

IMPACT OF IMPRISONMENT ON FAMILIES OF PRISONERS

Case study: Former Gasabo Prison

***Thesis Submitted in Partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Award of
Master's Degree in Peace Studies and Conflict Transformation***

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Kigali, June 2020



UNIVERSITY of
RWANDA

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Student Name: **BUREGE Claudien**

Signature  Date 10/06/2020

Dedication

This is dedicated to my lovely wife **Fildaus UWASE** and my children **INESHA Burege Joash** and **INKINGI Burege Jess**.

Your presence and support through love and encouragement are unforgettable. Much love to you.

God bless you.

Abstract

In case of our community, the impact of imprisonment on prisoners and their families is a fundamental issue. This issue requires monetary demands, obligations, and difficulties in welfare of the relatives of jailers.

The current study has been led to assess the impact of imprisonment on families and children of prisoners. This issue has not yet investigated in academic studies, jail data and media treatment.

In addition, the current study has been conducted to identify challenges of the relatives of jailers thanks to detention, the monetary challenge, relatives are obliged to be more responsible, ashamed and guilty by the community and stressed.

After leading the current study, the study led to “the impact of imprisonment on families of prisoners” shows that the detention has different harmful impacts to the jailer himself, the relatives, and the kids.

The study also specified that the whole family also face some welfare problems among others; which affect as well the community in whole.

Acknowledgement

Firstly, special and sincere appreciation goes to God Almighty for his unlimited blessings, gift of life and unconditional love. I immeasurably appreciate dedicated support from my wife **Fildaus UWASE** and children **INESHA Burege Joash** and **INKINGI Burege Jess**. You have been wonderful. Thank you for your constant patience, care and love during this venture. You made it happen.

Special thanks go to my Supervisor, **Professor MASABO François** who, in spite of his many responsibilities, managed to guide me and willingly offered his expertise, patience, promptness and encouragement through this research and project writing.

I express my deep gratitude to the main reader of this work, **Dr FURAHA Umutoni Alida**. Thank you very much for your great support, for making my work more scientific and academic. I will always be grateful for that. Your support has been vital in achieving this step.

To my Mother and dearest brothers and sisters, I am indebted to you. I cannot forget to convey my gratitude to the management and all lecturers of University of Rwanda for their contribution to my academic growth. Finally, I thank my colleagues and every single person who made this research possible in every way.

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List of ABBREVIATIONS AND Acronyms

RCS: Rwanda Correctional Service

US: United States

CHAPTER ONE: GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the study

For the various communities, the consequence of being in the jail has effect on families. These consequences include the problem like solving economic problem, welfare of the communities, as well as attaining access to facilities in an insufficient healthy, the essentials of detainees as well as their relatives is not a matter of the whole public (Carlson & Cervera, 1991).

Meanwhile the elimination of death punishment, the omission of a personal freedom via detention remains the supreme punishment all over the globe. Although this, detention is more preferable than death as punishment. Therefore, detention affect harmfully not only on the prisoners but also on their families and relatives (Hairston, 2003).

The main objective penal judgement is to correct the criminal. Yet, in practice, monetary, public as well as sensitive consequences of detention, a penal judgement relates to corrective penalties to the relative's outdoor jail. Jailer's relatives, especially their kids, remain frequently named the 'guiltless' of lawbreaking (Johnson &Waldfogel, 2002).

Periodically, jailer's relatives seemed be denoted as 'unseen' guilty of penalty, subsequently the adversities exposed have been indirect. Today, through Scotland as well as in another place, the realities are that police put much responsiveness on relatives' jailers through schooling and socialization (Johnson &Waldfogel, 2002).

Therefore, mediators play paramount important in both socialization as well as reintegration of jailers. Disagreement solving did not pay attention about the importance of jail regulating the disagreement at low level. Wherever disagreement-solving techniques have been well applied, jailers learnt how to survive rather than to be involved in criminality (Autumn, 1997).

The effect of detention on relatives is, habitually titled, as the guarantee of consequence of jailers. The relationship of jailers is an origin issues such as delinquency of children, decrease of economy, trauma and humiliation in the society. Family conflicts should cause family spouse

disclosure due unpredicted events and kids not allowed to visit and meet fathers or mothers jailed (Bernstein, 2005; Poehlmann, 2005; Shaw, 1987).

For the case of Australia, about 145,000 per-16s (about 5% of kids through Australia) their fathers or mothers were jailed, increasing at 20% over-16s originating in the Indigenous groups. The kids of unevenly 20,000 Brazilian female had a mum in jail but fathers were at a big number (Howard, 2003).

Nevertheless, the kids stated above remain not illustrative throughout the subdivisions of their community. Study proposes that related to the people, they are found in jobless communities, psychological difficulties, marriage problems, mishandling, abandonment as well as the complications related with poverty (Murray, 2005).

Involvement to this situation should boost the threat so as to kids expand disruptive or illegal orientation in their all lifelong with caring jailers' kids. Furthermore, the kids are supported until they become mature (Taylor (2004).

Frequently children of prisoners are discriminated against and stigmatized as a result of parental imprisonment and have suffered from trauma, fear, shame, guilt and low self-esteem. Relationships with other family members frequently suffer (Simmons, 2000).

Certain kids are solitary and fear to join other people, get deteriorating concert as well as dropout of the classes or involved in violence, rebellious or illegal orientations (Cunningham, 2001).

