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The Perception of Prison Inmates' about the Implementation of Rehabilitation Programs in Harari Correction Center: The Case of Harari Region

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Abstract:

The purpose of this study was to assess the perception of prison inmates' about the implementation of the rehabilitation programs and find some of the challenges that affect its implementation in the Harari Correction Center. The study investigated the difference between female inmates' and male inmates' perception in their rehabilitation services. Descriptive survey study method was used in this study. The sample of the study consisted of 150 prison inmates in Harari Correction Center. The tools used for data collection were questionnaire, interview and focus group discussion. The data collected were analyzed using descriptive statistics, independent samples t-test and discriminant function analysis and two-way ANOVA. The result revealed that differences do exist between rehabilitation services as perceived by female inmates and male inmates. Out of the six-rehabilitation services factors non-criminogenic programs, basic standards of care, and criminogenic programs were found to be significantly higher in female inmates than male inmates' perception. The effect of sex was found to be not statistically significant in psychological adjustment but in social adjustment. Some of the challenges which hinder the implementation of rehabilitation services were lack of adequate budget for diet, sanitation and health; scarcity of well-trained manpower, inappropriate perception of some staff s about inmates. Based on the findings of the study, some recommendations were forwarded.

Keywords: *Perception, prison inmates, rehabilitation, correction center, implementation*

1. Introduction

The issue of rehabilitation prisoners in correctional facilities in the globe had centuries of recorded history. Prisons, as places of confinement for lawbreakers, debtors' enemy combatants, political dissidents and others came into existence thousands of years before the Common Era. According to Roberts (2009), a landmark in humanitarian reform came in the 1700s. While the concept of imprisonment as punishment continued to evolve until 19th and 20th centuries. Prison and prison systems throughout the world experimented with different programs, purposes, methodologies and models (Andrews, 1998).

Earliest prisons in ancient world are recorded to exist in Egypt during the 2000 B.C. and the pharaohs of ancient Egypt were known to imprison non-Egyptian criminals at hard labor granaries. This trend is said to extend to the Israelites, Assyrians, and ancient Greece and people of the Old Testament. Exiles and varieties of capital punishment was the order in Rome during the 4th AD. The Catholics in 1290s were known for their earlier efforts to classify prisoners/ inmates by age group, sex, degree of sanity and severity of offences (Roberts, 2009).

It took almost thousands of years to view prison inmates from humanitarian perspectives. There are various types of prisons such as those exclusively for adults, children, female, convicted prisoners, under-trial detainees and separate facilities for mentally ill offenders. In some contexts "prisons" refer to only adult correctional facilities. Imprisonment or incarceration is a legal punishment that may be imposed by the state for the commission of a crime or disobeying its rule. The objective of imprisonment varies in different countries and may be: a) punitive and for incapacitation, b) deterrence, and c) rehabilitative and reformatory (Scott, 2011, Gerbasi, 2005).

The primary purpose and justification of imprisonment is to protect society against crime and retribution. In current thinking, punitive methods of treatment of prisoners alone are neither relevant nor desirable to achieve the goal of reformation and rehabilitation of prison inmates. The concept of Correction, Reformation and Rehabilitation has come to the foreground and the prison administration is now expected to function in a curative and correctional manner (Karnataka, 2009).

Human rights approaches and human rights legislations have facilitated a change in the approaches of correctional systems, and they have evolved from being reactive to proactively safeguarding prisoners' rights (Chapman, 2003). The focus or the roles to be played by those correctional institutions started to focus on different areas of rehabilitations such as psychological, socio-economic, behavioral and spiritual areas.

In this regard, the United Nations has provided several standards and guidelines through minimal rules or basic principles in the treatment of prisoner (Madhusudhan, 2011). The Ethiopian penal code, that was believed to be the predecessor of the FethaNegest from which it was ostensibly derived was first coined in 1930, this new code abolished mutilation but retained capital punishment and permitted flogging (Girma, 2001).

In the Ethiopian context, the conditions of prison and imprisonment existed with the formation of modern state in the country in the late 19th century. Together with the formation of modern states, codification of modern laws, police, the prison administration and other oppressive apparatus came in to existence. Inmates/persons who trespass some laws or violate some social contract and that inflict varying degrees on others started being treated differently (Girma, 2001).

