivism as against those with no intention or not sure of recidivism. Those that are self employed are the second category and majority of them have intention to recidivism as oppose to those who are not sure and have no intention to recidivism. This shows that, majority of the respondents who are having intention to recidivism are the majority and this by

implication shows that, majority of those who are recidivists are not having good employment.

Table 4.27
Crime Category

Category	Frequency	Percent
Serious offences	244	95.3%
Less serious offences	12	4.7%
Total	256	100.0%

Source: PhD research work 2016.

The Table 4.27 above of the crime category of the respondents' shows vividly clear, majority of the respondents have committed serious crimes. While, those that have committed less serious offences are found to be the minority of the respondents.

Thus, it can be argued that, the criminal recidivists covered by this study were re-incarcerated for the second or more times due to their engagements of serious criminal activities and only few of them were-incarcerated for less serious criminal activities.

Table 4.28
Cross tabulation between Recidivism Intention and Category of Offences

		Category of offence		
		Serious offences	Less serious offences	Total
Intention to recidivism	No intention to recidivism	20(90.9)	2(9.1)	22(100)
	Not sure	26(100)	0(0)	26(100)
	Intention to recidivism	198(95.2)	10(4.8)	208(100)
Total		244(95.3)	12(4.7)	256(100)

χ^2 - value 2.24, significance level 0.33

Source: PhD research work 2016.

The Table 4.28 above shows a cross tabulations table between intention to recidivism and the category of the offences among the respondents. It is revealed that, those with the intention to recidivism are the majority and have committed serious

offences. For those with no intention to recidivism, it was also found that majority of them have committed serious offences and even those who are not sure of recidivism were found to have committed serious offences as against less serious offences. This by implication those that, the respondents who have intention to recidivism are those who have committed serious offences, hence, those who are recidivists are usually those that have committed serious offences.

Table 4.29
Group Statistics (Gender and Age)

Gender		N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Age	Male	222	29.43	6.210	.417
	Female	34	27.29	5.834	1.000

Source: PhD research work 2016.

Table 4.30
Independent Samples Test (Age and Gender)

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means						
Age		F	Sig.	t	Df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
									Lower	Upper
Age	Equal variances assumed	.006	.937	1.880	254	.061	2.134	1.135	-.101	4.369
	Equal variances not assumed			1.969	45.244	.055	2.134	1.084	-.049	4.316

Source: PhD research work 2016.

The above group statistics shows that Males are 222 and Females are 34. Thus they are not comparable. In terms of their ages, the statistics shows a difference in their average ages, with Males having an average of 29.43 years as compared to Females having a lower average of 27.29 years. This indicates some significant difference in their average ages. Moreover, to corroborate that, the Levene's Test for Equality of Variances turns to be significant, as evident by the *p*-value of 93.7%, and hence we

cannot reject the hypothesis of equal variance between the two groups. This means that, the two groups differ significantly in terms of their ages. As such, there is significance difference in term of their average ages of the two groups.

Table 4.31
ANOVA (Age and Intention to Recidivism)

Age	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	5.759	2	2.879	.075	.928
Within Groups	9773.894	253	38.632		
Total	9779.652	255			

Source: PhD research work 2016.

Table 4.31 of ANOVA above shows that, there is no variation between those that have intention to recidivism, those that are not sure and those that have no intention to recidivism. As indicated above the values is not significant p -values is .928. Thus, there is no variation in terms of age of the respondents and intention to recidivism.

4.10 Assessment of Measurement Model

This study utilized and used Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM) in order to calculate and determine the theoretical model, hence the use of SmartPLS software application (Hair *et al.*, 2013; Ringle *et al.*, 2012). Though, it is pertinent to acknowledge that some recent studies (Henseler and Sarstedt, 2013; Hair *et al.*, 2014) are of the view that goodness of-fit (GoF) index is considered not appropriate for model validation in the sense that it would not be able to separate valid models from that of invalid model (Hair *et al.*, 2013). As such, this study in view of the recent development utilizes and adapted a two steps approaches in evaluating and assessing the PLS-SEM path as suggested by Henseler *et al.* (2009), that is, two main multivariate technique of regression (Hair *et al.*, 2014) was utilized. However, both the main as well as the mediating effects were analysed using PLS. In view of this, these steps involved: assessment of measurement model; and the assessment of the

structural model (Hair *et al.*, 2014; Hair *et al.*, 2012; Henseler *et al.* 2009) as shown in figure 4.1

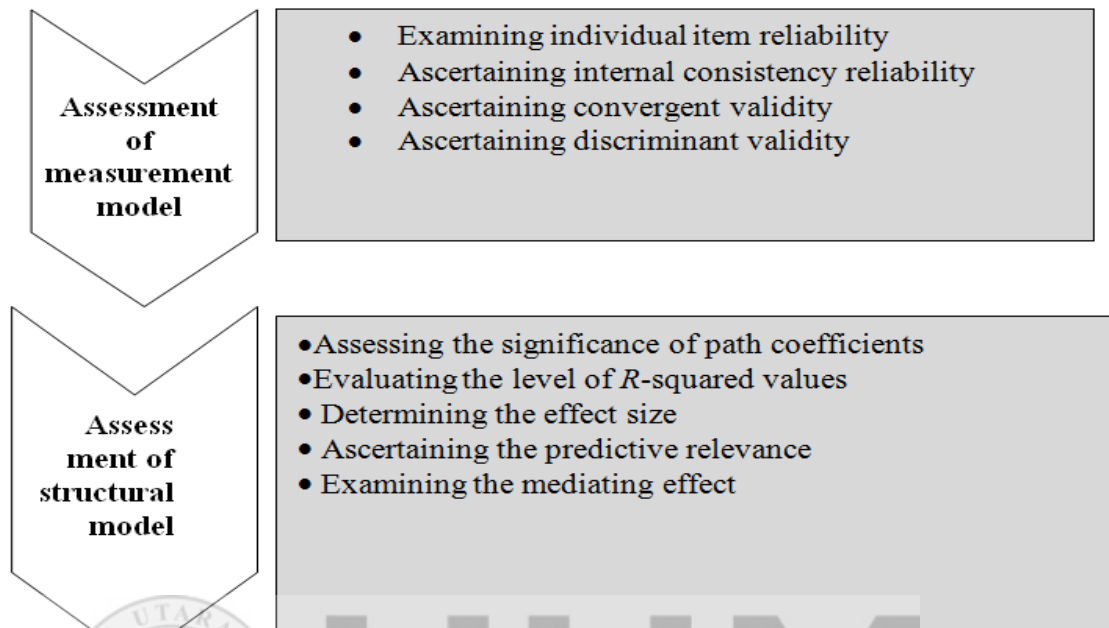


Figure 4.1: Two steps process of PLS path assessment
Source: Henseler *et al.* (2009).

4.11 Hierarchical Latent Variable Models using PLS-SEM

According to Wetzels (2009) Hierarchical constructs are also known as multidimensional constructs, which are usually as second order hierarchical structure in PLS. This can be conceptualized as a latent constructs that involve two or more dimensions (Edwards 2001, Jarvis *et al.* 2003; Law and Wong 1999; Law *et al.* 1998; MacKenzie *et al.* 2005; Netemeyer *et al.* 2003; Petter *et al.* 2007). Thus, such constructs can be distinguished from unidimensional latent constructs, which only comprised of one single underlying dimension (Netemeyer *et al.* 2003). According to the proponents of higher-order constructs (Edwards 2001; Law *et al.* 1998; MacKenzie *et al.* 2005) such methods allows for a more theoretical parsimony and decreases model complexity.

Edwards (2001) conceptualizes this notion as theoretical utility. For him, theory requires general constructs comprising of specific dimensions or facets and this is in line with the argument of Gorsuch (1983) in relation to trade-off between accuracy and generalization and further suggested that “factors are concerned with narrow areas of generalization where the accuracy is great [whereas] higher-order factors reduce accuracy for an increase in the breadth of generalization” (p. 240).

On the other hand, in the opinion Edwards (2001) hierarchical latent construct in a given model allows for a matching level of abstraction for predictor and criterion variables. For Fischer (1980) it is considered as a measure of specificity, that is, predictor and criterion (latent) variables should be related to each other on the same level of abstraction. Arguing on the same direction on hierarchical constructs, Edwards (2001) suggested an integrated analytical framework base on covariance-based structural equation modeling (SEM), which would allowed the simultaneous inclusion of higher-order (multidimensional) constructs and their dimensions as latent variables.

According to Becker *et al.* (2012) normally, hierarchical latent variable models are categorized by: the number of levels in a particular model (regularly limited to second-order models) (Rindskopf and Rose, 1988); and the their relationships (formative or reflective) between and among the main constructs in the model (Jarvis *et al.*, 2003; Ringle *et al.*, 2012; Wetzels *et al.*, 2009). In sum, a higher (second-order) construct that is usually a concept that is represented by either reflective or formative measurement by its dimensions (lower or first-order constructs). Thus, the relation between the first and second order (higher or lower-order constructs) is not a

matter of causality, but rather a question of the nature of the hierarchical latent variable, which the higher-order constructs (the general construct). As such, when the higher-order construct is reflective, then the general concept is manifested by several specific dimensions themselves being latent (unobserved).

While when the higher-order construct is formative, it is therefore considered to be a combination of numerous specific (latent) dimensions into one broad concept (Edwards, 2001; Wetzels *et al.*, 2009). Though, it is believed that, there is no common ground or agreement on the terminology for hierarchical latent variable models (Wetzels *et al.*, 2009), however, base on the second-order hierarchical latent variable model, Ringle *et al.* (2012) and Jarvis *et al.* (2003) differentiate four main types of models base on their relationship: the first-order latent variables and their manifest variables; and second-order latent variable(s) and the first-order latent variables:

- a) **Reflective-Reflective Model**; in this model lower-order constructs are considered reflectively measured by the constructs themselves and can be distinguished from each other but are correlated. Lohmoller (1989) refers to this type of model as ‘hierarchical common factor model’, that is, the higher order construct represents the common factor of several specific factors. Thus, this type of hierarchical latent variable model is considered more suitable when the objective of the study is to find the common factor of several related, yet distinct reflective constructs;
- b) **Formative-Reflective Model**; this is the higher-order construct which is a common concept of several specific formative lower-order constructs and a

reflective higher-order construct measured by several different indicators of formative lower-order constructs.

- c) **Reflective-Formative model**; in this, the lower-order constructs are reflectively measuring the constructs that do not share a common ground, but rather form a general concept that fully mediates the influence on subsequent endogenous variables (Chin, 1998b).
- d) **Formative-Formative Model**; in this, the lower-order constructs are formatively measured constructs that form a more abstract general concept. Moreover, the formative-formative type model can also be useful to structure a complex formative construct with many indicators into several sub-constructs.

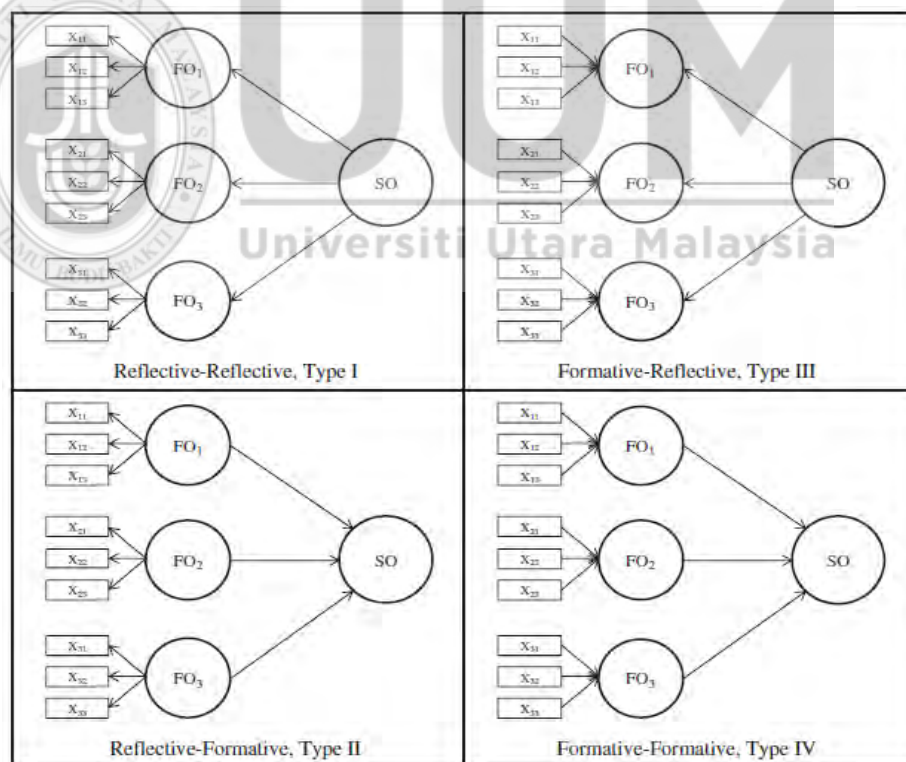


Figure 4.2: The four types of hierarchical latent variable Models
Source: Becker *et al.* (2012)

In this study, all the latent constructs adapted and used are multidimensional. As such, the study utilized a hierarchical latent variable (second order) in analyzing the

constructs. Moreover, four of the constructs (stigma, ostracism, discrimination, and personality) were analysed using second order reflective-reflective model. Whereas the other construct (prison criminogenic experience) was analysed using reflective-formative (Lohmoller, 1989; Wold, 1982) approach was used as appropriate. Therefore, the manifest variables in this study were used twice: the first-order latent variable and for the second-order latent variable. This approach is considered much easier to be extended to higher-order hierarchical models (Noonan and Wold 1983). As latent variable scores are determinate in PLS path analysis, latent variables scores for lower-order latent variables can be obtained (Chin 1998; Tenenhaus *et al.* 2005), which were subsequently used as manifest variables for the higher-order latent variables.

4.12 Assessment of Measurement Models (Reflective Constructs)

Assessment of measurement model under PLS-SEM comprised of assessment of the measurement or the outer-layer model which also focus on the estimation of the goodness of measures. In this assessment individual item reliability, internal consistency, content validity, convergent validity as well as discriminant validity (Hair *et al.*, 2014; Hair *et al.*, 2011; Henseler *et al.*, 2009) were assessed.

4.12.1 Individual Item Reliability

Item reliabilities in this study were examined by assessing the outer loading of each of the individual constructs (Durte and Raposo, 2010; Hair *et al.*, 2014; Hulland 1999). Also, this reliability was assessed in line with the rule of thumb of individual item loading of between 0.40 and 0.70 as suggested by Hair *et al.* (2014). Thus, all the items that were retained and used fall within the suggested threshold, however, one item was found to be relatively below 0.50 (0.45) and it was retained based on the suggestion of Hulland (1999).

4.12.2 Internal Consistency Reliability

This reliability is seen as the extent to which all the individual items under a particular construct are measuring that particular construct (Sun *et al.*, 2007; Bijttebier *et al.*, 2000). In this regard, Cronbach's alpha and composite reliability coefficients are the most commonly used to estimate the internal consistency. However, in this study Composite reliability coefficient was adapted and used to determine the internal consistency. This is because, Composite reliability is considered to have much less biased estimation as against Cronbach's alpha coefficient in the sense that Cronbach's alpha assumes that all items contribute equally to the main construct as against the individual loading (Gotz, Lichr-Gobbers and Krafft, 2010) and also, Cronbach's alpha is considered to be over or underestimate the scale reliability. Composite Reliability is represented in the formula below:

$$CR = \frac{(\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i)^2}{(\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i)^2 + (\sum_{i=1}^n \delta_i)}$$

Moreover, Composite reliability accounts for all indicators and it takes account of individual different loading of each item. Internal consistency value of 0.70 is considered satisfactory in a model and 0.60 is considered of having less reliability. In this study Composite reliability coefficient was used taking into account of the rule thumb (Bagozzi and Yin, 1998; Hair *et al.*, 2011) that coefficient should be at least 0.70 and above.

4.12.3 Convergent Validity

This refers to a situation or an extent to which an individual item actually represent the intended construct (latent construct) and thereby correlate with another measure of the same construct (Hair *et al.*, 2006). In this study convergent validity was examined by assessing the average variance extracted (AVE) of each particular construct (Fornell and Larcker, 1981). Thus, according to Chin (1998) average variance extracted of the study latent construct should be 0.50 and above. Therefore, in this study it clear that all the AVEs' of the latent constructs fall within the recommended 0.50 and it is also represented in the formula below:

$$AVE = \frac{1}{p_j} \sum_{h=1}^{p_j} Cor^2(x_{jh}, \hat{\xi}_j)$$

4.12.4 Criminal Recidivism

For the measure of criminal recidivism construct, the items loading of the dimensions are 0.78, 0.83, 0.82, 0.74, 0.51, 0.80, 0.80, 0.8 and 0.86 which implies that all the items have achieved the required items loading. The AVE's are 0.59 and 0.74 while the CR stands at 0.89 and 0.85 respectively. As such, it is evident from Table 4.32 that the construct has achieved the required validity.

Table 4.32
Loading, AVE and CR of Criminal Recidivism

Constructs	Items	Loading	AVE	CR
Re-offending				
CR10	I will always obey the rules	0.78	0.59	0.89
CR13	How many times were you re-convicted after your initial release	0.83		
CR14	How many times were you re-incarcerated after your initial release	0.82		
CR3	I am not afraid to commit another crime	0.51		
CR8	I will never involved in crime again	0.80		
C9	I will avoid associating with criminals	0.80		
Not afraid of Prison				
CR2	I am not afraid to go back to prison again	0.86	0.74	0.85
CR5	Imprisonment cannot stop me from committing crime again	0.86		

Source: PhD research work 2016.

4.12.5 Social Stigma

In the measurement of social stigma, all the items loading are within the significant values as all the factors are above 0.5; average variance extracted (AVE) are 0.55, 0.72, 0.65, 0.69 and 0.54 respectively. The Composite Reliability (CR) of each of the dimensions of the construct is 0.77, 0.91, 0.85, 0.81 and 0.78. Therefore, the analysis shows that the convergent validity of social stigma is within the recognized values as indicated in Table 4.33 below.

Table 4.33
Loading, AVE and CR of Social Stigma

Constructs	Items	Loading	AVE	CR
Alienation				
SS2	Having this condition has spoiled my life	0.60	0.55	0.77
SS6	I feel inferior to others who do not have prison status	0.61		
SS7	Stereotype about prison status apply to me	0.96		
Resistance				
RSS25	I feel comfortable being seen in public with obvious ex-prisoners	0.45	0.72	0.91
RSS26	In general, i am able to live life the way i want to	0.93		
RSS27	I can have a good, fulfilling life despite my prison status	0.96		
RSS28	People with prison status like me make important contributions to society	0.95		
Stereotype				
SS10	Because i have prison status i need others to make most decision for me	0.74	0.65	0.85
SS11	Ex-prisoners cannot live a good, rewarding life	0.87		
SS12	Ex-prisoners should not get married	0.81		
Discrimination Experience				
SS16	People ignore me or take me less serious just because i have prison status	0.87	0.69	0.81
SS17	People often patronize me, or treat me like a child because of my prison status	0.78		
Withdrawal				
SS19	I do not talk about myself much because i do not want burden others with my prison status	0.74	0.54	0.78
SS20	I do not socialize as much as i used to because of my prison status make me look or behave weird	0.80		
SS21	Negative stereotypes about ex-prisoners keep me isolated from the normal world	0.78		
SS22	I stay away from social situation in order to protect my family or friends from embarrassment	0.78		
SS23	Being around people who have prison no prison status make feel out of place	-0.63		

SS24	I avoid getting close to people who do not have prison status to avoid rejection	0.66
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Source: PhD research work 2016.

4.12.6 Social Ostracism

The measurement of social ostracism shows that all the item loading of the construct and their loading are all within the threshold of 0.5 and above. On the other hand, the AVE of the dimensions is 0.86 and 0.51. The Composite Reliability of the dimension is 0.75 and 0.84 respectively. Thus, based on the analysis of Table 4.34 below it can be concluded that the construct achieved the recommended value of validity.

Table 4.34
Loading, AVE and CR of Social Ostracism

Constructs	Items	Loading	AVE	CR
Excluded				
RSO14	Others include me in their plans for holiday	0.84	0.86	0.75
RSO16	Others, invite me to go out to eat with them	-0.97		
RSO17	Others, invite me join them for weekend activities, hobbies or events	-0.97		
Ignored				
SO2	People look through me as if i do not exist	0.77	0.51	0.84
SO3	People give me the silent treatment	0.71		
SO4	People ignored my greetings when we are walking by one another	0.72		
SO5	In general others ignore me during conversation	0.70		
SO6	People do leave area when i come by	0.68		

Source: PhD research work 2016.

5.12.7 Social Discrimination

The measurement of the construct below as presented in Table 4.35 shows that, all item loading of the construct has achieved the required values ranges from 0.62 to 0.89 respectively. For the AVE, the construct demonstrated 0.51 and 0.70 each, whereas, the CR was found to be 0.84 and 0.82. Thus, the table revealed that the social discrimination construct established and achieved the required significant values.

Table 4.35
Loading, AVE and CR of Social Discrimination

Constructs	Items	Loading	AVE	CR
Record				
DISC13	I am often called an insulting names	0.76	0.51	0.84
DISC14	I am often been made fun of, picked on, shoved, hit or threaten with harm	0.78		
DISC8	Those that I thought are my friends are treating me unfairly	0.69		
DISC9	I am often been accused or suspected of doing something wrong	0.71		
DS7	Those that I thought are my friends are treating me unfairly	0.62		
Racial				
DS10	People often misunderstood my intentions and motives	0.90	0.70	0.82
DS6	I am treated unfairly by social institutions (schools, social service or employment office)	0.77		

Source: PhD research work 2016.

4.12.8 Personality Traits

The measurement of the personality traits construct taking into account its dimensions shows that all the item loading are within the recommended threshold as 0.80, 0.76, 0.67, 0.89, 0.77, 0.74, 0.98, 0.55, 0.73 and 0.77 respectively. While the AVE's are 0.61, 0.62, 0.57, 0.63 and 0.57 and CR of 0.75, 0.76, 0.73, 0.76 as well 0.72. Therefore, as shown in the Table 4.36 it is evident that the constructs have achieved the required values.

Table 4.36
Loading, AVE and CR of Personality Traits

Constructs		Loading	AVE	CR
Agreeableness				
A17	Am not really interested in others	0.80	0.61	0.75
A2	Sympathize with others' feelings	0.76		
Conscientiousness				
C13	Like order	0.67	0.62	0.76
C3	Get chores done right away	0.89		
Extraversion				
E1	Am the life of the party	0.77	0.57	0.73
E16	keep in the background	0.74		
Intellect				
I15	Have difficulty understanding abstract ideas	0.98	0.63	0.76
I20	Do not have a good imagination	0.55		
Neuroticism				
N9	Am relaxed most at time	0.73	0.57	0.72
N14	Get upset easily	0.77		

4.12.9 Discriminant Validity

Discriminant Validity is considered to be a differentiation which a given latent construct is different from other construct (Duarte and Raposo, 2010). In this study, discriminant validity was examined through the AVE in line with the suggestion of Fornell and Larcker (1981). This is determined by making comparison between correlations among the latent constructs and the square root of the AVE. Moreover, to attain discriminant validity, the square root AVE should be greater than the correlation among the latent construct as shown in the following Table.



Table 4.37
Discriminant Validity

Constructs	AGREEABLENESS	CONSCIENTIOUSNESS	DISCRIMINATION	EXTRAVERSION	INTELLECT	OSTRACISM	RECIDIVISM	STIGMA
AGREEABLENESS	1.00							
CONSCIENTIOUSNESS	0.30	1.00						
DISCRIMINATION	0.04	-0.07	0.85					
EXTRAVERSION	0.56	0.26	-0.05	1.00				
INTELLECT	0.36	0.06	-0.04	0.43	1.00			
OSTRACISM	-0.03	-0.15	0.52	-0.14	-0.09	0.78		
RECIDIVISM	0.18	-0.14	0.67	0.11	0.09	0.50	0.90	
STIGMA	0.01	-0.06	0.57	-0.05	-0.17	0.54	0.40	0.63

Source: PhD research work 2016.

Note: The Diagonals that are shown in bold signify the average variance extracted while the non bold entries represent the squared correlations.

Key: Figure **1.00** represents one dimension latent constructs

4.12.10 Multicollinerity

According to Sekaran and Bougie (2010), multicollinearity is a situation where two or more independent variables or exogenous latent constructs are extremely associated. It is expected that base on the assumptions of multiple regression no independent variable should have a perfect linear relationship with another independent variable (Tabachnic and Fidell, 2007). Moreover, the existence of multicollinearity among latent exogenous variables can significantly destabilize the regression coefficient and at the same time its statistical significance test (Chatterjee and Yilmaz, 1992; Hair *et al.*, 2006).

Thus, to check and detect multicollinearity, this study utilized the method of detecting multicollinearity as suggested by Chatterjee and Yilmaz (1992) and Pen and Lai (2012). The method used is the correlation matrix, which contains the exogenous latent constructs. According to Hair *et al.* (2010) correlation coefficient of 0.90 and above shows evidence of multicollinearity among the constructs. This is presented in the Table 4.38.

Table 4.38
Correlation Matrix of the Exogenous Latent Constructs

	AGREEA	CONSC	DISC	EXTR	INTEL	NUERO	OSTR	PRI-EX	REC	STIG
AGREEA	1.00									
CONSC	0.30	1.00								
DISC	0.02	-0.09	1.00							
EXTR	0.56	0.26	-0.02	1.00						
INTEL	0.36	0.06	-0.11	0.43	1.00					
NUERO	0.21	0.15	-0.10	0.26	0.36	1.00				
OSTR	-0.03	-0.15	0.53	-0.14	-0.09	-0.19	1.00			
PRI EX	0.10	-0.07	0.43	0.00	0.02	-0.17	0.78	1.00		
REC	0.18	-0.14	0.55	0.11	0.08	-0.08	0.50	0.62	1.00	
STIG	0.03	-0.05	0.68	-0.08	-0.10	-0.14	0.56	0.60	0.59	1.00

Source: PhD research work 2016.

Key: AGREEABLENESS, CONSCIENTIOUSNESS, DISCRIMINATION, EXTRAVERSION, INTELLECT, NUEROTICISM, OSTRACIMS, PRISON EXPERIENCE, RECIDIVISM, STIGMA

From the above Table 4.38, it is evident that, correlations between the exogenous latent constructs were below the suggested threshold values of 0.90 and above which indicates that all the exogenous latent constructs are not correlated.

4.12.11 Formative Constructs

In this study, prison experience is used as a formative construct. As an institution, it comprised of many aspect that constitute the overall institution. For instance, the prison physical environment, its criminogenic tendencies that can make the inmates to learn more criminality, the tendency of the inmates to go back due to their interactions with others inside the prison and the issue of whether there is support and training in the prison. All these issues taken together are what determined and formed the prison experience for the inmates. Thus, prison experience as a construct is used as formative construct and treated as such in this study.

According to Hair *et al.* (2011) to assess and determine the reliability of a formative construct there is the need to examine the indicators weight and the loading, thus, bootstrapping is used to assess their significance level. In other words, minimum number of bootstrap samples is 5,000 taken together the number of the cases should be equal to the number of observations in the original sample. Critical t-values for a two-tailed test are 1.65 (significance level = 10 percent), 1.96 (significance level = 5 percent), and 2.58 (significance level = 1 percent). If the indicator weights are found to be significant, then the items can be used.

Moreover, to further confirm the reliability of the constructs multicollinearity between them was also examined in the sense that high multicollinearity suggests an unstable model (Petter *et al.*, 2007). As such, to determine that, Variance Inflation

Factor (VIF) was used to determine multicollinearity using statistics of greater than 3.3 (Diamantopoulos & Siguaw, 2006) as indicator of multicollinearity problem. Also, Tolerance values were also used and check multicollinearity (Hair *et al.*, 2006). That is, Tolerance values should not be less than 0.3 and below and VIF not exceeding 3.3. The outcome shows that, the VIF and Tolerance values were all below the threshold points and this by implication suggests that there is no issue of multicollinearity among the formative constructs thereby confirming the reliability of the constructs as indicated in the Figure 4.3, 4.4 and Table 4.39 and 4.40.