Relatives of jailers occasionally affect strongly on psychology of their kids. The professed level as well as harshness of the well-being effect changes varies across surveys and advocated the issues of nutrition shelter and clothing and opening or involving in drug abuse, liquor as well as tobacco; anxiety; despair; signs of memories about the delinquencies or detentions (Crawford, 2003).

1.2. Statement of the Problem

The consequences of detention to the relatives or kids of jailers had not be considered through scientific study, jail data and mass media analysis. Few studies recommended that detention generate consequences to their assisters as well as their kids like problems of legality. The effect of detention to the relatives or kids of jailers or justice should be vital outside and inside the jail. As Roger Shaw argued nearly 20 years before, Relatives get various problems resulting from the detention of their family members: for instance, relatives do not cerebrate some weddings as well as anniversaries and Christmas, or sharing mealtimes, with the jailers' fellow (Houchin, 2005).

Criminals and their relatives become branded by their crime. Relatives stay as shamefaced by society even they are lawfully guiltless or they have never committed offence to anyone. Such humiliation complicate detention of jailer's family members or relatives become preserved harmfully by other members of their society, or express bad behavior from generations, peers, the media and even groups as well as domestic (Houchin, 2005).

Talking about detention of an individual, associates of jailers become frequently compulsory to be more responsible or take care on their own due to the family members are in prison. Incarceration enforce monetary stress to the relatives of the jailers in double means: by declining the relative's wealth or by cumulative relatives spending, thanks to expensive in stays or calling, and solving financial issue in jail. Jail, therefore intensifies current welfare difficulty (Houchin, 2005).

Hence, the investigator has been interested to examine the influence of imprisonment on families of prisoners with the case study of Mageragere prison by focusing on the prisoners relocated from the former Prison of Gasabo.

1.3 Objectives of the study

This study presents the general objective and specific objectives as follows;

1.3.1. General objective

General objective of this study is to highlight the impact of imprisonment on families of prisoners.

1.3.2. Specific objective

- i. To identify social and psychological effects of imprisonment on families of prisoners.
- ii. To analyze the problems faced by the prisoner during imprisonment.

1.4. Research Questions

A number of research questions are raised in order to attain the above objectives

- i. What are social and psychological problems faced by the family members of a prisoner?
- ii. What are the problems faced by prisoners during imprisonment?

1.5. Significance of the study

This research was of great importance to the researcher, Rwandan community especially policy makers in justice sector and academic.

This study is in line with the requirements for the award of Masters' degree. This study also will equip the researcher with the knowledge and skill that can assist him to produce sound analysis of impact of imprisonment on families of prisoners. The community should benefit more from the research, as it needs to know the degree at the imprisonment impact on families of prisoners as it should be a reference for further project works and it is a resource for fruitful recommendations.

Justice sector should benefit from this project, as it constitutes their reference and a basis for deciding on further strategic actions. The findings, conclusions, and suggestions of the study should be used as future reference for other researchers in the related field. Particularly for UR students, the information in this research shall be very useful as a guide for their research endeavors since a copy of the final dissertation shall be kept in the UR library.

Not only this but also the findings will help the policymakers to understand well the impact of the imprisonment to the families of the prisoners and how they can revise some measures adopted for prisoners and looking for possible solutions to some problems encountered in the prisons of Rwanda to promote the social welfare of the prisoners.

1.6. The Scope of the study

This study relating to the impact of imprisonment on families of prisoners and it was conducted in Mageragere Prison where the targeted respondents are the prisoners relocated from the former prison of Gasabowhich was located in Kigali City, Gasabo district. The study considered five years, extend between 2010 and 2015 as the Gasabo prison counted a large number of prisoners compared to other years.

1.7. Structure of the study

Present research is organized into five chapters: Chapter one presents general introduction and background to the study, chapter deals with theoretical framework and literature review which is based on various views of authors it gives the explanation about both variables; it also detail theoretical perspective of the study. The third chapter concerns with the research methodology, research design, the population used in the research, data collection techniques, the presentation and analysis of data collected from the field. The fourth chapter is related to presentation and analysis of findings while the last chapter is concerned with the general conclusion and recommendations.

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETHICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1. Introduction

This section consists with the theories including its key concepts applied. Instead, it includes the literature review about the theories of imprisonment.

2.2. Definition of Key Terms

Prison: It is a whole entity, a domicile as well as operate which some like-minded people result a sealed officially governed living row around each other, split off from the greater community for just a notable duration (Goffman, 1961).

Imprisonment: It is the detention as well as independence of a person, particularly in jail, which he or she ordinarily enjoys in varying situations (Handbook on Human Rights in Kenyan Prisons, 2006).

Crime: It is the breach of legal rule, which has criminal consequences (Lumumba, 2002).

Prisoner: It describes an offender in prison already serving a sentence or sentences after being proven guilty by a court of law (The Prison Act, 1977 revised).

Rehabilitation: This same contribute of every other behavioral and psychological means to prevent each illegal conduct of the suspect (Sechrest et al., 1979).

Punishment: Those would be sanctions authorized as well as imposed in reply to a violent assault through legislators (Hudson, 2002).

Deterrence: Reasonable, self-interested people have great intentions not to break laws (Muncie, 2004).