In the Ethiopian case, although an attempt has been made to make rehabilitation programs(criminogenic programs, non-criminogenic programs, basic standards of care, recreation activities, education and administration) an important component of service giving strategy which is developed to foster service of the highest quality in prisons and prison committees across the country , still a lot remains to be done, particularly in the area of the activities and efforts made to develop efficient and effective rehabilitative programs in the correction center and the competence of the counselors and social workers working in the prison. Owing to this fact, correction centers failed to play their key intended roles. Correction center roles are providing programs that give offenders the opportunity to reform and successfully reintegrate them in to society (Federal prison Administration (FPA), 2011).

In the Harari Region available data show that due to the inappropriate practice of the correctional institute in rehabilitating prison inmates many cases of psychological crisis and suicide have plummeted since 2002(Harari Prison Administration, 2006). There are significant incidences associated with Harari National Regional state. For instance, between 2004 and 2005, 8 % of prison inmates, in the region experienced psychological crisis and suicide (Harari Prison Administration, 2006).

With the exception of very few studies (Girma, 2001) that deal with practices of correctional institutes in rehabilitating prison inmates, there are no many studies that focus on this issue in Harari region. As a result, little is known about the nature, role and quality of the previous rehabilitation programs.

1.1. Statement of the Problem

The major focus of this study is to study the implementation of rehabilitation programs among female and male prison inmates at Harari correction center. In so doing, an inquiry was made whether the conditions reported in other research findings prevail in the Harar correction center.

The study was concerned in looking at the conditions in which prisoners are treated: the physical settings, inmates treatment in health matters and their nutritional conditions; the extent to which the basic components of rehabilitation are practically fulfilled and functional; the way persons with disabilities were treated; the social services such as- religious services; and the type of interactions between inmates and prison staff; the vocational counseling services for inmates were prior importance in this inquiry. Stated again, in the study the overall psycho- social relationship between the inmates and prison staff have a significant place. A special focus was given to rehabilitation services such as criminogenic programs, non-criminogenic programs, basic standards of care, recreation activities and administration.

The current correctional center rehabilitation system operating in the region is considered to have little contribution to the improvement of the quality of the rehabilitation programs and the attainment of other intended purposes of the prison scheme. In this regard, there appears to be a considerable gap between what the system intended to achieve and the manner in which it has been implemented in correction centers. Problems related to the prisoners maltreatment and the incompetency of the designated counselors were also found to be the major ones encountered in rehabilitating prison inmates.

On the other hand, prison inmates are heard complaining about unfairness and inefficiency of the rehabilitation system due to its design and the manner in which it was implemented. The purpose of correctional institutes is not merely to punish the prison inmates but to change the behavior of prison inmates with the proper combination of advice and threats that will reform his/ her ways so that they will become a productive citizen (Federal Prisons Commission, 2003).

From different annual correctional center evaluations and supervision reports of Harari region in 2006 E.C. the rehabilitative programs of the correctional centers seems to be less successfully performed due to an ineffectiveness of the rehabilitation system.

Little researchers have been done on the perception of prison inmates about the implementation of rehabilitation programs. Therefore, the present study attempts to fill the gap. In view of the above problem, the study is designed to answer the following research questions.

1. Is there any significant difference between female and male prison inmates perception of rehabilitation programs implementation in the correction center?
2. Are there any significant rehabilitation programs that are responsible to discriminate female and male prison inmate's perception?
3. What are the major problems that affect the implementation of rehabilitation programs in the Harari correction center.?
4. Does category of the prison and sex differences influence psycho-social adjustment of prison inmates?
5. How far the implementation of rehabilitation programs is meeting the standards of rehabilitation programs?

1.2. Objectives of the Study

1.2.1. General Objective

The purpose of this study was to identify how rehabilitation program is applied to female and male prison inmates in Harari correction center.

1.2.2. Specific Objectives

The study specifically aims to:

- Examine if there is any significant difference in perception between female and male prison inmates in rehabilitation program in the correction center.
- Find out if there are any significant rehabilitation programs variables that are responsible to discriminate female and male prison inmates perception.
- Identify major problems affecting the implementation of rehabilitation programs for prison inmates in the correction center.
- Explore the effect of the category of the prison and sex difference on the psycho-social adjustment of prison inmates.
- Decide the extent of implementation of the rehabilitation programs indicated in the standard minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners.

