CAUSAL-FACTORS OF RECIDIVISM AND PANACEA TO SECURITY CHALLENGE: A PATHWAY TOWARD SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

Araba, Kafayat Toyin
Department of Sociology and Criminology,
Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences,
Al-Hikmah University, Ilorin, Nigeria

Lawal, Afeez Folorunsho
Department of Sociology and Criminology,
Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences
Al-Hikmah University, Ilorin, Nigeria

Oduwole, Tajudeen Adebowale
Department of Development Studies,
National Open University of Nigeria, Abuja, Nigeria.

Balogun, Olayinka Abdulrauf
Department of Sociology and Criminology,
Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences,
Al-Hikmah University, Ilorin, Nigeria

Abdulgafar, Abidemi Olorede
Department of Social Work, Faculty of Social Sciences,
Osun State University, Nigeria.

Abstract

Recidivism among inmates remains a persistent global issue, heavily influenced by various factors. The frequent cases of recidivism in Africa, and specifically in Nigeria, are a part of this widespread problem. Thus, this study explores the factors influencing recidivism among inmates in Correctional centres within Ilorin metropolis, Kwara State, Nigeria. Utilizing Structural Anomie Theory, the research adopted a mixed-method design involving both quantitative and qualitative approaches. Questionnaire were administered to 94 inmates, and in-depth interviews were conducted with 4 Wardens from two Correctional centres: Oke-Kura and Mandala.The study's hypotheses examined the relationships between unemployment, social stigmatization, and family background with recidivism rates, employing frequency distribution and regression analysis. The findings indicated

Corresponding Author:
Araba, Kafayat Toyin
tkaraba@alhikmah.edu.ng;

that unemployment and social stigmatization are major factors significantly increasing the likelihood of ex-inmates reoffending, underscoring the critical role of social and economic conditions in influencing recidivism. Additionally, the research revealed that improper family upbringing significantly impacts inmates' decisions to return to criminal behavior. Concluding, the study affirmed a significant relationship between the identified variables and recidivism rates among inmates. Consequently, it recommends enhancing functional vocational training programs within Correctional centres and promoting social acceptance through community sensitization and family support initiatives, as measures to address the security challenges facing the country. The study also emphasizes the importance of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2 and 3, which focus on ending hunger and promoting decent work and economic growth, respectively.

Keywords: Development, Insecurity, Poverty, Recidivism, SDGs.

Introduction

Nigeria as a developing country is still facing several problems that need to be addressed including the high rate of crime. Crime is a hydra-headed monster that disrupts the social arrangement of any human society, stunts development, reduces national life expectancy, and can cause brain drain as seen in some Nigerian communities where killing by criminals has significantly affected their population growth and stunted their development (Monehin, 2022). This has led to the establishment of the criminal justice system which includes the Correctional centres in the country to prevent, prosecute, and reduce the undesirable consequences of crime on society (Dressel & Farid, 2021). The Correctional centre is charged with the responsibility of keeping criminals away from society to prevent them from harming other members of society and perform rehabilitation roles by helping them to become better human beings through resocialization and training to keep them engaged after being released back into society. While Correctional centres play the role of resocialization, the rate of crime is still very high. In reality, many criminals return to the same criminal activities for which they were previously punished after they were freed from Correctional centres (Banwo, 2021). The need to take care of the population of people who move in and out of custody becomes imperative. Ineffective rehabilitation leads to the reintegration of psychologically, socially, physically, and economically deficient inmates into society (Monehin, 2022; Omoruyi & Agbontaen 2024).

Recidivism encompasses re-arrest, resistance to rehabilitation, repeat offending, re-conviction, re-admission, reincarceration, and repetitious criminal tendencies among others. In broad terms, recidivism means relapse into a crime and criminal lifestyle or activities by an offender who has one or more times been processed through the penal system (Abrifor, 2017; Bird & Grattet, 2016;Hassan et al

2023;Nnam et al., 2024).Recidivism has attracted the attention of scholars as previous researchers have investigated the topic from different angles. For example, Otu (2015) conducted a study on the analysis of the causes and effects of recidivism in the Nigerian Correctional centres. Ogwezzy, Adebayo& Kekere (2016) investigated restorative justice and non-custodial measures: a panacea to recidivism and Correctional centres congestion in Nigeria. Monehin, (2022) studied the conditions of custodial centres in Nigeria and its impact on recidivism. Furthermore, recidivism and emotional intelligence of male recidivists in Lagos State, Nigeria by Stephens& Nel (2014) also, Banwo (2021) studied reducing recidivism rate: A comparative study of Nigeria and China's Correctional centres. A general academic assessment of recidivism reveals that, though a series of academic efforts have been geared towards the area. However, little or no study is available that addresses causal-factors of recidivism and panacea to security challenge in Ilorin metropolis. This is in addition to the utilization of an empirical approach in conducting the study in which many of the existing studies are theoretical-oriented. It is against this backdrop that the study aimed at empirically probing causal-factors of recidivism among inmates in Ilorin metropolis.