Stigma: These values and norms convictions, which cause people to oppose, prevent or scare others individuals see as differently. Prejudice is indeed a Greek term, which applied to some type of label trim onto and burnt mostly to body through its roots. It classified citizens as offenders, servants and betrayers who should be hijacked (Brown, 2001).

2.3 Theoretical Literature

2.3.1. Effects of Imprisonment on prisoners

The imprisonment has various impacts to many persons: the prisoners themselves, their families' members, friends and others as if it was detailed by different authors.

When an individual is imprisoned, he feels the pain of moral rejection that is implied by confinement. Confinement as Johnson (1996) says, make a prisoner untrustworthy and not respected and, therefore not allowed to move freely amongst other citizens. Prisoners are viewed as societal outcasts and misfits and it is feared that if they are released back to the community they will re-offend (Visser, 2007). The prisoner also is separated from his family and is forced to associate with other offenders (Ngando, 1978).

Actually, Mostly the prisoners are mostly deprived some of their basic rights up to the extent they cannot even talk to the family members within enough moment.

Many captives have been stripped of certain humanitarian law throughout fact to the amount that they still could not speak to certain relatives in appropriate time. According to Jones and Cronin (1977), this becomes important although in jails and eyes are open as well as prisoners can communicate towards local residents whilst the consequences of incarceration can be minimized. Anyone not attended inclination to reside in solitude and Berg and McQuinn (1989) affirm something the stronger the isolation in yourself, the less likelihood public welfare would be when mistakes are made, as well as that no one can speak to or believe in something (McQuinn, 1989).

Jails seem to be lawful entities within social structure making things unwarranted once cruelty is permitted as well as their rehabilitation objective is not achieved and Cavadino (2000) declares because when viewed as legally acceptable a civil structure is valid. He also says which penalty requires rationale, because also often that was damaging, distressing rather than uncomfortable to the beneficiary (Cavadino 2000).

The positive symptoms of imprisonment differ from one individual to another little under convicts remain stable or unaffected. Jail was indeed difficult as well as individuals throughout jail almost always endure from hurt as well as disempowerment in the lengthy period (Haney and Lynch, 1997).

The clothing with uniforms, which ruin his character through depicting him as an inmate but, element of a whole is destroyed throughout self-values of the inmate (Cragg, 1992). They create a different viewpoint as well as perform just one jail procedure, which introduces individuals to the fresh correctional facility by incorporating jail life quality out of one's thinking, feeling but doing behaviors (Sheldon and Gresham, 1970; Haney and Lynch, 1997).

Fortunately, certain prisoners may not live up to the modern paradigm but still make it challenging to interact with the correctional facilities. Durkheim underlines necessity self-worth because he says which beliefs as well as belongings seem to be central people and groups in his perspective with violent assault. Convicts require fair treatment as well as decent, clean lifestyle, so their freedom can be strengthened (Conrad, 1978).

However, captives suffer the consequences as well as isolation due to the obvious influence of the guards as well as the wards who may not change their rows. Throughout the 2002 survey on prisoners' dying at Nyeri Supreme Prison in 2000, consistent with those reported at Kenya (Daily Nation Newspaper, 19th Dec, 2008).

Tosh (1982) A certain worry throughout jails has been depicted through his conversations via a convict named Jack Abbott, that told him everything into jail were leading a life of mental and behavioral worry as well as compromised by anyone other than him.

McCorkle (1992) Through performing a US optimum-security survey Tennessee found the nearly three-quarters of prisoners admitted experiencing to "pick up" a prisoner to mitigate being assaulted, as well as more than one quarter held arms around to protect oneself.

Convicts have been culturally mistreated thru the conversational deception, changes in the society and natural setting. This disturbance of one's lives relates to increased interactions, a deteriorated appearance of themselves, body-mutilation as well as the introduction of homicidal trends (Tosh, 1982).

In addition, incarceration has several other consequences effects prisoners, such as the loss of a job, as multiple writers have shown. Ngando (1978) also states that if a prisoner is incarcerated, he loses his job. King (1999) maintains that punishment weakens professional qualifications, considering which time-off of work prohibits them from being learned by relevant work experience.

Various tests undertaken either at Center besides criminology throughout London have shown that little constructive can be effectively achieved to criminals that mainly speak properly, yet many criminals quit their livelihood, livelihoods throughout jail (Centre for Crime and Justice Studies - London, 2010).

Tosh (1982) defines the overall consequences of detention as abuse, murder including immoral crimes, not really the mental, psychological, yet jail. They are carried out because of insufficient surveillance by guards and convenient arms access. Tosh also says the situation is getting as though brutal-prone prisoners are in easy reach to fairly indefensible hostages, in response to the total rates of stress among people (Tosh, 1982).

In jail, except in masculine jails, gender has been used as a control tool since different experiences have often been compulsory intimate ties throughout women's prisons. Although the convicts are being sufferers of the judiciary as well as the overall autocratic jail junta, individuals get a great property amount of energy (Heilpern, 1998).

Studies indicate so in the field of healthcare problems there are tract overheads of detention. Hunt et al. (2004); Dolan et al (2007) research have shown that blood illnesses, such as HIV / AIDS as well as Hepatitis C, remain widespread in U.S. jails.

