

## **Workers Perception of Rehabilitation Programmes on Behaviour Reformation of Correctional Inmates in Rivers State**

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### **Abstract**

*This study examined worker's perception of rehabilitation programmes on behaviour reformation of correctional inmates in Rivers State. The specific objectives were to; determine workers perception of education programmes on behaviour reformation of inmates, ascertain workers perception of skill training programmes on inmates behaviour reformation, examine workers perception of religious programmes on behaviour reformation of inmates, determine workers perception of recreation and counselling programmes on inmates behaviour reformation, and ascertain workers perception of agricultural programmes on behaviour reformation of correctional inmates in the study. Five research Questions and hypotheses guide the study. The design for the study was descriptive. The population for this study consists of all the staff in the four correctional centres in Rivers State. The target population is five hundred and twenty (520) correctional staff and the sample size for study was determined using forty percent (40%) of the population of the study. Simple random sampling technique was adopted in selecting the sample size. The instrument for data collection was questionnaire and it was prepared to cover the objectives of the study. However, it was submitted to the research supervisors and two other lecturers in the Department of Agricultural Extension and Rural Development, Rivers State University for vetting and validation before it was administered to the respondents. The reliability of the instrument was tested using the test retest method, 20 respondents were randomly selected from Owerri and Asaba correctional centres. After which, the exercise was repeated on the same set of respondents in order to ascertain the reliability of the instrument. The Cronbach's Alpha co-efficient were used to test research instruments for reliability. Co-efficient result of 0.70 was accepted. The data obtained from the study were analyzed using descriptive statistics and the hypotheses were tested using Analysis of Variance (ANOVA). The results show that to an high extend education, religious, skill training, Agricultural programmes and recreation/counselling contributes to inmate behaviour reformation in Rivers State. However, findings reveal that religious programmes had the highest contribution or influence on behaviour reformation of offenders whereas agricultural programmes had the least contribution on inmates. sequel to the above findings, it was concluded that the importance of inmates' behaviour reformation through rehabilitation programmes are essential component of any broad based correctional strategy that seeks to improve the wellbeing of not only the incarcerated individuals but also the nation cannot be neglected at will. The following recommendations were made and include; that Correctional rehabilitation programmes should be well tailored and implemented to meet the reformation needs of the inmates, modern sporting and vocational facility should be provided and career counsellors be engaged at River state correctional centres, earning scheme should be strengthen and maintain for inmates, and that rehabilitation programs should centre on agricultural related skills that will afford the inmates the opportunity to manage themselves in terms of food production and sales.*

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**Keyword:** *Workers, Perception, Rehabilitation, Behaviour, Reformation, Correctional, Inmates*

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## **Introduction**

### **1. Background to the Study**

The high rate of recidivism experienced among ex-convicts in Rivers State coupled with the cramped prison cells with little or no correctional opportunities is a problem which has given scholars and other interested individual great concern. The reason for this is the problem of ill-conceived rehabilitation programmes, absence of functional rehabilitation centers to help inmates acquire useful skills for self-reliance and lack of reintegration strategy to guide inmates back to successful re-entry to the community upon release. With the above, it is therefore, imperative to pay more attention to correctional programmes that contribute to behavior reformation of inmates in Rivers State. Sadly, there is an apparent lack of research report which has investigated workers perception of rehabilitation programmes on offenders' behavior reformation in Rivers State. This is because research has only been carried out mainly at the National and Regional levels. The way of conceptualization and administration of most correctional service makes it uncomfortable and out of place for some inmates to learn and be reform. Sheth (2005) observed that the government institution and good funding as well as corruption by prison personnel, dodgy methodology, bureaucratic hurdles, inadequate skill personnel and high ratio of inmates to correctional personnel has created another barrier to the reformation of offenders in Rivers State. Surprisingly, the penal institution is underfunded and the small allocation for inmates' rehabilitation are sometimes diverted and embezzled by corrupt prison administrators, while offenders are left in crowded cells where they daily deteriorate socially, morally, psychologically and intellectually. The major purpose of this research work is to determine and examine how rehabilitation services in Rivers State correctional centres have contributed to behavior reformation of inmates, by finding answers to the following research questions: How does socio-economic characteristics of correctional staff contributed to behaviour reformation of inmates in Rivers State? How does correctional education contribute to behaviour reformation of inmates? How does skill training programme contributes to inmates' behaviour reformation? How does access to religious programmes contributes to inmates' behaviour reformation? How does access to agricultural training programmes determine behaviour reformation of inmates? How does recreation and counselling programmes contribute to inmate's behaviour reformation in Rivers State? It is against this background that the study workers perception of Rehabilitation Programmes on Behaviour Reformation of Correctional Inmates in Rivers State