2. Methodology of the Study

2.1. Research Design

The study followed the descriptive survey design. Descriptive survey is preferred over the other methods as it enables to make investigations with predictions, narration of events, comparisons, and drawing of conclusions based on the information obtained from relatively large and representative samples of the target population. The subjects of the study were prison inmates, commissioner, deputy commissioner, probation officer, counselor and vocational (skill) training heads of the Harari correctional institution. The instruments employed to collect data were questionnaires, interview, and focus group discussions. Both qualitative and quantitative methods were employed for data analysis

2.2. Sampling Techniques and its Procedure

Regarding the inmate respondents, out of 410 male inmates found in the prison (i.e. 22 male inmates were in the maximum security level, 164 male inmates were in the medium security level and 228 male inmates were in the minimum security level), 112 male inmates were involved as respondents in the study. That is, all 22 respondents in the maximum security level (100%), 40 respondents from medium security level (24%) and 50 respondents from minimum security level (22%) were included. Here in the selection of male respondents the researcher used stratified sampling technique by which the researcher stratified the population in to the strata of maximum, medium and minimum security level and take a sample randomly from each stratum thus ensuring a better representation. Regarding female prison inmates, all 38 inmates (all 9 respondents in the maximum security level (24%), all 13 respondents in the medium security level (34%) and all 16 respondents in the minimum security level (42%)) were included in the study by availability sampling techniques by which deliberate selection of particular units of the population for constituting a sample which represents the correction center and due to small number of female prison inmates and to make their representation fair.

Thus 150 prison inmates (22 male and 9 females from maximum security level, 40 male and 13 females from medium security level and 50 male and 16 females from minimum security level) were selected as a sample.

Category	Population per stratum			Sample size per stratum			Total sample	Types of sampling techniques
	Minimum SL	Medium SL	Maximum SL	Minimum SL	Medium SL	Maximum SL		
Male	228	164	22	50	40	22	112	SRS
Female	16	13	9	16	13	9	38	AST

Table 1: Population and Sample size

SL- Security Level, SRST-Simple Random Sampling, AS- Available Sampling

2.3. Method of Data Analysis

The study was conducted to study the perception of prison inmates about the implementation of rehabilitation programs in the Harari Correction Center. Independent t-test technique was applied and the t-value was computed and analyzed by using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) of version 16 to test the formulated research question in order to determine whether any significant difference is revealed between the two respondent groups. In order to answer the research question, quantitative data were collected, coded, tabulated, and analyzed.

The following techniques were employed during data analysis. These are descriptive statistics, independent sample t-test and Discriminant functional analysis. Cronbach alpha coefficient was used to determine reliability of the measurement. Based on the analysis, the reliability of each scale was found to be 0.83,0.82, and 0.86 respectively for overall rehabilitation services scale, psychological environment measure and social environment measure. Descriptive statistics that is mean, standard deviation and mean deviation of the respondents' scores to all the statement in each of the sections of the questionnaire were computed. Descriptive

statistics was used to describe the characteristics of the population group under study in order to describe the data in terms of mean, percentages and standard deviation. Discriminant analysis was used to determine which variable was responsible to discriminate between the two groups and independent sample t-test was used to compare the differences between female inmates and male inmates. Two –way ANOVA was employed to explore the effect of the category of the prison involved in rehabilitation program and sex difference on the psycho-social adjustment of prison inmates. In all the above cases, the existing differences was tested for statistical significance at 0.05 level

3. Results and Discussions

3.1. Descriptive Statistics of Rehabilitation Services

Rehabilitation services such as criminogenic programs, non-criminogenic programs (reintegration skills), basic standards of care, recreation activities, education and administration that enhance service satisfaction or factors contribute to increase service satisfaction and higher productivity of prison inmates, whereas the nonexistence of these factors generate no service satisfaction rather than service dissatisfaction.

Rehabilitation services	Female inmates			Male inmates		
	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD
Non-Criminogenic programs	38	10.08	3.70	112	7.50	2.86
Criminogenic	38	3.82	0.65	112	3.08	1.20
Basic standards care	38	22.92	2.92	112	19.68	5.10
Recreation activities	38	14.32	2.74	112	14.28	3.19
Administration	38	4.24	0.49	112	4.20	1.0
Education	38	5.42	2.0	112	5.42	2.64

Table 2: Descriptive statistics of rehabilitation services for prison inmates

When non-criminogenic program is taken into consideration, average service perception level of male inmates is (M =7.50, SD =2.86) while average service perception level of female inmates is (M =10.08, SD =3.70). According to Minnesota Satisfaction Questionnaire (MSQ) the well-known instrument designed to measure satisfaction, this indicate that the majority of the female inmate respondents were agreed than male inmates on the non-criminogenic programs.