As per the American prisoners' council for security and misuse (2006), convicts have often been successfully treated with psychological problems. Individuals sometimes struggle through illnesses including diabetes and heart disease. The council has also stressed that overpopulation as well as the shortage of funds frequently exacerbate instead of mitigate the medical issues of convicts (Commission on Safety and Abuse in America's Prisons, 2006).

Anno et al. (2004) estimate that the process of elderly criminals in jail committed by jail, as its related Alzheimer's disease history, breathing, cardiovascular diseases as well as arthritis has risen over fixed durations. The underachieving crime rate is particularly affected by such circumstances.

2.3.2. Factors that influence the effects of imprisonment on prisoners

Distinct reasons have been identified as increasing or impacting the impact of incarceration by numerous studies. Such things affect whether prisoners live in jail because the around was accordingly from prisoners to fugitive.

Tosh (1982) notes to that because he publishes that penitentiary soreness have various impacts on certain prisoners. An inmate's information provided an emotional impact.

Tosh and Adams (1989) demonstrated this after individuals found whether offenders aged 20 or younger were originally tougher to custody than elderly prisoners, what made themselves less probable to be abused through (Tosh and Adams, 1989).

Similarly, Bartol&Bartol (1994) states again that youthful prisoners continue to display growing compliance paired with white period prior to the recent confinement surprise. McCorkle (1992) in addition states which maturity is really the greatest verifier toward a convict's sort of adjustment, to youthful prisoners more probable unlike elderly to hire assertive preventative methods.

Male violence is prevalent in boys; even so, the very few incidents discovered throughout women's penitentiaries are mainly volunteer heterosexual intercourse (Heilpern, 1998).

It is because, women are emotionally embraced by established practice communities. this seems to be important. On predominantly woman specimens Johnson and Struckman-Johnson (2002), and Alarid (2000), checked the consensus between women. Therefore, adultery as well as its terror throughout the in consensus of man's prisons impacts boys rather mentally that women in jail.

Bartol & Bartol (1994) Affirm also that effort spent in custody dictates the personal effects of an entity. Longer the jail term, tougher the repercussions. It was due to the drastic interruption in the lives due to the numerous underlying jail limitations, cruelties as well as prohibitions.

2.3.3. Effects of imprisonment on partners of prisoners

A spouse's incarceration could be psychologically crippling as well as essentially powerless. Financial impact, social alienation, problems in interaction, relationship decline but also extra risk on daycare can end up making convict couples quite end up losing as well as hopeless. However, the family of offenders is now almost fully observed in comparison to the relatives as well as women of the male prisoners. Sufficient studies indicate there is usually a greater influence on inmate partners than with the relatives (Ferraro et al and Bolton 1983), even though practically as well as psychologically complicated families as well as other families may also endure (McDermott and King 1992; Noble, 1995).

Pauline Morris, who has contacted 825 males who were incarcerated as well as 469 of her married women through England (Morris, 1965), has been the most exhaustive investigation of inmate women hands down. Morris concluded that even a dad's incarceration had been usually a recession of parents' disillusionment instead of a stigmatic and disgusting recession. Prejudice now has always been encountered by women their families had first been incarcerated and only afterwards in the preliminary phase of divorce. 63% of the women said that their economic situation worsened, as one of the most basic complaints identified; 81% of worsening of task; 46% worsening of the existing partnership behavior though of specific prospects; 63% worsening of fun gatherings; 60% worsening of uncle and aunt interactions; and 57% erosion of acquaintances as well as peers interactions (Morris, 1965).

From Morris' previous stuff, those certain surveys throughout the United Kingdom, the USA, Ireland and Australia on inmate clients as well as women would find nearly identical subjects. Studies have verified which losses incurred is among the major problems faced major challenge faced men inmate relationships (Anderson 1966; Ferraro et al 1983; McEvoy et al 1999; Noble 1995; Richards et al 1994; Schneller, 1976).

Sharp and Marcus-Mendoza (2001) It was reported that although the imprisonment of moms has since dramatically reduced income sources.

Lost revenue is combined with extra jail trips, telegraph, phone calls (particularly if the inmate is able to obtain like in the United States) as well as the transferring of cash to family members in jail (Braman and Wood, 2003).

Kid parents are highly susceptible to independent parental status (Peart and Asquith, 1992). In addition to addressing ones it using issues, collaborators should endorse prisoners or otherwise services for kids whom were probably especially difficult to handle if everyone's parents are being jailed (Peart and Asquith, 1992).

New demands numerous different problems that are much more inherent in jail factual information. Couples of an inmate could even endure leading to a shortage of personal data on jail, visits as well as communication processes (Ferraro et al, 1983).

Jails obviously really aren't familiar countries to live through order attempt exacerbate such issues. Impoverished visitor services as well as violent managerial support could even prevent families, especially those who have infants, from going to visit (Peart and Asquith, 1992).

While communities are always experiencing the same thing pressures, there is indeed an increasing awareness of the lack of a relatively homogeneous community of family including associates. Jail impacts for relatives may vary as per their previous experiences, forms of offenses, welfare systems and certain other socio-demographic factors, in a societal as well as criminal sense. Some of these are relieved of brutal or complicated actions in their homes by a

comparable in prison. We will see how prison impacts on people and communities vary significantly (Ferraro et al, 1983).

McDermott and King (1992) The distinguishable perspectives of parents to various sentences were differentiated seen between terrifying event of their detainment, the overreaching uncertainty of the time of detention as well as court hearing. Nevertheless, there is little evidence over moment of prison impacts on family members.