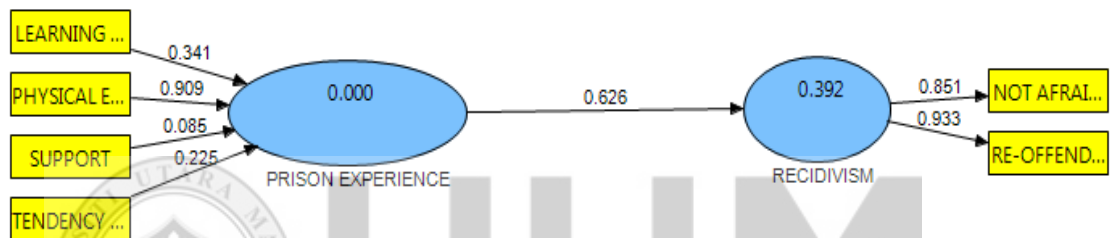


Figure 4.3: Algorithm Graph for Formative Construct (Prison Experience)



Figure 4.4: Bootstrapping Graph for Formative Construct (Prison Experience)

Table 4.39
Formative Constructs, Indicators and Weights

Constructs	PLS Weights	T-Statistics	Significance Level
Learning Crime PI20, PI22, PI25, PIR21	0.34	3.41	0.00
Physical Environment PI10, PI2, PI3, PI4, PI5,PI6, PI7,PI8,PI9	0.91	19.58	0.00
Tendency to go Back to prison PI28, PI29, PI30	0.23	2.14	0.00
Support and Training PI11, PI12, RPI13, RPI15,RPI16, RPI17	0.08	0.86	0.39

Source: PhD research work 2016.

Table 4.40
Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) and Tolerance

Constructs	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients			Collinearity Statistics	
	B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.	Tolerance	VIF
(Constant)	1.19	0.50		2.38	0.02		
Physical environment	0.58	0.06	0.52	10.14	0.00	0.94	1.06
Support and Training	-0.12	0.07	-0.11	-1.91	0.06	0.77	1.30
Learning crime	0.11	0.07	0.08	1.54	0.12	0.86	1.16
Tendency to go back	0.14	0.05	0.16	2.72	0.01	0.75	1.34

Source: PhD research work 2016.

4.13 Assessment of Structural Model

After the assessment of the measurement model and having achieved the required measurement of the measurement model, the structural model was also assessed and examined. In this study, the standard bootstrapping procedure with 5000 bootstrap sample (256) cases were used to assess the significance of the path coefficients (Hair *et al.*, 2014; Hair *et al.*, 2011; Hair *et al.*, 2012; Henseler *et al.*, 2009).

4.14 Assessment of Significance of the Structural Model

4.14.1 Initial Analysis of the Main Effect Relationship

In this part, the initial analysis of direct relationship is presented. In other words, the direct effect and relationship between the variables is presented so as to establish a direct effect before determining the significance of the mediating relationship as suggested by Baron and Kenny (1986). Thus, in this study, nine (9) main effect (direct) hypotheses were formulated in relation to the dependent variable: Prison experience, social stigma, social ostracism, social discrimination, and personality traits (intellect, neuroticism, extraversion, conscientiousness, and agreeableness) as exogenous latent variables. These are hypothesized to have a relation with the criminal recidivism as endogenous variable.

However, the analysis presented below is for the separate model not for the full model. In other words, each of the construct is tested separately to see its separate effect on the dependent variable without having mixed up in the full model.

H₁: There is a relationship between prison experience of recidivists and criminal recidivism.

H₂: Social stigma experienced by the recidivists has a relationship with criminal recidivism.

H₃: There is a relationship between social ostracism of recidivists and criminal recidivism.

H₄: There is a relationship between social discrimination of recidivists and criminal recidivism.

H_{5a}: There is negative significant correlation between conscientiousness and criminal recidivism.

H_{5b}: There is a relationship between low intellect of an recidivists and criminal recidivism.

H_{5c}: There is a significant correlation between agreeableness and criminal recidivism.

H_{5d}: There is negative relationship between neuroticism and criminal recidivism.

H_{5e}: There is a relationship between extraversion of a recidivists and criminal recidivism.

The initial direct relationship analysis of the separate models is presented below;

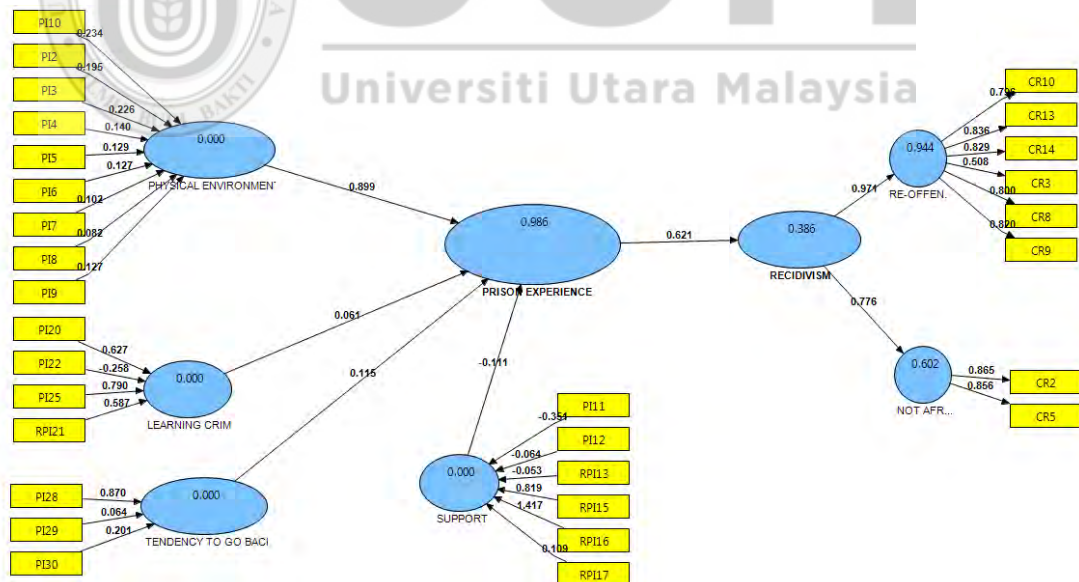


Figure 4.5: Algorithm Graph for Prison Experience and Criminal Recidivism

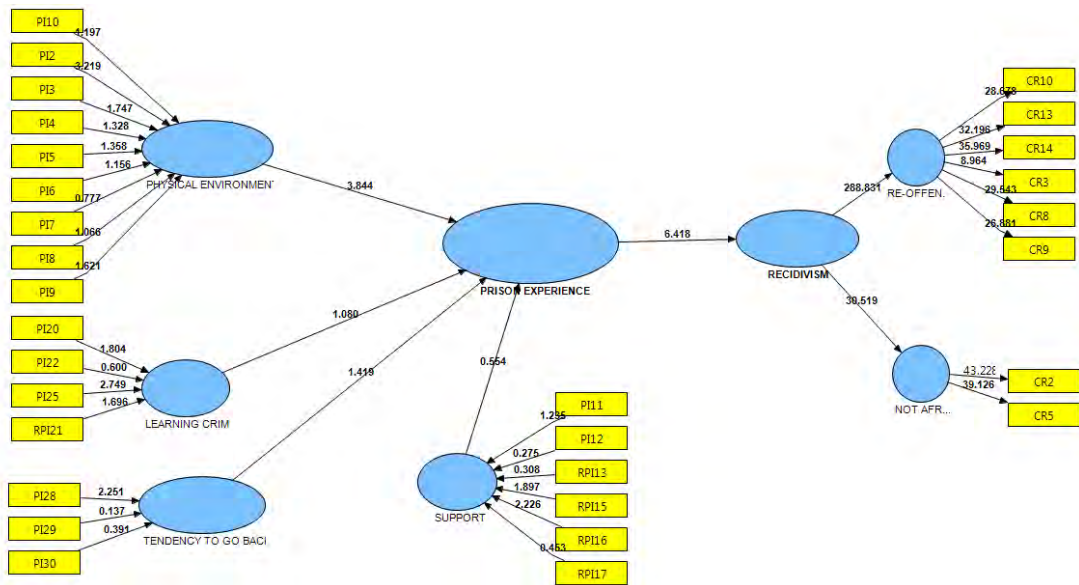


Figure 4.6: Bootstrapping Graph for Prison Experience and Criminal Recidivism

The above direct relationship tested hypothesis 1: There is a relationship between prison experience and criminal recidivism. The result from the PLS shows that the hypothesis is supported. It revealed that, the path coefficient is statistically significant ($\beta=0.62$, $t=6.42$, $p=0.00$).

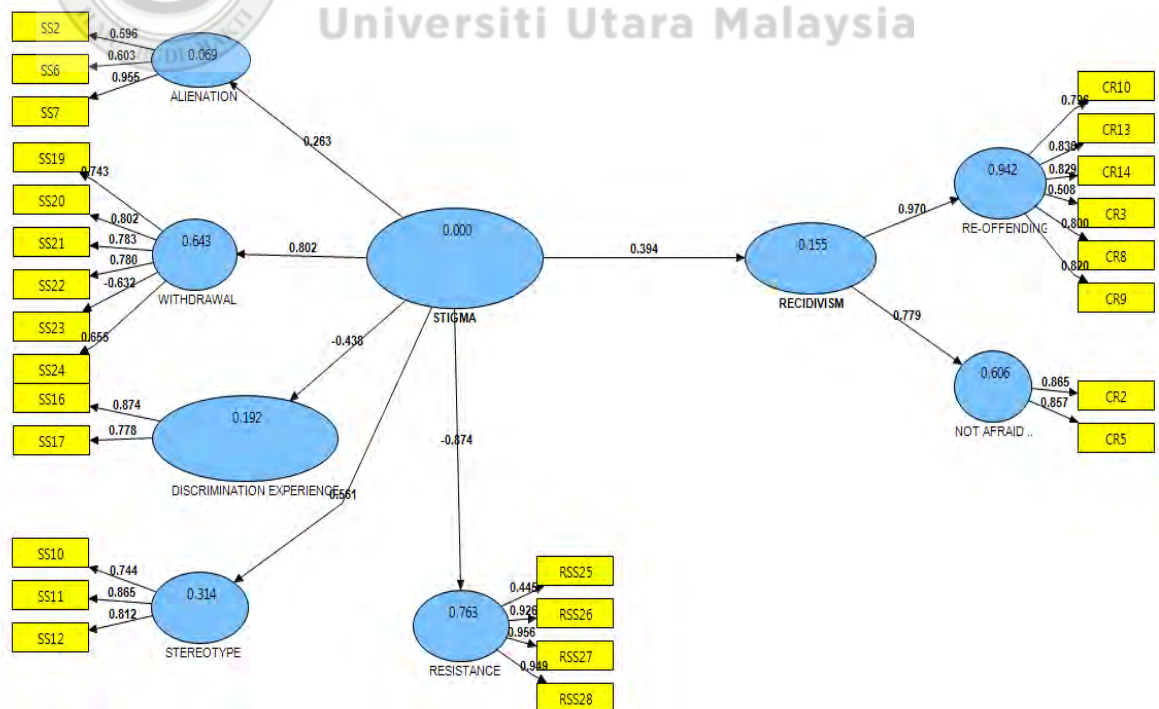


Figure 4.7: Algorithm Graph for Social Stigma and Criminal Recidivism

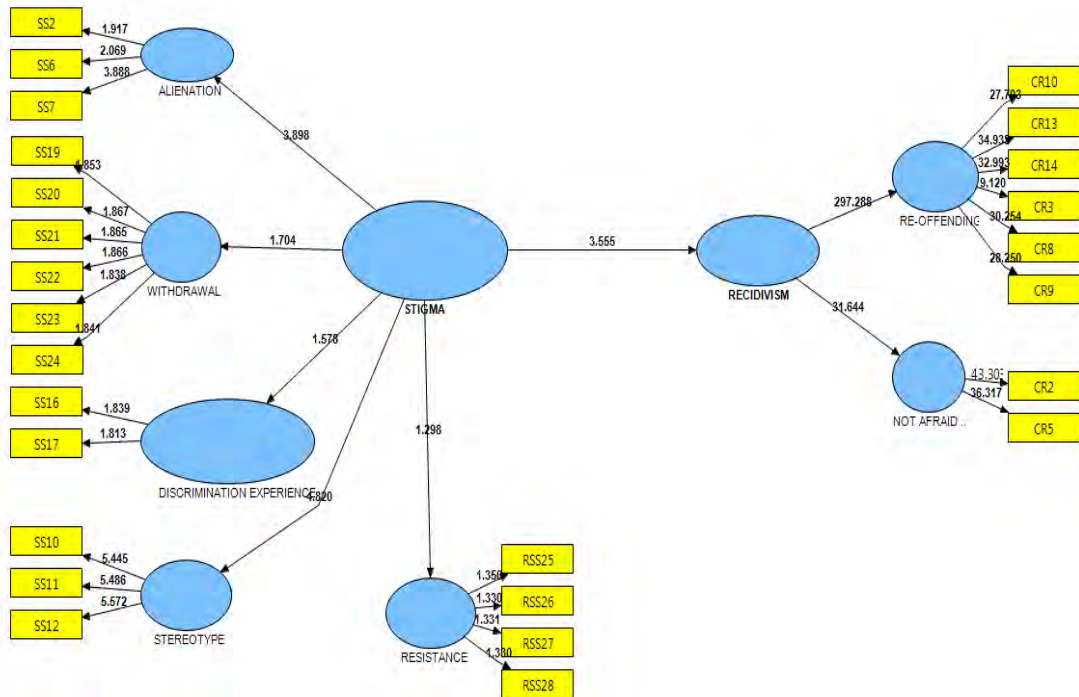


Figure 4.8: Bootstrapping Graph for Social Stigma and Criminal Recidivism

The above direct relationship tested hypothesis 2: Social stigma experienced by the recidivists have a relationship with criminal recidivism. The result obtained from the PLS shows that, the hypothesis is supported. The path coefficient is statistically significant ($\beta=0.39$, $t=3.55$, $p=0.00$).

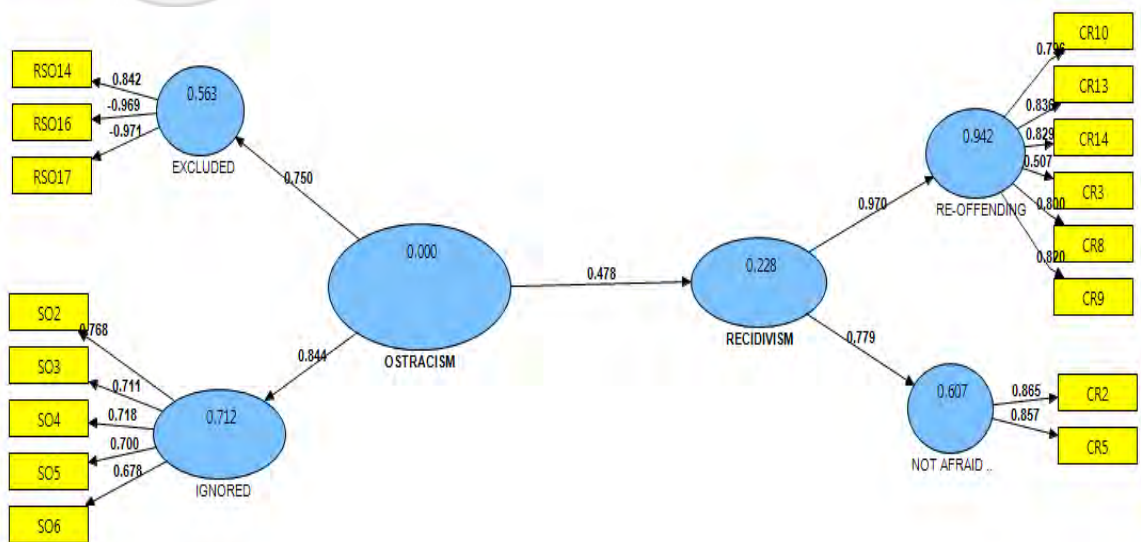


Figure 4.9: Algorithm Graph for Social Ostracism and Criminal Recidivism

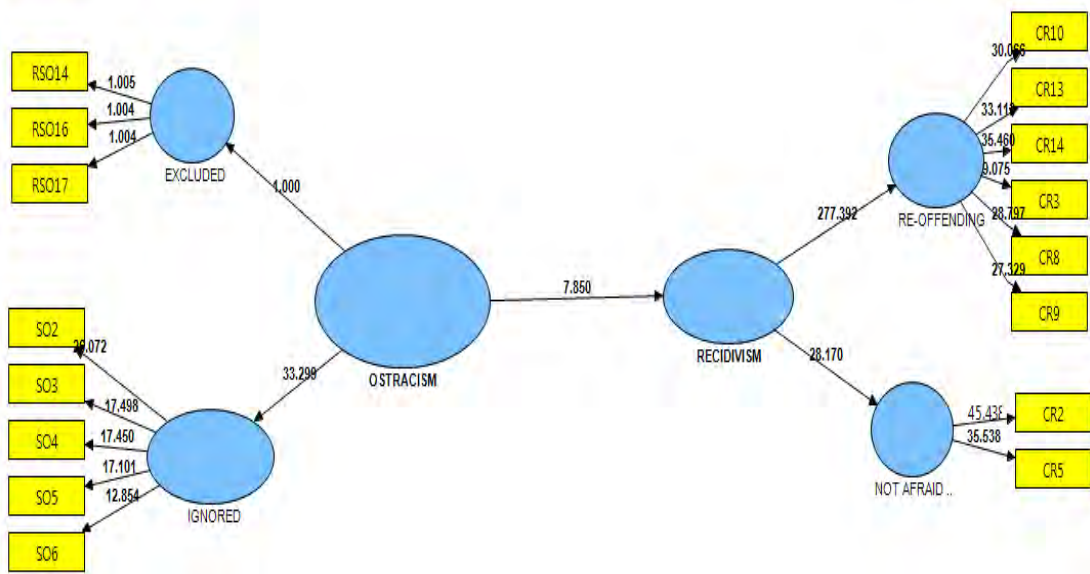


Figure 4.10: Bootstrapping Graph for Social Ostracism and Criminal Recidivism

The graph above of direct relationship tested hypothesis 3: There is a relationship between social ostracism of recidivists and criminal recidivism. From the result obtained in PLS, it shows that, the hypothesis is supported. The path coefficient is statistically significant ($\beta = 0.48$, $t = 7.85$, $p = 0.00$).

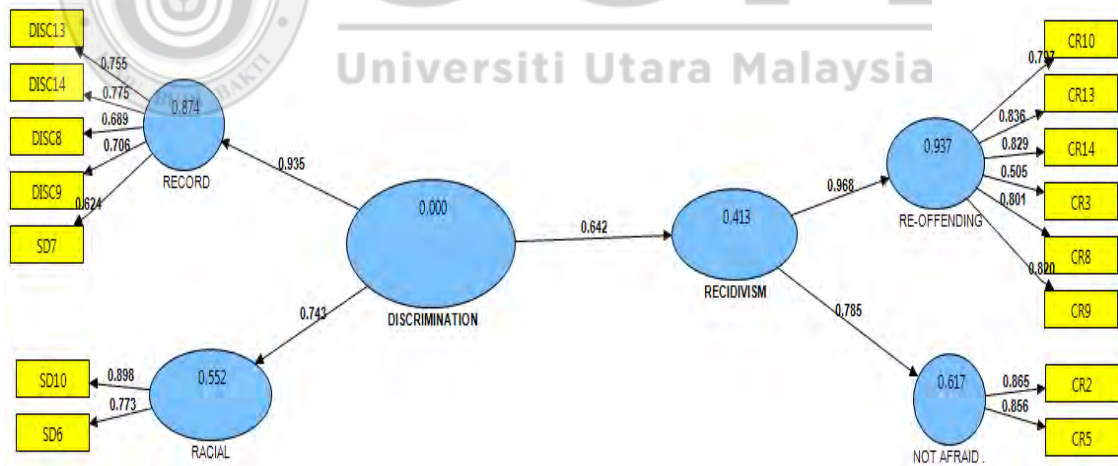


Figure 4.11: Algorithm Graph for Social Discrimination and Criminal Recidivism

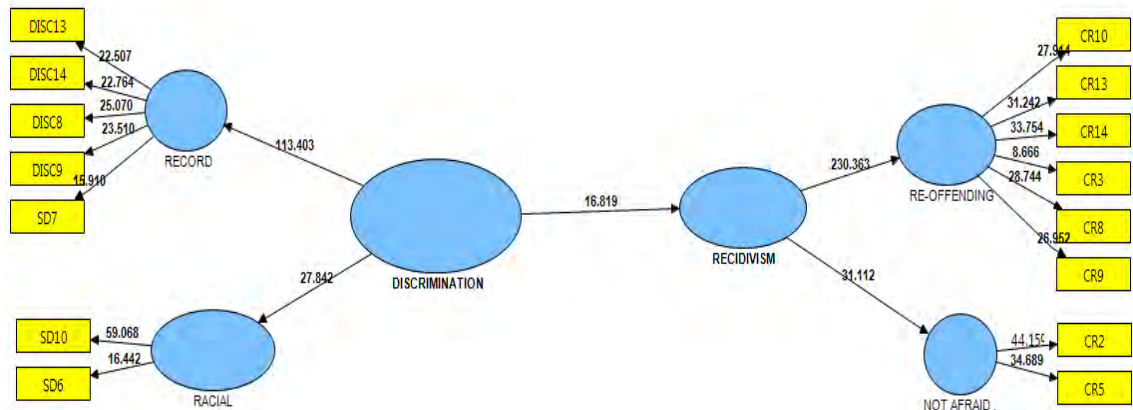


Figure 4.12: Bootstrapping Graph for Social Discrimination and Criminal Recidivism

The result above of direct relationship tested hypothesis 4: There is a relationship between social discrimination of recidivists and criminal recidivism. From the result obtained in PLS, it shows that, the hypothesis is supported. The path coefficient is statistically significant ($\beta = 0.64$, $t = 16.82$, $p = 0.00$).

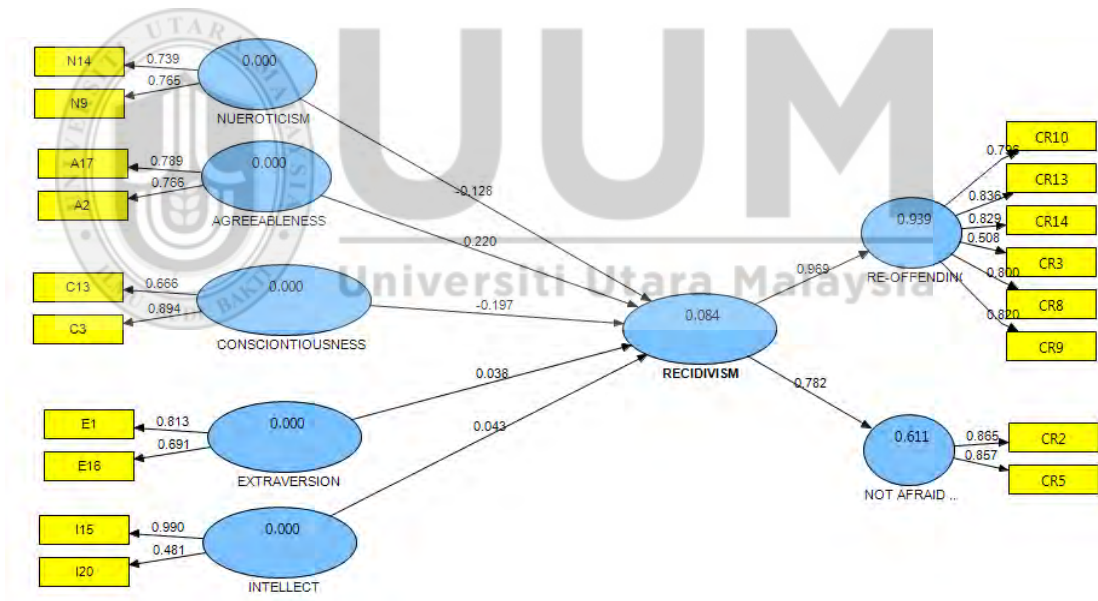


Figure 4.13: Algorithm Graph for Personality Traits and Criminal Recidivism

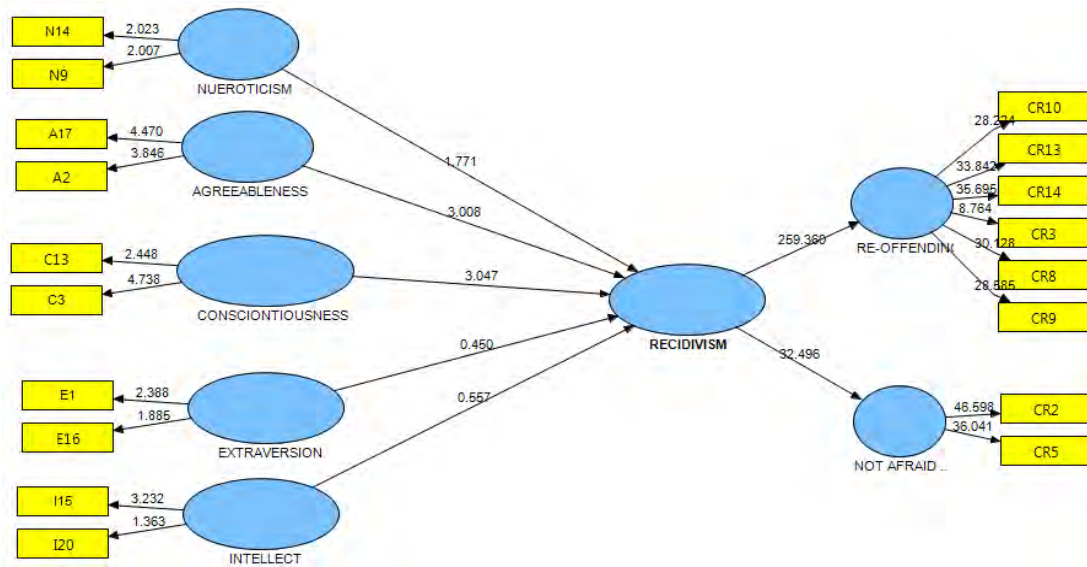


Figure 4.14: Bootstrapping Graph for Personality Traits and Criminal Recidivism

The results of the above direct relationship between personality traits and recidivism shows that two of the hypotheses are supported while the remaining three are not supported. H5a: There is negative significant correlation between conscientiousness and criminal recidivism ($\beta = -0.19$, $t = 3.05$, $p = 0.00$). H5b: There is relationship between Intellect and criminal recidivism ($\beta = 0.04$, $t = 0.56$, $p = 0.58$). H5c: There is a positive significant correlation between agreeableness and criminal recidivism ($\beta = 0.22$, $t = 3.01$, $p = 0.01$). H5d: There is a positive relationship between neuroticism and criminal recidivism ($\beta = -0.13$, $t = 1.78$, $p = 0.04$). H5e: There is a relationship between extraversion of a recidivists and criminal recidivism ($\beta = 0.04$, $t = 0.45$, $p = 0.65$). From the PLS analysis obtained, it is revealed that, two hypotheses of the personality traits are supported. The remaining three hypotheses are not supported.

4.14.2 Summary of the Main Effect Analysis Separate Model

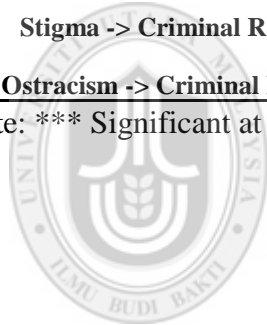
In this part, summary of the direct or main effect relationship between the constructs is presented based on the PLS-SEM structural model analysis. Each exogenous construct was analysed and presented using standardized Beta value within the PLS structural model (Chin, 1998b), that is, (prison experience, stigma, ostracism,

discrimination, and the personality traits) with the endogenous construct. Also, in this analysis, the structural model significance level was set at $p < 0.1$, and $p < 0.5$ (Hair *et al.* 2010) as presented in the table below.