## **Methodology**

### **3.1 The Study Area**

The area of the study is Rivers State of Nigeria created by Decree No 19 of May 31, 1967, located in the southern geographical zone and among the 36 states of Nigeria. The capital is Port Harcourt, one of the major cities of the Niger Delta. Economically, Rivers State produces crude, the major support of the Nigerian economy and as a result one of the major centre of economic activities in Nigeria. The 2006 population census, put the population of Rivers State to 5,198,716 persons, with a male population of 2,673,026 and a female population of 2,525,690 persons (NPC, 2006). Rivers State is situated in the southern part of Nigeria, to the south bound by the Atlantic Ocean, to the North is bound by Imo, Abia and Anambra states, to the east is bound by Akwa Ibom state and to the west is bound by Bayelsa and Delta states. Its geology comprises basically of alluvial sedimentary basin and basement complex. The thick mangrove forest, raffia palms and light rainforest are the major types of

vegetation. The predominant occupation of the people of Rivers State is agriculture (fishing and farming).

### **3.2 Research Design**

The design for this study is a descriptive survey design. According to Philipil-Pelones (2012), descriptive surveys include all studies that purport to present facts concerning respondent responses, feeling, perception, the nature and status of anything, a group of persons, a number of objectives, a set of conditions, a class of events, data and a system of thought or any other kind of phenomena which one may wish to study. This design is considered to be appropriate because, the study involves data collection in a natural setting.

### **3.3 Population of the Study**

The population for this study consists of all the staff in the four correctional centres in Rivers State. The target population is five hundred and twenty (520) correctional staff (NPAR, 2015/2016).

### **3.4 Sampling Procedures and Sample Size**

The simple random sampling technique was adopted in the study. The justification is to produce an unbiased representative sample of the study population. Rivers State has four correctional centres namely, Port Harcourt, Ahoada, Degema and Elele –farm. In selecting the respondents for the study, the simple random sampling technique was adopted. The sample for the study was a total of 200 respondents, forty percent (40%) of the population of the study. According to Philipil-Pelones (2012), forty percent (40%) of the population of the study is an appropriate for sample determination for a population that less one thousand. The selection was done as thus: (correctional staff) (94 from Port Harcourt, 39 from Ahoada, 29 from Elele and 32 from correctional centres).

### **3.5 Methods of Data Collection**

Primary data were collected through the administration of structured questionnaire to the respondents. Appropriate instructions were given to guide the respondents on how to fill the questionnaire. After completion, the research instruments were collated for analysis. The research instruments were made up of eight items for socio-economic characteristics of the respondents, while the next section contain five clusters with ten items in each cluster of four levels of response using the four point rating scale of strongly agree, agree, disagree and strongly disagree. The responses were weighted 4 points, 3 points, 2 points and 1 point, respectively. Following the assigned numerical values, the total score of each respondent (correctional staff) on instrument were obtained by adding the score for all items of the questionnaire.

### **3.6 Validity of the instrument**

The structured questionnaire were prepared to cover the objectives and were submitted to the research supervisors and two other lecturers in the Department of Agricultural Extension and Rural Development, Rivers State University for vetting and validation before it was administered to the respondents.

### **3.7 Reliability of the Instrument**

Reliability of instrument is concerned with the consistency of result obtained when the measurement is repeated under similar conditions. For this study, test retest methods of measurement of reliability of data collected were used. A reliability test was conducted using the test retest method comprising 20 respondents randomly selected from Owerri and Asaba correctional centers. Afterword's, the exercise were repeated on the same set of respondents

in order to ascertain the reliability of the instrument. The cronbach's Alpha co-efficient were used to test research instruments for reliability. Co-efficient result of >0.70 was be accepted

### 3.8 Data Analysis Techniques

Data obtained from the study were analysed using descriptive statistics and the hypotheses were tested using Analysis of Variance (ANOVA).