The consequences on clients again when patients are discharged are especially slightly established. Couples also concern regarding transition once offenders return back although jail study shows both offenders as well as the families will face significant problems with the nature of reconciliation (Noble, 1995).

In short, jail has several impacts: the cost, mental stress as well as functional challenges associated with a parent's detention.

2.3.4. Effect of imprisonment on the caregiver

Aungles (1994) in short, jail contains numerous impacts: the cost, mental stress as well as functional challenges associated with a parent's detention.

A close relative is therefore imposed frequently mostly on rest of the custody additional components as well as mental requirements to help not only instant carers as well as the imprisoned person. For instance, it is still the obligation including its social worker to stay in touch only with inmate spouse as well as notify only between spouse as well as one's kids, and also to satisfy only certain program that helps like femininity as well as daycare. Such requirements often impose limits on not just the costs involved of the trustee as well as on the moment as well as unskilled labor of the supplier (Aungles, 1994).

All such influences are identified as contributing to parental stress, due to higher probability of impoverishment, decreased familial health, poor parental involvement, as well as kid's problems (Arditti et al, 2003).

This can be suggested here that treatment options recapitalized by incarcerated parents might contribute to a familial disordered defense method, such as dependency on alcoholism or substance to alleviate tension, that raises the risks of occurrence outcomes; Although domestic violence is probably a wider family instability measure correlated to this and many other parameters (Gabel, 1992a; Johnston & Gabel, 1995).

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Grandparents undergo several important life changes as well as have huge physical and academic encroachments because, since they have the rise of elderly families, they have to transfer to greater living spaces and deal with jail visiting plans, welfare care, educators, guardians as well as the kids too (Poe, 1995).

Those very difficult life alterations almost always influence on relatives' age-related health difficulties yet often disregard ones someone else's treatment goals to focus on personal learning. (Pinson-Millburn et al., 1996; Poe, 1995; Ruiz, 2002).

The accountability to look after the kid where its family member is imprisoned can generally be linked to other healthful policy initiatives (Ruiz, 2002).

Hungerford (1996) finds that a number of caregivers had never been trained for the forefront of the fight of taking care of kids in jail and therefore are not well-equipped to handle their unique cognitive and social requirements given their previous and present daycare practice.

Those results indicate, in comparison with separation or disability, that the problems facing the remainder of the providers involve added burden which can cause harmful effects or well-being, which might directly influence their kids care and support.

2.3.5. Impact of imprisonment on the children

In general, a family's confinement or indeed detention causes violent emotions in one's kids. Such variations are widespread which could include unhappiness, annoyance, feel worried as well as a feeling of failure. (Crawford, 2003).

Domestic violence can have a significant and enduring influence on families. The infants of prisoners have often been persecuted toward, marginalized and traumatized by familial incarceration, worry, disgrace, guilt as well as low self-worth (Cunningham, 2001).

Still other infants get pulled out, have "enhanced medical issues as well as socially destructive actions like bed weathering" (Cunningham, 2001).

Rapidly deteriorating educational outcomes as well as participation levels or rising violence, unsociable as well as lawbreaker propensity (Murray, 2005).

Parenting practices detention may have such a detrimental affect often that it affects their personal health. The presumed degree of the toxic effects is inconsistent among reports, but reported issues involve: variations of activity and food choices. Starts or decreases with use of medications, smoking and alcohol; pressure; anxiety. The offspring of the prisoners were named "martyrs of law and order" (Shaw 1992), "neglected offenders" of crimes (Matthews 1983) as well as the concrete plan kinderella' (Shaw, 1987).

All through parental jail people may develop a number of issues including: stress, impulsivity, violent behavior, avoidance, relapse, hold actions, insomnia, nutritional disorders, trying to run away, absenteeism, and bad test scores (Boswell and Wedge 2002; Centre for Social and Educational Research 2002; Johnston 1995; Kampfner, 1995; Sack et al 1976; Sharp and Marcus-Mendoza, 2001; Shaw 1987; Skinner and Swartz 1989; Stanton 1980). In social structure, the community of people at risk of bad impacts can be underestimated if a close relative is put in jail.

The split from of the adult or resulting hardships they face in their everyday lives harm the kids of imprisoned persons. The serious complications to the dad's imprisonment frequently reported by careers involve weathering, the baby being constantly interrogated, fear, isolation, abuse, the mistrust of the lawyers as well as an excessive burden of the baby throughout the home. (Aungles, 1994; Boswell & Wedge, 2002).

Kids also are frequently ignored as well as verbally or physically abused among the mates (Boswell and Wedge 2002) as well as the surviving career disappoints them in comparison to the detention of the parent (Gabel, 1992a, 1992b).

While poor decision making traits like demandingness, control and reporting and an escalating confrontation between children and parents have often been problem of child problems. (Barnes & Farrell, 1992; Farrington, 1995), throughout the kids of prisoners such actions are frequently exacerbated (Arditti et al, 1995; Johnson &Waldfogel, 2002).

The mixture of infant modification as well as the stream of impoverished families and community prejudice throughout the dad's jail could thus lead to severe cognitive and social disruptions (Barnes & Farrell, 1992; Gabel, 1992a, 1992b; Wasserman &Seracini, 2001).