Table 4.41
Direct Relationship Hypotheses (separate model)

Hypotheses	Beta	Standard Error	T Statistics	p-value	Decision
Agreeableness -> Criminal Recidivism	0.22	0.07	3.01***	0.01	Supported
Conscientiousness -> Criminal Recidivism	-0.2	0.06	3.05***	0.01	Supported
Extraversion -> Criminal Recidivism	0.04	0.08	0.45	0.65	Not Supported
Intellect -> Criminal Recidivism	0.04	0.08	0.56	0.58	Not Supported
Neuroticism -> Criminal Recidivism	-0.13	0.07	1.77	0.04	Not Supported
Prison Experience -> Criminal Recidivism	0.62	0.10	6.45***	0.00	Supported
Discrimination -> Criminal Recidivism	0.64	0.04	16.82***	0.00	Supported
Stigma -> Criminal Recidivism	0.39	0.11	3.55***	0.01	Supported
Ostracism -> Criminal Recidivism	0.48	0.06	7.85***	0.00	Supported

Note: *** Significant at 0.01 (2-tailed and 1-tailed), ** significant at 0.05



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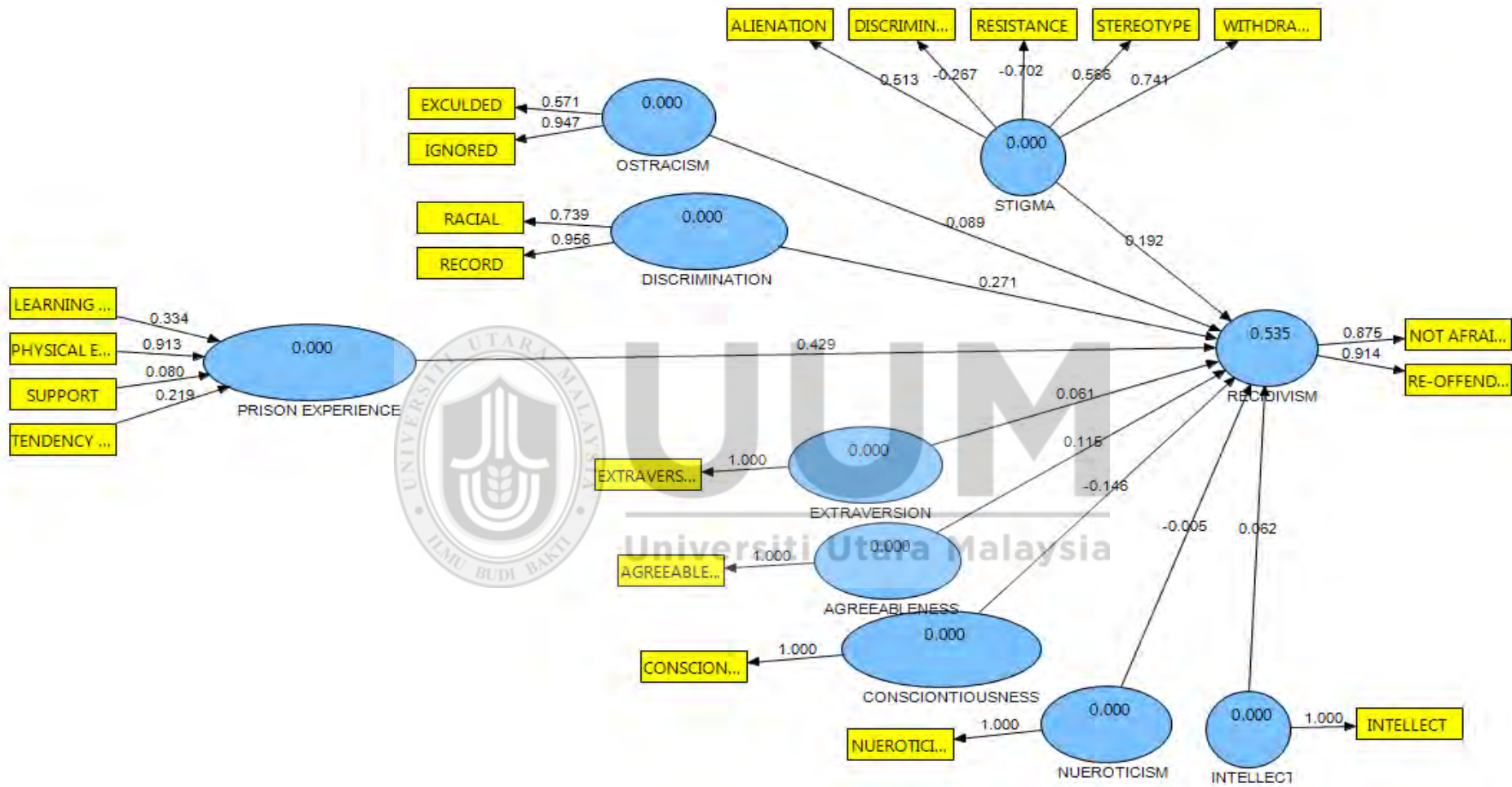


Figure 4.15: Algorithm of Full Model (Second Order)

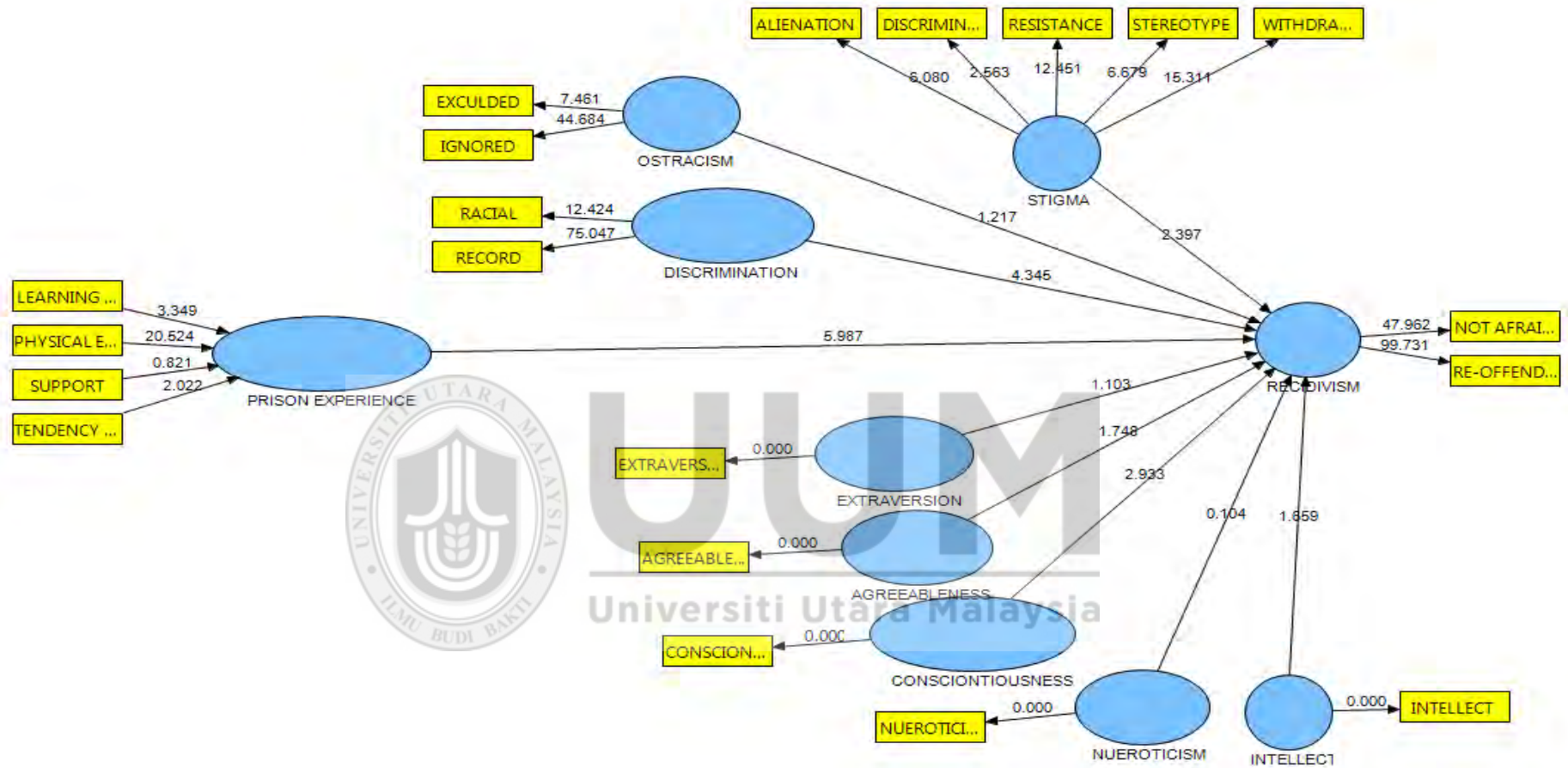


Figure 4.16: Bootstrapping of Full Model (Second Order)

4.14.3 Full Model Analysis

In this part, the full model is presented. That is, all the latent exogenous variables are combined together in order to determine their effects on the latent endogenous variable. In other words, all the latent variables are combined together in order to establish a relationship with the dependent variable. The analysis is presented below.

From the above graphs and analysis of the full model using latent variable scores, it can be revealed that, some of the relationships are the same with the separate model, while some are not. Specifically, Hypothesis 1: There is a relationship between prison experience of recidivists and criminal recidivism. The result obtained from the PLS of the full model shows that the hypothesis is statistically significant and hence supported the hypothesis ($\beta=0.43$, $t=5.99$, $p=0.00$).

Hypothesis 2: social stigma experienced by the recidivists has a relationship with criminal recidivism. The result of the full model obtained is found to be significant. As such the hypothesis is supported. ($\beta=0.19$, $t=2.40$, $p=0.02$).

Hypothesis 3: There is a relationship between social ostracism of recidivists and criminal recidivism. From the result of the full model obtained from PLS, this hypothesis is not supported as the relationship is found to be not statistically significant ($\beta= -0.09$, $t=1.22$, $p=0.22$).

Hypothesis 4: There is a relationship between social discrimination of recidivists and criminal recidivism. This result of the full model shows that, the relationship is

supported as the path coefficient is found to be statistically significant ($\beta= 0.27$, $t= 4.35$, $p = 0.00$).

On the other hand, the hypotheses of the personality traits of the full model were also tested and assessed. Two out of the five hypothesized relationships were found to be significant and supported the hypotheses as in the case of the separate model, while the remaining three are not supported. Specifically, Hypothesis H5a: There is negative significant correlation between conscientiousness and criminal recidivism. This relationship is supported ($\beta= -0.15$, $t= 2.93$, $p= 0.00$).

H5b: There is relationship between Intellect and criminal recidivism. This relationship is not supported in the full model as the relationship is not statistically significant ($\beta= 0.06$, $t= 1.66$, $p= 0.10$).

H5c: There is a positive significant correlation between agreeableness and criminal recidivism. From the result of the full model obtained, this relationship is significant ($\beta= 0.12$, $t= 1.75$, $p= 0.08$). Hence the hypothesis is supported.

H5d: There is a positive relationship between neuroticism and criminal recidivism. The result here shows that, the hypothesis is not supported as it is not statistically significant ($\beta= 0.00$, $t= 0.10$, $p= 0.11$).

H5e: There is a relationship between extraversion of a recidivists and criminal recidivism. This relationship as shown by the analysis of the full model is not significant ($\beta= 0.06$, $t= 1.10$, $p= 0.27$). Hence the hypothesis is not supported.

Therefore, it can be deducted that, when all the constructs are combined together in one full model the result slightly differ from that of the separate model. Both in the two models prison experience, social stigma and social discrimination are significant as the case in the separate model. While, social ostracism though significant in the separate model but it is not significant in the full model. This therefore shows that, when the entire constructs are combined together one of the social factor (ostracism) is not having any effect toward recidivism as it was found to be not significant. That is, social ostracism as a construct, when all the constructs are taken together, social ostracism is not contributing towards recidivism. However, for the personality constructs, two of them (agreeableness and conscientiousness) are found to be significant in all the models. While the remaining three constructs of the personality (extraversion, neuroticism and intellect) are not significant in all the two models.



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4.14.4 Summary of the Main Effect (Full Model) Analysis

The Table below presents the summary of the hypotheses tested for full model using latent variable scores for the exogenous latent variables.

Table 4.42
Hypotheses Testing (Full Model)

Hypotheses	Beta	Standard Error	T Statistics	p-value	Decision
Agreeableness -> Recidivism	0.12	0.07	1.75*	0.08	Supported
Conscientiousness -> Recidivism	-0.15	0.05	2.93***	0.00	Supported
Discrimination -> Recidivism	0.27	0.06	4.35***	0.00	Supported
Extraversion -> Recidivism	0.06	0.06	1.10	0.27	Not Supported
Intellect -> Recidivism	0.06	0.04	1.66	0.10	Not Supported
Nueroticism -> Recidivism	0.00	0.05	0.10	0.11	Not Supported
Ostracism -> Recidivism	-0.09	0.07	1.22	0.22	Not Supported
Prison experience -> Recidivism	0.43	0.07	5.99***	0.00	Supported
Stigma -> Recidivism	0.19	0.08	2.40**	0.02	Supported

Note: *** Significant at < 0.01 (2-tailed and 1-tailed), ** significant at 0.05

4.15 Assessment of Variance Explained in the Endogenous Latent Variable (R^2)

The assessment of variance explained (R^2) is yet another measurement of the structural model in PLS-SEM. That is, assessment of coefficient of the latent endogenous variable (Hair *et al.*, 2011; Hair *et al.*, 2012; Henseler *et al.*, 2009). In other words, R^2 value shows the proportion of variance extracted or variation in the dependent variable that can be explained by the independent variable predictors (Eliot and Woodwar, 2007; Hair *et al.*, 2010). However, there are differences with regards to the acceptable level of R^2 base on researches (Hair *et al.*, 2010). According to Falk and Miller (1992) R^2 value of 0.10 is considered to be the minimum acceptable one. Moreover, according to Chin (1998) the R^2 value in PLS-SEM can be

categorized into three main categories. For him, 0.67 is considered substantial, 0.33 moderate while 0.19 is weak. The Table 4.43 below shows the R^2 value of the research model (latent variable scores).

Table 4.43
R² of the Endogenous Variables

Endogenous Construct	R-squared
Criminal Recidivism	0.535

Source: PhD research work 2016.

From the Tables above, it is clear that, the research model explains 53.5% of the total variance of criminal recidivism. Thus, it indicates that, the nine (9) exogenous latent variables (prison experience, stigma, ostracism, discrimination, and five personality traits) when taken together explain 53.5% of the variance of criminal recidivism respectively. Therefore, using both Folk and Miller (1992) and Chin (1998), it can be concluded that, the endogenous latent variable depicts adequate level of R^2 value.

4.16 Assessment of Effect Size (f^2)

According to Chin (1998) effect size shows the comparative effect of a single or individual exogenous latent variable on the endogenous latent variable through the changes that can occur in the R-square. Effect size is determine and calculated when there is increase in R^2 of the latent variable which the path is connected (Chin, 1998). Thus, effect of a model can be calculated using the formula below (Cohen, 1998; Selya *et al.*, 2012; Wilson *et al.*, 2007).

$$effect\ size = \frac{R^2\ included - R^2\ excluded}{1 - R^2\ included}$$

Whereas: f^2 = effect sizes
 R^2 incl = R square inclusive
 R^2 excl = R square exclusive
 1 = is constant

According to Cohen (1998) f^2 value of 0.02 is weak, 0.15 is moderate and 0.35 is considered as strong effect respectively. Table 4.45 below shows the effect size of

the latent variables of the structural model.

Table 4.44
Effect sizes of the latent Variables f^2 (Latent variable scores)

Constructs	Included	Excluded	f-squared	Effect size
Social Stigma	0.54	0.52	0.03	Small
Social Discrimination	0.54	0.50	0.08	Small
Social Ostracism	0.54	0.53	0.01	None
Prison Experience	0.54	0.48	0.13	Moderate
Intellect	0.54	0.53	0.00	None
Neuroticism	0.54	0.54	0.00	None
Conscientiousness	0.54	0.52	0.04	Small
Agreeableness	0.54	0.53	0.02	Small
Extraversion	0.54	0.53	0.00	None

Source: PhD research work 2016.

From the above Table 4.44 of assessing effect size, it can be explain that prison experience is having 0.13 (moderate effect), social discrimination 0.08 (small effect), social stigma 0.03 (small effect), social ostracism is having 0.01 (no effect), intellect 0.00 (no effect), neuroticism 0.00 (no effect), conscientiousness 0.04 (small effect) agreeableness 0.02 (small effect) and extraversion with 0.00 (no effect).

Thus, it can be deducted from the analysis of the effect size above that, prison experience is having more effect in the sense that, the analysis shows prison experience has moderate effect. While others that have effects are having small effects.

4.17 Assessment of Predictive Relevance Q^2

Predictive relevance is another assessment of structural model which specify the model's capacity to predict. Geisser (1974) and Stone (1974) are considered to be the major leading proponents for the assumptions of Predictive Relevance. For them, a particular study model should be able to effectively predict individual dependent latent variable (Hair *et al.*, 2011). In other words, this assessment is also considered as a supplementary assessment of goodness-of-fit in PLS-SEM (Duarte and Raposo,

2010).

Moreover, predictive relevance value (Q^2) in this study was assessed using blindfolding procedure, which is, using PLS-SEM to estimate the omitted values in each category (block-wise) the sum of square of prediction error (e) and sum of square of original (omitted) value (0). Equally, it is worth noting that, the exclusion distance d must be selected thereby ensuring that the number of legitimate explanation divided by d is not an integer and values is between 5 and 10 are considered more valuable (Hair et al, 2011).

On the other hand, assessment of Q^2 is achieved through two main procedures: Cross-Validated Redundancy; and Communality. According to Hair *et al.* (2011) it is recommended to use Cross-Validated Redundancy which is considered to be more diverse as against the Cross Validated Communality. When using endogenous variable Cross-Validated Redundancy value (Q^2) and the value is greater than zero, it explains that the latent construct shows predictive relevance (Chin, 1998; Hair *et al.* 2011). More so, Chin (1998) suggested some criteria for assessing Q^2 : when a model has Q^2 0.02 it has small predict relevance, if it has 0.15 it is considered medium, while if a model has 0.35 it has large predictive relevance.

Therefore, in this study, Cross-Validated Redundancy using blindfolding procedure was adapted and used as suggested by Hair et al (2011, 2013). The result in Table 5.49 below shows that the endogenous latent constructs (recidivism) have shown some level of predictive relevance (0.452) of which it falls within the predictive capability range of a model (Hair *et al.*, 2011, 2013). In other words, the variable (endogenous latent variable) is found to be above zero. Hence, it shows predictive

relevance of the study model (Chin, 1998; Henseler *et al.* 2009).

Table 4.45
Predictive Relevance Q^2 (latent variable scores)

Endogenous Construct	SSO	SSE	1-SSE/SSO
Criminal Recidivism	512	295.8449	0.4222

Source: PhD research work 2016.

4.18 Assessment of Goodness-of-Fit Index (GoF)

Global fit measure or Goodness of Fit (GoF) for the PLS path modelling is defined as the geometric mean of the average communality (outer measurement model) and the average R-squared (R^2) for the dependent constructs (Hair *et al.*, 2013; Tenenhaus, Amato, Esposito, & Vinzi, 2004). As such, GoF is considered as an index for validating the PLS model globally using the performance of both assessment and structural models. Moreover, GoF is used to determine on the whole, the fit of a particular model (Tenenhaus *et al.*, 2005) and the closer the GoF index to 1, the better the fit of the model under examination. In this study therefore, GoF is examined and assessed so as to examine the validity of the study PLS model. The GoF value has therefore been examined in accordance with the guidelines suggested by Wetzels, Odekerken-Schröder, and Oppen (2009). Table 4.46 shows the analysis of the GoF of the present study. On the other hand, the GoF is represented by the formula below.

$$\begin{aligned}
 GoF &= \sqrt{R^2 \times \text{Average Communality (AVE)}} \\
 GoF &= \sqrt{0.64 \times 0.54} \\
 GoF &= 0.58
 \end{aligned}$$

Table 4.46
Global fit Measure for the Constructs

Constructs	AVEs	R^2	
CR	0.67	0.54	
SS	0.63		
SO	0.69		
SD	0.61		
PE	0.64		
PI	0.60		
GEOMT. MEAN	0.64	0.54	
		GoF	0.34
		GoF	0.58

Source: PhD research work 2016.

Table 4.46 above shows GoF of the PLS model. In line with recommendations of Wetzels *et al.* (2009) who provided threshold values of: 0.1 as small; 0.25 as medium; 0.36 as large. Thus, from the above analysis of the GoF of this study, it is revealed that the GoF is 0.58 which is large. Hence, this indicates that, the global fit of the PLS model of the study is sufficient and powerful.

Though, the global Goodness-of-Fit (GoF) Index is considered as an evaluation criterion. However, there are many arguments regarding the efficacy of such a criterion on the validation of a particular model (Hair Jr. *et al.*, 2013; Henseler & Sarstedt, 2013). It is argued that, no such global measure of GoF is available for PLS-SEM (Hair Jr *et al.*, 2014; Hair Jr. *et al.*, 2013; Henseler & Sarstedt, 2013; Sarstedt *et al.*, 2014). In addition, Henseler and Sarstedt (2013) challenged the applicability of GoF in PLS-SEM as their simulation result indicated that it is not useful for model validation, but can be useful to assess how well the model can explain different sets of data.

4.19 Mediation Effect Analysis

In this part of the study the results of the mediation effect analysis is presented. Mediation test was carried out to discover if a mediator constructs can be significantly take the ability of the independent variable to dependent variable (Ramaya *et al.*, 2011). Moreover, mediation test determines the indirect effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable through a mediating variable. Many methods of mediation are however utilized in the multivariate analysis: (a) simple techniques that consist of the causal steps approach (Baron and Kenny, 1986) or sobel test (Sobel, 1982), (b) newer approaches that demand just fewer unrealistic statistical assumptions, others include distribution of the product method (Mackinnon *et al.* 2004) and re-sampling approach such as bootstrapping (Bollen and Stine, 1990; Preacher and Hayes, 2004, 2008; Shrout and Bolger, 2002; Zhao *et al.* 2010) and also by multiplying the average of path 'a' and 'b' and then dividing the obtained value by the standard error of the path (Kock, 2014).

In this study, two mediating effect hypotheses were developed and tested:

H_{6a}: *Social stigma, ostracism, discrimination significantly mediates the relationship between prison experience and criminal recidivism.*

H_{6b}: *Personality traits significantly mediate the relationship between prison experience and criminal recidivism.*

4.19.1 Mediation Results

In this study, PROCESS mediation analysis technique (Hayes, 2013) was adapted and used. This is because, the research model comprised of multiple mediators (Hayes & Preacher, 2014). According to Hayes (2013) mediators are considered to be independent. However, in some circumstances mediators are likely to be correlated and even when they are found not to be, there could be some advantage to

estimating parallel multiple mediation model with k mediators as against k simple mediator model. Hence, the result could boost for test of indirect effect of each mediator is correlated with y and doing that afford the ability to compare the sizes of the indirect effects through different mediators. Moreover, it is established that, models with two mediators are commonly estimated (Calogero and Jot 2011; Jackons, 2011). However, the use of three mediators (Bamberger and Belogolousky, 2011), four (Perez et al., 2012), five (Brandt and Reyna, 2010), six (Gonzales, Reynolds and Skewes, 2011) and seven mediators in one model simultaneously (Hsu et al., 2012) can all be used as the case may be.

Thus, PROCESS procedures for SPSS & SAS that encompasses mediation models, multiple mediator variables which can be specified to operate in parallel (up to 10 mediators) or in sequence (up to 4 mediators chained together) (Hayes, 2012) was used in determining the mediation effect in this study. Therefore, having established a direct effect relation among the constructs, the mediation analysis using each construct as individual mediator and the combination of all the constructs as mediators is presented in the tables below.

Table 4.47
Mediation Analysis of Social Stigma

Relationships	f	R ²	β	t-value	p-value
X-Y (Prison Experience>Criminal Recidivism)	65.34	0.20	1.12	8.08	0.01
X-M (Prison Experience>Stigma)	1.41	0.05	0.07	1.81	0.24
X+M together predicting Y	33.53	0.21	-0.18	-1.25	0.21
C'			1.12	8.16	0.00
Sobel test (normal theory test)			Z=-.743	p=.457	K ² =.007

Source: PhD research work 2016.

From the above analysis it is evident that, social stigma do not mediate the relationship between prison experience (PE) and criminal recidivism (CR). The result shows that, the X>Y is significant but X>M is not. However, with the introduction of the mediator the coefficients does not have difference as with the no mediation

($\beta=1.12$) and ($\beta=1.12$) and the sobel test also proved to be insignificant. As such, there is no mediation in the relationship. In other words, social stigma does not mediate the relationship between PE and CR. This is shown in the figure below.

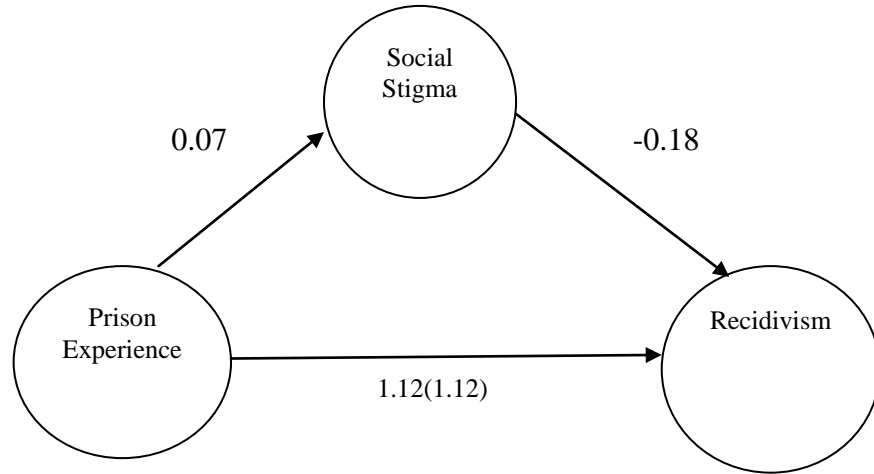


Figure 4.17: Mediation graph for social stigma

Key: Figures in bracket represents C' (after inclusion of mediator)

Table 4.48
Mediation Analysis of Social Ostracism

Relationships	f	R ²	β	t-value	p-value
X-Y (Prison Experience>Criminal Recidivism)	65.34	0.20	1.12	8.08	0.01
X-M (Prison experience>Ostracism)	132.68	0.343	0.81	11.52	0.01
X+M together predicting Y	33.36	0.21	-0.14	-1.14	0.25
C'			1.22	7.22	0.01
Sobel test (normal theory test)			Z=-1.132	p=.257	K ² =.043

Source: PhD research work 2016.

The above analysis shows that, the relationship between X-Y without the mediation is significant. However, the relationship after the introduction of the mediator is not significant and the coefficients is increased slightly ($\beta=1.12$) and ($\beta=1.22$). As such, it signifies that there is no mediation relationship between the variables which also supported by the sobel normal theory test and the figure below.