Objectives

The study looked into the following specific objectives to:

    I.   examine the effect of unemployment on recidivism among inmates in selected Correctional centres in Kwara State;

    ii.   assess the effect of social stigmatization on recidivism among inmates in selected Correctional centres in Ilorin, Kwara State;and

    iii.   investigate the effect of family background on recidivism among inmates in Correctional centres in Ilorin, Kwara State.

Methods

With the nature of this study, survey research method was used because of the excellent ways of collecting specific and relevant data through the use of a structured questionnaire and interview. The population of this study includes inmates and wardens in the two selected Correctional centres in Ilorin, Kwara State which encompasses the maximum security custodian centre, Oke-Kura, and the medium security custodian centre, Mandala, in Ilorin, Kwara State. As at the time of data collection between July and August, 2024 the inmate population in Ilorin and Mandala Correctional centers was 1,050 (Ilorin Custodial Centre –630; medium security custodian centre – 420).Questionnaires were administered to ninety-four (94) respondents in the selected facilities(Ilorin Custodial Centre –58; medium security custodian centre – 36).This constituted 9% of the total inmates in Ilorin,

Kwara State. Inmates were chosen as they best positioned to offer firsthand accounts regarding the causal-factors of recidivism. In addition, in-depth interview (IDI) was conducted with four (4) wardens across the two Correctional centres (two wardens per centres) to complement the quantitative data gathered from the inmates.

Descriptive and Inferential statistical tools were employed to quantified, analyzed, and interpreted the quantitative data that was collected. For descriptive analysis, the frequency distribution table and percentage methods were used to attain the first and second objectives of the study while the third objective was captured through an inferential statistical tool of regression analysis with the aid of the Statistical Package for Social Sciences(SPSS). Also, content analysis was used to thematically analyze the qualitative data.

Results

Socio-Demographics Characteristics of Respondents

The socio-demographics characteristicsof the respondents are presented inthe table as follows:

Table 1 :Socio-demographics characteristics of respondents

Variables	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Gender		
Male	78	83.0
Female	16	12
Age		
18-30	21	22.3
31-40	44	46.3
41-50	20	21.3
51 and Above	9	9.5
Religious Affiliation		
Christianity	38	40.4
Islam	53	56.4
Traditional	3	3.2

Source: Field Survey, 2024

Table 1 reveals that the highest percentage of respondents 78(83.0%) were males while 16(12.0%) were females. This indicates that the majority of the respondents are males in the study population. Also, 21(22.3%) of the respondents were between the age range of 18-30years, 44(46.8%) of the respondents were between the age range of 31-40years, 20(21.3%) of the respondents were between the age of 41-50years, while 9(9.5%) of the respondents were above 51years. This reveals that the majority of the respondents are between the age of 21-40. Further, 38(40.4%) of the respondents were Muslims, 53(56.4%) of the respondents were Muslims, and 3(3.2%) of the respondents were traditional. We can then infer from the table that the Muslim inmates were numerically greater than other religious adherents in the studied area, due to the fact that Ilorin Metropolis is largely dominated by Muslims.

Causes of recidivism

This section is devoted to analyzing data on the nature and dynamics of recidivism in Correctional centres in Ilorin, Kwara State.

Table 2: Offence committed

Types of Offence	Frequency	Percent %
Drug Trafficking	3	3.2
Fraud	21	22.3
Firearms Dealing	5	5.3
Murder	29	30.9
Robbery	27	28.7
Others	9	9.6
Total	**94**	**100.0**

Source: Survey, 2024

Table 2 shows that 3(3.2%) of the respondents committed trafficking drug-related crimes, 21(22.3%) of the respondents committed fraud-related crimes, 5(5.3%) of the respondents committed firearm dealings-related crimes, 29(30.9%) of the respondents committed murder related crime, 27(28.7%) of the respondents committed robbery related crime while 9(9.6%) of the respondents committed other crimes outside those indicated. This indicates that the majority of the respondents committed murder-related crimes.