**Table 4.3: Mean Responses of Respondents on contribution of Education Programmes on Behaviour Reformation of Inmates in Rivers State.**

S/N	Item instrument	Port Harcourt (n=100)			Degema (n=34)			Elele (n=27)			Ahoada (n=39)		
		$\bar{X}_1$	$SD_1$	RK	$\bar{X}_2$	$SD_2$	RK	$\bar{X}_3$	$SD_3$	RK	$\bar{X}_4$	$SD_4$	RK
1	Education programmes direct thoughts, mould behaviour and values of inmates.	3.64	0.48	A	3.64	0.49	A	3.37	.79	R	3.69	.47	A
2	Education programm effect change in inmates behaviour and attitudes and prepares them for productive life.	3.21	0.41	A	3.29	0.46	A	3.19	.40	A	3.26	.44	A
3	Education programmes gives inmates opportunities for further education.	3.88	0.33	A	3.88	0.33	A	3.89	.32	A	3.90	.31	A
4	Education programmes build confidence of inmates and reduce recidivism	3.25	0.44	A	3.35	0.49	A	3.22	.42	A	3.31	.47	A
5	Education programmes gives a new orientation that enhance inmates lives for better behaviour.	3.49	0.56	A	3.47	0.56	A	3.48	.51	R	1.33	.47	R
6	Education programmes facilitate effective behaviour reformation of inmates	3.64	0.48	A	3.65	0.49	A	3.59	.50	A	3.69	.47	A
7	Correctional education provide inmates the basic knowledge, skills and attitudes to get literate	3.49	0.50	A	3.53	0.51	A	3.44	.51	A	2.92	.81	A
8	Education programmes prepares	3.45	0.50	A	3.50	0.51	A	3.41	.50	A	3.56	.50	A

	inmates for meaningful and satisfying roles as working and contributing members of the society												
9	Education programmes presents inmate an opportunity to prepare for success upon release	3.64	0.48	A	3.65	0.49	A	3.59	.50	A	3.69	.47	A
10	Education programmes lowers inmates rate of re-arrest, re-conviction and re-incarceration	3.50	0.46	A	3.54	0.48	A	3.20	0.49	A	3.21	0.49	A
	<b>Grand Mean</b>	<b>3.52</b>	<b>0.46</b>		<b>3.55</b>	<b>0.48</b>		<b>3.24</b>	<b>0.49</b>		<b>3.26</b>	<b>0.49</b>	

**Source:** *Researcher's Field Result, 2020*

Table 4.3 shows the responses of respondents show that they had, grand mean of 3.52, 3.55, 3.24 and 3.26 respectively, for Port Harcourt, Degema, Elele and Ahoada correctional centers of Rivers state these show that to an high extend education programmes influenced inmate behaviour reformation in Rivers State.

**Table 4.4: Mean Responses of Respondents on the contribution of Religious Programmes on inmates behaviour reformation in Rivers State.**

S/N	Item instrument	Port Harcourt (n=100)			Degema (n=34)			Elele (n=27)			Ahoada (n=39)		
		$\bar{X}_1$	SD <sub>1</sub>	RK	$\bar{X}_2$	SD <sub>2</sub>	RK	$\bar{X}_3$	SD <sub>3</sub>	RK	$\bar{X}_4$	SD <sub>4</sub>	RK
1	Religious worship make inmates to be aware of the tricks of the devil and get closer to God.	3.55	0.70	A	3.55	0.70	A	3.48	0.75	A	3.62	0.67	A
2	Religious courses enables inmate cope, collaborate in the prison chapel.	3.91	0.28	A	3.91	0.29	A	2.37	1.47	R	3.21	0.95	A
3	Religious prayer sections helps inmates deal with the emotional strains of incarceration.	3.82	.58	A	3.82	0.58	A	3.85	0.53	A	1.62	1.23	R
4	Scripture studies	3.85	0.36	A	3.85	0.36	A	3.85	0.36	A	3.00	0.95	A

5	helps inmates deal with guilt, seek for atonement, forgiveness, and reconciliation. Chaplaincy meeting helps inmates find a better way of life, have access to sacred texts, rituals and literatures. Religious programmes	3.50	0.75	A	3.53	0.75	A	3.48	0.75	A	2.85	0.93	R
6	creates an emotional platform for inmates to be present to themselves. Religious guidance help	3.73	0.66	A	3.74	0.67	A	3.74	0.66	A	3.77	0.63	A
7	inmates not to dwell solely on the definition of their worst crime. The logical teaching promotes religious tolerance amongst inmates	3.85	0.36	A	3.85	0.36	A	3.85	0.36	A	3.87	0.34	A
8	and reduce their changes to engage in verbal or physical altercation. Religious literature help	3.74	0.56	A	3.76	0.55	A	3.78	0.51	A	3.74	0.55	A
9	inmates gain a personal sense of peace. Religious programmes enables inmates	3.85	0.36	A	3.85	0.36	A	3.85	0.36	A	3.87	0.34	A
10	differentiate between true religious practices and fanaticism	3.74	0.53	A	3.75	0.53	A	3.55	0.67	A	3.21	0.78	A
	<b>Grand Mean</b>	<b>3.75</b>	<b>0.51</b>		<b>3.76</b>	<b>0.52</b>		<b>3.58</b>	<b>0.64</b>		<b>3.28</b>	<b>0.74</b>	