Specific to that of kids at payload capacity, such adverse feelings have included kid's poor grades (Arditti et al, 2003; Hungerford, 1996), depression (Gabel, 1992b), behavior illnesses (Phillips, Burns, Wagner, Kramer, & Robbins, 2002), alcohol in addition to substance abuse (Barnes & Farrell, 1992; De Bellis, 2000), acting out and juvenile delinquency (Gabel, 1992a Wasserman &Seracini, 2001; Farrington, 1995).

Furthermore, a relative's jail is sometimes believed to be somewhat a community effect than just a dad's jail and to have fewer negative effects from arrest of a younger sibling (Brown, 2001).

2.3.6. Adolescent offending and juvenile delinquency

Youth crime studies have demonstrated that perhaps the trial and prosecution of the parent in pre-teen early years of a child is one of the major causes of the kid's subsequent criminality as well as criminal behavior (Farrington, 1995; Farrington, Jolliffe, Loeber, Stouthamer-Loeber& Kalb, 2001;

Gabel, 1992; Lowenstein, 1986; Seymour, 1998). In Farrington et al (2001) for instance, 31.5% would have a detained child's parents or stepdad of 568 neglectful kids (ages 10.7-11.9 decades).

43.5% of the children in this community are brought to the trial, 42.9 percent (based on information from the adult, infant, and teaching assistant) are identified as suspects whereas 25.1 percent actually charged directly. Similarly, different outcomes from of the Cambridge analysis demonstrated that a criminal at 8 years of age forecasted increased costs of detention at 10-16 years' neglectful growth (Reiss & Farrington, 1991). 45 per cent have imprisoned siblings in a survey of 312 children through convicted felons (Rowe & Farrington, 1997). It means that the high percentage of neglected children are vulnerable to maternal or inherited abuse. Even so, the amount of kids of prisoners who are offended is not there (Rowe & Farrington, 1997).

While familial as well as siblings are related to the kid's behavioral problems, it must be remembered that no risk factor causes severe and aggressive child offenses Gabel (1992a) Arguing that, while family breakup may cause major trauma, leading to family identity or imitation, throughout the majority of unsociable young people it is seldom the situation. In fact, he argues that behavioral issues between jail children are most closely related to the sociopathy of the other career, the interaction between parents and children and the cognitive as well as emotional care services of the traditional family (Gabel 1992a, 1992b).

Likewise, the larger the amount of lifestyle factors in children's lives, the increases the probability of long term offenders for young people (Letourneau, Cunningham &Henggeler, 2002; Loeber& Farrington, 2000).

Thus, a combination of social and contextual demographic characteristics and ongoing access to various lifestyle factors that frequently occupy the communities of offenders may clarify the prevalence of multigenerational violence. So although that was not the only cause of domestic violence, it can be a valuable predictor of family conflict as well as health conditions (Farrington et al., 2001).

Kid as well as teenage criminals are discovered to be two to 3 times more likely than nothing to dedicate intense, vicious, and severe infractions as well as appear to get a lengthier crime professional life than others who develop a subsequent illegal behavior (Loeber & Farrington, 2000; Moffitt, 1997).

Several long-term adverse effects for young children involved in life-long delinquency have also been reported. For examples, after years of violence, the likelihood of learning and implementing social and emotional skills is implied (Loeber and Farrington, 2000, 2001).

This frequently leads to massive and ongoing social disruptions to comprehensive focus, friends, colleagues and associates and employees (Loeber and Farrington, 2000, 2001; Moffitt, 1997). In addition, the low student results often due to absenteeism as well as initial college dropouts explains the impact on long term retirement income as well as job prospects (Loeber and Farrington, 2000, 2001).

Only at interpersonal basis, this has also been suggested that young assertive perpetrators often face a serious risk with suicidality (Caufmann, 2004; Eposito and Clum, 1999), a heightened prevalence of criminality that raises the likelihood of injury and/or murder (Loeber & Farrington, 2000) (Loeber& Farrington, 2001).

Ironically, many such pessimistic long-term unsociable implications frequently reflect children due to several lifestyle factors. The consequences of hardship in children are indeed sometimes more widespread as well as childish irresponsibility often reacts. Similarly, while the threat outlook shows which abused children experience a negative slide of homelessness, alcohol as well as violence, not everyone subject to such influences proceeds in this direction (Carr&Vandiver, 2001).

Investigation shows that public protection factors are involved in lowering the risk of bad life results as well as long term crime, as well as contributing to reducing reciprocity of juvenile offenders (Carr&Vandiver, 2001; Henggeler, 1991, 1999; Loeber& Farrington, 2001).

Unless the main objective of an initiative is to reduce incidence, so these interventions must be versatile in assuaging the various identified causes of youth offence (i.e. risks) and strengthen

prevention strategies. The therapeutic key findings of this study will indicate that these strategies must be more versatile and more efficient. Successful methods should be capable of integrating individuals, families, colleagues, schools as well as neighborhoods (Henggeler, 1991).

2.3.7. Direct prison effects

I was not able to fall asleep with six-year-old. She's been a real mess. I realized pretty quickly whatever the trouble had been – she believed her dad had to continue living with food and water. (mom untraceable, Hounslow et al cited, 1982)

Many other studies describe the direct impact on people of familial imprisonment. There are many three significant elements of incarceration that may induce kids' specifically mental disorders. Firstly, isolation as well as lasting loss is experienced. Connection paper postulates that perhaps the dissolution of child-parent relationships triggers kid's psycho-social problems (Bowlby, 1973).