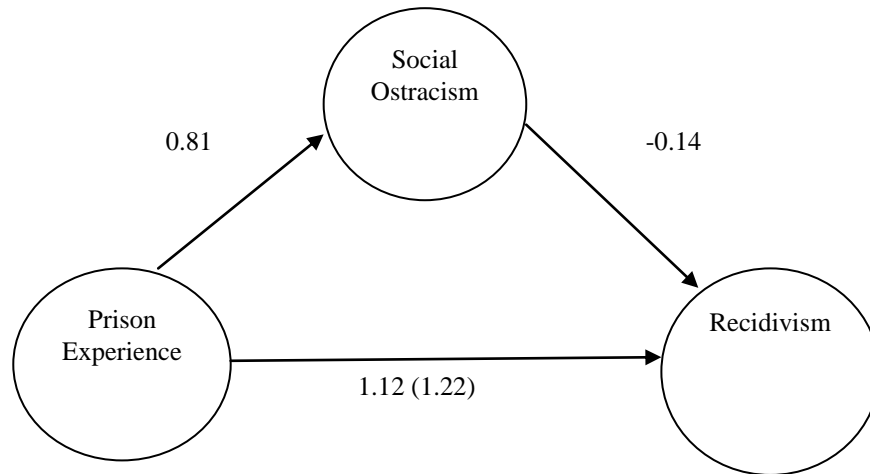


Figure 4.18: Mediation graph for social ostracism

Key: Figures in bracket represents C' (after inclusion of mediator)

Table 4.49
Mediation Analysis of Social Discrimination

Relationships	f	R ²	β	t-value	p-value
X-Y (Prison Experience>Criminal Recidivism)	65.34	0.20	1.12	8.08	0.01
X-M (Prison Experience>Discrimination)	17.18	0.06	0.77	-4.57	0.01
X+M together predicting Y	104.32	0.45	0.41	10.80	0.01
C'			0.79	6.72	0.01
Sobel test (normal theory test)			Z=-3.849	p=.01	K ² =.142

Source: PhD research work 2016.

The above analysis indicated that, there is mediation between the relationships. As it is evident, the relationship between X-Y is significant and the beta coefficient is 1.12. However, the relationship of the variables still remained significant after the introduction of the mediator, there is a reduction in the coefficients ($\beta=0.79$). This therefore signifies that, social discrimination mediates partially the relationship between prison experience and criminal recidivism. This is also supported by the normal theory test and it is also shown in the graph below.

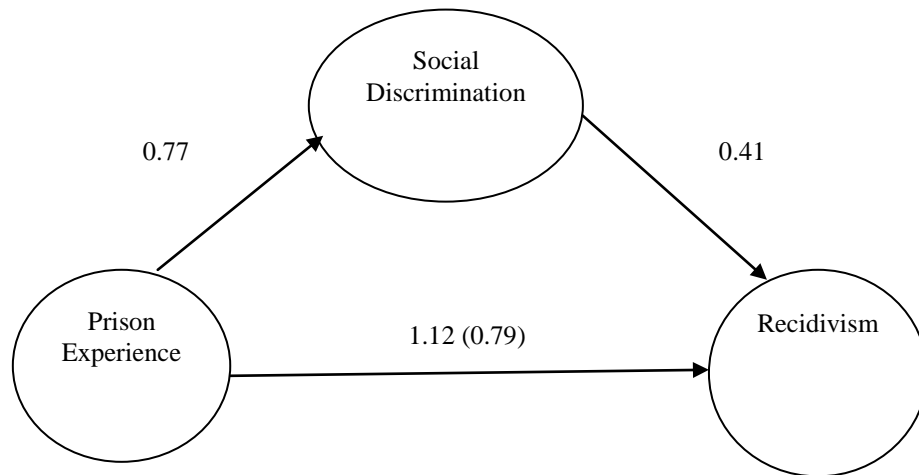


Figure 4.19: Mediation graph for social discrimination

Key: Figures in bracket represents C' (after inclusion of mediator)

Table 4.50
Mediation Analysis of Conscientiousness

Relationships	f	R ²	β	t-value	p-value
X-Y (Prison Experience>Criminal Recidivism)	65.34	0.20	1.12	8.08	0.01
X-M (Prison Experience>Conscientiousness)	0.205	0.21	-0.07	-0.45	0.65
X+M together predicting Y	35.48	0.22	-0.12	-2.16	0.04
C'			1.10	8.08	0.01
Sobel test (normal theory test)			Z=-.404	p=.686	K ² =.004

Source: PhD research work 2016.

From the above test, it is evident that, there is mediation in terms of the relationships.

This is because, the results show that, the coefficients before the introduction of the mediator is 1.12 while with the introduction of the mediator the beta coefficient changed slightly ($\beta=1.10$). Hence, conscientiousness mediates the relationship (partially) between prison experience and recidivism. Thus, it can be argued that, those ex-prisoners who have lower conscientiousness (who are easily influenced by others decisions) can become recidivists easily. In other words, this type of personality can enhance or influence an ex-prisoner to easily become recidivists.

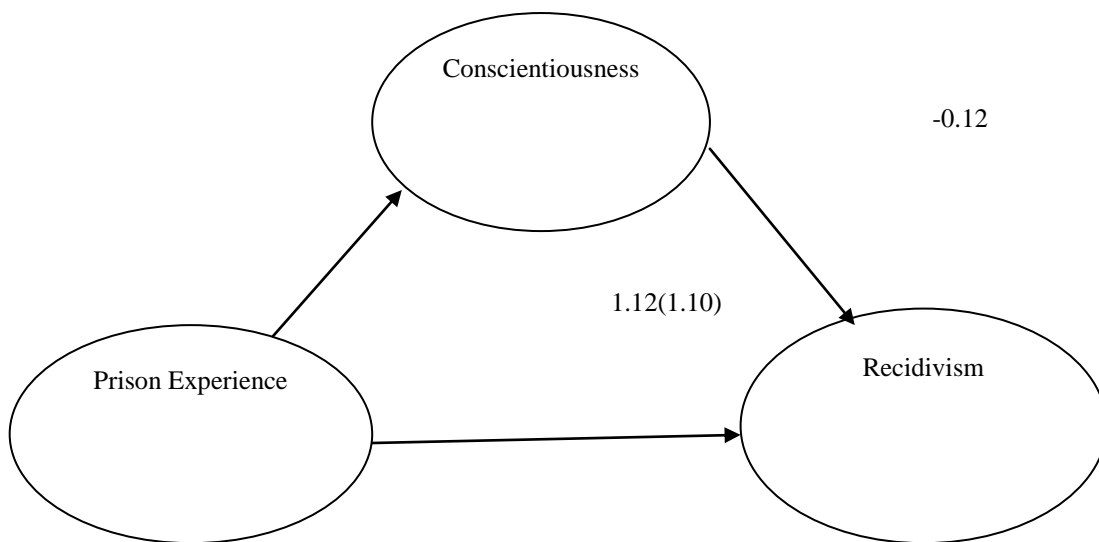


Figure 4.20: Mediation graph for conscientiousness
 Key: Figures in bracket represents C' (after inclusion of mediator)

Table 4.51
 Mediation Analysis of Agreeableness

Relationships	f	R ²	β	t-value	p-value
X > Y (Prison Experience>Criminal Recidivism)	65.34	0.20	1.12	8.08	0.01
X > M (Prison Experience>Agreeableness)	3.32	0.01	-0.24	-1.82	0.69
X+M together predicting Y	32.834	0.21	-0.04	-0.68	0.50
C'			1.10	7.95	0.01
Sobel test (normal theory test)			Z=-.566	p=.571	K ² =.005

Source: PhD research work 2016.

The analysis above established no mediation relationship among the variables. The X-Y relationship is significant ($\beta= 1.12$). With the introduction of the mediator, the results did not differ significantly ($\beta=1.10$). Also, the C path proved to be not significant (0.50). Thus, Agreeableness does not mediate the relationship between prison experience and criminal recidivism.

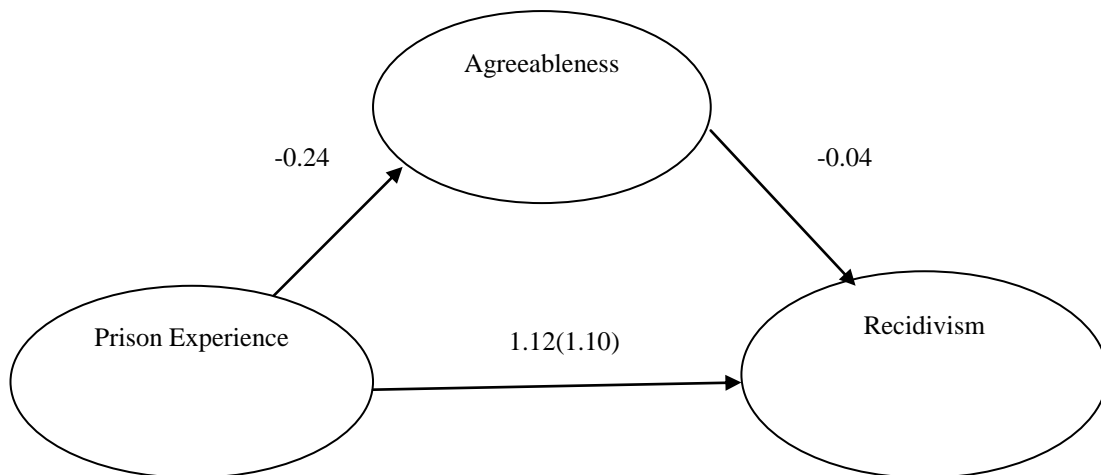


Figure 4.21: Mediation graph for agreeableness

Key: Figures in bracket represents C' (after inclusion of mediator)

Table 4.52
Summary of the Individual Mediation

Relationship	Beta	C'	Decision
PE>SS>CR	1.12	1.12	No Mediation
PE>OS>CR	1.12	1.22	No Mediation
PE>SD>CR	1.12	0.79	Mediation (partial)
PE>CON>CR	1.12	1.10	Mediation (partial)
PE>AGR>CR	1.12	1.11	No Mediation

Source: PhD research work 2016.

Table 4.53
Multiple Constructs Mediators Analysis

	coeff	se	t	p	LLCI	ULCI
Constant	0.1857	0.6348	0.2926	0.7701	-1.0645	1.4360
STIGMA	-0.0921	0.1249	-0.7374	0.4616	-0.3382	0.1539
OSTRACISM	0.0896	0.1055	0.8497	0.3963	-0.1181	0.2974
DISCRIMINATION	0.4079	0.0394	10.3630	0.0000	0.3304	0.4855
AGREEABLENESS	0.0107	0.0545	0.1968	0.8441	-0.0967	0.1181
CONSCIENTIOUSNESS	-0.0594	0.0477	-1.2457	0.2141	-0.1532	0.0345
PRISON EXPERIENCE	0.7198	0.1512	4.7602	0.0000	0.4220	1.0177

Source: PhD research work 2016.

The Table 4.53 above shows the combination of all the mediating variables. Though, the table of multiple mediations differed from the individual mediation analysis. From the table, it is evident that, when all the mediators are included, only social discrimination is found to be significant ($\beta=0.408$, $t=10.36$, $p=0.000$). As such, as a multiple mediators only one out of the mediators is having mediating effect relationship as whole.

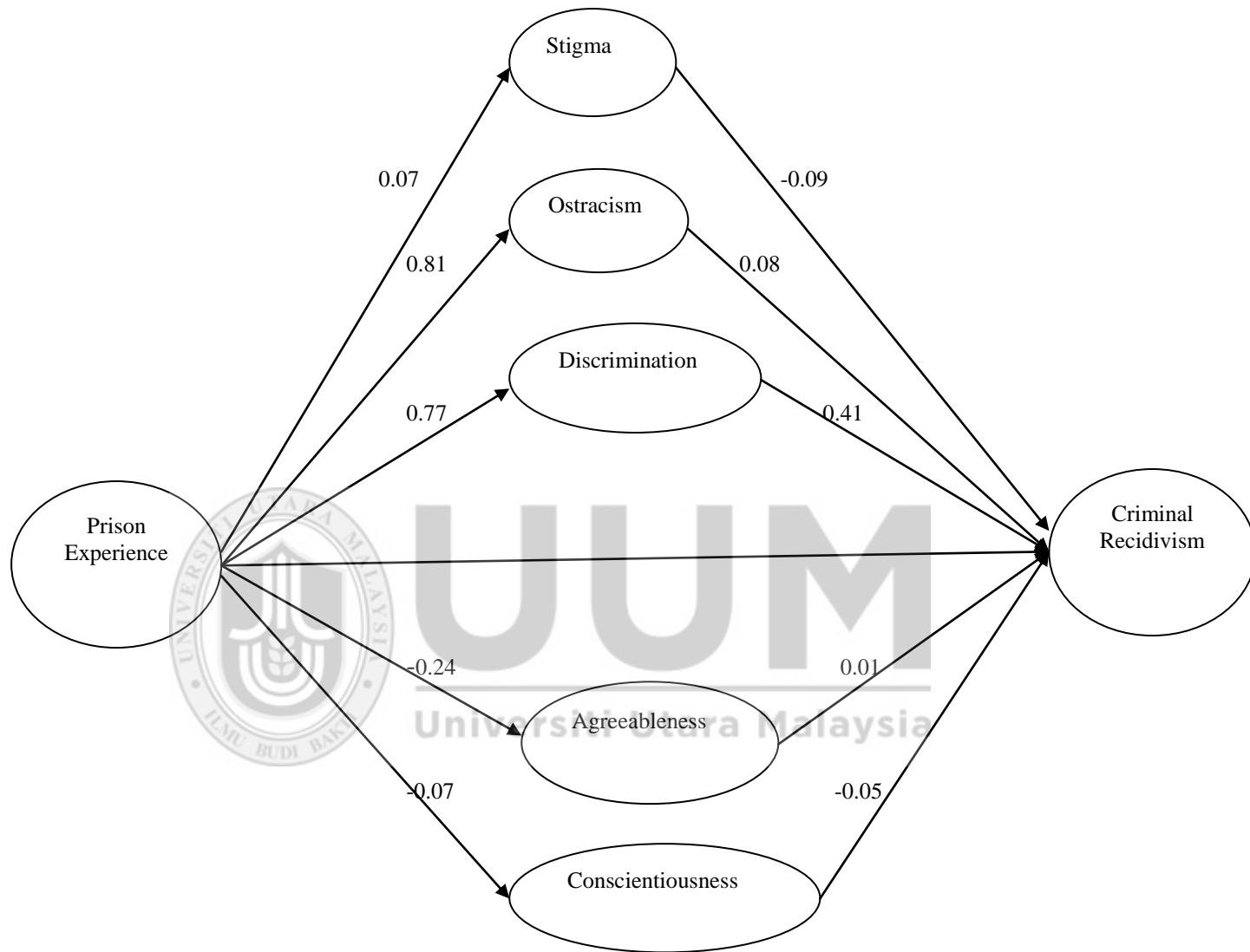


Figure 4.22: Multiple Mediators' Graph

4.19.2 Effect Size of the Mediation Analysis

Effect size is an important aspect in mediation analysis (Preacher & Kelly, 2011). According to Cohen (1998:9-10) effect size is the ‘degree to which the phenomenon is presented in the population or the degree to which the null hypothesis is false’. Moreover, in the opinion of Vacha-Haase and Thompson (2004:473) he sees effect size as a ‘statistics that quantifies the degree to which sample result diverge from the expectations...specified in the null hypothesis’.

Hayes (2013) maintained that, the quantification of the effect size in mediation analysis is considered as a developing aspect of research. There are many ways to measure the mediation effect sizes among which are the six basic methods (Preacher & Kelly, 2011). Though, it could not be only limited, but the six are mainly applied and implemented in PROCESS, which is the method used for the mediation analysis in this study. These methods include: The partial standardized effect; the completely standardized effect; ratio of the indirect effect of the total effect; ratio of the indirect to the direct effect; proportion of variance in y explained by the indirect effect; and Preacher and Kelly’s Kappa-Squared.

In this study therefore, the newest entrant to the growing list of effect size measure in simple mediation analysis introduced by Preacher and Kelly (2011) was used. This is because; they acknowledged that, the variances and correlations between the variables observed in the data constrain how large the indirect effect can be (Hayes, 2013). Preacher and Kelly (2011) also referred to their index as ‘Kappa-Squared’ (K^2) and define it as the ratio of the indirect effect relative to its maximum value in the data. They used the formula below to represent it.

$$K^2 = \frac{ab}{MAX(ab)}$$

Where $MAX(ab)$ is the largest that ab could be given the observed variability of X, Y and M and their inter correlations in the data. This process is adapted and used in the present study and the computation of the K^2 is obtained in the PROCESS outputs of the mediation analysis. Moreover, unlike other measurements of effect size, K^2 method is bound between 0 and 1. Where a value that is closer to 1 represents a large effect size, while a value close to zero (0) represents small effect size (Hayes, 2013).

The individual mediation effect size as obtained in the PROCESS output is presented in the tables below.

Table 4.54
Individual Mediation Effect Size

Mediators	K^2	Effect Size
Social Stigma	0.007	Small
Social Ostracism	0.043	Small
Social Discrimination	0.142	Large
Conscientiousness	0.004	Small
Agreeableness	0.005	Small

Source: PhD research work 2016.

From the Table 4.54 above, it can be deduced that all the mediators when taken separately they are having small effects with the exception of social discrimination that have a large mediation effect. Moreover, the individual mediation effect size is further confirmed by the multiple effect size mediation analysis as presented in the Table 4.55 below.

Table 4.55
Multiple Mediation Effect Size

Mediators	K ²	Effect Size
Social Stigma	0.007	Small
Social Ostracism	0.073	Small
Social Discrimination	0.318	Large
Conscientiousness	-0.003	Small
Agreeableness	0.004	Small

Source: PhD research work 2016.

From the multiple mediation effect size above, it is clear that only social discrimination is having large (0.318) which is closer to 1 when compared to the other effect sizes of the other mediators.

Conclusively, it can be argued that, the mediating effect hypotheses that were developed and tested, only two are supported. Specifically, it is only one construct of the social factors (discrimination) that is found to have a mediating effect on the relationship between prison experience and criminal recidivism. While, for the personality aspect, only conscientiousness is found to have a mediating effect. Moreover, the remaining two social factors (stigma and ostracism) and the personality trait (agreeableness) do not mediate the relationship between prison experience and criminal recidivism.

4.20 Summary of the Quantitative Findings

This study examined the predictors of criminal recidivism among the ex-prisoners in metropolitan Kano. Five major constructs (predictors) were used as variables with a view to examine their significant effects towards criminal recidivism (prison experience, stigma, ostracism, discrimination, and personality traits). However, the study utilized two main approaches in achieving the above mentioned objective. That is, it adapts a mixed method approach in collecting and analyzing the data (triangulation) (Creswell, 2012). The quantitative data was analysed using

multivariate analysis through the use of SmartPLS M2.0 software.

Base on the findings of the quantitative data, the results from the PLS analysis provided support to the majority of the hypotheses formulated and tested for the study. It was revealed that, out of the nine (9) main effects (separate model) hypotheses, six (6) were found to be significant: prison experience (**PE**) and recidivism; social stigma (**SS**) and recidivism; social ostracism (**OS**) and recidivism; social discrimination (**SD**) and recidivism; personality traits (**IP**) and recidivism; (agreeableness and conscientiousness). Whereas, three (3) main effects extraversion; neuroticism; and intellect were found to be not significant and do not support the hypotheses formulated. While in the full model ostracism was not significant but all others in the separate model remained the same.

On the other hand, only one of the mediating effect hypotheses for each category (social factors and personality traits) were found to be significant. Specifically, social discrimination and conscientiousness were found to have a mediating effect in relation to prison experience and criminal recidivism. Whereas, the remaining social factors and personality traits were found to have no mediating effect.

4.20 Analysis of the Qualitative Data

In this part the analysis of the qualitative data is presented with a view to see whether or not it can complement the quantitative data as analysed above.

4.21 Introduction

This study is set to examine the predictors of criminal recidivism among the ex-prisoners in metropolitan Kano-Nigeria. The study examined five major predictors in relation to criminal recidivism. The narrative analysis of the qualitative data (In-

depth interviews) conducted is divided and organized along the different themes of each of the main theme that make up the constructs and their sub themes. That is, the sub-theme of each main theme was also analysed so as to get the basic in-depth information about each theme. Hence, prison criminogenic experience, social stigma, social ostracism, social discrimination, and personality were used as the main themes, whereas each of the main themes is also having a sub-theme in relation to the criminal recidivism.

4.22 Qualitative Research Rationale

The main objective of this study is to identify the predictors of criminal recidivism among the Ex-prisoners in metropolitan Kano-Nigeria. The study aimed at using three main constructs as the study variables (institution, social factors and personality). To be specific, the institution of prison was used and specifically taking into account of the prison criminogenic experience, the social factors comprised of three main variables; social stigma; social ostracism and social discrimination, whereas the personality traits of Big Five were used for the personality aspect.

This study used the qualitative method of inquiry in order to complement the quantitative approach findings. According Merriman (1998) qualitative method of inquiry help in providing a framework that would add and develop more instead of just testing concepts, hypotheses, as well as theories. As such, qualitative study is considered to be a rigorous, holistic explanation and analysis of a particular phenomenon, or social component within its real and actual life context, particularly where the borders between the phenomenon and a given social context are not clearly defined (Merriman, 1998). Moreover, the use and application of qualitative approach promotes a deeper understanding of such a complex phenomenon of criminal

recidivism among the ex-prisoners generally. It is therefore considered to be a means that an investigation into a complex social context with a numerous variables of latent importance can be explained and understood better. Hence, when it comes to the examination of a real-life situations, qualitative approach yields results that are considered as rich and holistic to a particular social phenomenon under study (Merriam, 1998).

Thus, the study of criminal recidivism requires an in-depth investigation and analysis so as have a better and deeper understanding of the phenomenon of recidivism especially among the ex-prisoners. Hence, qualitative approach is deemed necessary and appropriate in order to add meaning as well as deeper understanding to the existing body of research in the area of criminal recidivism thereby identifying and describe the phenomenon in question base on the social context and to equally contribute from a holistic point of view.

4.23 Narrative Analysis

In this study narrative analysis of qualitative data was employed and subsequently used in order to complement the quantitative analysis to address the study research questions. According to Riessman (1993) narrative analysis constitutes the use of individual stories and experiences as the focal point of discussion. In other words, narrative method entails the description of the life-event and personal experiences of a particular social phenomenon which is also considered as an avenue through which particular events can be analyse and in the case of this study this pattern was applied on the ex-prisoners in order to capture their personal experiences about the confinement in the prison custody, their experiences after release (social reactions) towards them base on their new status and even their personality dispositions. This

process requires the investigator to be as judgment-free as possible (Nelson, 2009) in the entire process, this would invariably help the researcher to have a clearer and better understanding of how such events as well as life-time experiences shaped and influences the behaviors of the respondents. Hence, in this study narrative analysis approach was used due to its “empowering” social science methodology that helps and ensures the voice of the respondents to convey their experiences and viewpoints (Riessman, 1993).

4.23.1 Credibility and Trustworthiness

In this type of qualitative research, it is imperative to ensure consistency in the recording and transcribing of the data collected from the participants (Stake, 1995). Also, scholars are of the view that, qualitative study is not a linear, and or step by step process (Merriam, 1998). As such, this study employed the above mentioned criteria in order to strengthen and maintained the study’s credibility and trustworthiness thereby adhering to the research ethics protocol.

4.23.2 Research Audit Trail

According to Schwandt (2007) audit trail is considered to be a systematic pattern of maintaining documentation of the study project that relates to the data collection, analysis as well as the procedures. Thus, in this study, an audit trail that includes tape recordings, notes and transcriptions of the interviews that were conducted among the Ex-prisoners were used and maintained. This procedure and documents (Denzin and Lincoln, 1998) that include all the information are considered pertinent for the general research procedures. Moreover, it helps in verifying actual records, information, conclusions, as well as validating the research and its findings (Maxwell, 2005). Finally, pseudo names were used for the quotations of each participant.

Table 4.56
In-depth interview Participants' Informational Background

Participants	Gender	Age	Marital Status	Occupation	Tribe	Educational Level
Tanko	Male	31	Single	Unemployed	Hausa	Secondary Drop-out
Danasabe	Male	28	Married	Hand work	Hausa	Secondary
Mantau	Male	40	Single	Bricklayer	Hausa	Secondary Drop-out
Mudi	Male	31	Single	Unemployed	Hausa	Post Secondary
Lantana	Female	29	Single	Unemployed	Fulani	Secondary Drop-out
Barau	Male	26	Single	Laborer	Hausa	Primary

Source: PhD research work 2016.

From the Table 4.56 of the participants background above, it can be concluded that majority of the participants (5) are males with only one (1) female participants bearing pseudo names (not their real names). The respondents were identified purposely by the researcher and all the five were interviewed by the researcher himself except the only one female participant who accepted to participate in the interview and was interviewed by the female research assistant. This is due to cultural and religious background of the study area. Also, majority are between the ages of 26-31 years with only one participant with 40 years and in terms of marital status five out of the six participants were found to be single with only one that is married. Moreover, three out of six participants are not employed, while the remaining three are having labor work. Overwhelming majority of the respondents are Hausas with only one that is Fulani. Educationally, the participants are having between primary and secondary while only one is found to have post secondary. In terms of the crimes they involved 2 involved in Theft, 2 Gang activities, 1 Attempted Murder, 1 Robbery respectively.

This background information of the participants corroborates the demographic characteristics of the respondents from the quantitative data as overwhelming majority of the respondents are males, single, youth (age), Hausas and with low level of educational attainment.

4.24 Recidivism

Criminal recidivism in this study is used to examine the pattern of criminal re-offending by the ex-prisoners which would consequently lead to their re-conviction and subsequent re-incarceration of the ex-prisoner into the prison again. Thus, the main theme is criminal recidivism and two sub-themes (re-offending and not afraid of going back to prison) were used.

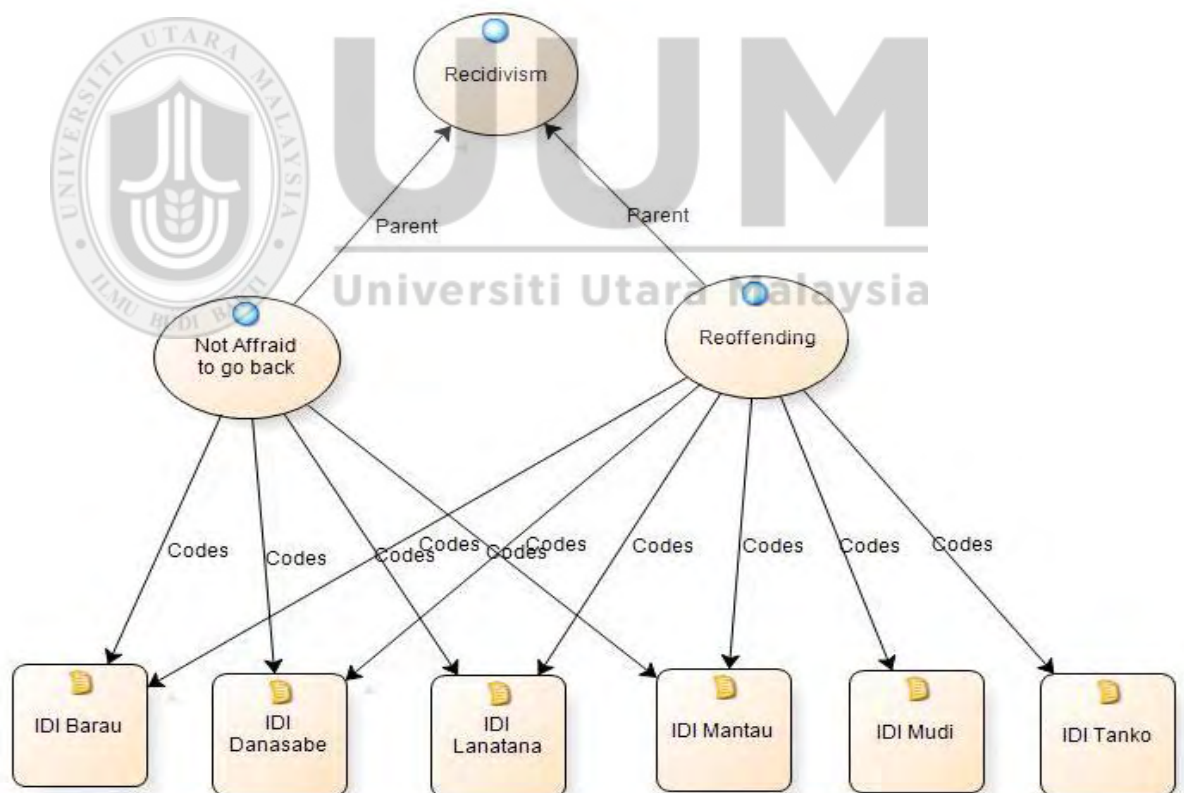


Figure 4.23: Interactions between Criminal Recidivism and its Dimensions

4.24.1 Not afraid of going back to Prison

According to Lantana (a female respondent) when commenting on her view on whether she is afraid to go back to prison or not, she maintained that:

I have no regrets what so ever and i am not afraid of going back to prison anymore: people do not welcome us; they hate us; they see us as completely bad just because of one mistake or the other. So i personally do not fear anything.