**Source:** *Researcher's Field Result, 2020*

Table 4.4 shows the responses of respondents show that they had grand mean of 3.75, 3.76, 3.58 and 3.28 respectively, for Port Harcourt, Degema, Elele and Ahoada prison of Rivers

state, these show that to a high extend religious programme influenced inmate behaviour reformation in Rivers State.

**Table 4.5: Mean Response of Respondents on the Contributions of Skill Training Programmes on Inmates Behaviour Reformation in Rivers State.**

S/N	Item instrument	Port Harcourt (n=100)			Degema (n=34)			Elele (n=27)			Ahoada (n=39)		
		$\bar{X}_1$	$SD_1$	RK	$\bar{X}_2$	$SD_2$	RK	$\bar{X}_3$	$SD_3$	RK	$\bar{X}_4$	$SD_4$	RK
1	Carpentry training programmes helps inmates consider new arts and craft and new insight into their personal goal and motivation.	3.70	0.46	A	3.71	0.46	A	3.67	0.48	A	1.62	1.23	R
2	Skill training programmes prepares inmate to get involve in the community work-force upon release.	3.47	0.87	A	3.56	0.82	A	3.48	0.89	A	3.62	0.78	A
3	Tailoring training programmes make inmates to be skill oriented and self-reliance.	3.94	0.34	A	3.94	0.34	A	2.44	1.53	R	3.95	0.32	A
4	Show making training programmes drives inmates to be employment motivated.	3.42	0.70	A	3.38	0.70	A	3.37	0.74	A	3.46	0.68	A
5	welding training programmes guarantees income and makes the inmates give back to the society while	3.57	0.77	A	3.44	0.86	A	3.63	0.74	A	3.51	0.82	A

6	boosting the economy. Masonry training programmes helps the prison authority to support the demand of skilled labourers for the labour market.	3.56	0.83	A	3.47	0.90	A	3.63	0.79	A	2.54	1.47	A
7	Weaving training programmes provide inmates an outlet for increase creativity and productivity.	3.75	0.51	A	3.76	0.52	A	3.58	0.64	A	3.28	0.74	A
8	Dress- making training programmes gives inmates ability and easier time getting work upon release.	4.33	0.79	A	4.30	0.81	A	4.04	1.03	A	3.74	1.06	A
9	Upholstery training programmes offers inmates opportunity to sufficient work and maintain usefulness for the working day.	3.57	0.77	A	3.44	0.86	A	3.63	0.74	A	3.51	0.82	A
10	Skill training programmes give inmates marketable skills to find and retain employment.	3.94	0.34	A	3.94	0.34	A	2.44	1.53	R	3.95	0.32	A
<b>Grand Mean</b>		<b>3.73</b>	<b>0.64</b>		<b>3.69</b>	<b>0.66</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3.39</b>	<b>0.91</b>		<b>3.32</b>	<b>0.82</b>	

**Source:** *Researcher's Field Result, 2019*

Table 4.5 shows the responses of respondents with the grand mean of 3.73, 3.69, 3.39 and 3.32 respectively, for Port Harcourt, Degema, Elele and Ahoada correctional centers of Rivers State these show that to a reasonable extends skill training influenced inmate behaviour reformation in Rivers Stat



**Table 4.6: Mean Response of Respondents on the Contribution of Agricultural Programmes on Inmates Behaviour Reformation in Rivers State.**