When service perception of the respondents who participated in research is evaluated in terms of basic standards of care, average service perception level of male inmates is (M =19.68,SD=5.1); while average service perception level of female inmates is (M=22.92, SD=2.92). This showed that male inmates were less agreed on basic standards of care compared with female inmates.

When criminogenic program is taken into consideration, average service perception level of male inmates is (M=3.08, SD=1.20); while average service perception level of female inmates is (3.82, SD=0.65). This indicated that there is a slight mean score difference between male inmates and female inmates in criminogenic programs.

In terms of administration, average service perception level of male inmates is (M=4.20, SD=1.0) while average service perception level of female inmates is (M=4.24, SD=0.49). This indicated that both female inmates and male inmates were less agreed in this aspect of rehabilitation services.

In terms of the comparison between the service perception level of male inmates and female inmates, another prominent factor is the recreation activities. In this frame, when service perception of these two sides is taken into consideration in terms of the recreation activities, average service perception level of male inmates is (M=14.28, SD=3.19) while average service perception level of female inmates is (M= 14.32, SD =2.74). This indicates that both male inmates and female inmates were less agreed on recreation activities.

Finally, descriptive statistics of education were run to ascertain their mean values, and the result revealed that (M=5.42, SD=0.49) for male inmates and (M=5.42, SD=1.0) for female inmates. This result showed that both groups do not agreed with education services.

3.2. Independent t-test Result of Rehabilitation services Variables

3.2.1. Comparison of Female Inmates and Male Inmates Perception on Non-Criminogenic Programs

In order to test whether there is any significant difference between female inmates and male inmates' perception on non-criminogenic programs, independent sample t-test was performed. The results obtained are given below.

Group	N	Mean	SD	MD	t	P	df
Female	38	10.08	3.70	± 2.57	4.43	P<.01	148
Male	112	7.50	2.86				

P= Probability, SD= Standard deviation, DF= degree of freedom, MD= mean difference

Table 3: Results of t-test between Female inmates and Male inmates on Non- criminogenic programs

The above results revealed that there is significant difference between female inmates and male inmates' perception on non-criminogenic programs. The t-value obtained was 4.43, which is statistically significant at 0.01 levels. The mean score of female inmates (M=10.08, SD=3.70) was significantly higher than that of male inmates (M=7.50, SD=2.86).The descriptive statistics result

and independent sample t-test result depicted in table2 and table3clearly indicate that female inmates were significantly more agreed on the non-criminogenic programs than male inmates.

3.2.2. Comparison of Female Inmates and Male Inmates Perception on Basic Standards of Care

The female inmates and male inmates' perception were compared on basic standards of care using independent sample t-test and the results are given below.

Group	N	Mean	SD	MD	t	P	df
Female	38	22.92	2.92	±3.24	3.71	P<.01	148
Male	112	19.68	5.10				

P= Probability SD= Standard deviation DF= degree of freedom MD= mean difference

Table 4: Results of Basic standards of care between female inmates and male inmates

The above results revealed that the female inmates and male inmates' perception vary significantly in terms of basic standards of care. The t-value (3.71) is significant at 0.01 levels. The female inmates have significantly higher level of basic standards of care (M=22.9, SD=2.92) than the male inmates (M=19.68, SD=5.10). Both the descriptive and independent t-test results displayed that female inmates were more agreed with basic standards of care services than male inmates.

In Lerman (2009), female inmates have special basic standards of care programs needs that are distinct from male inmates. The basic standards of care improvement programs under taken by the prison community indicates that prisoners should be informed the rules of the facility.

3.2.3. Comparison of Female Inmates and Male Inmates Perception on Recreation Activities

The independent sample t-test results are given in table 5below. From the given results, we can compare female inmates and male inmates' perception on recreation activities.

Group	N	Mean	SD	MD	t	P	df
Female	38	14.32	2.74	0.03900	.067	.946	148
Male	112	14.28	3.19				

P= Probability SD= Standard deviation DF= degree of freedom MD= mean difference

Table 5: Results of t-test between Female inmates and Male inmates on recreation activities

The results of the independent t-test indicate that there was statistically no significant difference between female inmates and male inmates' perception in the recreation activities (t = .067, p = .946) at the 5% level of significance. Comparing relatively one another, the mean rating of recreation activities has no significant difference for the rehabilitation services in which the calculated t-test value is0.067 for the female inmates and male inmate's response was less than the critical value 1.96 at the 0.05 level of significance. Therefore, it can be concluded that there was no difference in perception in the practical implementation of recreation activities between female and male inmates.