She further maintained that:

I have been to prison for three (3) times now, there is nothing more to be afraid of again. I do not fear prison and i do not regret what people would say; i do not care! I was re-arrested just three (3) month after my release, so i don't care!

For Danasabe:

You can only be afraid of prison if you have never been there; this is my fourth time of going and coming back so i don't fear prison any more. In fact, i enjoy my stay there: you have others inside to chat and do things together; but back here people are keeping their distance from you. So honestly i do not fear prison or going back and i do not have any regret whatsoever.

While corroborating the views of the above respondents, Barau stressed that:

Why would i have any regret? You see what lead to my imprisonment the second time was a mistake and a minor offence 'keeping late in the street' (*yawon dare*¹) but i was taken back without giving me any chance. So am not afraid to go back there and i am not regretting it at all.

Equally, Mantau lament that:

I always pray that i should stop this Gang activity (*Dabanci*²), though i do not fear prison any more, but i always regretted my behavior. I do not want to end my life going to prison always i want to behave and become normal person like other do in my place. I am really disturbed and i use to feel sorry and it is my hope to stop this behavior.

¹ Yawon dare in Hausa means keeping late in the street.

² Dabanci means Gang activity.

4.24.2 Re-offending

According to Barau when commenting on the possibilities of re-offending after release from prison:

Yes, i have been to prison two times. The first time it was theft and second is wondering in the street in the middle of the night police took me and said i am a suspected Armed Robber and you see if the societies continue with the way they are treating us i will also continue...the worst is prison and i do not fear to go there.

For Danasabe:

Yes i do a lot of things and i was taken to prison for good four times and like i told you am not afraid to either continue with crime or going back to prison...i consider prison as my second home, so, if you take me there i know i will come out so i have no problem.

Also Mantau stressed that:

In as much as people would not stop behaving negatively towards me, i have no problem committing more crime again...i know at last is prison and i am use to it.

In her opinion, Lantana argued that:

It is our society that makes us to do what we are doing (crime) nobody wants to relate with you neither your family member nor other community members. If they keep on isolating us then that would give us reason to continue with our behavior. I for one have been to *Jarun*³(Prison) for good three times and like i use to say anywhere, i do not fear a policeman, or police station, court or prison...(laughter) some of the prison officials ‘*samari na ne*⁴’ (they are my boy friend’s).

But for Mudi:

Yes, i was there (prison) two times, the last one was just three months back, but i do not want to go again, it is not the best way to live your life.

³ Jarun is another name for prison in Hausa language.

⁴ ‘Samari na ne’ means they are my boy friends’ in Hausa language.

Tanko opined that:

I served two different sentences one in Kano Central Prison and the other in Goron Dutse Prison. But i always said it was a mistake (*tsautsayi ne*⁵) and nobody wants to keep going to prison for the rest of his life. I want to remain with my people and i always pray that God will keep me away from prison.

4.25 Prison Institution Experience

Prison institution is an institution for confining those that violate the laws governing the social relationship. Thus, prison institution is used in this study to assess the impact of the institution on re-offending especially the prison criminogenic experience. However, the main theme is prison as a whole but other sub-themes were use to explain the main theme: prison physical environment; tendency to go back to prison; learning criminality in the prison; prison support and training were used as the sub-themes.

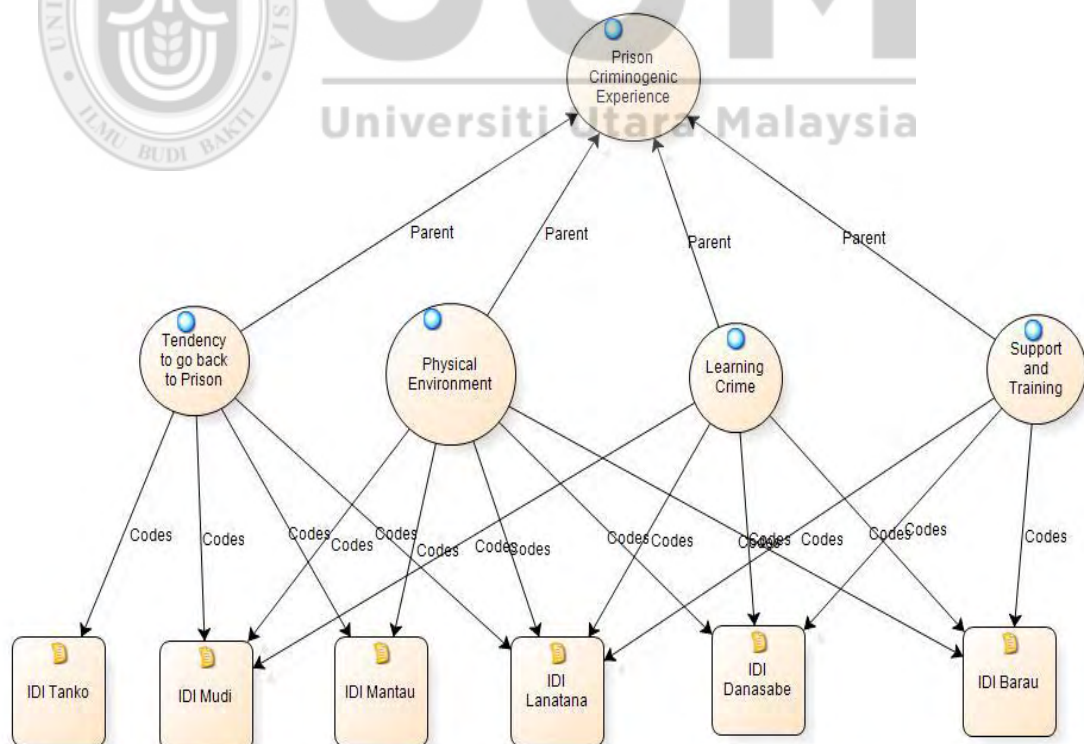


Figure 4.24: Interactions between Prison Experiences

⁵ Stautsayi means accident in Hausa language.

4.25.1 Physical Environment

According to Mudi, he lamented his experience in prison. He pointed out that:

If you are talking about prison physical environment, then you are talking about 'Hell on Earth' (*lahirar duniya*⁶), the situation in Kano Central Prison is as bad as whatever you can think of. Inmates do sleeps on bare floor, in our cell we are more than one hundred and fifty (150) with no proper ventilation, we do not have fan inside and you can imagine the heat of Kano.

Mantau opined that:

Prison environment in Kano Central Prison has no difference with a place where animals are kept. During my times there, there was no clean water, no mattress, no good food or medicine. If you see our food you will cry! We use one toilet and we are more than one hundred. This is why majority of us are having serious health problems ranging from rashes and tuberculosis.

While commenting on her experience in the prison, Lantana posited that:

Though, we are being kept in separate rooms from the men, and we are not many as the men inmates, but the environment there is hell; there is nothing to cater for your health in the prison. You can imagine an inmate is using a blanket that has been used by more than hundred inmates, no good water to drink or to bath, we sit and sleep on bare floor with very few of us are having mattresses.

She further stressed that

Sometimes even the sanitary pad during your menstruation period is a problem. We live in a condition with no basic facilities as far as our mental and physical health in concerned. The living physical environment in prison is absolutely hellish.

While commenting further Danasabe lamented that:

Physical environment inside the prison is well known by everybody; we have no difference with animals in the prison. You can imagine a toilet used daily by over one hundred people; you can imagine the congestion; we are more than seventy in one room and there are so many

⁶ 'Lahirar Duniya' in Hausa means a place that is hellish in nature.

things there (mosquitoes, communicable diseases, rashes, to mention but a few).

Also, Barau corroborated the above argument:

To be honest (*Gaskia*⁷) the physical environment is a hell one. Our rooms there are congested with all sort of people lumped together in one single room. This is the reason why you have so many diseases among the inmates and a lot of violence sometimes. Remember, living condition in prison is just like a survival of the fittest. (Bullying, intimidation, abuses and even homosexuality is the order of the day) many people are mixed up, that is why we tend to learn many bad things.

4.25.2 Tendency to go back to Prison

According to Lantana:

Yes, there could be a tendency to go back. But for me it's simply because of what the Ex-prisoners are facing in the society when they come back (stigma, discrimination, label, side talks and so on) and also in prison we are mixed-up with different category of criminals. Honestly one can develop other tendencies.

Also commenting on the same issue, according to Mudi:

Yes, of course, there could be that tendency. Because some people may prefer to go back to prison than to face such a humiliation outside the prison: our society is not supportive enough as such going back to prison may sometimes not be a problem for some of us.

For Mantau:

Evidently it can be true: some of us do have friends in the prison and in many case our societies do not welcome you instead we are stigmatized and called all sort of bad names! So what do you expect?

Tanko also opined that:

What we face in our society is what actually made us to go back to our crimes...it is the fault of the society not ours. They don't want have anything to do with people like us.

⁷ Gaskia in Hausa means 'Truth'

4.25.3 Learning Crime in Prison

This represents the circumstances that could lead to prison inmates to learn more criminality during their stay in prison through the process of interaction with other criminals in custody.

According to Danasabe:

This is very simple and common among the ex-prisoners...if i am going to be sincere to you, for the first few days or months we use to face problem in the prison but as time goes on we became use to it and feel free there and we also meet different people there.

A female respondent, Lantana lament that:

You see, we meet with different category of criminals some are very dangerous when you compare your offence with their offence. So from there you would develop feelings that you are not even a good criminal and as a result of your interaction with such inmates you learn other criminalities.

Equally commenting on the same issue, Mudi narrated that:

In prison it is very easy to learn crime. You see we were taken to a place with more harden criminals and in my case i stay in prison for good three (3) years with such people: so definitely one can learn more crime, and we even discuss what brought us to the prison (our offences) and from there we use to learn other tricks.

Also, according to Barau:

Yes, sometimes even if you do not want to learn you would learn. This is because; you are always together with other types of criminals. Sometimes inmates feel threaten initially, but with time they would be use to the bullying, insults, shouts and the jungle justices in the prison, so that makes them to be harden and not afraid of the prison any more.

4.25.4 Prison Support and Training

The above implies whether or not if there is support or any training opportunity to the inmates while they are under custody.

When commenting on the issue of support and training, the respondents lament their views on that. According to Danasabe:

As far as i am concern, there is no any support from the prison staff, there is nothing like training. They always shout at us, we always had disagreement with the staff, they see us criminals and bad people. So there is nothing like support and training.

Lantana, who is a female respondent, maintained that:

Some of us can learn something if there is a good provision by the government. We can learn knitting, weaving and other things like that, but the facilities in the prison are obsolete and not adequate. And another problem is that sometimes we (inmates) are always fighting with the prison officials while sometimes we use to be in cordial relationship with them.

On the contrary, Barau posited that:

If anybody tells you that there is support or training in prison he/she is only deceiving you. There is nothing as such, no provision for vocational skill, education, or any other type of support. This is why in most cases we are stranded when we are released from the prison and couple with fact that even our society is not supporting us.

From the outcome of the above in-depth interview of the participants (ex-prisoners) it can be deducted that, prison institution is not helping matters when it comes the deterrence and reformation of the ex-offenders under custody. From the opinion gathered from the participants the institution is criminogenic in nature in the sense that, there is bad physical environment which breeds more criminality than rehabilitation and they (participants) argued that, there is a good opportunity of learning crime due to their interactions with other criminals in the custody as such they become hardened and do not fear incarceration any longer so much so that they have no problem going back. It is also established that, there is no good

relationship between the inmates and the prison officials with no supporting facilities in the prison that can make them to be functional and law abiding after their release. Moreover, the qualitative outcome corroborated and supported the quantitative result which established a significant effect of prison criminogenic experience of the ex-prisoners towards criminal re-offending (recidivism).

4.26 Social Stigma

Social Stigma is considered as one of the major challenges that the ex-prisoners are facing after their prison sentences and during the re-entry process. It is a situation where by the society labeled and stained them with inferiority manner. This is evident from the interview conducted among the ex-prisoners.

According to Tanko:

In this society people do really stigmatized us, once you have been to prison that denting image of stigma that would spoil your identity would be enforced on you by the society.

While contributing to this argument, Danasabe maintained that:

People treat us badly simply because we are taken to prison and we are back. But people would look at you as if you are not part of them...they would labelled you and you would not be accepted again.

Social stigma as a theme was analysed using five sub-themes that makes up the social stigma as a whole as shown in Figure 4.25.

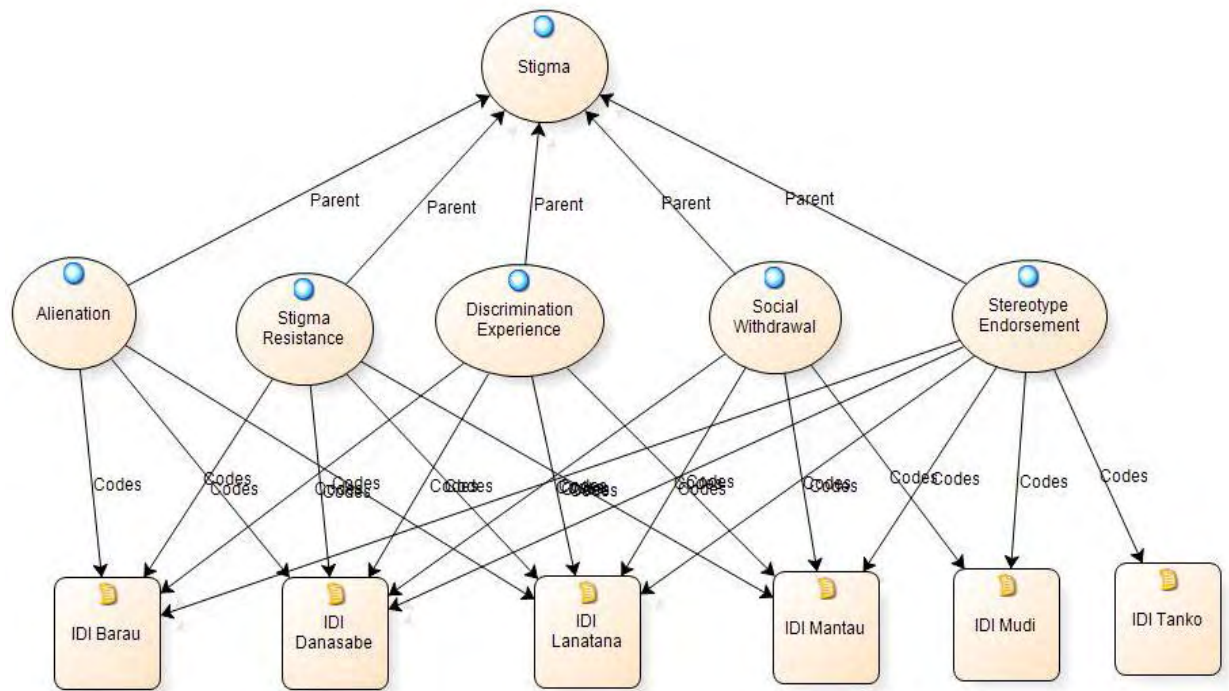


Figure 4.25: Interaction between Social Stigma and its Dimensions

4.26.1 Alienation

A female respondent (Lantana) maintained that, the society do not really accept us (ex-prisoners) so much that they do not want forgive us. While arguing on the level of being alienated she explained that:

We are simply treated in our society as if we are not part of the society. In most instances, our community members, neighbors and even relatives sometimes do not appreciate us...they sideline us; they do not want to relate with us.

She further maintained that:

You would simply be treated in your own society as if you have never been part of that society before. People would be looking at you with all negative eyes, mocking you...your friends would desert you, nobody wants to associate with you as it used to be before your imprisonment.

When stressing her account from women point of view, Lantana further stressed that:

Yes it is very clear and common to have yourself being alienated in this society simply because you

have been to prison...in fact this can be easier for men(Ex-prisoners) but for somebody like me (a female) my fellow women folk do alienated me clearly. If you go to marriage ceremonies (*Gidan Biki*⁸) you would be deserted and other women would not consider you as part of them.

According to Barau:

Very few of the community members would accept you back fully, but majority would sideline you...they do not want even associate or relate with you perhaps if they cannot do otherwise. This really makes our life miserable and in some instances we are not even considered as members of the society because of our status of being ex-prisoners.

Also, according to Danasabe:

Yes, people do not accept us when we come back, in some cases it is even your relative that would start the alienation; if there is family issue nobody would contact you, nobody want to consider your input or decision and this is same with other community members. What we are facing is like those that are having AIDS in the society.

4.26.2 Stereotype Endorsement

This connotes to the experience or habit of enforcing bad image on to the ex-prisoners. In other words, this is the attitude of portraying and believing that ex-prisoners are permanently bad people.

Danasabe during the interviewed revealed that:

You see, once you are taken to prison, that would be the genesis of you being stereotyped as a bad person and if care is not taken, that would follow you through your lifetime. People are having this attitude of painting Ex-prisoner black, that is, they would look at you as bad person even when you have repented and become a good person.

⁸ *Gidan Biki* is a Hausa word referring to a house where people gather and celebrate either naming or marriage ceremonies.

According to Lantana:

It is very true that we are being stereotyped...in fact as a woman if you are taken to police station not even prison people would consider you as very bad...and the worst is when you are taken to prison and come back. People would hate you, your friends would run away from you and you may not likely get somebody to even marry you because of the stereotyping.

While stressing further, Mudi is of the view that:

Sometimes you would be taken to prison for just a minor offence and you would be released after two or three months only, but the entire society would condemn you and place you as bad person.

According to Tanko:

Even when you change your behaviors, they will still consider you as bad simply because they have already developed a negative stereotype on you.

Equally Mantau revealed that:

People in the society would not welcome you from the day people know that you have been taken to prison. That would be the first day they would set their stereotype on you.

While echoing the above argument, Barau lamented that:

...in fact not only you but sometimes even your family members would be negatively stereotype and when you come back they would maintain their negative tendencies on you no matter what you do good they do not easily change their negative attitude towards you.

4. 26.3 Discrimination Experience

This explains the discrimination that is being experienced by the ex-prisoners when they return to their societies which is linked to their stigmatization by the community.

In the words of Danasabe, he expressed that:

There is a lot of discrimination towards us in the community. Sometimes somebody would prefer to remain in the prison than to come back and face this stigma and discrimination issue. Almost all the places you go you will experience discrimination simply because you were one time in prison.

He further maintained that:

When you come back you have to get ready, because people would prefer any other community member than you. Sometimes you would be discriminated against even in your immediate family.

Equally commenting on the same issue Mantau commented that:

Nobody would trust you...people would think you are already bad, so they would not associate with you. If you are looking for any job, they would not give you but they would give others who have no prison records; people discriminate you even when it comes to playing football, or when you go to your joint your friends would discriminate against you.

For Lantana:

Discrimination and stigma for me are the same. You know our attitude (women) we like Gossip (*Gulma*⁹), so even if there is somebody who relate with you well without any discrimination others would simply tell her about you and from there she would discriminate you.

She further argued that:

Like me there was even a time when one of our friend refused to buy wedding dress that women do wear (*Anko*¹⁰) because she doesn't want wear the same dress with me. People discriminate seriously against us; you go to school or other public places the treatment you received would be different from others because of your prison status.

⁹ Gulma in Hausa referred to as Gossip and is usually associated with congress ion of women in a particular gathering.

¹⁰ Anko in Hausa refers to the uniform wedding dressing that women do wear during the ceremonies.

Equally according to Barua:

It is very clear! I just realized that by myself without anybody telling me. After my release we sought for a labor work (*Leburanci*¹¹) with some people in my community but i was discriminated despite the fact that i am more energetic than the others but they were given and i was denied...to my surprised one of the employers said to my ears that 'how can i give equal opportunity to both offenders and non offenders' so it is very disheartening the kind of differences and discrimination that we are facing by our community.

4.26.4 Social Withdrawal

This explains the way and manner in which the ex-prisoners do withdraw from the societal mainstream activities and other social relations as a result of stigmatization by their community. In this regards, it is revealed that in most cases ex-prisoners were forced to withdraw themselves socially from most of the affairs of their societies as a result of social stigma.

According to Mantau that:

Well, if you try with others and they show to you that they do not want to associate with you, or they tactfully discriminate against you, then, they are telling you that they do not want you so you have to withdraw from them otherwise the stigmatization and discrimination will continue.

For Lantana:

Withdrawal becomes necessary because people see you as outsider or somebody who is being considered dangerous so you have to withdraw from them in order to have your way... Remember, this issue of stigma does not really stop on you alone but even your relatives are not spared.

¹¹ Leburanci means a manual labor that people do to earn a living.

She further narrated that:

Even if you are extremely lucky to get married, your husband would be labelled and stigmatized and that would follow your own children. People would look at them with that dented image which may affect their relationship with others in the community.

According to Mudi:

We have to withdraw to be honest with you. What do we do? People do not really want to associate with us so we have to withdraw. In most cases we do leave our areas and relate with those that we met and became friends with them while we are in prison...

He continued:

Alternatively, you have to go to another area that you are not well known; there, at least you can interact with other people freely without label, stigma or discrimination. Otherwise you have to live a very isolative life in your community and people would keep treating you as if you are not human being or somebody whom they have never known before.

Danasabe stressed that:

Yes, people with our status (imprisonment) in most cases do withdraw from the affairs of the society. Though it is not intentional sometimes, but, the circumstances that we use to find ourselves make us to withdraw. Majority of us do leave the area for the fear of stigmatization and most of us do go and seek for greener pasture in the southern part of the country (*Cirani*¹²). Sometimes somebody will leave his community completely without even thinking of coming back due to fear of stigmatization that would be enforced on him...

He further argued that:

...this issue of social withdrawal is usually associated with the nature of the crime that leads to your imprisonment. For instance, if you commit Rape (*Fyade*¹³) or Armed Robbery (*Robari*¹⁴) and other

¹² *Cirani* in Hausa refers to moving from one area to another one in search for greener posture. In this case the movement is from northern to southern part of Nigeria especially during the dry season.

¹³ *Fyade* in Hausa refers to Rape (Raping of a woman).

¹⁴ *Robari* is simply another way of saying Armed Robbery in Hausa language.

serious crimes some may withdraw and even leave the society but for those with minor offences they don't normally withdraw completely and in some cases habitual offenders may not withdraw since they are use to it and the stigmatization, labeling and discrimination do not really make any impact on them.

4.26.5 Stigma Resistance

This deals with how the ex-prisoners endeavor to withhold the stigma being faced in their society. That is, trying to withstand the pressure of being stigmatized.

According to Lantana:

We try to resist, because this is our community we know nowhere but here, but there is a limit to which we can resist.

For Danasabe:

Actually, it is very difficult to resist because the situation is sometimes serious, so the best thing to do if you cannot withstand is to leave the area completely. Sometimes if it takes long time the stigma may reduce and people may consider you despite you will not have full acceptance, while sometimes people would hold the stigma no matter how long it would take.

When commenting on the same issue, Barau commented that:

I personally try to resist but you know it is not easy. Sometimes you will have to be fighting with others in the process. If people will continue stigmatizing me because i am an Ex-prisoner that makes me angry and i do not respect them in return so it can lead to fight...it is not really easy to resist the stigma.

Mantau opined that:

You see, you just have to resist otherwise you will be fighting with people every now and then. Our society is not supportive at all, instead of the society to support us but they only stigmatize us and we have no option than to resist though is very difficult.

From the above narrative analysis of social stigma it can be concluded that, there is high stigmatization of ex-prisoners by the community members when they are

released back from the prison institution as overwhelming majority of the respondents from their narrations indicated that. On the other hand, this finding of the qualitative (data) interview confirms the findings of the quantitative result that previously presented which revealed that there is a significant effect of social stigma of ex-prisoners and criminal recidivism.

4.27 Social Ostracism

Social ostracism as used in this study involves a phenomenon within a given social context which ex-prisoners are saddled with during their process of societal re-entry. It is a situation whereby the ex-prisoners face a total rejection and isolation. That is, they are being ignored and hence being excluded by the members of their immediate communities by virtue of their being ex-prisoners. Thus, two main sub-themes were utilized to analyze the main theme of social ostracism (being ignored and being excluded).

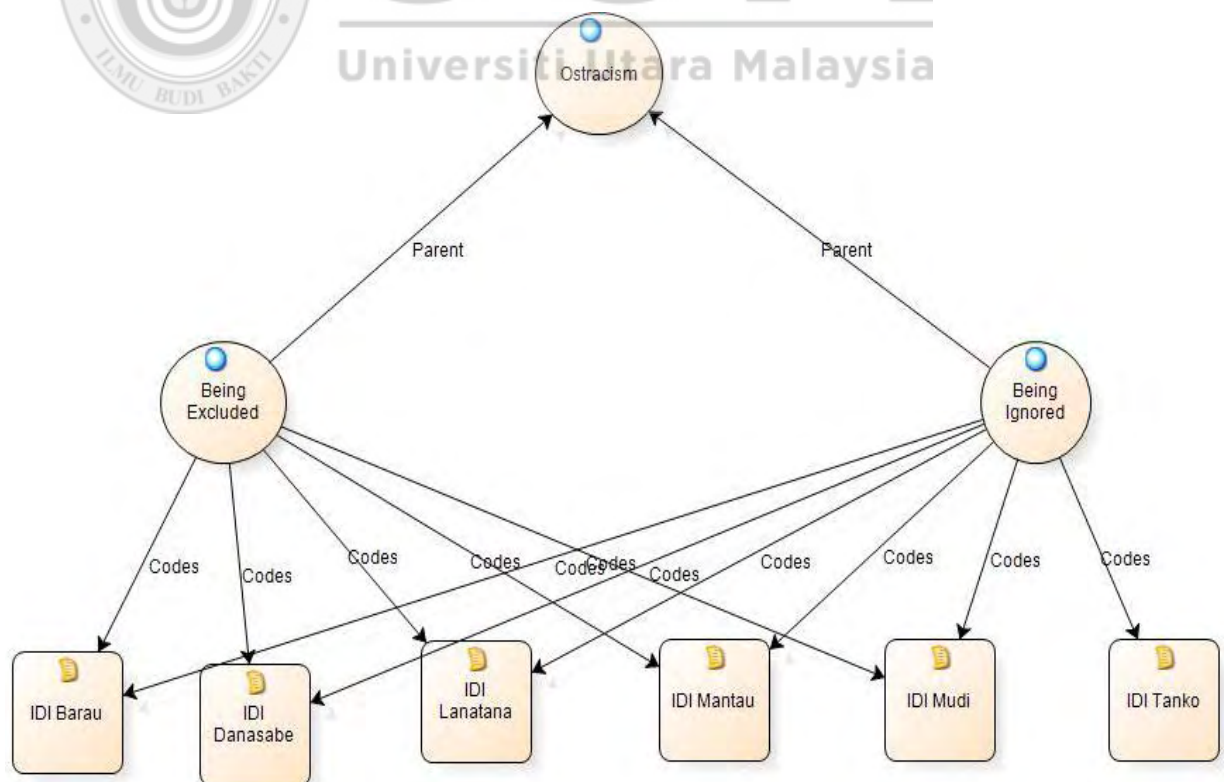


Figure 4.26: Interactions between Social Ostracism and its Dimensions

4.27.1 Being Ignored

The ex-prisoners interviewed revealed their experiences of being ignored by the society. According to Mudi:

You see, there is ostracism especially towards people like me (Ex-prisoner). Though, it differs from one society to another. Some societies may stigmatized you and ostracize you for quite sometimes and later they continue with their relationship with you, but others it is not the same...what i am presently experiencing is very serious: even yesterday it happens, if you talk to some people they would pretend as you are not talking to them or they would behave as if whatever you say is not relevant.