S/N	Item instrument	Port Harcourt (n=100)			Degema (n=34)			Elele (n=27)			Ahoada (n=39)		
		$\bar{X}_1$	$SD_1$	RK	$\bar{X}_2$	$SD_2$	RK	$\bar{X}_3$	$SD_3$	RK	$\bar{X}_4$	$SD_4$	RK
1	Agricultural programmes have adequate capacity to reform inmates through learning basic skills of farming at prison farms. Nursery management Practice offers inmates knowledge in crop rotation.	3.70	0.46	A	3.71	0.46	A	2.11	1.22	R	1.23	0.81	R
2	Agricultural programmes equips inmates with basic skills of farming and knowledge in community gardening.	3.77	0.62	A	3.79	0.59	A	3.78	0.64	A	3.95	0.32	A
3	Animal husbandry offers inmate non-judgmental relationship and affection for living things.	3.94	0.34	A	3.94	0.34	A	4.00	0.00	A	3.56	0.68	A
4	Agricultural programmes improve inmates ability in social interaction through contact with humans and animals	3.54	0.70	A	3.50	0.71	A	3.52	0.75	A	3.44	0.82	A
5	Agricultural earning scheme builds inmates self-esteem and give a sense of	3.48	0.77	A	3.35	0.85	A	3.52	0.75	A	3.46	0.85	A
6		3.47	0.83	A	3.38	0.89	A	3.52	0.80	A	3.38	0.81	A

7	contribution to the society Agricultural programmes makes inmates fee accepted and valued within the community through honest labour	3.42	0.77	A	3.29	0.84	A	3.44	0.75	A	3.08	0.87	A
8	Agricultural programmes give inmate a productive pastime	3.07	0.84		2.97	0.87		3.07	0.83	A	1.23	0.81	R
9	Agricultural programmes give inmates a sense of contribution to their personal rehabilitation and skill set development.	3.75	0.51	A	3.76	0.52	A	3.58	0.64	A	3.28	0.74	A
10	Agricultural nursery management practice provides inmates understanding in proper storage methods of farms produce	4.33	0.79	A	4.30	0.81	A	4.04	1.03	A	3.74	1.06	A
	<b>Grand Mean</b>	<b>3.65</b>	<b>0.66</b>		<b>3.60</b>	<b>0.69</b>		<b>3.46</b>	<b>0.74</b>		<b>3.04</b>	<b>0.78</b>	

**Source:** *Researcher's Field Result, 2019*

Table 4.6 contains the responses of respondents with a grand mean responses of **3.65**, **3.60**, **3.46** and **3.04** respectively, for Port Harcourt, Degema, Elele and Ahoada correctional centers of Rivers state. These show that to perform better at Port Harcourt and Degaema correctional centres than Ahoada whereas as Elele correctional centre had a moderate performance extend agricultural programme behaviour reformation in Rivers State.

**Table 4.7: Mean Responses of Respondents in Port Harcourt, Elele, Degema and on the contribution of recreation/counselling programmes on behavior reformation of inmates in Rivers State**

S/N	Item instrument	Port Harcourt (n=100)			Degema (n=34)			Elele (n=27)			Ahoada (n=39)		
		$\bar{X}_1$	$SD_1$	RK	$\bar{X}_2$	$SD_2$	RK	$\bar{X}_3$	$SD_3$	RK	$\bar{X}_4$	$SD_4$	RK
1	Counselling programmes gives inmate awareness of dysfunctional thinking patterns and how they contributes to	3.47	0.87	A	3.38	0.92	A	3.52	0.85	A	1.62	1.23	R

2	unhealthy feeling and behaviour. Recreation programmes keep inmates fit through physical education and exercise	3.77	0.49	A	3.79	0.48	A	3.78	0.51	A	2.64	1.48	A
3	Table Tennis programmes helps to fend off inmate's physical and mental decline.	3.83	0.45	A	3.85	0.44	A	3.89	0.32	A	3.87	0.41	A
4	Football activities serves as an agent in bringing together staff and inmates in a format of respect for physical fitness.	3.46	0.70	A	3.44	0.70	A	3.44	0.75	A	3.03	0.90	A
5	Cognitive behaviour counselling assist prison staff make appropriate referral	3.40	0.77		3.29	0.84		3.44	0.75		3.38	0.81	A
				A			A			A			
6	Sporting programme played a role in inmates treatment.	3.35	0.82	A	3.29	0.87	A	3.41	0.80	A	3.38	0.85	A
7	Football playing gives inmates avenue to release energetic frustration.	3.30	0.75	A	3.21	0.81	A	3.33	0.73	A	3.31	0.80	A
8	Therapeutic counselling programmes helps inmate forfeit their ways of thinking that foster offending behaviour.	2.99	0.80		2.91	0.83		3.00	0.78		3.03	0.84	A
				A			A			A			
9	Recreation/counselling programmes improve inmate self-esteem.	3.65	0.66	A	3.60	0.69	A	3.46	0.74	A	3.04	0.78	A
10	Physical exercise help inmates to release tension and stress	4.33	0.79	A	4.30	0.81	A	4.04	1.03	A	3.74	1.06	A
	<b>Grand Mean</b>	<b>3.56</b>	<b>0.71</b>		<b>3.51</b>	<b>0.74</b>		<b>3.53</b>	<b>0.73</b>		<b>3.10</b>	<b>0.92</b>	