3.2.4. Comparison of Female Inmates and Male Inmates' Perception on Education

An independent sample t-test was conducted to find out if the female inmates and male inmates perception differed significantly on opportunity for education. The results are presented below.

Group	N	Mean	SD	MD	t	P	df
Female	38	5.42	2.0	.00141	.003	p>.05	148
Male	112	5.42	2.64				

P= Probability SD= Standard deviation DF= degree of freedom MD= mean difference

Table 6: Results of t-test between Female inmates and Male inmates on Education

The results of the independent t-test indicate that there were statistically no significant differences between female inmates and male inmates in their opportunity for education (t = .003, p>.05) at the t-value is statistically not significant. The descriptive statistics result also showed that both groups of respondentswere disagreed in education factor of rehabilitation services (female mean =5.42, males mean=5.42).

3.2.5. Comparison of Female Inmates and Male Inmates Perception on Criminogenic Programs

Group	N	Mean	SD	MD	t	P	df
Female	38	3.82	0.65	.73543	3.57	p<.01	148
Male	112	3.08	1.20				

Table 7: Results of t-test between female inmates and male inmates on criminogenic programs

N= number of female and male inmates P= Probability SD= Standard deviation df= degree of freedom MD= mean difference

In Table 7 the t- value was found to be significant at 0.01; $t = 3.57$, $P > 0.01$ level. Based on the results there was significant difference between female inmates and male inmates' perception in the criminogenic programs. The results indicate that majority of female inmate respondents agree (higher mean values) with the criminogenic programs of the service as compared to male inmates.

3.2.6. Comparison of Female Inmates and Male Inmates on Administration

Group	N	Mean	SD	MD	t	P	df
Female	38	4.24	0.49	.03148	.185	$p > .05$	148
Male	112	4.20	1.0				

Table 8: Results of t-test between female inmates and male inmates on administration

P= Probability SD= Standard deviation DF= degree of freedom MD= mean difference

The independent t-test of female inmates and male inmates on administration revealed that there was no significant difference between female inmates and male inmates. Comparing relatively one another, the mean rating of administration has no significance difference for the rehabilitation services in which the calculated t-test value 0.185 for the female inmates and male inmates' response was less than the critical value 1.96 at the 0.05 level of significance. Therefore, it can be concluded that there was no difference in perception in the practical implementation of administration between female inmates and male inmates. Hence both had positive perceptions to the administration services ($t = .185$, $> .005$).

3.2.7. Comparison of Total Rehabilitation Services Scores between Female and Male Inmates

GROUP	N	Mean	SD	MD	t	P	df
Male	112	49.84	11.49	12.50	6.21	$p < 0.01$	148
Female	38	62.34	7.93				

Table 9: The independent t-test result of the six rehabilitation services variables

N= number of female and male inmates, P= probability, SD= standard deviation, df=degree of freedom, MD = mean difference

For the comparative analysis of rehabilitation services perception among female inmates and male inmates, independent t-test has been calculated to find whether any significant difference exists between these two respondents with respect to the six-rehabilitation services factors. It is found from t-test that ($t=6.21$, $p < 0.01$) there is a statistically significant difference between female inmates and male inmates on rehabilitation services. The average mean score of the male inmates ($M = 49.84$) is lower than the female inmates (62.34). Thus, female inmates agree more with the rehabilitation services than male inmates.

3.2.8. Comparing Female Inmates and Male Inmates on General Rehabilitation Services

Rehabilitation Variables		Female inmates			Male inmates		
Variable	ANOVA	M	Sd	Rank	M	Sd	Rank
Non-criminogenic programs		10.08	3.70	3	7.50	2.86	3
Criminogenic programs Counseling		3.82	0.65	6	3.08	1.20	6
Basic standards of care		22.92	2.92	1	19.68	5.10	1
Recreation activities		14.32	2.74	2	14.28	3.19	2
Administration		4.24	0.49	5	4.20	1.0	5
Education		5.42	2.0	4	5.42	2.64	4

Table 10: The results of the comparison between female inmates and male inmates' perception in their overall rehabilitation services