Table 3: Duration in incarceration

How long have you been incarcerated?	Frequency	Percent %
Less than 1year	9	9.6
1-2years	23	24.5
3-5years	46	48.9
6-10years	11	11.7
More than 10years	5	5.3
Total	**94**	**100.0**

Source: Survey, 2024

Table 3 indicates that 9(9.6%) of the respondents have spent less than 1 year in the centre, 23(24.5%) of the respondents have spent 1-2years at the centre, 46(48.9%) of the respondents have spent between 3-5years at the centre, 11(11.7%) of the respondents have spent 6-10years at the centre, while, 5(5.3%) of the respondents have spent more than 10years at the centre. This shows that the majority of the respondents have spent 3-5 years at the Centre suggesting a spike in the spate of recidivism in the recent years.

Table 4: Number of times returned to correctional centres

How many times have you Returned to correctional centre?	Frequency	Percent %
Once	38	40.4
Twice	40	42.6
Thrice	15	16.0
More than three times	1	1.1
Total	**94**	**100.0**

Source: Survey, 2024

Table 4 reveals that 38(40.4%) of the respondents said they have returned to Correctional centres once, 40(42.6%) of the respondents said they have returned to Correctional centres twice, 15(16.0%) of the respondents said they have returned to Correctional centres thrice, 1(1.1%) of the respondents said they have returned to Correctional centres more than three times, this indicates that majority of the respondents have returned to Correctional centres twice. This implies that there is high rate of recidivism in the study area due to unemployment, social stigmatization and family background.

Nature and Dynamics of Recidivism
This section provides interpretation of data on the nature and dynamics of recidivism in Correctional centres in Ilorin, Kwara State

Table5: Unemployment is responsible for recidivism

To what extent do you think unemployment is responsible for recidivism?	Frequency	Percent %
To no extent	2	2.1
To an extent	13	13.8
To a great extent	18	19.1
To a very large extent	61	64.1
Total	**94**	**100.0**

Source: Survey, 2024

Table 5 shows that 2(2.1%) of the respondents think that to no extent is unemployment responsible for recidivism, 13(13.8%) of the respondents think that unemployment is responsible for recidivism to an extent, 18(19.1%) of the respondents think that unemployment is responsible for recidivism to a great extent, 61(64.1%) of the respondents are of the opinion that unemployment is responsible for recidivism to a very large extent. This reveals that the majority of the respondents are of the opinion that unemployment is responsible for recidivism to a very great extent.

Table 6: Social stigmatization is responsible for recidivism

To what extent do you think social stigmatization is responsible for recidivism?	Frequency	Percent %
To no extent	11	11.7
To an extent	9	9.6
To a great extent	21	22.3
To a very large extent	53	56.4
Total	**94**	**100.0**

Source: Survey, 2024

Table 6 indicates that 11(11.7%) of the respondents think that social stigmatization is responsible for recidivism to no extent, 9(9.6%) of the respondents think that social stigmatization is responsible for recidivism to an extent, 21(22.3%) of the respondents are of the opinion that social stigmatization is responsible for recidivism to a great extent, 53(56.4%) of the respondents are of the opinion that social stigmatization is responsible for recidivism to a very large extent. This shows that the majority of the respondents are of the opinion that social stigmatization is responsible for recidivism to a very great extent.

Table 7: Family background is responsible for recidivism

To what extent do you think family background is responsible for recidivism?	Frequency	Percent %
To no extent	33	34.0
To an extent	16	17.0
To a great extent	15	16.0
To a very large extent	30	32.0
Total	**94**	**100.0**

Source: Survey, 2024

Table 7 reveals that 33(34.0%) of the respondents think that to no extent family background is responsible for recidivism, 16(17.0%) of the respondents are of the opinion that family background is responsible for recidivism to an extent, 15(16.0%) of the respondents are of the opinion that family background is responsible for recidivism to a great extent, 30(32.0%) of the respondents are of the opinion that family background is responsible for recidivism to a very large extent. This indicates that the majority of the respondents are of the opinion that family background is responsible for recidivism to a very great extent.

Test of Hypotheses

The following hypotheses were tested in this study as it is very important in order to make the work scientific. Regression was used to ascertain the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable.