**Source:** *Researcher's Field Result, 2019*

Table 4.7 contains the responses of respondents with the grand mean responses of **3.56**, **3.51**, **3.53** and **3.10** respectively, for Port Harcourt, Degema, Elele and Ahoada correctional centres of Rivers State, these show that to a high extend recreation/counselling programmes greatly contribute to behaviour reformation of inmates in Rivers State correctional centres.

### Test of Hypothesis

**Ho<sub>1</sub>:** There is no significant difference in the mean responses of staff in Port Harcourt, Elele, Degema and Ahoada correctional centres regarding the contribution of education programmes on inmate behaviour reformation in Rivers State.

**Table 4.8: Anova on Education Programmes that Contributes to Behaviours Reformation of Inmates**

Source of Variation	SS	Df	MS	Means				Fcal	Fcrit	Decision
				Port Harcourt	Degema	Elele	Ahoada			
Between Groups	3.39	3	1.13	<b>3.52</b>	<b>3.55</b>	<b>3.24</b>	<b>3.26</b>	5.05	2.63	Reject
Within Groups	43.92	32	0.22							
<b>Total</b>	<b>47.31</b>	<b>37</b>								

Source: Researcher's Field Result, 2019

Table 4.8 shows the analysis of variance in the mean responses of respondents from Port Harcourt, Degema, and Elele and Ahoada correctional centres regarding the contribution of education programmes on inmate behaviour reformation in Rivers State. The result shows calculated F value of 2.63 at degrees of freedom of 3, 32 and critical F value of 5.05 at degrees of freedom of 3, 37. Since the calculated value is greater than the critical value, the null hypothesis that there is no significant difference in the mean responses of staff Perception at Rivers State correctional centres regarding the contribution of education programmes on inmate behaviour reformation in Rivers State was rejected.

**H0<sub>2</sub>:** There is no significant difference in the mean responses of staff in Port Harcourt, Elele, Degema and Ahoada correctional centers regarding the contribution of Religious Programme on behaviour reformation of inmate in Rivers State.

**Table 4.9: ANOVA on Religious Programme that Influence Inmates Behaviour Reformation in Rivers State**

Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	Means				Fcal	Fcrit	Decision
				Port Harcourt	Degema	Elele	Ahoada			
Between Groups	6.85	3	2.28	<b>3.75</b>	<b>3.76</b>	<b>3.58</b>	<b>3.28</b>	6.77	2.63	Rejected
Within Groups	66.13	32	0.34							
<b>Total</b>	<b>72.98</b>	<b>37</b>								

Source: Researcher's Field Result, 2019

Table 4.9 contains the analysis of variance in the mean responses of respondents from Port Harcourt, Degema, Elele and Ahoada correctional centres regarding the contribution of religious programmes on inmate behaviour reformation in Rivers State. The result shows calculated F value of 6.77 at degrees of freedom of 3, 32 and critical F value of 2.63 at degrees of freedom of 3, 37. Since the calculated value is greater than the critical value, the null hypothesis that there is no significant difference in the mean responses of staff in Port

Harcourt, Elele, Degema and Ahoada correctional centres regarding the contribution of religious programmes on inmate behaviour reformation in Rivers State was rejected.