The result revealed that there is some variation or differences in the rehabilitation services perception between both of the respondents as the mean value for the female inmates and male inmates are 10.13 and 9.02. They scored high for basic standards of care but low on education, administration and criminogenic programs. These show that to which rehabilitation programs relatively more attention (emphasis) has been given in the implementation of rehabilitation programs. Thus, the basic standards of care was the best followed by recreation activities, non-criminogenic programs was the third followed by education which was the fourth and the last domain of rehabilitation in the implementation of rehabilitation programs. Here one can notice that, as the rehabilitation program was for the improvement of treatment of prison inmates and its outcome, it should provide equal attention to the implementation of the entire rehabilitation domains but relatively less attention has been given to the administration and criminogenic programs domains, this may negatively affect the effectiveness of the implementation of rehabilitation programs with respect to the expected treatment of prison inmates' outcome.

3.3. Discriminant Function Analysis

Here the researcher want to investigate which variables discriminate between female inmates and male inmates perception. In order to determine this, different functions were tested for statistical significance, standard coefficient for each variables were determined and finally the factor structural matrix were computed in order to determine which independent variable help cause the discrimination.

In the present study, discriminant function analysis was used to identify the variables among rehabilitation services that are sufficient to make maximum discrimination between male inmates and female inmates perception. The rehabilitation services factors entered were criminogenic programs, non-criminogenic services, basic standards of care, recreation activities, education and administration. These six rehabilitation services factors mentioned were extracted to find out which factor contributed significantly toward a linear function to discriminate female inmates and male inmates' perception. The results obtained were presented in Table 11; Table 12 and Table 13. Since there were two groups, one function has been derived.

The details of the discriminant factors of the variables can be seen from standardize conical discriminant function coefficient of the variables (Table 11), the functions of group centroid (Table 12) and summary of discriminant analysis (Table 13).

No	Variable	Function
1	Non-Criminogenic programs	.156
2	Criminogenic programs	.354
3	Basic standards of care	.293
4	Recreation	-.019
5	Administration	.126
6	Education	.117

Table 11: Standardize conical discriminant function coefficient of Rehabilitation variables

The results show that criminogenic programs(0.354) is the most important variable in discriminating the two groups as compared to the other rehabilitation services variables included in this category as majority of the female inmates respondents were significantly more agreed about the criminogenic programs(refer table 14). It is followed by basic standards of care (0.293), non-criminogenic programs (0.156), administration (0.126), education (0.117) and recreation (-0.019).

According to the result, recreation has less significant impact to discriminate the two groups. That is, respondents from both groups do not agree in this aspect of rehabilitation services factors. In this result of the study, basic standards of care was found to be the second most important predictor variable (0.293) in discriminating the two respondent groups in their rehabilitation services factors. Hence, based on the results of the data taken from the sampled respondents of the Harari correctional center, this study verified that criminogenic programs have a positive impact in discriminating respondents service perception. The third most important predictor variable in discriminating female inmates and male inmates based on rehabilitation services factors is non-criminogenic programs (0.156). According to the results presented in table 11 the greater the criminogenic programs, the more likely is the respondent to be agree with the rehabilitation services factors.

As compared to the predictor variables included in this study, the contribution of administration was ranked fourth (0.126) in discriminating rehabilitation services factors of service perception between female inmates and male inmates. Education is found to be the least important predictor variable as compared to the other variables included in this study (0.117). Although it has less contribution relative to the other rehabilitation services variables, education has a positive impact in discriminating the respondents based on their groups.

Group	Functions
Female inmates	1.074
Male Inmates	-.364

Table 12: Functions at group centroid of rehabilitation variables

The centroids presented in table 12 used to establish the cutting point for classifying respondents. The result in table 12, revealed that almost all discriminant scores of the male inmates lay on low scores (-0.364) while discriminant scores of female inmate shows high scores (1.074) the cutting point. This shows that the discriminant function was efficient in predicting actual group of respondents.

The nature of loading obtained by the variables indicates their high scores on basic standards of care, administration, criminogenic programs, and recreation and low scores for education and non-criminogenic programs are predictive of female inmates. Maleinmates' high scores and low scores are similar to that of the female inmates(refer table 10). In other words, individuals with high scores on basic standards of care, recreation activities, non-criminogenic programs, and education and low scores on administration and criminogenic programs indicate both female inmates and male inmate's perception. Another major purpose of the discriminant function analysis applied is in the issue of predictive classification of cases. Once the model has been signified and the discriminant function has been derived, the effectiveness of the model to predict groups of a particular can be assessed. Classification summary results given in table 13; shows the effectiveness of the model in assessing female inmates and male inmates respondents.