Hounslow et al (1982) and Richards (1992) Warn the parental detention can often be viewed as dismissal or alienation that can intensify child's anxiety. Nevertheless, the accessible findings on the effect of disconnection between inmate kids as well as on the impacts of many other aspects of father absence on children does not recommend that segregation on its own has been the most important explanation of the performance in children (Gabel 2003).

Secondly, familial jail may trigger kid sociopathy by identifying with the crime of your caregiver as well as mimicking the conduct of your caregiver.

In Sack's (1977) A medical trial with 8 boys to jail dads, several of them mimicked the offences of one dads. Third, incarceration means insecurity over how adults have been handled while in jail: kids may be fearful of the well-being of the family.

The assumption that jail leads consequences for students can lead to two assumptions. Initially, a dose-response impact might be expected, to harsher penalties and several jails linked poorer functional results for infants. Secondly, positive parent-child interaction in jail will also lessen

the impact of disconnection as well as confusion for kids as our response indicates (Sack's, 1977).

2.3.8. Stigma

The shame associated with the fact that even a close relative is held in jail exacerbates economic hardship as well as the personal alienation of prisoners' communities. The prejudice of jail as well as the family members of prisoners continues as well as 'the destabilization linked to incarceration did not actually occur in aspects of unintended disconnection apart from, possibly, abandonment. Security has a reputation that communities have trouble eradicating (Hounslow et al, 1982).

Helen (1988) noted that, whereas children sometimes regarded as "uninvolved," and therefore in dire requirement, one's friendship mostly with detainee "stigmatizes [to a larger extent] the couples.'

2.4. Empirical Literature

The relatives from whose prison prisoners have always been the poorest and most vulnerable members of the society almost always make one's drawback stronger by incarceration of a sibling. Even though it is difficult to relate crime, incarceration and community heterogeneity, research has usually demonstrated that incarceration impacts the communities adversely (Helen, 1988).

2.4.1. Impact of imprisonment on prisoners' families

Among the first papers conducted in 1965 on the effect of jail on masculine prisoners' family members in England discovered that marginally upwards of 60 % of women in prison had encountered an aggravation of their money position in England after their fathers had been detained (Hounslow et al, 1982).

In a 2004 US survey, Braman noticed that, despite the various public policy perspectives in both the US or the United Kingdom, in the UK a report released in 2007 on poverty as well as

deprivation for prisoners in England showed that now the average cost impact of a close friend's housing reached \$12,680.9(Braman, 2004).

It showed that households were frequently required to rely on income support, but that expenditure on income of a convict or wife amounted to £6,204 for a period of 6 months, with an additional 6 weeks with an overall personal expense for loved ones with £1,050 (Sack's, 1977).

Reliance on relatives for assistance with jail issues, the consequence is always close ties and the alienation of the communities of the prisoners. That's because the surviving carriers, the more frequently women or associates, have either been obliged to finish early or to pay excessive years of labor and therefore responsibility both these relatives (such as grandparents) of kid's treatment (Sack's, 1977).

One such survey strikes a balance by analyzing the effect of incarceration on jail family members and takes quantifiable and quantum frameworks that use mean and standard deviation.

The people and kids of prisoners may suffer deep social, mental as well as financial damages as a result of the incarceration of about their comparable. To investigate the implications of events like life custody, measureable and qualitative data are required. (Sampson and Laub 1993).

To present, nevertheless, almost all prisoner risk assessments were already limited, observational inquiries but neither have provided quantitative follow-up. There are already 3 key things:

1. What is the real vulnerability to the relative's important considerations and socially unacceptable conduct due to parental detention?
2. If corporal punishment is a source of infant sickness, increasing processes impact people as well as the moms?
3. What acts or legislative changes may prevent the influence on families of paternal incarceration?

2.5. Women bearing the brunt

Investigations mostly on unintended consequences of incarceration repeatedly reveal that perhaps the heavier responsibility of a sentence ostensibly targeted at criminal's rests on young poor people. As well as the problems of living in societies that are often driven by increased joblessness, these women face several legal and economic strains both locally and globally triggered by incarceration (Loeber& Farrington, 2001)

In several cases, these female's capacity to interact via a adored one's incarceration is clearly connected to everyone's professions in professions. As in several certain public service fields, females also often have the 'treatment' responsibility to work in the fields of communication among men with the daughters, psychological and monetary assistance including accommodation after release. Frequently, are indeed females not worth a lot for this job of care, but also females become profoundly engaged in civic services agencies while they follow in the footsteps of a "helpless mediator." These pressures have been decided to make even more complicated by the steady misconceived notion that they are incorrect (Shaw, 1992).

Judith Brink, the ex-prisoner turned jail chaplain argued: 'Many individuals consider women who are worried about prisoners as lacking, if not in nature, then self-esteem in respect'. (Gabel, 1992b).