The decision is to accept the null hypothesis (H_0) if the regression (R^0 0.05) value as in the statistic table is less than the calculated value (R^2), this indicate that there is no effect between the variables. On the other hand, the null hypothesis (H_0), would be rejected if the calculated value (R^2) is less than the table value (R^2 0.05), hence in this case the alternative hypothesis (H_1) would be accepted. The hypotheses tested are.

Hypothesis one

H_1:   There is no significant relationship between unemployment and recidivism among inmates in Correctional centres in Ilorin, Kwara state

H_0:   There is a significant relationship between unemployment and recidivism among inmates in Correctional centres in Ilorin, Kwara state

Table 8: Summary Statement of Regression Analysis Test on the Significant Relationship between Unemployment and Incidence of Recidivism i n Correctional Centres in Ilorin, Kwara State

Variables	Coefficient	Standard Error	T-Statistics	P-value
Constant	1.117	.253	4.416	.000
Unemployment	.115	.019	5.954	.000

R square: 0.115   No of observation: 94
Adjusted R square: .112   R: 0.339
F-statistics: 0.35.448

Interpretation of findings

Inferring from the result of regression analysis in the table 8, the relationship between unemployment and inmate recidivism was examined. The regression analysis revealed that there is a statistically significant relationship between unemployment and the incidence of recidivism among inmates. The p-value is 0. 000 which is less than the alpha level of 0.05; this implies unemployment has a significant effect on the incidence of recidivism. From the correlation coefficient table, R is 0.339, this indicates that the correlation between unemployment and incidence of recidivism is 33.9%; this depicts that there is a strong relationship between unemployment and recidivism. The R Square is 0.115 which means that there is a moderate positive correlation between the two variables. The correlation coefficient value is 0.115; this indicates that there is a direct relationship between unemployment and incidence of recidivism which indicates that the higher the rate of unemployment among ex-inmates the higher the rate of recidivism. Therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected and the alternate hypothesis is accepted. This is further ascertained through verbal responses made by some of the interview participants in the study.

Unemployment plays a significant role in the problems of recidivism among inmates

in the Correctional facility. For instance, most of the recidivists are those with no significant source of income. They are mostly those you regard as area boys. They are the set that always returns here. **(A 43-year-old** Correctional Officer, 31/7/2024, **Oke-kura).**

An inmate was quoted by another participant as thus:

*I joined the gang in Lagos when I could not find a job because one of them was feeding and housing me at that period. I have no choice but to join them and operate with them. The government failed us. As you are looking at me, I am an ND graduate from Ilaro Polytechnic. If I had gotten a good job after school, do you think I would even think about joining the gangs at all? They initiated me and we had our first operation in Ilorin. We are to rob a prominent personality but that was the day I was caught. All the other guys escaped but I was shot in the leg and couldn't run again. My colleagues have not been caught today. You can see what unemployment can cause. Look at my leg now, I can't use it properly again.***(A 31-year-old** Correctional Officer, 31/7/2024, **Oke-kura).**

Another respondent quoted an inmate as thus:

You are asking about unemployment but what about underemployment? I was employed but earning 35000 naira per month driving my boss in Ogbomoso. He was very rich and I do wonder why he cannot even pay me well. But I have no choice I don't even have money to start my hand-work. I am a very good printer. I agreed to the driver job because I wanted to save enough to establish myself but I was unable to save for 2years. So, I decided to kidnap my boss's wife for ransom with some other guys in my area and that was how I met myself here at the Correctional facility. The country is so bad that you cannot even help yourself to not do evil. Workers should be paid well so that they won't resort to crime. If not, we don't love each other in this country. The money I was being paid in a month is what my boss spent on food in just one sitting and they want you to work every day and they will be telling you that you are getting paid for the work. **(A 39-year-old** Correctional Officer, 1/8/2024, **Mandala).**These findings correlate with the studiesconducted by Zakaria et al, 2018Nnam et al., 2024, that unemployment is a major determinant factor for criminal recidivism in Southwestern Nigeria respectively.

Hypothesis Two

H₁: There is no significant relationship between social stigmatization and recidivism among inmates in a Correctional centre in Ilorin, Kwara state

H₀: There is a significant relationship between social stigmatization and recidivism among inmates in Correctional centres in Ilorin, Kwara state

Table 9:   Summary Statement of Regression Analysis   Test on Significant Relationship between Social Stigmatization and Incidence of Recidivism among Inmates.