Groups	Predicted Group Membership		Total
	Female inmates	Male inmates	
Female inmate	35	3	38
Male inmates	35	77	112
% Female	92.1	7.9	100.0
Male	31.2	68.8	100.0

Table 13: Classification summary of discriminant analysis on rehabilitation variables

The summary classification results given in Table 13 shows that the discriminant function was successful in predicting group membership for 77 (68.8%) out of 112 male inmates and 35 (31.2%) out of 38 female inmates. In general, the discriminant analysis employed in this study was effective to the extent that 76.7% of all respondents are correctly classified.

3.3.1. Psycho-Social Adjustment across Category of the Prison Involved in Rehabilitation Program and Sex Psychological Adjustment Across Category of the Prison and Sex

Source	Df	SS	MS	F	Level of significance
Category of the prison (C)	2	31176.433	15588.217	384.211	0.01
Sex (s)	1	64.800	64.800	1.597	Not significant
CXS	2	69.033	34.517	0.851	Not significant
Error	145	7059.533	40.572		
Total	150	714754.00			

Table 14: Summary of two-way ANOVA for the effect of category of the prison and sex on the psychological adjustment
P≤0.01

As indicated in Table 14 above two way ANOVA, when the effect of category of the prison was computed on the sex it indicated that category of the prison was found to be statistically significant in affecting psychological adjustment ($F(2,1) = 384.211$, $P < 0.01$). From the table 14, it can be observed that there was no significant effect of sex ($F(2,1) = 1.597$, $p < 0.01$) on psychological adjustment. This implies that no difference exists between the psychological adjustment of men and female prison inmates. In the same Table, there was no statistically significant difference ($F(2,1) = 0.851$, $P < 0.01$) when the interaction of sex and category of the prison was computed with respect to psychological adjustment. This implies that there was no significant difference between category of the prison and sex on psychological adjustment.

3.3.2. Social Adjustment across Category of the Prison and Sex

Source	Df	SS	MS	F	Level of significance
Category of the prison (C)	2	94080.178	47040.099	845.043	0.01
Sex (s)	1	2289.800	2289.800	41.135	0.01
CXS	2	675.733	337.862	6.070	Not significant
Error	145	9685.867	55.666		
Total	150	1352402.00			

Table 15: Summary of two-way ANOVA for the effect of category of the prison and sex on social adjustment
* P≤0.01

The result of the analysis of variance performed on social adjustment in Table 15 showed that the main effect of category of the prison group was significant. This implies that difference exists between the social adjustment of maximum security, medium security and minimum security category of prison inmates. Moreover, when the mean of medium security prison inmates and maximum security prison inmates are compared, the means of medium security prison inmate is relatively higher which suggests less social adjustment problem. Sex was the second factor that studied in relation to social adjustment.

4. Summary, Conclusions and Recommendations

4.1. Summary

The purpose of this research was to study through comparative analysis the implementation of rehabilitation programs among female and male prison inmates in Harari correction center. The subjects of the study were 150 respondents. Out of 150 participants 112 (74.67%) were male inmates and the remaining 38 (25.3%) were female inmates and they were selected by employing stratified sampling methods. Data were collected by adapting Minnesota rehabilitation services satisfaction scales. Before the collection of the data pilot study was carried out to test the adapted scale, where the reliability of the adapted scales was tested and found to be reliable. In addition, respondents were required to provide some personal data schedule, such as their, age, sex, level of education, category of the prison and type of offense. In analyzing, the data through descriptive analysis mean and standard deviation of rehabilitation

services variables were computed. Independent sample t-test also computed to test if there are differences observed between female inmates and male inmates in their rehabilitation services factors. Further, variables that discriminate female inmates and male inmates in their rehabilitation service satisfaction were investigated using discriminant functional analysis. The descriptive statistics results indicated that there was a mean difference between female inmates and male inmates on rehabilitation services variables.

Independent sample t-test analysis showed that among the six-rehabilitation services factors non-criminogenic programs, basic standards of care, and criminogenic programs showed a significant difference between the two groups. Whereas recreation activities and administration did not reveal any significant difference. Discriminant functional analysis result indicates that criminogenic programs from rehabilitation services variables have significant contribution to discriminate the two groups and other variables also have some contribution to discriminate the two groups.