**HO<sub>3</sub>:** There is no significant difference in the mean responses of staff perception regarding the contribution of Skill Training Programmes on inmate behaviour reformation in Rivers State

**Table 4.10: ANOVA on Skill Training Programmes that contribute to inmates Behaviour Reformation in Rivers State**

Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	Means				Fcal	Fcrit	Decision
				Port Harcourt	Degema	Elele	Ahoada			
Between Groups	6.21	3	2.07	<b>3.73</b>	<b>3.69</b>	<b>3.39</b>	<b>3.32</b>	3.98	2.63	Rejected
Within Groups	102.01	32	0.52							
<b>Total</b>	<b>108.23</b>	<b>37</b>								

**Source:** Researcher's Field Result, 2019

Table 4.9 contains the analysis of variance in the mean responses of respondents from Port Harcourt, Degema, Elele and Ahoada correctional centres regarding the contribution of Skill Training programmes on inmate behaviour reformation in Rivers State. The result shows calculated F value of 3.98 at degrees of freedom of 3, 32 and critical F value of 2.63 at degrees of freedom of 3, 37. Since the calculated value is greater than the critical value, the null hypothesis that there is no significant difference in the mean responses of staff in Port Harcourt, Elele, Degema and Ahoada correctional centres regarding the contribution of Skill Training programmes on inmate behaviour reformation in Rivers State was rejected.

**HO<sub>4</sub>:** There is no significant difference in the mean responses of staff Perception regarding the contribution of Agricultural Programmes on inmate behaviour reformation in Rivers State.

**Table 4.11: ANOVA on Agricultural Programmes that influence the Inmate Behaviour Reformation in Rivers State**

Source of Variation	SS	Df	MS	Means				Fcal	Fcrit	Decision
				Port Harcourt	Degema	Elele	Ahoada			
Between Groups	10.88	3	3.63	<b>3.65</b>	<b>3.60</b>	<b>3.46</b>	<b>3.04</b>	7.39	2.63	Accepted
Within Groups	96.19	32	0.49							
<b>Total</b>	<b>107.08</b>	<b>37</b>								

**Source:** Researcher's Field Result, 2019

Table 4.11 contains the analysis of variance in the mean responses of respondents from Port Harcourt, Degema, Elele and Ahoada correctional centres regarding the contribution of **Agricultural Programmes** on inmate behaviour reformation in Rivers State. The result shows calculated F value of 7.39 at degrees of freedom of 3, 32 and critical F value of 2.63 at degrees of freedom of 3, 37. Since the calculated value is greater than the critical value, the null hypothesis that there is no significant difference in the mean responses of staff in Port

Harcourt, Elele, Degema and Ahoada correctional centers regarding the influence of **Agricultural Programmes** on inmate behaviour reformation in Rivers State was accepted. This means that there is difference in the mean responses of the respondents regarding the influence of **Agricultural Programmes** on inmate behaviour reformation in Rivers State was rejected

**H0<sub>5</sub>:** There is no significant difference in the mean responses of staff in Port Harcourt, Elele, Degema and Ahoada correctional centres regarding contribution of recreation/counselling programmes on behavior reformation of inmates in Rivers State

**Table 4.12: ANOVA on contribution of recreation/counselling programmes behaviour reformation of inmates in Rivers State**

Source of Variation	SS	Df	MS	Means				Fcal	Fcrit	Decision
				Port Harcourt	Degema	Elele	Ahoada			
Between Groups	5.50	3	1.83	<b>3.56</b>	<b>3.51</b>	<b>3.53</b>	<b>3.10</b>	3.19	2.63	Accepted
Within Groups	112.52	32	0.57							
<b>Total</b>	<b>118.02</b>	<b>37</b>								

**Source:** Researcher's Field Result, 2019

Table 4.12 contains the analysis of variance in the mean responses of respondents from Port Harcourt, Degema, Elele and Ahoada correctional centers regarding the contribution of recreation/counselling programmes on behavior reformation of inmates in Rivers State. The result shows calculated F value of 3.19 at degrees of freedom of 3, 32 and critical F value of 3.19 at degrees of freedom of 37. Since the calculated value is greater than the critical value, the null hypothesis that there is no significant difference in the mean responses of staff in Port Harcourt, Elele, Degema and Ahoada correctional centres regarding the contribution of recreation/counselling on programmes behavior reformation of inmates in Rivers State was rejected. This means that there is difference in the mean responses of the respondent regarding the contribution of recreation/counselling programmes on behaviour reformation of inmates in Rivers State. The evident were also revealed as the mean values were shown as: 3.56, 3.51, 3.53 and 3.10 respectively for Respondents from Port Harcourt, Degema, Elele and Ahoada correctional centres. These values show a little difference.