Model	Coefficient	Standard Error	T-Statistics	P-value
Constant	-.375	.368	-1.019	0.309
Social stigmatization	.228	0.23	9.783	0.000

R square: 0.260   No of observation: 94
Adjusted R square: .257   R: 0.509
F-statistics: 95.708

Interpretation of findings

Inferring from the result of regression analysis in the table above, the relationship between social stigmatization and the incidence of recidivism was examined. The regression analysis revealed that there is a significant relationship between social stigmatization and the incidence of recidivism among inmates at the Correctional centres. The p-value is 0.00 which is less than the alpha level of 0.05; this implies social stigmatization contributes to the incidence of recidivism among inmates in the Correctional centres. From the correlation coefficient table, R is 0.509, which indicates that the correlation between social stigmatization and the incidence of recidivism is 50.9%; this depicts that there is a strong relationship between the dependent and independent variables. The R Square is 0.260 which means that social stigmatization will have a 26.0% effect on inmates' recidivism. The correlation coefficient value is 0.228, which indicates that there is a direct relationship between the dependent and independent variable which indicate that the higher the social stigmatization experienced by inmates the higher the chances of recidivism among them. Therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected and the alternate hypothesis is accepted. This is further ascertained through verbal responses made by some of the interview participants in the study.

I think Nigeria has a very bad reputation when it comes to the treatment of ex-inmates. When an individual is brought here, it is to make them fit to return to society as a normal human being. But in Nigeria, once an inmate is back to the society, they fail to accept him/her as normal being. The tag will never leave them and once they argue with someone like this, they use that as their weakness to insult them. Some of the ex-inmates often feel like this place is better than the outside world just because of the discrimination they face. Some friends may cut them off and some of them dare not return to their family. So many often lack that life support and may soon return here. We have received many cases of ex-inmates killing someone for calling them 'elewon'. We hope the act will stop. **(A 43-year-old** Correctional Officer, 31/7/2024 **Oke-kura).**

Another Correctional Officer quoted an inmate:

It is true that we are stigmatized outside of the prison. Our families, friends, and even our spouses cannot admonish us anymore without adding our past which often hurts us. So, some of us are not even anticipating to return home now. One of the inmates once told me he would soon return because he was going to kill anyone who called

him a prisoner outside. That is the reality of many of us. We cannot live a normal life anymore or contribute to anything again. **(A 39-year-old** Correctional Officer, 1/8/2024 **Mandala).**

Another respondent quoted an inmate as thus:

*For me specifically, it has an effect because if I had been accepted fully without any stigmatization by my parents and neighbours I wouldn't have returned to custody. The only people that deemed me human were those they called bad guys. Others avoided me as much, so I went to them and here I am again.***(A 31-year-old** Correctional Officer, 31/7/2024 **Oke-Kura).**This is in line with the findings of the studies conducted by Ahmed2015; Ike et al, 2023, which all find a correlation between social stigmatization and recidivism.

Hypothesis Three

H_1:	There is no significant relationship between family background and recidivism among inmates in Correctional centres in Ilorin, Kwara state

H_0:	There is a significant relationship between family background and recidivism among inmates in Correctional centres in Ilorin, Kwara state

**Table 10: Summary statement of regression analysis test on s	ignificant relationship between family background and incidence of recidivism among inmates.**

Model	Coefficient	Standard Error	T-Statistics	P-value
Constant	2.351	.543	4.333	.000
Social stigmatization	.257	.026	9.909	.000

R square: 0.265	No of observation: 94
Adjusted R square: .257	R: 0.514
F-statistics: 98.180

Interpretation of findings

Inferring from the result of regression analysis in the table above, the relationship between family background and incidence of recidivism among inmates was assessed. The regression analysis revealed that there is a significant relationship between family background and the incidence of recidivism among inmates. The p-value is 0. 000 which is less than the alpha level of 0.05; this implies family background has a significant effect on inmates' recidivism in Correctional centres. From the correlation coefficient table, R is 0.514, which indicates that the correlation between family background and incidence of recidivism among inmates is 51.4%; this depicts that there is a moderate relationship between the dependent and independent variables. The R Square is 0.265 which means that family background will have a 26.5% influence on recidivism among inmates. The correlation coefficient value is .257, which indicates that there is a direct relationship between

the dependent and independent variables which indicates that the higher the lack of support or acceptance from family members the more likely the incidence of recidivism. Therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected and the alternate hypothesis is accepted. This is further ascertained through verbal responses made by some of the interview participants in the study.