To know the effect of independent variables on psychological and social adjustment separately, two –way ANOVA was used. The analysis result showed that when prison inmates from medium security and maximum-security category of prison were compared, with respect to psycho-social adjustment, a statistically significant difference was observed indicating that prison inmates from medium security category of prison had fewer psycho-social adjustment than did those from maximum security category of prison.

In the end, the effect of sex on psycho-social adjustment of the prison inmates was studied and found to be not statistically significant in psychological adjustment but in social adjustment.

4.2. Conclusions

1. The result of this study indicated that for rehabilitation services factors of rehabilitation services perception, the female inmates have more positive perception of rehabilitation services as compared to their male prisoninmates. It also indicates that the sex of inmates influences the perception of rehabilitation services. There is a significant difference between female inmates and male inmates in non-criminogenic programs, basic standards of care and criminogenic programs among the six-rehabilitation services variables. Whereas recreation activities and administration did not reveal any significant differences.
2. The high score on non-criminogenic programs, basic standards of care, criminogenic programs, recreation activities, administration and low scores for education are predictive of female inmates and vice versa.
3. Criminogenic programs were one of the most crucial variable that discriminate female inmates and male inmates. This indicated that male inmates have negative perception on the non-criminogenic programs benefits that they receive at the correction center compared with female inmates.
4. Despite the importance of rehabilitation services to prison inmates and the level of interest demonstrated by inmates in Harari correction center, provision for rehabilitation services was still highly neglected.
5. Prison inmates who are from medium security and maximum-security category of prison were significantly having more psychological and social adjustment problems than those who are from minimum security category of prison.
6. Both males and females from different category of the prison are affected equally in psychological adjustment but in terms of social adjustment males are influenced more than females.

4.3. Recommendations

The findings of this study allow some suggestions to be made for enhancing rehabilitation services satisfaction of respondents. The following recommendations are based on the results of this study. The Harari region prison administration and the Correction institute authorities will use these recommendations to initiate actions that will enhance the satisfaction of prison inmates in Harari correction center.

1. The Harari regional Correction center authorities should promote research based need assessments or inquiries to attain the overall objectives of effective rehabilitation of inmates. Frequently review the status of the center in terms of universal conventions, principles and guidelines of prisoners' rights, human rights, and civil, ethical and legal rights of citizens. Do their best; aspire to reach the desired standards of continental and global trends.
2. Recognizing prison inmates when they successfully attain a correction center goal. Recognition can include public statements and awards, as well as private statements of praise and congratulations.
3. Develop administration structure where release by government will and awards are dependent on good quality of performance.
4. Provide prison inmates with better services and friendly prison environment for good behavioral change.
5. Develop programs to reward prison inmates, including use of the media to appreciate and recognize modelprison inmates.
6. Education in the prisons should be overhauled to ensure that inmates are offered the same quality and level of education as learners in the community.
7. Prison administrators and treatment staffs need training and retraining on how to positively influence the inmates to become well adjusted members of the society. They equally need to be trained in the management of material, human and financial resources as it affects the inmates' welfare.
8. The study revealed that rehabilitation services in Harari correction center is not international best compliance. There is therefore an urgent need for prison reform with regard to inmates' participation in rehabilitation services. It is mandatory that the correction center should endeavour to meet the standard minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners
9. The authorities should organize a regional conference involving all the stake holders in the criminal justice system – the police, the prosecutors, the prison officials and the judiciary. NGOs and other members of civil society working in this sector should also be involved in the conference.

10. Prison officials should be more involved in monitoring the welfare of prisoners and not leave matters to the committees. Prison overcrowding should be addressed on a sustainable basis and there is need for concerted efforts to cater for the special needs of the elderly prisoners in terms of nutrition and therapeutic services. Also, the concerned bodies (the correction center authorities, counselors and others) should play a great role in preparing training for those who treat prisoners on how to treat prisoners with healthy psycho-social condition.
11. The rehabilitation system of the correction center should be made clear to prison inmates through seminars, workshops, and conferences. This makes prison inmates pre-informed about the purpose of rehabilitation during their stay in prison and the maximum possible free release opportunity and the periodic reinforcement due to behavioral change of a particular prison inmate. These things have great contribution for prison inmates to have realistic expectation and perceive their rehabilitation being reasonable.

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