### Discussion of Results

The results in table 4.3 sought to ascertain the contribution of education programmes on inmates' behaviour reformation in Rivers State. The result shows that respondents in Port Harcourt, Elele, Degema and Ahoada Correctional centres were optimistic that to a great extent education programmes influence inmate's behaviour reformation in Rivers State. This result is in agreement with Joy *et al.* (2016) findings. Joy *et al.* (2016), Influence of Vocational Education on Correctional Inmates' Interest in Vocational Activities in Enugu State, Nigeria. The results revealed that the analysis revealed that vocational education contribution inmate' in Enugu correctional centres. Also, the result in table 4.4 sought to ascertain the contribution of religious programmes on correctional inmates' behaviour reformation in Rivers State. The result in table 4.4 shows that respondents in Port Harcourt, Elele, Degema and Ahoada Correctional centres were confident of the fact that to a high extent religious programmes contribute to inmates behaviour reformation in Rivers State. This result corroborate Chibueze (2016) assertions, Chibueze (2016) study on the Role of Religious Groups in Offender Reformation: A Study of the Port Harcourt Correctional

centres in Rivers State, Nigeria, it was asserted that there is need to promote religious activities in correctional centres since it influences individual personality and psyche to recover from criminality in order to prevent a relapse into anti-social behavior.

Table 4.5 sought to determine the contribution of skill training programme on correctional inmate behaviour reformation in Rivers State. The result in table 4.5 shows that respondents in Rivers State Correctional centres were confident of the fact that to a high extent skill training programmes contribute to inmates behaviour reformation. The results obtained confirmed Okanga's (2014) investigation. In Okanga's (2014) study on the Effects of Prison Rehabilitation Programmes on Offender Reformation: A Study of the Kisumu County Prison, Kenya. It was found that skills training programmes influence inmates to consider new skills and new insight into their personal goals and motivation and makes individual inmates self-reliance.

Table 4.6 sought to determine the extent agricultural programmes contributes to inmate's behaviour reformation in Rivers State. The result in table 4.6 shows that respondents in Rivers State Correctional centres were confident of the fact that agricultural programmes greatly contribute to inmates' behaviour reformation in Rivers State. The results obtained here was synonymous to Miriti and Kimani (2017) findings, In Miriti and Kimani's (2017) study on analysis of prison rehabilitation programmes on behaviour reformation of offenders in Kisumu main prison Kenya using 343 purposively selected correctional officers shows that five correctional rehabilitation programmes were known to the respondents. It was found that agricultural programmes make inmates feel accepted and valued within the community through honest labour and provide a productive pastime and contribute to inmates' personal rehabilitation and skill set development.

Table 4.7 sought to determine the contribution of recreation/counselling programmes on inmates' behaviour reformation in Rivers State. The result in table 4.7 reveals that recreation/counselling programmes greatly contribute to inmates' behaviour reformation. This is in line with Asokhia and Agbonluae (2012) study on the assessment of rehabilitation services in Nigeria prisons in Edo State, Nigeria, which reveals that prison inmates preferred recreational activities most to other rehabilitation services in Edo State prisons.

## **6.1 Conclusion**

The importance of inmates' behaviour reformation through rehabilitation programmes as an essential component of any broad based correctional strategy that seeks to improve the wellbeing of not only the incarcerated individuals but also the nation cannot be neglected at will. The study afforded us the opportunity to examine the contribution of rehabilitation programmes on behaviour reformation of inmates with particular reference to Rivers State. Thus, finding reveals that religious programmes had the highest contribution or influence on behaviour reformation of offenders whereas agricultural programmes had the least contribution on inmates. Generally, effectiveness of rehabilitation programmes has significant contribution on recidivism of inmates. Hence, when rehabilitation programmes are inadequate the rate of recidivism goes high but when it's adequate the rate of recidivism is minimal.

## **6.2 Recommendations**

The Following recommendations were made in the study and they include that;

1. Correctional rehabilitation programmes should be well tailored and implemented to meet the reformation needs of the inmates. This will play a vital role in reduction of recidivism and successful reintegration of offenders back to the community.

2. Modern sporting and vocational facilities should be provided and career counsellors engaged at Rivers State correctional centres to facilitate inmates mental and physical wellbeing and speedy reformation and reintegration of ex-convicts.
3. Earning scheme should be strengthened and maintained for inmates. This will enhance their effective rehabilitation, reintegration and aid the elimination of recidivism of inmates.
4. Rehabilitation programmes should not be left in the hands of correctional staff alone. Social workers, NGOs and faith base organizations (FBOs) among others should be fully involved in behaviour reformation of inmates.
5. Rehabilitation programmes should centre on agricultural related skills. This will afford the inmates the opportunity to manage themselves in terms of food production and sales.

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