This is true, from what we have on record, the majority of the recidivists are from poor neighbourhoods just as the majority of criminals are from these neighbourhoods which means that they are from disadvantaged families. Many also have parents with criminal records or parents who work in places where crime can be learned easily. For example, many were raised by parents who deal in alcoholic sales or hard drugs. Many also learn crime from their parents making it difficult for them. For some of them, it is their parents that encourage them into criminal activities directly or indirectly. You can't imagine a child without a job being told by their parents to buy them expensive stuff such as phones, or even cars. One of the recidivists told us that as soon as he was released from Kirikiri in Lagos his father (a drug dealer) welcomed him home with the complaint that he was too sluggish and needed to wise up his game. **(A 43 year-old** Correctional Officer, 31/7/2024 **Oke-Kura).**

He added that: "definitely, background plays a role. A good family background will result in a good upbringing and a bad family background will result in a poor upbringing; however, this is not always true as some of the recidivists are also from good homes. But the majority of them are from bad homes" **(A 43 year-old** Correctional Officer, 31/7/2024 **Oke-Kura).**

Another Correctional officer quoted an inmate who confessed as thus:

> *It is true for some of us recidivists, there is a boy who has recently been transferred to another facility. He told me that it was his mother who bought him a laptop to start Yahoo or else he would be disowned. He even said his mother took him to the herbalist who asked him to bring a child's head which he was caught with. However, for me, my parents will never encourage crime.* **(A 39 year-old** Correctional Officer, 31/7/2024, **Mandala).**

He quoted the confession of another inmate as thus:

My parents are my major problem. If not for them I won't have turned this way. My dad started sending me to help him buy beer and cigarettes as early as 12 years old and he would always give me half cup to drink. That was how I started drinking and smoking. I also started trading weed from going there before joining my boss who initiated me into drug trafficking. **(A 39 year-old** Correctional Officer, 31/7/2024, **Mandala).**

This is in antagonism with the findings Mowen and Bowan (2019), which assert that existing family support relates to decreased recidivism.

Discussion of findings

From the overall analysis done in this section, it can be inferred that three of the null hypotheses were rejected and the entire alternate hypothesis was accepted. With the use of regression analysis, the variables are tested to examine if the identified

independent variable has a significant effect on the dependent variable (unemployment, social stigmatization, and family background) among inmates at Correctional centres in Ilorin. With the aid of the test, it was found that the variables have a significant effect on the incidence of recidivism among inmates.

The findings of hypothesis one revealed that there is a relationship between unemployment and the incidence of recidivism among inmates. This implies that unemployment plays a significant role in influencing the rate of recidivism among inmates in the Correctional centres in Ilorin.

The result of the second hypothesis shows that there is a significant relationship between social stigmatization and the incidence of recidivism among inmates in Correctional centres in Ilorin. This implies that social stigmatization of inmates contributes greatly to inmates' recidivism.

Hypothesis three revealed that there is a relationship between family background and the incidence of recidivism among inmates in the Correctional centres in Ilorin. This means that the family background of inmates influences the incidence of recidivism among inmates.

Conclusion

The study has clearly shown a significant relationship between the identified variables and the incidence of recidivism among inmates in selected Correctional centres in Ilorin, Kwara State. The findings indicate that specific social factors, characterized by unemployment, social stigmatization and family background have a noticeable impact on the incidence of recidivism among inmates in Correctional centres in Ilorin, Kwara State. By and large, the study invariably underscores the significance of end hunger, which automatically translates to decent work and economic growth respectively.

Recommendations

Based on the study findings, the following recommendations are offered in other to control and solve the incidence of recidivism in Correctional centres in Ilorin, Kwara State.

i. It is recommended that the Correctional centres should enhance skill training and workshops offered to inmates in other to ensure that they are not just trained about how to do things but also how to make a living out of it. This could be done by bringing in experts from industries to expose inmates to how to make money from the skills acquired.

ii. To enhance student reduction in recidivism rate, the Correctional centres should follow up with inmates to ensure they are well accepted into society, this could be achieved by organizing sensitization programmes in collaboration with government, civil societies, NGOs, religious leaders, community leaders, and other important stakeholders in the society on how to stop discrimination against ex-inmates and how to accept and support them back to the society.

iii. The families should ensure that they are the first to accept inmates back into the world with love, encouragement, and support to help them cope back into society and should not discriminate against them in any way.

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