Another similar view from Danasabe stressed that:

It is very annoying you would be talking to people but they would keep ignoring you. It is like they are afraid to be talking to you...in some instances if you are lucky they talk or give you answer, they would do it in such a way that you understand that you are not considered as important and this is simply because you have been to *Gidan Maza*¹⁵ (Prison)

According to Lantana:

It is very common, you talk to your fellow women but they would not answer you or they would answer but not the way it should be. This is very common especially among us (women)...you know women like talking in different gathering but in my case for example my fellow women do ignore me not once. Sometimes they pretend as if they did not even see you or they have not heard what you said.

She further maintained that:

If you ask them whether they have not heard what you said, they will simply tell you 'NO' or they would say they did not heard you. But i know it is intentional they just want to be ignoring you because of your status.

For Tanko:

People do not want to talk to you because you have been to '*Jarun*¹⁶'. They are always trying to avoid you. They

¹⁵ *Gidan Maza* in Hausa means prison. Though there are other terminologies used to denote prison in Hausa *Gidan Maza* is one of such.

¹⁶ *Jarun* is another name to refer to prison in Hausa it is just like *Gidan Maza*.

keep calling me names which is really painful to me...they call me names that are insulting and spoiling some one's identity.

While corroborating the above assertion, Mantau lamented that:

Of course yes, they ignored people like me. You would talk to them or you would greet them but some would pretend as if you are not talking to them, while some would answer you with disrespect or they would answer you as if they are being forced to answer your greetings...it is very sad because personally i feel it is better for me to remain in the prison than to be having such kind of treatment from my fellow community members.

But according to Barau who elaborated more, lamented that:

It has been the normal tradition if you are Ex-prisoner. I have been to prison and come out several times. People do not support us; they always avoided us so much so that many do not even want to talk to us. And this applies even in our family...for me there are people who we share same father but different mother they do not talk to me at all. Before, i use to greet and try to talk to them but later i realised that, so, i stopped talking to them because they always ignored me.

Furthermore, he pointed that:

People think we are spoiled beyond remedy and for them (community members) they think the best way to further punish us apart from the prison one is to ignore us and abandon us. That is why we sometimes do not have any 'Regret' to what we have done and we can continue with our attitude because our people are giving us a different treatment.

4.27.2 Being Excluded

According to Barau:

It is clear if you are being ignored you are being excluded by extension. I personally do not see any difference between the two: if somebody cannot answer your greetings or he/she does not want to talk to you...then that person is telling you that you are not welcome and you are not important to him. So he/she is just excluding you from his affairs and you have to tell

yourself by yourself that you are not needed and never bother to include yourself in his affairs.

For Danasabe:

Sure! It happens to me!! let me tell you even in my family they do not want include me in their activities...this issue of stigma, hatred and labeling us (Ex-prisoner) goes beyond the society even our family members excluded us. If they want to assign something, they would never consider you (*referring to him*). They still hold the believed that people like me should not be trusted! We cheats, we have bad attitudes so they always exclude us from their affairs.

Lantana also shares her experience on this. For her:

Honestly speaking, anybody with my status (ex-prisoner) and especially a woman is facing this issue. However, it can be a bit minimal or easier for men, but, for us (women) we are completely excluded. Our society is such that women are less powerful and in most instances it is the men that decide what happens or how to do things under normal situation, now what of as a woman and you are taken to prison? That would amount to your total rejection and exclusion from the affairs of your family and even the general community.

Equally commenting on the same issue, according to Mantau:

For me, I see no much difference between ignoring and excluding! They are the same!! When people cannot talk to you in normal sense, when they pretend they have not seen you or hear what you are saying, then, they are excluding you...you see sometimes when you approach a gathering of people you will realized that one after the other they will be leaving the place, before you know it, you would be left alone everybody has gone his own way.

Going on the same line with the above narration, Mudi posited that:

It is very true people deserted you when you go to them. People do not want to be seen or associated with you because of your prison status. Some are afraid to be seen with you because others would label them the same way you are labelled. While others would be clearly told by their parents or relatives not to relate with you that you are criminal...

He further lamented that:

In most instances, if there is any event you will only see it happening, people would not invite you to their events thinking that seeing you in their events or activities would give them bad image. So, generally there is exclusion of people who are considered as bad or criminals that would always remain criminals. And that is why i do not also want to interact with a lot of people.

The above analysis of social ostracism of the ex-prisoners and based on their narrations and experiences ex-prisoners always face serious challenges of stigmatization by their host communities which by implication lead to their social ostracism by the community members respectively. The participants lamented that in most cases they are being ignored and consequently excluded from their social and interpersonal relationships. According to majority of the participants (ex-prisoners) ostracizing them could make them to go back to their previous criminal activities thereby creating an avenue for them to become criminal recidivists if re-incarcerated. This is also in line with the quantitative data, (separate model) as it revealed a significant effect of social ostracism and criminal recidivism among the ex-prisoners; hence, it could be seen as predictor especially as a single construct.

4.28 Social Discrimination

Social discrimination of ex-prisoners is regarded as an artificial differentiation or preferences that are being shown by others against those that served prison terms. In other words, it refers to a situation whereby the ex-prisoners would be discriminated in the society in different aspect (discrimination by the neighbors, working place, schools, peers, family members among others public places) as against the non offenders. As such, this study considers social discrimination as the main theme while taking discrimination based on criminal records and racial/ethnic discrimination of ex-prisoners as sub-themes.

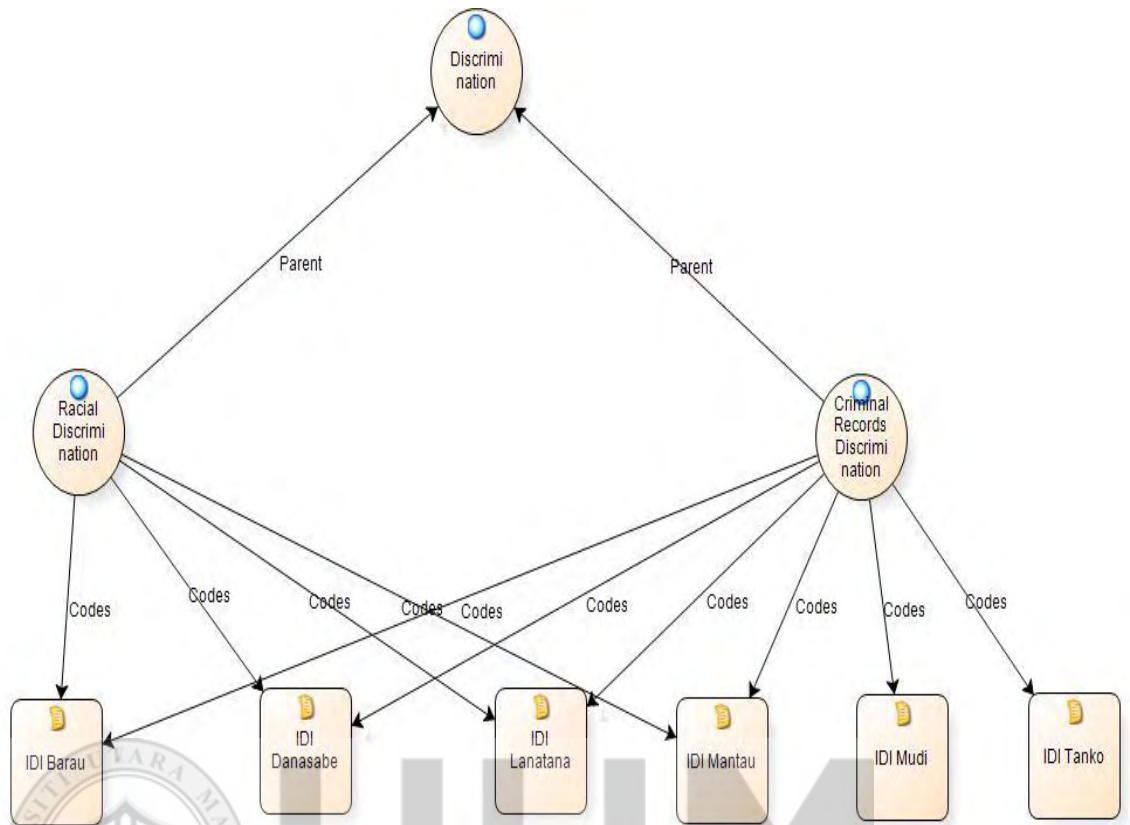


Figure 4.27: Interactions between Social Discrimination and its Dimensions

4.28.1 Criminal Record Discrimination

Most of the respondents interviewed revealed that, they, (ex-prisoners) faced a lot of social discrimination in their societies when they return from prison. However, majority of them emphasized on the discrimination based on criminal records as against discrimination based on ethnic or racial discrimination as could be seen by their individual narrations below.

According to Tanko:

Ex-prisoners are discriminated all over the society simply because they have been to prison regardless of the gravity of the offence. They are usually referred to as criminals; there is discrimination even in school, workplace and sometimes in the neighborhood or the community at large. This stigmatization and discrimination make the ex-prisoners feel frustrated and have no sympathy on others.

For Barau:

Yes people like me (ex-prisoner) and who have criminal records are usually discriminated against; we are called name and we are being discriminated even in courts, police station or hospitals. The moment you are taken to court if you have previous criminal records, then you would be treated with a lot of discrimination.

Also, commenting on the same issue, Mantau revealed that:

There is discrimination among Ex-prisoners because of our records (criminal) people have this belief that anybody who has been to prison for several times is completely bad and people will not associate with him, hence they would discriminate against you. There is the saying in Hausa language that a friend of thief is also a thief (*Abokin Barawo, barawo ne*¹⁷).

For Danasabe:

In most cases i am being treated unfairly by the members of the community because i have prison status. Nobody wants to associate with me...in workplaces and school. In some cases, no body want to employ you, you can only get laborer work; the society made us to hate ourselves.

When commenting on her experience on discrimination, Lantana who is a female respondent lamented that:

Usually our stigmatization and discrimination is base on our criminal records. We are being discriminated in virtually all places. However, the discrimination based on criminal records is subject to the knowledge of that record, if you go to a place that they do not know about such records, then they would not discriminate you, but once they are aware they would certainly discriminate you.

But for Mudi:

People are even afraid of us sometimes, they will tell you clearly that people with your status are not needed here; this make the society to hate us more. In my family they do not accept anything i offer (material) but others would offer it and they would collect but they see my own as not acceptable and illegal. So this discrimination is very common even within the family and when you come out to the larger society it is worst.

¹⁷ 'Abokin Barawo Barawo ne' this is a proverb in Hausa with a meaning that anybody who is seen or associated with thief he is equally regarded as thief also.

4.28.2 Racial/Ethnic Discrimination

According to Danasabe:

Like I told you earlier most of the discrimination issue has to do with our criminal records; we are Hausas and we are from Kano so nobody can discriminate against me base on my racial or ethnic background. To be honest with you discrimination is purely base on criminal records.

While arguing on the same direction, Lantana elaborated further. For her that:

Discrimination is based on criminal record not ethnic or racial one. We are indigenes '*Mu yan Kano ne*¹⁸' so nobody can discriminate us base on the ethnic background. Even the criminal records discrimination is only for those that are aware of it but if not they may not discriminate us just like that.

Also commenting on the issue, Mantau stated that:

If not for our previous criminality, i don't think we can face such discrimination in school or working place; if you obtain an employment form there is a column where you would be asked if you have ever been convicted or not, if you put you have been convicted they would never employ you.

For Barau:

Honestly, it has to do with your criminal records and your criminal history. People are always referring to your criminal history and base their discrimination against you on that...they always said '*tsohon mai laifi ne*¹⁹'.

The analysis of social discrimination of the participants (ex-prisoners) above shows that, in most instances, according to the participants they faced a lot of social discrimination after their release from the custody. They lamented that there is a lot of discrimination for them in many areas like schools, employment, neighborhood, peers and even among their immediate families. However, they stressed that, the discrimination is as a result of their previous criminal record and their status as ex-prisoners. The qualitative analysis further confirms the

¹⁸ 'Mu 'yan Kano ne' meaning we are indigene of Kano.

¹⁹ 'Tsohon mai laifi' means somebody with a criminal history.

quantitative analysis in the sense that, the quantitative analysis also revealed that there is significant correlation between discrimination of ex-prisoners and the tendency of criminal recidivism.

4.29 Personality Traits

Individual personality in this study is used to measure or get an understanding of the basic individual personality traits. Thus, the main theme is the individual personality of the ex-prisoners. However, five sub-themes of the basic personality dimension were used to measure the overall personality traits of the ex-prisoners. (Extraversion, Agreeableness, Conscientiousness, Neuroticism and Intellect were used).

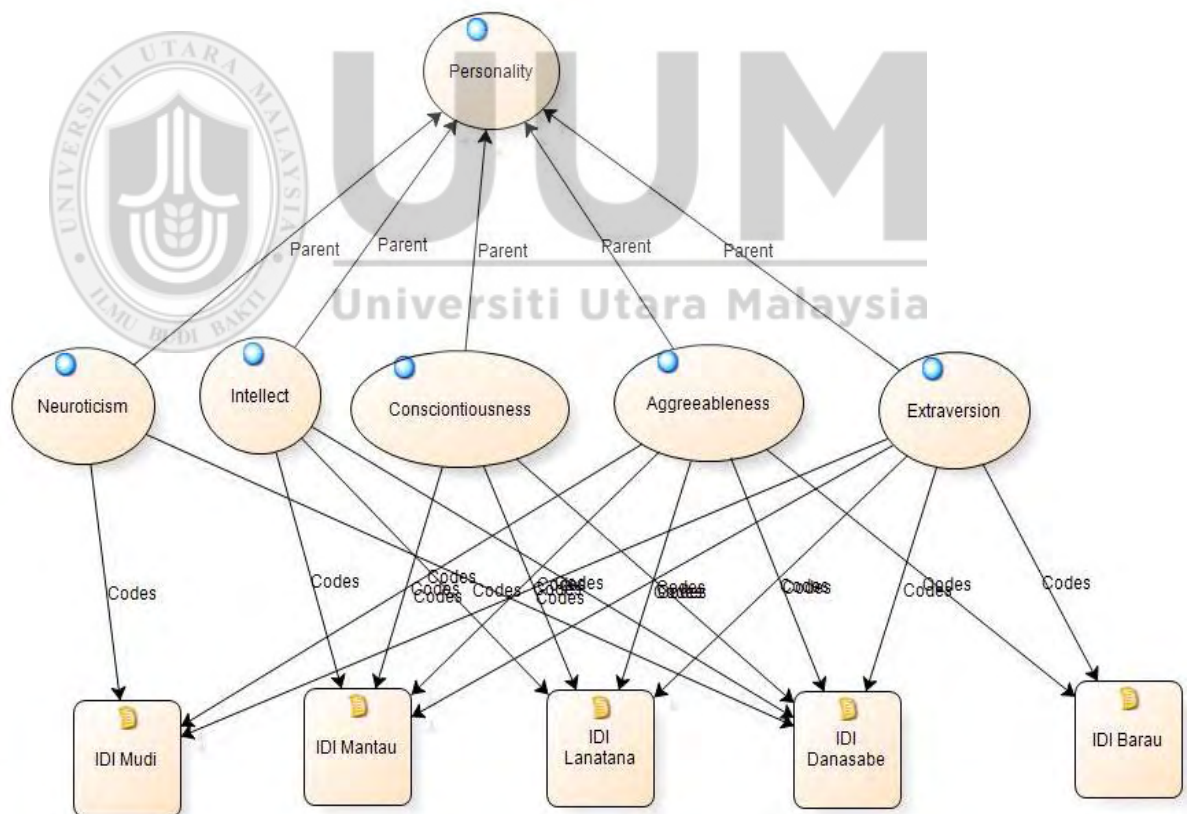


Figure 4.28: Interactions between Personality Traits and its Dimensions

4.29.1 Extraversion

According to Mudi:

I use to be very free person, i relate with people very well with open mind, but after what happened to me (going to prison) i changed.

According to Barau:

With the kind of treatment people are giving me now i am an entirely new person. I do not use to be free with people like before.

For Mantau:

Well, the attitude of an individual is usually by birth but sometimes things can change for better or worst.

According to Danasabe:

In my own my own case now, i do not engage much of people's activities like before. This is because; the more you are open to people or go close to them more you will be stigmatized or even be mocked at, so, it is better to keep to myself.

According to Lantana:

If I say i am open to people i am lying; of course I am an open person before and i do like engaging with a lot of people but people don't like to be open or relate well with me because of my status, so i am no longer interested in them again.

4.29.2 Agreeableness

According to Mantau:

You see it is very difficult now a day to behave and agree with others. Members of our society are avoiding us; they do not even regard you as normal person; they always see you as criminal so how do you go close to them.

For Mudi:

You may want to have discussion with people or even trust them in some issues, which is normal. But, would the people do the same to you in return?

According to Lantana:

I don't really trust anybody, though am straight forward person and I tell my mind on anything, but you see people are creating the attitude towards me that am bad, they do not want relate with me as if am not human enough so I do things in my own way now.

Also, Danasabe:

You can only enjoy trustworthiness if you can get it in return. But actually nothing like worthiness to me or agreeing with anybody since nobody is doing that to me.

For Barau:

No! Simply because you were one time or two times imprisoned. So people are condemning me completely and this makes me not to expect any positive or good things from the people.

4.29.3 Conscientiousness

According to Mantau that:

Yes, I am the type that I do things as appropriate and try to do things the way it should be done. I have no problem with that! I see it always as good for a person to do the right thing at a right time...i think it is in order to do that.

For Danasabe:

Yes, i like it and try my best to do good things, but what i am experiencing now from our people can really make me to change. You know there is 'too much hatred' (*tsabagen tsana*²⁰) on people like me because we are Ex-prisoners and that can make me to change really.

Equally, Lantana stressed that:

Well, that was then; before my present condition I use to be very orderly, do good things, but to be honest with you now I do not behave that way. I do what I like to do regardless of whether it is good or not and I don't care what people would say about it.

²⁰ 'Tsabagen Tsana' means an extreme case of hatred.

4.29.4 Neuroticism

According to Mudi:

It is very common with me actually. I do get upset easily, i use to have a lot of tension sometimes; you know, small thing can make me to be angry with everybody around me. That is why in most instances i don't go out much.

For Danasabe:

Yes, very well! I will not lie to you; I am seriously a kind of person that uses to have much anxiety. Sometimes I do things that I later regretted, but it is part of me i do get angry easily.

4.29.5 Intellect

According to Danasabe:

Sometimes, you will be excited it is normal, but sometimes you will not be. But honestly i enjoy the company of others that really make me excited.

Also Mantau stated that:

Sure I like things that make somebody happy. I do things that I know will satisfy my desire or my feelings especially when i have the chance to do that, I use to do it.

For Lantana:

I only care about my feelings, but for others i do not really care. All I know is my own feelings and my actions are towards my feelings, but for others I don't care because other people also are showing that they do not care about how you feel.

The in-depth interview conducted on the personality traits of the ex-prisoners did not much reveal issues towards re-offending as majority of the participants (ex-prisoners) lamented that their personality is attached to their nature and it was thereby birth. Though, some express their feelings and the way they behave as a result of the way they are being treated as ex-prisoners by their society but they did not directly agree that, their personality can have effect towards criminal

recidivism. Therefore, this is found to be more or less close to the quantitative result which only supports two of the personality traits (Conscientiousness and Agreeableness) as having effect on criminal recidivism whereas other traits are not having effects.

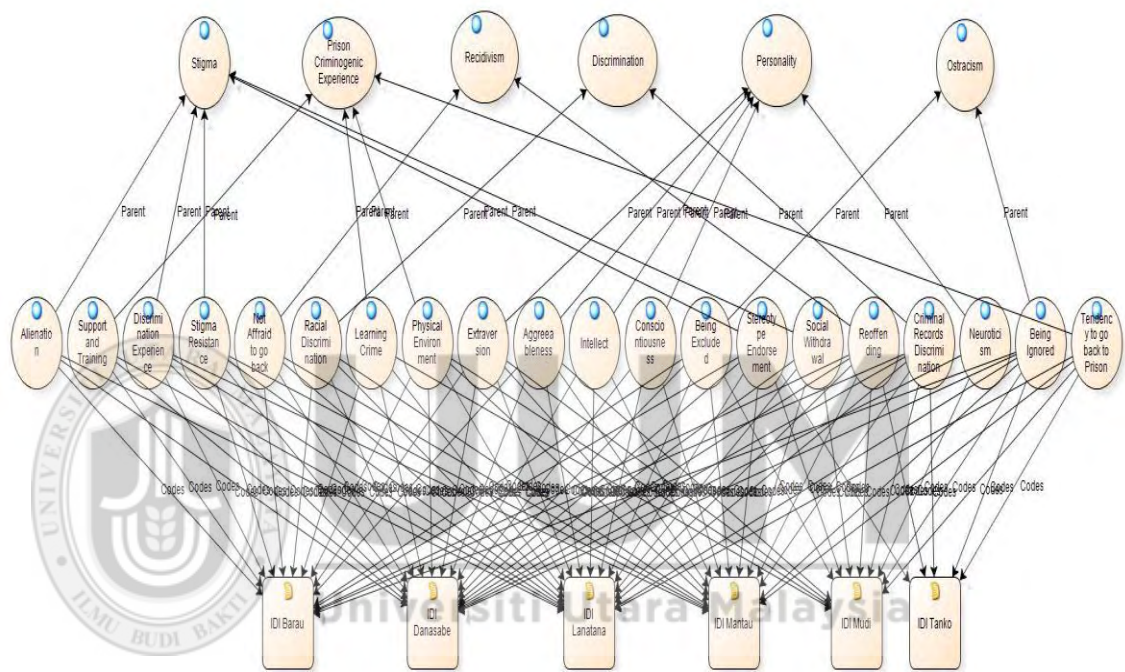


Figure 4.29: Interaction of the overall interviews of the participants

4.30 Summary of the Qualitative Findings

Generally, from the qualitative data analysis, it can be deduced that, the participants based on their experiences, the institution of prison itself from the experience of the participants can breeds further criminal offending due to the criminogenic experiences the Ex-prisoners have during their incarceration. Moreover, after their release from the prison custody into their societies they face a lot of stigmatization from the community members. In other words, they (ex-prisoners) were treated with denting image; they are being labelled, mocked, stereotyped and tainted negatively due to their new status. Moreover, their

stigmatization further leads to ostracism as they are being ignored and consequently excluded from their societal affairs and inter personal relationships. Thus, the combination of stigmatization and ostracism of the ex-prisoners culminated into their discrimination from different angles of social life which could breeds continuation of criminal behavior thereby giving room for criminal recidivism.

But, personality aspect was not really expressed by the participants. Thus, it can be concluded from the qualitative point of view that, prison criminogenic experience, social stigma, social ostracism, social discrimination, are having significant effect towards criminal recidivism among the ex-prisoners, while personality traits are having effect on recidivism but only some aspect of it.

4.30 Summary of the Chapter

This chapter discusses the general results of the study. The data collected from the ex-prisoners were analysed and the results were presented as appropriate. The study adopted and utilized mixed method approach in the sense that both the quantitative and qualitative data were used for the study. The chapter presented the preliminary data analysis (missing values, outliers, normality and multicollinearity), also the descriptive statistics, types of offences as well as demographic profile of the respondents were presented. This study used SmartPLS 2.0 for the analysis as such; measurement model was discussed in the chapter. That is, items loading, AVEs, composite reliability as well as the discriminant validity were assessed for the reflective constructs, whereas, for the formative construct PLS weight, T-values, VIF and Tolerance were assessed and presented in the chapter. For the structural model, significance of path coefficient, R^2 , f^2 and Q^2 were assessed and mediation effect

analysis were assessed and presented. Furthermore, the chapter contained and presented the qualitative data that was collected using the in-depth interviews and finally the chapter presents the general discussions of the findings.



CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSION

5.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses the research findings as presented in the previous chapter. The discussion relates the findings with theoretical perspectives as well as relating it to previous studies in relation to criminal recidivism. As such, the chapter deals with two different sections; discussion of the main effect; and the mediating effect. Moreover, the discussion is based on the research questions of the study as well as the hypotheses that were set to address the research questions. Specifically, the study research questions are: What is the relationship between prison experience and criminal recidivism? To what extent social stigma, ostracism and discrimination on recidivists predict criminal recidivism? To what extent does the individual personality traits can contribute to criminal recidivism? To what extent social stigma, social ostracism, social discrimination and personality traits mediate the relationship between prison experience and criminal recidivism?

5.2 Direct Path (separate model)

Under the direct path, the chapter discussed the direct relationship between the latent exogenous variables of the study with the endogenous variable. In other words, under the direct path discussion, direct test of the relationship between independent and dependent variable (Prison experience, stigma, ostracism, discrimination and personality traits) as separate model were discussed in relation to the criminal

recidivism. However, the other parts of the chapter discuss the direct effect of the full model and the mediating effect relationships.

5.3 Institutional Factor

There is a relationship between prison experience of recidivists and criminal recidivism.

The first objective of this study is to identify the effects of prison experience of recidivists on criminal recidivism. Thus, a specific hypothesis to test the two relationships was developed and tested. The PLS results shows a significant relationship between prison experience and criminal recidivism. Among the dimensions of the prison institution, physical environment was found to have contributed more (both in factor analysis and PLS) to the construct than the other dimensions. In other words, physical environment plays more influential role among the other dimensions of the prison experience constructs. Also, prison experience was found to have more influence among the other construct as its effect size shows a moderate effect.

The findings of the present study which established a relationship between prison and recidivism corroborates the findings of Gendreau, Goggin, and Cullen (1996) in their study to determine the best predictors of adult offender recidivism and concluded that, the strongest predictor domains were criminogenic needs, criminal history/history of antisocial behavior of an individual. Moreover, the outcomes of this study also corroborated the ethnographic study of Chen and Shapiro (2006) who revealed that, the causal effect of prison conditions on recidivism rates by exploiting a discontinuity in the assignment of federal prisoners to security levels, and find that harsher prison conditions lead to significantly more post-release crime. As such, the emphasis is on hardship, aggression and hostility and opposition on the state

authorities is always manifested in the process and while responding to the related pains of prison conditions and life. In line with this findings Nagin *et al.*, (2009) established that, prison institution is usually criminogenic in nature and they also pointed out that the deprivation and dehumanizing experience of imprisonment and the process of adaptation constitute the prison subculture and inmate subculture which contributes in the development of more criminal re-offending. This is further corroborated from the interview conducted among the ex-prisoners. One of them narrated that:

Prison environment in Kano Central Prison has no difference with a place where animals are kept. During my times there, there was no clean water, no mattress, no good food or medicine. If you see our food you will cry! We use one toilet and we are more than one hundred. This is why majority of us are having serious health problems ranging from rashes and tuberculosis (Mantau).

Also another respondent lament that:

In prison it is very easy to learn crime. You see we were taken to a place with more hardened criminals and in my case i stay in prison for good three (3) years with such people: so definitely one can learn more crime, and we even discuss what brought us to the prison (our offences) and from there we use to learn other tricks (Mudi).

From the above arguments therefore it is imperative to understand that prisons are usually considered as “schools of crime” where most inmates found themselves in another criminal learning process apart from their prior experiences of criminal behavior before incarceration. Furthermore, the prison subcultures may teach and encourage further antisocial attitudes, values and behaviors and this by implication would contribute towards increasing the odds of recidivism especially among the primary offenders on one hand and for the criminals who are imprisoned for than one time (Nagin *et al.* 2009; Gendreau *et al.* 1999).

The systematic review of evidence of Cullen *et al.*, (2011) further confirms the findings of the present study. In their findings, they revealed that, the rationale behind the custodial sanctions of offenders is uniquely painful and as such, it exacts a higher cost than noncustodial sanctioning. For them therefore imprisonment is not simply a “cost” but also a social experience. They concluded that, there is little evidence that prisons reduce recidivism and evidence suggest that it has a criminogenic effect. Thus, it can be deducted that, the use of custodial sanctions may have the unanticipated consequence of making society less safe in term of continuation of criminal behaviors by the ex-prisoners.

Moreover, another study conducted by Drago, Galbiati and Vertova (2011) further supports the findings of the present study by establishing that, though there is variation in prison assignment as a means of identifying the effects of prison for instance, overcrowding, deaths in prison, and degree of isolation on the probability of re-offending, however, their findings show that there is no compelling evidence of specific deterrent effects of experienced prison severity. In other words prison severities do not reduce the probability of recidivism. Rather, the findings estimates and suggest that harsh prison conditions increase post-release criminal activity, though they are not always precisely estimated.

Conversely, a study conducted by Baay et al, (2012), though is in harmony with the findings on the present study but it was revealed and concluded that longer imprisonment systematically increases recidivism frequency, but not recidivism speed. Equally, the findings of this study is supported by the outcomes of Listwan *et al.* (2013) who established that, the negative prison environment is associated with a

higher probability of arrest and re-incarceration of offenders. That is to say, inmates who found the prison environment as fearful, threatening and violent are likely to become recidivist.

But relatively contrasting findings to the present study, Cid (2009) revealed that the offenders given suspended sentences had a lower risk of re-conviction than those given custodial sentences. Also, arguing in line with Cid's findings, Meade *et al.* (2012) revealed that, offenders that were confined for longer periods of time under custody had lower odds of recidivism. However, they maintained that, these odds were only substantively lower for those offenders who served the longest periods of time in prison. Hence, their findings suggest that, the inverse effect of time served may not be realized until after offenders have been confined for at least five years. This by implication shows that the specific deterrent effect of prison sentences may be limited, and sentences less than five years may be reduced in order to save costs without a substantial threat to public safety.

Theoretically, proponents of the specific deterrence theory are of the view that, custodial terms (sentences) are more likely to have lesser recidivism effect when comparing it to non custodial sentences. That is, imprisonment in the sense that imprisonment may have suppression effects. Thus, offenders could perceive prison term as more aversive as against harsher penalties (Windzio, 2006) and this may as well be linked to rational choice theory who posits that offenders usually weigh the cost and benefits before committing an act.

However, proponents of social control theory (Hirschi, 1969) viewed imprisonment and prison institution itself as avenue of reducing social control mechanism. They argued that society is always controlling the behavior of its members through the processes of attachment, commitment and involvement towards the societal norms and values which keep the individual members socially bonded (Dejong, 1997). Therefore, once an individual is imprisoned he would lost the societal attachment, involvement as well as the commitment, that is, the individual when imprisoned would have less chance of having social contact from relatives and friends, employment opportunities would be diminished as a result of imprisonment (Kling, 2006; Pager, 2003) and once these patterns are lost to the imprisonment sanctions the offenders may be left with little to worry and may not likely to desist from further re-offending (recidivism) as such the theory emphasized that longer prison terms could aggravate criminal recidivism by virtue of the lost in terms of individual's commitment, attachment and involvement to his society (Bay *et al.*, 2012).

On the contrary, labeling theory contended that prison sentences would increase a higher chance of recidivism as against non prison sanctions due to its criminogenic consequences. The theory, assumes that individuals who are imprisoned will at later time commit again (re-offend) to a more higher extent than those that were not imprisoned. This is because some inmates may agree with the self relegation status of being deviant as labelled by the prison (Lemert, 1972) and also the custodial sentence to prison would also constitute another constraints after release as a result of challenges in adapting, gaining employment opportunities (Waldfoegel, 1994) and uphold the social interrelationship when compared to those that are not sentenced to prison (Sampson and Laub, 1993).

Therefore, the results of this study is pertinent with the propositions of labeling theorists according to which prison is likely to lead to higher rates of criminal recidivism when compared with a suspended sentences. This, further suggest that, there is empirical support for labeling theory in the sense that prison sanctions do not reduce recidivism but rather increases the risk of criminal recidivism among the offenders and also negates the 'suppression effects' of specific deterrence theory (Cid, 2009). This argument is further substantiated by other studies (Gendreau *et al.*, 1999; Nagin *et al.*, 2009; Villettaz *et al.*, 2006) who established that harsher prison environment is associated with the increase in re-offending.

5.4. Social Factors

The social factors are second category of the constructs used in this study. Specifically, social stigma, ostracism and discrimination were used as the social factor constructs. As such, the discussion of social factors is based on these three main factors.

5.4.1 Social Discrimination

There is a relationship between social discrimination of recidivists and criminal recidivism.

One of the objectives of this study is to examine the effects of social stigma; ostracism; and discrimination of recidivists by the community as a predictor of criminal recidivism. As such specific hypotheses were also formulated to test the relationships among the constructed using PLS. From the results obtained, social discrimination is found to have a relation with criminal recidivism ($\beta = 0.64$, $t = 16.82$, $p = 0.00$). Moreover, the construct is having a higher effect size (0.08) than the other two constructs of the social factors. It is also considered to be more influential among the social factors in the sense that it has both the direct and indirect effects on criminal recidivism among the ex-prisoners. Moreover, it is also

revealed that discrimination based on criminal record found to have more influence and effect among the two dimensions of the construct as a whole.

The present study established a relationship between social discrimination and criminal recidivism. This finding is in line with Pager (2003) who established that, individuals who applied for a real time job and who have a previous criminal record history are discriminated against and consequently, it is established that, criminal record affects subsequent employment opportunities and this discrimination further set a mechanism and a platform for stratification. Thus, it is concluded that possession of previous criminal records is considered as one of the main barriers to employment as a result of the social discrimination attached to it and will also have an implication for racial disparities and subsequent re-offending.

Equally, the above finding is supported by that of Bushway and Sweeten (2007) which is also in line with the present study. Their findings revealed what they called 'collateral consequences' of discrimination or bans on former inmates can lead to subsequent re-offending. Equally, this is consistent with the argument of Western (2006) who established that when offender is discriminated for instance in terms of getting employment that can be considered as compelling evidence that exist as a collateral consequences which can prompt increase in re-offending (Holzer *et al.*, 2004).

Moreover, the findings of the present study is consisted with that of Lebel (2011) who revealed that, ex-offenders usually perceived and considered themselves as a group that are being discriminated against by virtue of their status and membership of

such disadvantaged groups and this is related to their self-esteem. In other words, the findings shows clearly that, immense majority of men and women are having the feelings of discrimination based on their status for one reason, with greater part of them indicated that they are discriminated for multiple reasons and this perceptions of discrimination is found to be negatively related to self-esteem and consequently having negative self-esteem can make them vulnerable and may create chance of re-offending. In line with this argument, an in-depth interview conducted further support such issue of discrimination of ex-prisoners. An ex-prisoner interviewed revealed that;

Ex-prisoners are discriminated all over the society simply because they have been to prison regardless of the gravity of the offence. They are usually referred to as criminals; there is discrimination even in school, workplace and sometimes in the neighborhood or the community at large. This stigmatization and discrimination make the ex-prisoners feel frustrated and have no sympathy on others (Tanko).

The present study findings also find a support from the study of Luo *et al.*, (2012) who examined the relationships between social status, perceived discrimination, and physical and emotional health longitudinal and established that, majority of the ex-prisoners are reporting at least one type of everyday discrimination and such discrimination is perceived to be negatively associated with changes in health related issues especially emotional health and it also leads to depressive symptoms and general stress. However, in line with this, the present study is in line with that of Turney *et al.* (2013) who established that, the rate at which both criminal record and racial/ethnic discrimination is found to be independently and cumulatively associated with psychological distress. As such, it is concluded that, incarceration of offenders

leads to poor mental health which has a negative implication base on the discrimination they face base on their previous criminal records.

The study (present) equally, established a support of discrimination faced by ex-prisoners from as Chui and Cheng (2013) in their analysis of perceived discrimination and self stigma using the experiences of discrimination and self-stigma. Their findings revealed that, ex-inmates are facing severe discrimination which is mainly considered from the prospective employers and other hand, it was revealed that self-stigma was found to be more prominent with regard to lower self-worth and shame and embarrassment. They concluded that as a result of such discrimination ex-prisoners adopted and applied a “don’t ask, don’t tell” strategy in disclosing their identity as ex-prisoners.

Moreover, Baert and Verhofstadt (2015) revealed that, discrimination against former inmates is considered as a direct way phenomenon. Thus, it is concluded that labor market discrimination is indeed a major barrier in the transition to work for former inmates. In other words ex-offenders who are going through labor market and disclose their identities (history of criminal behavior) are not having call back as only 22% can get call back as against those without criminal records and they further concluded that such type of discrimination is more blunt among those with lower level of education.

On the other hand, the present study is also supported by recent study of But for Frank *et al.*, (2014) in their analysis of discrimination based on criminal record and established that, ex-prisoners with a history of criminal record are facing

discrimination by the healthcare. As such, the accessibility and utilization of health care may not be easily accessed by the ex-prisoners as a result of social discrimination they faced in their society.

Theoretically, the findings of this study corroborate the argument of life course theoretical perspective which argued that discrimination or bans could have short-term consequences which the ex-felons are at the high risk of re-offending. On the other hand, proponents of the life course theory on desistance stressed that, life time bans or discrimination bar entry into many aspect of human life; these include employment, formation of stable family, access to education, low income, housing problem and they maintained that such bans (discrimination) negates the possibilities of desistance (Giordano *et al.*, 2002; Laub and Sampson, 2003; Laub *et al.*, 1998; Shover, 1996). Therefore, this result shows that when the ex-prisoners that are released face some discrimination that could render them their life unbearable as they cannot attain the basics of their life, thus, such condition of barn or discriminating them from having equal opportunities with non-offenders can trigger them back into their previous criminal behaviors and by extension they may end up as criminal recidivists.

However, the finding of this study is in harmony with the evidence that substantial measures of unequal treatment based on criminal record in the United States (Pager 2003; Pager at al., 2009). Also, it is consistent with the findings of Baert and Verhofstadt (2015) who established a collateral cost on ex-offenders in terms of labor market discrimination based on criminal ground which have both direct and indirect costs induced by recidivism.

5.4.2 Social Stigma

Social stigma experienced by the recidivists has a relationship with criminal recidivism.

Another objective of this is to examine the effects of social stigma on ex-prisoners by the community as a predictor of criminal recidivism. Also, a hypothesis was developed and tested to ascertain the relationship between the variables. Base on the PLS result, it has been established that there is a significant relationship between the two constructs (social stigma and criminal recidivism). On the other hand, social stigma was found to have a small effect in terms of the effect size when compared to the other constructs in the model. That is, stigma is considered one of the predictors of recidivism among the ex-prisoners. Nevertheless, it has a small effect (latent variable scores) on the criminal recidivism in metropolitan Kano, Nigeria. Also withdrawal dimension of the construct was found to have more influence from the dimensions of the social stigma.

From the results of the present study, it is established that social stigma has a relationship with recidivism. This findings is in line with the analysis and the findings of Funk (2004) who revealed that, stigmatization of offenders do greatly affects the convicted offenders in terms of the reduction of employment opportunity and wages. Thus, it is concluded that, an increasing stigma situation may succeeded in enhancing criminal behavior. However, the findings show that, stigma can as well enhance deterrence but only among the un-convicted people. Thus, going by the present study and their analysis, it can be deducted that, though, the use of stigma and stigmatization can be effective in terms of deterrence, but, that, can only be effective among the un-convicted people, whereas, it enhances continuation of

criminal activities among the convicted offenders. For instance, a respondent of the interview pointed out that;

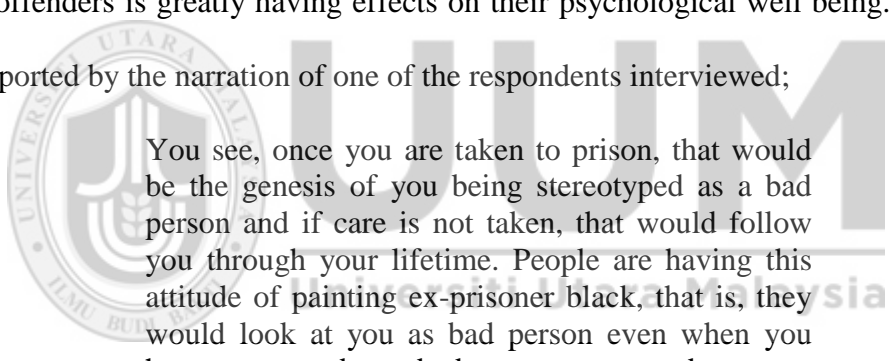
In this society people do really stigmatized us, once you have been to prison that denting image of stigma that would spoil your identity would be enforced on you by the society (Tanko).

Equally, the findings of this study is in harmony with that of Chiricos *et al.*, (2007) though there findings specified a time frame and used labeling theory perspective, and revealed that ex- offenders who are formally labelled (stigmatized) are found to be more significantly likely to become recidivists within a maximum period of 2 years than those who are not imprisoned and labelled. Thus, it was concluded that application of labeling theory would predict that the receipt of a felony label could increase the likelihood of recidivism. Hence, those that are labelled using social stigma among the ex-prisoners in a particular society can determine the level to which offender can become a recidivists. But, for Hirschfield and Piquero (2010) in their analysis revealed that, the success in terms of community reentry after incarceration of offenders and the criminological impact of incarceration is dependent upon on the attitudes as well as consequences (reactions) that prisoners encounter after release. Hence, it was concluded that, net of controls, personal familiarity with ex-offenders may soften attitudes, whereas confidence and contacts with the courts may harden them.

On the other hand, this study draws relatively from the study conducted by Chui and Cheng (2013) whose findings revealed that, ex-offenders perceived themselves as facing discrimination, mainly from prospective employers. As such, the notion of self-stigma was more salient with regard to lower self-worth and shame and embarrassment. This would invariably make the stigma of being an ex-prisoner to

hinder reintegration process of ex-prisoners and may lead to likelihood of re-offending.

On the other hand, the present findings show correlations with that Lebel (2012) who analysed stigma from the point of social psychological approach. His findings revealed that, formerly incarcerated persons perception of stigma among the ex-prisoners is found to have to be related with having multiple parole violations, identifying more strongly with other former prisoners, growing up in a neighborhood where going to prison is more normative, having weaker social bonds to family and friends, and a person's race/ethnicity. Thus, it is concluded that, the stigmatization of ex-offenders is greatly having effects on their psychological well being. This is also supported by the narration of one of the respondents interviewed;



You see, once you are taken to prison, that would be the genesis of you being stereotyped as a bad person and if care is not taken, that would follow you through your lifetime. People are having this attitude of painting ex-prisoner black, that is, they would look at you as bad person even when you have repented and become a good person (Danasabe).

Conversely, despite the fact that other findings support the issue of stigmatization on the ex-prisoners. However, the findings of McGrath (2014) using labeling theory, revealed that, feeling of stigmatization after contact with justice system (hearing) was found to be a significant predictor of re-offending for the young women, but not for the young men. Moreover, it was further revealed that young men who have previous contact with justice system (convictions) who have the feeling of being stigmatized were less likely to re-offend. In essence, it is concluded that, based on gender

analysis that women are more likely to have the feelings of being stigmatized which may predict recidivism.

The present study findings is also in harmony with a recent findings of Sharpe (2015) who established that, young mothers who have a history of criminal behaviors are found to be more likely to encounter intense forms of gendered surveillance, social censure and stigma across multiple domains of identity, regardless of whether or not they are presently involved in crime. Hence, it was concluded that majority of ex-offending mothers would be continue to be stigmatized as maternally deficient even after when they might have not engage presently in the criminal behavior.

Theoretically, the finding of this study corroborate the argument of Goffman (1980) and labeling theory that, stigmatization of an individual occur when a publicly acknowledged attribute disqualifies an individual from full social acceptance. Equally, this finding concur with theoretical tradition in criminology which stressed that being publicly identified as an offender is an important cause of stigmatization and this argument is also in line with notion put forward by the proponents of labeling theory and that of Braithwaite's theory of Re-integrative Shaming who argued that there is positive correlation between past and future offending as a result of the stigmatization of an individual offender by both the society as well as the legal system (Becker, 1966; Braithwaite, 1989; Garfinkel, 1956; Lemert, 1972; Schur, 1969).

It is evident based on the outcome of this study that stigmatization faced by ex-prisoners has significant effect on re-offending (criminal recidivism) also goes in line with other findings like that of Chui and Cheng (2013), who argued that the effects of self-stigma for ex-prisoners is likely to hinder the process of reintegration between the offenders and their communities. Part of the negative effect includes lower self-esteem (Lebel 2012), weaker social unity (Watson and Corrigan, 2001) as well as shame and withdrawal from the societal activities (Chui and Cheng, 2013).

However, some researchers considered the stigma of arrest and sanctioning of offender as a means to cause shame and embarrassment to the offenders which would consequently serve as deterrence against future re-offending and law violations (Kobayashi and Kerbo, 2012; Kobayashi *et al.*, 2001). But on the other hand, it is argued that stigmatization of the ex-offenders can be considered as harmful and with negative consequences in the sense that, it only leads to anger and resentment as against shame or remorse and as such it increases the likelihood of recidivism (Chen, 2004; Funk, 2004; Vagg, 1998).

5.4.3 Social Ostracism

There is a relationship between social ostracism of recidivists and criminal recidivism.

In line with the above relationship, an objective was set; to examine the effects of social ostracism on recidivists by the community as a predictor of criminal recidivism. As such, a hypothesis was developed and tested using PLS analysis and the results obtained shows a significant relationship between the two constructs (**SO>CR**) in the separate model. Moreover, the direct relationship (separate model) revealed that, being ignored dimension of the construct is having or contributing higher than the other dimension of the construct.

Social Ostracism is usually considered as an offshoot of social stigma (Goffman, 1963), that is, ex-prisoners are usually labelled and stigmatized base on their status and the stigmatization can take and set a precedence on ostracizing the ex-prisoners (Madaki, 2011) thereby they are being excluded and ignored intentionally from their social settings as well as societal affairs. This is consistent with the findings from the interview conducted. One of the respondents maintained that;

We are always excluded: if somebody cannot talk to you or ignore you definitely he/she is being excluding you. In my family they do not engage me in their affairs, they think i am not of to the task of being engaged or trusted with their affairs since i am an Ex-prisoner. This is why I always keep my distance from them (the family members)...it is only my mother who do not do that to me despite others are telling her to be keeping her distance and she should not trust me that i am a criminal (Tanko).

Thus, this findings supports previous findings that established that, the phenomenon of social exclusion of prisoners as well as the ex-prisoners is considered to be a crucial issue when it comes to assessment of individuals that are socially excluded from their particular societies base on the notion of their social status and it has a negative effects on them as a members of the society (Social Exclusion Unit, 2002; Dodd and Hunter, 1992).

Moreover, to support the above argument and in line with the findings of the present study, an analysis of prisoner exclusion conducted by Wacquant (2001) explained that, the astounding over population of blacks that are incarcerated in the United State using historical sequence is at an alarming rate. His conclusion revealed that, most of the black ex-prisoners are relegated and socially excluded by virtue of their race, and this leads to lack of access to gainful employment, secluded environments

as most of them are located in slums and ghetto. And the ghettos look more like a prison which undermines the ‘inmates’ society’ residing in U.S penitentiary thereby perpetuating the socio-economic marginality and social exclusion (Duff, 2001). As a process of individual degradation, social exclusion can be seen from a point of non-participation of an individual in some major societal activities in which he lives in (Burchardt *et al.*, 2002).

Also, the findings of this study corroborated the study of Twenge *et al.*, (2001) who established that, the deeply social aspect of human nature is paramount and it is evidently clear that people were strongly affected by rejection and exclusion from a particular social group. Hence, by excluding people through social ostracism from their group makes them to quickly abandon their usual pro-social, non-aggressive orientation thereby become easily provoked and become aggressive towards others and consequently the aggressive tendencies that might arise from a series of important rejections or chronic exclusion from desired groups could hinder their normal social life.

On the other hand, the findings of this study is in line with the findings of Harding (2003) who established that, ex-prisoners that are excluded and ostracized face some problems which lead them to face a problem of managing their deviant identities in the labor market. Also the institutional limitations imposed on the ex-convicts by both the providers of labor and the justice system play an important role the stigma plays which also affect the exclusion of convicts in determining how they choose to present and associate themselves to others in a particular social group.

The study of Murray (2007) also corroborates the present findings. Murray established that, roughly, 1 percent of children under 18 experience parental imprisonment each year in England and Wales. This therefore, makes the prisoners and their children to be vulnerable to a multiple types of social exclusion, including: pre-existing deprivation; loss of material and social capital following imprisonment; stigma; 'linguistic exclusion'; political exclusion; poor future prospects; and administrative invisibility.

Also arguing on the same directions, the present study also is in harmony with the findings of Winnick and Bodkin (2008) who revealed that, the public reaction to the label enforced on the ex-con is usually endorsed by stigma which metaphases into withdrawal and secrecy to the ex-con thereby promoting exclusion of the ex-convicts, devaluing them, discrimination and that further reduces job opportunities for them. In other words, they lack inclusion scenarios like inclusion, family and friendships as a result of withdrawal and exclusion by other members.

On the other hand, this study found a support for the findings of Jones at al. (2009) analysis of ostracism through information. They revealed that, by keeping other people 'out-of-the-loop' such experiences, and events pervade people's lives. That is to say, in a situation where people perceived themselves of being uninformed about some information that is mutually known by others make them to have a psychological feelings of partial ostracism. Thus, it is concluded that the targets of social ostracism would have a deflated levels of belonging, self-esteem, control, meaningful existence, and increased anger and sadness. And those that are kept out-

of the loop are usually expressed negative reactions after being left ignorant and excluded from the task-relevant information in their group.

The outcome of this study is consistent with that of Madaki (2011) who concluded that, most ex-prisoners experienced societal rejection and labeling because other society members do not want associate with them freely. Thus, they are usually slanted and thereby socially excluded from the mainstream societal connection. In other words they are being completely ostracized in their societies which give them reason to go back to their criminal behaviors. This is also supported by the findings of Chui and Cheng (2013) who revealed that, ex-offenders perceived themselves as facing discrimination, mainly from prospective employers. Also, they are faced with rejection and exclusion (ostracized) which would invariably lead to avoidance, withdrawal and secrecy.

Moreover, in line with findings of the present study on the consequences of ostracism, a study conducted by Legate *et al.*, (2013) shows that, social ostracism of individuals have a psychological costs on them and such compliance worsened mood of individuals when compared with complying with such instructions to include others and with receiving no instructions involving inclusion or exclusion, and this effect, it was concluded may be explained by thwarted psychological needs as a result of ostracizing others from a particular group. Hence, their findings portrayed that, the vigorous psychological costs associated with ostracizing other people, have certain implications for group behaviors.

Theoretically, findings of this study corroborate the findings of Gausel (2013) who argued that, all human being need to have strong sense of belonging and to be accepted by others. Although, from the theoretical point of view on stigma from a single point however, people are usually associate it with more than a single stigmatized membership Gausel and Thorrisen (2014). Also, Beatty and Kirby (2006) argued that, the initial reaction to dissimilar others tend to be based on visible difference, while subsequent interpretative of such differences tend to be based on stereotype about such a groups.

Equally, the findings of the present study is consistent with Chui and Cheng (2013) who argued that when stigmatization of ex-prisoner is successfully established, the ex-prisoners are faced with rejection and exclusion (ostracized) which would invariably lead to avoidance, withdrawal and secrecy (Harding, 2003; Winnick and Bodkin, 2008) and this can also increase the likelihood of their return to criminal activity (Van Olphen *et al.*, 2009). Moreover, from the theoretical point of view, this finding supports the argument of labeling theory propositions that individuals are assessing themselves through 'looking glass', that is, individual see and judge themselves based on the judgment of others (Thompson, 2014).

Generally, from the findings of this study, it can be argued that, social factors are proved to be one of the main predictors of criminal recidivism. Specifically, this study used stigma, ostracism and discrimination as the components of social factors and all the three constructs are found to be significant in relation to criminal recidivism. Nevertheless, one of them (social discrimination) is found to be having

higher effect than the other two variables, but, it can still be argued that, the social factors predicts criminal recidivism among the ex-prisoners.

5.5 Personality Factor

Personality factor is the third category of the constructs used as a predictor of criminal recidivism in this study. Specifically, five facets of individual personality traits (extraversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, intellect and neuroticism) were used in relation to recidivism.

There is a negative significant correlation between conscientiousness and criminal recidivism.

There is a relationship between low intellect of recidivists and criminal recidivism.

There is a positive correlation between agreeableness and criminal recidivism.

There is positive relationship between neuroticism and criminal recidivism.

There is a relationship between extraversion of a recidivists and criminal recidivism.

To achieve the above, an objective (to examine the effects of individual personality traits (psychometrics) on criminal recidivism) was set and hypotheses was developed and tested between each of the personality traits in relation with recidivism. The results of the tested hypotheses using PLS shows that out of the five facets of the personality tested, only two (conscientiousness and agreeableness) are found to be significant and supported the hypotheses in relation to recidivism, whereas the remaining three are found to be not significant. Moreover, in terms of effect size, the two significant facets are found to have small effect size (as shown in the latent variable scores). This shows that, despite the fact that, the two facets have relationship with recidivism, however, they have a small effect relationship.

Though, the results of personality traits on recidivism established some level of relationship among the five facets, but there is some inconsistencies with some previous studies of personality in relation to recidivism. The findings of this study is in line with that of Miller and Lynam (2001) who established that, eight dimensions

of the personality traits (those that fall under Agreeableness and Conscientiousness) were found to have a relationship with antisocial behavior. Hence, it is concluded that these two facets are having a relationship with criminal behavior and other tendencies of antisocial behavior.

For the findings of Heaven, Newbury and Wilson (2004) in their analysis of Eysenck psychoticism dimension and delinquent behavior, it was established that, those with psychoticism problem are those to have been predicting more delinquent and criminal behavior, although their findings show more emphasis among the younger people. This shows that, serious delinquent behavior is more prone to younger people with psychoticism.

Conversely, a research conducted by Dam, Janssens and Bruyn (2005) when examining which personality model between PEN and Big Five predictors of recidivism, their findings revealed that, offenders on PEN's Extraversion and the Big Five dimensions of Agreeableness and Openness are found to be higher in officially recorded recidivist cases when compared to non-recidivists and PEN's Psychoticism, Big Five's Neuroticism and Agreeableness differentiated self-reported recidivists from non-recidivists, whereas only PEN's Psychoticism was found to have predicted severity of self-reported recidivism. Thus, it can be argued that, different facets can account or can predict recidivism among the two different models.

Equally, a more similar to the present research finding in one aspect and contrasted in another is the findings of Le Couff and Toupin (2009) who established that, in terms of persistence in delinquent behavior those with lower Agreeableness and high

Neuroticism personality traits are having the tendency to continue with their previous antisocial behavior. Thus, the finding of agreeableness confirms and supports the present study, while that of neuroticism shows a contrasting finding with the present study.

However, another contrasting finding of personality which is different from the present study in relation to re-offending is that of Fazel and Yu (2009) who established that, people with psychosis problems are having increased risk of re-offending (recidivism) when compared with others with no such psychiatric problems and they further concluded that out of those that shows indicators of repeating criminal offences, females are having higher indicators among the psychosis people. Also, the present study established a different result from the findings of Listwan, Piquero and Voorhis (2010). This is because, their findings of personality in relation to recidivism shows that, though personality traits are found to be a significant predictor of offender recidivism. But, their findings specifically, revealed that, those with neurotic type of personality trait have a significantly predicting likelihood of rearrest. Thus, those with neurotic personality are more likely to be recidivists.

Moreover, another finding of personality relationship with recidivism show a different out comes with the present study. A study conducted by Langevin and Curnoe (2011) who analysed psychopathy, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and brain function as predictors of lifetime recidivism among sex offenders revealed that, many variables in term of personality make up were found to have a relationship with recidivism. Specifically, psychopathy related issues like previous

criminal history is having an effect on recidivism, whereas for the sex offenders it was revealed that, learning disorder is associated with recidivism. As such, they generally concluded that, previous criminal history, learning disorder taken together the effects of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder as well as brain dysfunction are the main predictors of recidivism.

Generally, it can be argued that, when it comes to individual personality as a predictor of recidivism, there are a lot of inconsistencies, as it is evident from the above discussions. This can be associated with the differences in terms of the personality makeup of an individual. (Each and every individual is having a different personality make up). However, the finding of the present study shows that agreeableness is one of the traits that is related to recidivism among the ex-prisoners. This can also be further explain that, those ex-prisoners who have lower level of agreeable can easily agree with others; they can be easily influenced and encouraged or induced into committing more criminal behavior as a result of their low level of agreeableness and this can render them to become recidivists. Moreover, in the case of conscientiousness having relationship with recidivism, it can be argued that ex-prisoners who have low level of self organisation, who can not be thorough in their activities and who cannot have a good plan for actions and who lack impulse control can easily become recidivist when they are found to have engaged in a new or they continue with their previous criminal behaviors.

5.6 Direct Effect of the Full Model

The analysis of both the direct separate model and full as presented in the previous chapter shows that, there is some similarities and some differences in terms of the outcomes of the two models. For instance, both in the two models prison experience,

social stigma, social discrimination, agreeableness and conscientiousness are all significant as discussed in the previous part of this chapter.

On the other hand social ostracism constructs was found to be significant in the separate model. However, it was not significant in the full model. This therefore shows that, when all the constructs are combined together, social ostracism does not have effect or contribution towards recidivism. In other words, as a separate construct, social ostracism is having effect on criminal recidivism among the ex-prisoners in metropolitan Kano. However, when the construct is combined with other constructs like stigma, discrimination or prison experience, it can be argued that, the construct does not play a significant role towards criminal recidivism. This is also supported because the effect size analysis of the full model shows that social ostracism is having no effect size when it is taken together with other constructs.

Moreover, in term of the Big Five personality traits, two traits (agreeableness and conscientiousness) are found to be significant towards criminal recidivism. That is, these two constructs are both significant in the two separate models.

5.7 Mediation Effects

This section discusses the results of the mediation effect. From the results of the mediating hypotheses (*Social stigma, ostracism, discrimination and personality significantly mediate the relationship between prison experience and criminal recidivism*) obtained using PROCESS procedures (Hayes, 2012). The results show that, only one of hypotheses from the social factors and one from the personality factors are supported. Specifically, only one of the social factors (social discrimination) and personality (conscientiousness) were found to have a mediating

effect on the relationship between prison experience and criminal recidivism. Whereas, the remaining social factors (stigma and ostracism) and the other personality trait do not support the hypotheses.

In this context, the mediating effect of this study represents the major contribution of this study. As such, the question of why and how the mediation effect of discrimination in relation to prison experience and recidivism can be addressed using theoretical exposition more than the previous studies, and thus, the discussion of the mediation would be base on the argument of labeling theory.

Labeling theory is considered to be one of the mainstream explanations for crime (Lanier and Henry, 2010). The theory suggest that formal reaction to crime (prison experience) would serve as a stepping stone in the development of a criminal career (Becker, 1963; Lemert, 1967; Tannenbaum, 1938) and persistence of antisocial behavior. The findings of this study established indirect relationship of discrimination in relation to prison experience and recidivism. This also supports the argument of Bernburg *et al.*, (2006) who argued that there should be a presence of intermediate process that may intervene between deviant labeling and subsequent involvement in crime and deviation.

Moreover, the present study also established a mediating effect of one of the Big Five personality traits. That is, ex-prisoners who have low conscientiousness are prone to criminal re-offending. In other words, low conscientiousness can further influence criminal re-offending among the ex-prisoners. This finding also supports the argument of Miller and Lynam (2001).

Furthermore, arguing from labeling point of view, it was argued that, any effect of labeling is more or less indirect. For instance, interrelation with justice system (prison to be specific) may have an effect on individual's identity, value, association or commitment that in turn generate to a greater motive towards crime and deviation (Bernburg *et al.* 2006; Bernburg and Krohn, 2003; Paternoster and Iovanni, 1989; Sampson and Laub 1997). To clarify this assertion, when contextualising it into the present study, it can be deduced that individual's identity and value would be dented through association and commitment. As such, that explains the basis of discriminating him or her base on the prison status.

On the other hand, using labeling theory, Bernburg (2009) argued that, there are three (3) main process through which the labeling effects can influence re-offending: through the development of a deviant self-concept; through the process of social rejection and withdrawal; and through involvement with deviant groups. However, it is argued that theoretical genesis of pro-social expectations as well as self-concept may stalk from different sources and each variable is considered theoretically attuned with the consequences of official intervention on subsequent engagement in crime and deviation (Lanier and Henry, 2010). Thus, this assertion can be further supported in the sense that official labeling can stigmatize offenders in many ways that can 'push' them away from conventional societal norms and regulations which would by extension negatively impact on many areas of individual's opportunities and other related choices as a result of discrimination.

In line with the mediating findings of this study, Restivo and Lanier (2015) maintained that, labeling theory assumes that formal punishment stigmatizes an offender in many ways that is usually have unintended consequences among which is social discrimination of offenders and there by intensifying future re-offending. Initially, there would be a reaction by the government agencies, that is, the justice system (prison and its experiences) which would also have negative self-concept, blocked opportunities (discrimination) and later it creates a greater chance for associating with other criminals or delinquents as the case may be. Moreover, as it is evident from the findings of the present study, apart from from the labeling effect, an aspect of personality (conscientiousness) can also affect the labeling process.

Thus, contrary to the assumption of the justice system, the labeling and some personality aspect of an offender basically negates the notion that punishment reduces the chances of re-offending this is because other illicit actions are likely to be set in motion following the label that is being internalized. Paternoster and Iovanni (1989) stressed that, formal labeling of criminal behavior could not directly lead to future criminal behavior (recidivism) rather; they argued that formal labeling greatly affects the likelihood of engaging in secondary deviation through some certain mechanisms. For them, the prominent of such mediating variables are self-identity transformation (Matsueda, 1992), blocked opportunity structure (Bernburg and Krohn, 2003) and social exclusion (Bernburg *et al.*, 2006).

Therefore, based on the findings of this study and drawing analogy from labeling theory, it can be deduced that contact with criminal justice system and to be specific prison experience can increase the chances of discriminating an offender and couple

with the personality traits of an individual (low conscientiousness) there could be increase in re-offending (recidivism). This further confirms the argument of Restivo and Lanier (2015) who also used the propositions of labeling theory to depict that other mediating variables can be at play to determine the effect of labeling of an offender in relation to re-offending.

Therefore, based on the findings of the mediating effect of this study, it is established that, only one of the social factors (discrimination) and one personality trait (conscientiousness) were found to have mediating effect on the relationship between prison experience and recidivism, while the other social factors and personality traits were found to have no mediating effect on such a relationship. Hence, it can be concluded that social discrimination and conscientiousness are more influential predictors when it comes to criminal recidivism in the sense that both are having direct effect and mediating effect on criminal recidivism among the ex-prisoners as established by this study.

5.7 Summary of the Chapter

The above chapter is the general discussions of the research findings in relations to other previous studies and the theoretical postulations used in the study. The chapter discusses the direct path relationship (separate and full models) between the independent and dependent variables of the study and also it discusses the research findings in relations to mediating effect of the study variables.

CHAPTER SIX

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Introduction

This chapter provided and discusses the conclusion aspect of the study base on the above discussions of the results obtained from data analysis in the previous chapter. The chapter specifically review the major findings of the study; it also highlighted the theoretical, methodological as well as policy implications of the study. However, the limitations and the suggestions for future directions are also highlighted in the chapter.

6.2 Summary of the Study

The main objective of this study is to examine the predictors of criminal recidivism among the ex-prisoners in metropolitan Kano-Nigeria. The first chapter highlighted the general introduction of the study taken together with problem statement that warrants the present study. A spread of literature was reviewed in the second chapter pertaining various predictors of criminal recidivism; however, specific emphasis was given to the main study predictors (prison institution, social stigma, ostracism, discrimination, and personality traits). The conceptual research framework of the study was therefore developed showing the relationship among the said variables together with the mediating variables. Moreover, three theories were reviewed in the study and the conceptual research framework was supported specifically by labeling theory. The methodology adopted for the study was discussed in chapter four which

utilized both quantitative and qualitative methods (mixed-method) and the analysis was presented in chapter five of the study. Thus, the next section below summarises the main results of the statistical test on hypotheses that were developed in order to establish relationship among the study latent constructs using the Partial Least Squares (PLS-SEM).

6.3 Recapitulation of the Study Key Findings

This study examined the direct relationship between prison experience, social stigma, social ostracism, social discrimination and personality traits and criminal recidivism. Also, the mediating effects of social stigma, ostracism and discrimination (social factors) and personality traits in relation to prison experience and criminal recidivism were also examined in the study. In this study, five Likert scale approach was used which was adapted from different sources. A pilot study test was conducted with a given sample of 30 respondents so as to test the psychometric properties of the instrument used. Moreover, the main data collection was conducted and confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) and measurement model were conducted using SmartPLS software 2.0M3. Following the deletion of some items, both the measurement and structural models were established to adequately fit the data for the main analysis. As such, multivariate data analysis was conducted and the hypotheses for the study were tested using PLS. Thus, main findings of the PLS output are summarized below.

On the prison experience, it has been established base on the findings of this study from SmartPLS software analysis that PE has a significant relation with criminal recidivism. That is to say, when offenders are remanded in the prison custody, the criminogenic tendencies and experiences they have in the prison could have a significant effect towards criminal recidivism. In other words, offenders confined in

prison have potentialities of learning criminal tricks and techniques as a result of their mixture with other criminals in the prison environment. Thus, the findings of this study supported the hypothesis that PE has effect on criminal recidivism among ex-prisoners in metropolitan Kano-Nigeria.

Social Stigma was found to have significant effect on criminal recidivism. Thus, the stigma that is being faced by the ex-prisoners when they are released back to their society and by the members of the society can lead to their re-engagement into their previous criminal conduct, hence, they can be re-arrested, re-convicted and reincarcerated and become criminal recidivists. Thus, it can be deducted based on the hypothesis that social stigma among ex-prisoners has an effect on criminal recidivism.

Social Ostracism was also found to have significant effect on criminal recidivism. This result supported the initial hypothesis formulated on the relationship between ostracism and criminal recidivism for the separate model. This, therefore, shows that, when ex-prisoners are released they are faced with social ostracism in their community (they are being ignored and excluded) and it is established based on the output of the PLS result that ostracizing ex-prisoners in the society could have an effect towards their re-engagement into their previous criminal activities, hence they become criminal recidivists in the event they are reincarcerated. However, when all the constructs are combined into a full model, social ostracism is established to be insignificant. Thus, ostracism is only effective on separate model only.

Social Discrimination of ex-prisoners was found to have significant effect on criminal recidivism. Discrimination that is being faced by ex-prisoners for instance discrimination in terms of labor, education, association that is being institutionalized on ex-prisoners could render them hopeless and without good future, hence, they resort to their previous criminal behaviors which invariably would lead them to become criminal recidivists.

On the other hand, personality which entails the personality traits of an individual was found to have no much effect on criminal recidivism. The result of the study shows that only two out of the five personality traits (conscientiousness and agreeableness) are found to have significant effect on criminal recidivism, whereas, the other three traits (extraversion, neuroticism and intellect) were found to have no significant effect on criminal recidivism among ex-prisoners in metropolitan Kano-Nigeria.

Equally, for the mediation effect, only one of the social factors and one of the personality factors are found to have mediating effect in relation to prison experience and criminal recidivism. Specifically, one of the social factors mediating variables (discrimination) and personality (conscientiousness) was found to be significant and mediate such relationship. The remaining two social factors and other personality traits were found to have no mediating effect on the relationship between prison experience and criminal recidivism among the ex-prisoners in metropolitan Kano-Nigeria.

6.4 Theoretical Implication of the Study

Taking into account the general findings of this study, it can be deduced that, the study established empirical support and evidence for theoretical relationship depicted in the research framework. This includes nine (9) main effect hypotheses as well as two (2) indirect effect hypotheses. Thus, the theoretical implication of this study is discussed below:

Though, there exist many researches with different variables in relation to criminal recidivism. For instance, static and dynamic factors (Gendreau *et al.*, 1996); age at first arrest (Hare, 1991); previous arrest and conviction (Langan and Lenin, 2002); individual race (Wehrman, 2010; Steen and Opsal, 2007); being young (Huebner and Berg, 2011); gender (Makarious *et al.*, 2010); communication approach (Koshman and Peterson, 2013); subjective and social approach (Lebel *et al.*, 2008); education and peer group influence (Tenibiaje, 2013) among others.

Moreover, there is the need for a more holistic approach towards understanding and examining which predictor is more influential or having more effect when it comes to the analyses of criminal recidivism. Hence, the studying of the phenomenon of criminal recidivism from a more holistic approach like the one utilized in this study. That is, taking together the institutional effect (prison experience), the social factors/ reactions (stigma, ostracism and discrimination) and the individualistic approach (personality traits) as predictors of criminal recidivism among the ex-prisoners could have contributed to the existing body of knowledge in the sense that, both the institutional, social factors and some aspect of personality traits are found to be having significant effect towards criminal recidivism among the ex-prisoners. The

study also, empirically established that, among the predictors, a social factor (discrimination) and one of the personality traits (conscientiousness) are established by this study as the most influential predictor among the constructs. This is because, the two constructs are found to have both direct and indirect (mediating) effects towards criminal recidivism among the ex-prisoners.

This study, while using labeling theory as framework, the present study established a mediating effect of one of the social factors (social discrimination) on the relationship between prison experience and criminal recidivism. It also establishes another mediating effect of one of the personality traits (conscientiousness) in relation to prison experience and criminal recidivism. As such, theoretically, it can be argued that social discrimination and conscientiousness mediates the relationship between prison experience and criminal recidivism.

Additionally, the labeling theory focused more on the societal reaction on the offender's base on the label created and assigned by the society (Becker, 1963) which metamorphoses into social stigma (Goffman, 1963) thereby making the offenders or the deviant to internalized such labeling (Thompson, 2014) and react to it. However, the findings of this study also revealed that, not only the social reaction could lead to re-offending (recidivism) but some aspect of personality traits could as well be a factor (Conscientiousness and Agreeableness). Thus, this could also be an extension of labeling perspective from mere societal reactions to further include some aspect of individual personality.

Lastly, many literature reviewed on the phenomenon of criminal recidivism were found to have their bases from the western world (Europe, America and to some extent Australia) for instance; studies of (Koschman *et al.*, 2013; Lebel *et al.*, 2008; Makarious *et al.*, 2010; Restivo and Laneir, 2015; McGrawth, 2014; Chui and Cheng, 2013; Bernburg *et al.*, 2006; Mededovic *et al.*, 2012; Corff and Toupin, 2009; Van Dam *et al.*, 2005; Frank *et al.*, 2014) among many others. Thus, by using other part of the world, that is, Nigeria as a study location, the study is expected to have contributed through the use of theory and methodology in different environment, circumstances and context.

6.5 Methodological Contributions

Despite the above theoretical implication and contribution of this study, this study also attempted to make a methodological contributions. To start with, the study adapted and used some measurements (instrument) that were used by previous studies and in different countries and context. For instance; (Stigma- Retscher *et al.*, 2003- US) ;(Discrimination- Turney *et al.*, 2013-US) (Prison-Day *et al.*, 2011- Australia) among others, however, this study adapted such instruments and used them in Africa and specifically Nigeria.

Another contribution of this study methodologically is that, this study adapted and used PLS path modeling in order to assess the psychometric content of all the latent variables. The study has successfully assessed the psychometrics in terms of assessment of item reliability; average variance explained (AVE) as well as composite reliability of the latent variables. As such, confirmatory factor analysis taken together with measurement model was also examined to ascertain the fitness of the variables. Therefore, the use of SmartPLS in this study is considered to have

contributed methodologically in the sense that many studies for instance, (Makarous *et al.* 2010; Mackirnan *et al.* 2012; Lebel *et al.* 2008; Stahler *et al.* 2013; Listwan *et al.* 2010; O'Donnell *et al.* 2008; Wilson and Zozula, 2012; Meade *et al.* 2012; Daly *et al.* 2013; Putnins 2005; Mededovic *et al.* 2012; van Dam *et al.* 2005) were conducted on criminal recidivism but they used other methods like ordinary regression and cox regression and multivariate analysis in their analysis but this study utilized SmartPLS which to the best of the researcher's knowledge none of such studied used it.

Moreover, as it can be seen from the above cited studies all of them used and utilized only quantitative approach, but this study utilized both quantitative (PLS-SEM) as well as qualitative (In-depth interviews) methods to gather and analyse the data. Hence, it is expected that, the study contributed to the methodology by using both or triangulation for the study.

6.6 Policy and Practical Implications

From the findings of the present study, it is empirically evident that, prison experiences have a significant effect towards criminal recidivism among the ex-prisoners in metropolitan Kano-Nigeria which also give room for their discriminations (larger effect of the constructs). On the other hand, custodial sanction of offenders has proven to have less effect on deterrence on the offenders, but instead it proved to have an aggravated and negative implication of re-offending. Therefore, based on the findings of this study it can be deduced that, there is the need and emphasis on the non-custodial sanctioning of the offenders in Nigeria. This is also in line with the demographic characteristics of the respondent which portrayed that majority of the recidivists are males; who committed serious types of offence; they

are with less educational qualification; majority of them show intention to continue with their behavior (recidivism); majority are within the age bracket of 18-32 which shows that, they are young and capable of continuing with the criminal behavior unless they are taken care of; and majority of them are single with no any marital responsibilities on them; and also majority of the study population are unemployed and this could be another reason for them to continue with their previous criminal behavior. Therefore, policy should be put in place to address such issues so that the phenomenon can be reduced to the minimal level.

However, non-custodial sanctions like probation and parole treatment do not practically exist in the context of Nigeria, hence, it is imperative to note that as a matter of policy there is a greater need for such non-custodial sanction approaches as opposed to total custodial sanctions due to its negative effects on the offenders. Policy should be put in place to improve the physical environment as well as provisions support and training for the inmates as both the two are having more effect (as shown in both the factor and PLS analyses). Also, the issue of community treatment need to be explored and applied especially among those that have committed less serious offences.

On the other hand, the Nigerian government as a matter of urgency should put in place a new policy with regards to prison system. In other words, the entire prison system should be change to correctional system so that, the institution would carry and bear more humanistic, reformatory, vocational, educational and re-intergration approach as obtained in countries like Netherlands, Germany, Malaysia and United States who operates correctional system as opposed to the practical existence of just a

prison system which by extension emphasise more on punitiveness and punishments only.

Evidently, social stigma and ostracism as the findings of the study revealed are having effects on criminal recidivism. Thus, the labeling and stigmatization is enforced and established with the release of an ex-prisoner from the prison custody into the society. In essence, the reaction of the society is what determines the set up of stigma (Goffman, 1963) and the stigmatization is always set precedence to social ostracism whereby those that are successfully stigmatized and labelled find themselves to be rejected, ostracized, excluded and mocked by others in the society. By and large, these constraints of stigma and ostracism when taken together culminated into the social discrimination of the ex-prisoners as it is evident from the findings of this study. The discrimination could be from different aspect of life, for instance; discrimination in terms of educational opportunity, family, health care, housing (Petersilia, 2003) among many other civil rights and privileges enjoyed by the non ex-prisoners and these issues of stigma, ostracism as well as discrimination could make the ex-prisoners to become hopeless thereby giving them chance to re-offend again.

Thus, as matter of policy, it should be critically addressed. That is, policy should be put in place so as to reduce the stigmatization and discrimination of the ex-prisoners at least from the state point of view. For instance, in terms of education and employment opportunities that would help a great deal in reducing the menace of criminal recidivism among the ex-prisoners.

Also, the finding of this study indicated some partial relationship between some of the personality traits and recidivism. The result indicates relationship between Conscientiousness and Agreeableness in relation to recidivism. This stressed that, offenders who have less or lower conscientiousness and lower agreeableness are prone to recidivism, whereas no empirical evidence on other traits (extraversion, neuroticism and intellect) was found.

On the mediating effect, the findings of the study show that, social factors, but, specifically discrimination has a mediating effect on the relationship between prison experience and criminal recidivism. This therefore signifies that, though, prison effect can have a negative relation with criminal recidivism, however, the discrimination that offenders are facing by their societies after their release from the prison custody could further aggravate their chances of becoming criminal recidivists. As such, the policy implication is that, custodial sanctions (prison) should be reduced to the minimal level, and where necessary it should be of lesser confinement (time spend in the custody) this would greatly reduce the discrimination and other issues like stigma and ostracism of the ex-prisoners as established by the direct effect relationship and by extension reduce their vulnerability into becoming criminal recidivists.

6.7 Limitations and Direction for Future Studies

6.7.1 Limitations

In this study, there are some contributions that the study achieved in relation to criminal recidivism among the ex-prisoners in metropolitan Kano-Nigeria. However, it is worth noting that, like other studies of this nature, this study has limitations that should be noted with a view of addressing them by the future studies.

This study is cross-sectional, as such; the data collected and used for the study only covered a short period of time as against the longitudinal study. The constructs used in the study were only analyzed for a specific period of time which may have another dimension or a different effect on the subject of the study. In other words, with time, space, economic as well as political or institutional changes the constructs under which the present study drew its analysis and conclusions could have change to something else. However, with research of such nature, the time frame is limited looking at the structure of the study that has specific time. Also, from the qualitative approach, only few sampled respondents were used during the study. Specifically only 6 in-depth interview sessions were conducted.

On the other hand, even though the study is not comparative in nature, however, the study was only carried out in one of the geo-political zones in Nigeria (North-West) as such, there may be problem of assessment of the phenomenon of criminal recidivism among the other geo-political zones in Nigeria for instance (South-South, South-East, South- West).

The data collected in this study was mainly from the ex-prisoners who are released back from the prison institution and by extension it captures only the experiences and perceptions of the ex-prisoners about the causes or predictors that may lead them to criminal recidivism. As such, it could be argued that, the study collected data from one side since it does not goes beyond the perception of the ex-prisoners (the perception is not spread across other categories of people apart from the ex-prisoners themselves).

This study utilized a self-reporting data collection technique and established a mediating role social discrimination on the relationship between prison experience and criminal recidivism. Thus, only two (2) mediating variable were found to have a mediating effect and relationship as tested empirically. However, there could be other variables that could serve as mediators to criminal recidivism. Moreover, overwhelming majority of the respondents covered by this study (86.7%) are male respondents (male ex-prisoners) whereas only 13.3% female respondents covered were female (female ex-prisoners). As such, there is limitation towards gender experiences of the research.

6.7.3 Direction for Future Research

In accordance with the above mentioned limitations, it is pertinent to streamline for direction or suggestions for future studies. Taking into account the cross-sectional nature of this study, that is, focusing on geo-political zone in Nigeria and specific timeline study, it is recommended that future studies should be carried in such a manner that they would cover the entire zones and also to be more of longitudinal in nature. This would invariably give an opportunity to make a wider assessment of the predictors of criminal recidivism among the ex-prisoners in Nigeria and would consequently give room for comparative analysis with other countries in the world.

Equally, future researches should focus on collecting information/data from a wider perspective. In other words, other perceptions and experiences of other segment other than the ex-prisoners alone should be the focal point of other studies. Specifically, other studies should collect data from members of the society so as to gauge their perception on why the ex-prisoners are being socially stigmatized, ostracized as well as socially discriminated. This would go well in determining the reasons why

members of the society react to the ex-prisoners the way they are doing. Moreover, future studies on criminal recidivism should focus and collect data from the institutional staff (prison officials) so as to have their perception on the determinants or predictors of criminal recidivism among the ex-prisoners. Also, there is the need to have more in-depth analysis by engaging higher number of recidivist for an interview more than what the present study used.

Similarly, other studies should focus on other variables that could be used as mediating variables in relation to criminal recidivism. For instance, other variables like employment, peer group influence, level of education can as well be used by other studies to see whether they can empirically mediate the relationship or effects of criminal recidivism.

Finally, other studies can focus on female respondents only (female ex-prisoners) with a view to have a differ understanding about the likely predictors of criminal recidivism among the female ex-inmates. This could as well enhance a better understanding and analysis in terms of predictors of criminal recidivism vis-a-vis gender, thereby making a balance assessment between the female and their males counterparts.

6.8 Conclusion

This study examined the predictors of criminal recidivism among the ex-prisoners (recidivists) in metropolitan Kano-Nigeria using some predictors as constructs for the study: Institutional factor (prison experience); social factors (social stigma, social ostracism, and social discrimination); and individual personality traits. Based on the findings (direct effect) of the study, it can be concluded that, prison experience,

social stigma, ostracism and discrimination and some aspects of personality traits (conscientiousness and agreeableness) are having significant effect on criminal recidivism.

In essence, the findings of this study established the effects of prison on criminal recidivism. Specifically, the prison experience of the ex-prisoners was found to have a significant relationship/effect on ex-prisoners in relation to criminal recidivism. This therefore, stressed that, the custodial sanctioning or punishment through prison which the inmates learn and develop other criminal tendencies can have an effect on them after their release. As such, instead of correcting them, this study established that such experiences of the prison could only yield re-offending. Therefore, it can be empirically concluded that institutionally, prison is having effect on the ex-prisoners in terms of their re-offending after release, that is, criminal recidivism.

Social factors on the other hand, (social reaction) of the people on the ex-prisoners released back to the society can have a significant effect on their chances to become recidivists. Specifically, it is established that, if the ex-prisoners are stigmatized by the society by virtue of the status (ex-prisoners), if they are ostracized and consequently discriminated against simply because they have prison status that would significantly affect their behavior and aggravated their situation to re-engage into a new or continuation of their previous criminal behaviors. This therefore stressed that, the social factors or the societal reaction towards the ex-prisoners is one of the major predictors of criminal recidivism.

Conclusively, it is empirically established that both institution (prison), social factors are having effect (with the discrimination having higher effects) and considered as predictors of criminal recidivism. Also, it is also established that some aspect of personality traits of individual are also factors. The result of this study shows that, conscientiousness and agreeableness traits are associated with criminal recidivism, whereas other traits like extraversion, neuroticism and intellect are not having effect. Thus, it can be deduced that not only the institutional and social factors but even some aspect of personality traits could be seen as predictors of criminal recidivism among the ex-prisoners in metropolitan Kano-Nigeria. It is also empirically established that, there is a mediating relationship of social factor (discrimination) and personality trait (conscientiousness) between prison experience and criminal recidivism.

Therefore, based on the above argument, it can be concluded theoretically that, both institutional, social factors as well as some aspect of personality traits are having effect and can be considered as the predictors of criminal recidivism. However, it is also established and can be concluded that discrimination and conscientiousness significantly mediate the relationship of prison experience and criminal recidivism among the ex-prisoners. This supported the conceptual framework used in the study and empirically validates and extended the labeling theory.

Finally, this study provides some empirical support to labeling theory. It also provides some methodological and policy contributions towards better understanding of the phenomenon of criminal recidivism by taking a holistic approach of the study. That is, the use of both institutional, social factors, as well as the personality traits

approaches in examining the phenomenon of criminal recidivism and thereby contributed empirically to the body of knowledge and theory in the sense that mediating effect were established which extend the theoretical propositions of labeling theory.



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