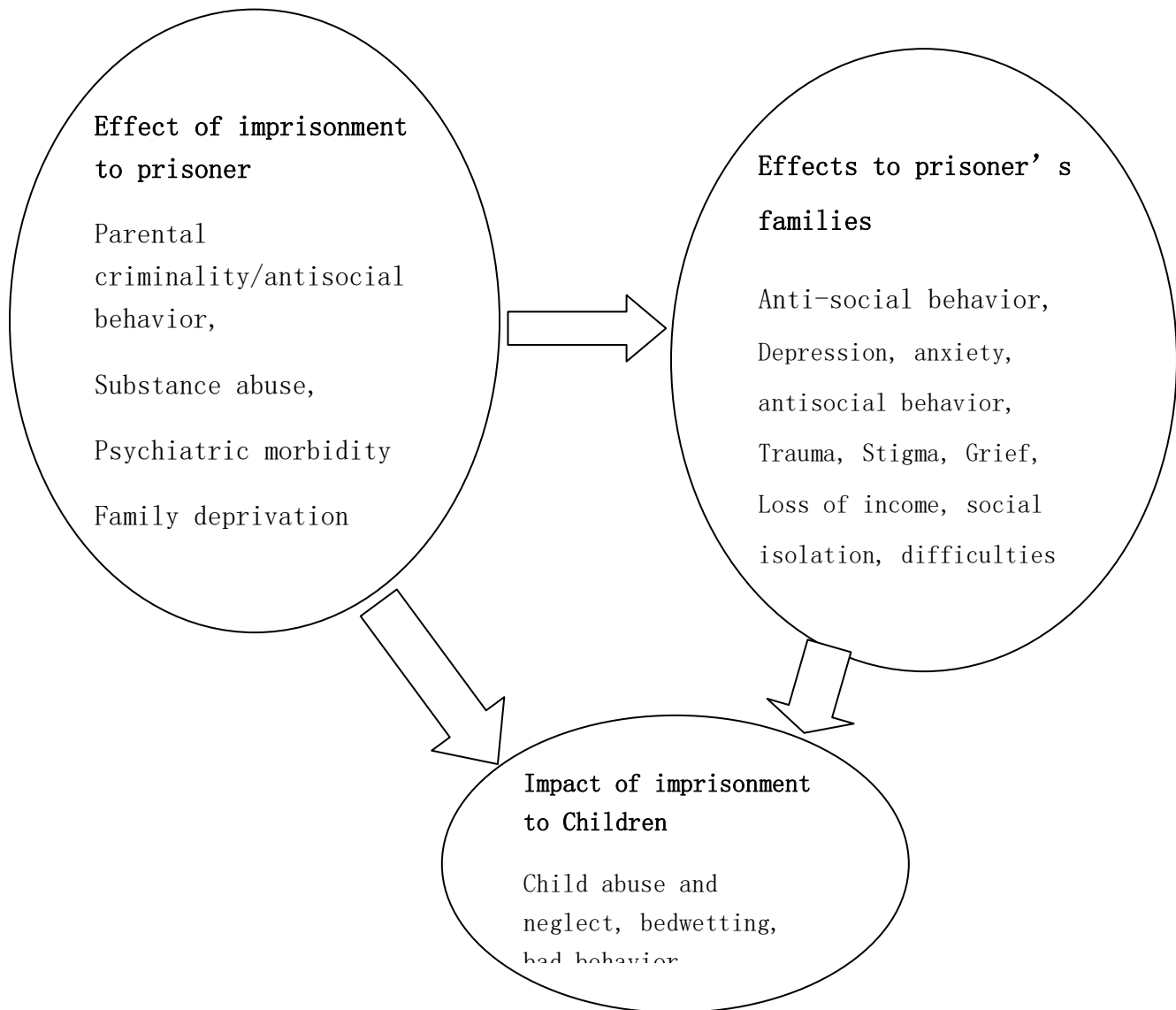
2.6. Theoretical framework

Independent variable

Impact of imprisonment

Dependent variable

the families of prisoners



CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This section presents the study layout, the population of the study, the confidence interval as well as the survey procedures, the research methods and techniques included to ensure reliability, variables measurement as well as data analysis techniques.

3.1 Research Design

The research is descriptive as well as comparative and quantitative. The reason is that the scientist assessed the correlation between variables quantified. In order to achieve greater precision, the quantitative method has been used.

3.2. Study Population

The study population of this research was composed of prisoners and their families. The total population of this research is 910; to mean 455 prisoners and their family member estimated at 455 persons; thus, one member from the families of the prisoners.

3.3. Sampling Techniques

Sampling technique refers to a technique that helps to select a sample from the identified population. The researcher used the purposive technique and simple random sampling to select the prisoners relocated from the former Gasabo prison as well as their family members. Respondents to be chosen for this matter all have ideally the same characteristics. This was done in order to enable the researcher deal with only respondents that meet the study's purpose.

3.4. Sample Size

The sample size of this investigation was made up of the prisoners' relatives and the prisoners themselves. In the sample size chosen, the study concentrates on the aforementioned centers, and the overall sample of 186 individuals, 93 prisoners and 93 relatives, for ease and need purposes, is expected. The convicts were chosen from the detainees moved from the former Gasabo prison because it was not easy to examine the entire population.

Therefore, 910 persons; 455 prisoners and 455 persons from their families will constitute the entire population of the study where 93 prisoners were chosen by using Yamane (1967) (Grinner & William, 2000),

$$\text{Where; } n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$

n is the minimum sample size

N is the population from which the sample was drawn which is 455 individuals.

e is the margin of error estimated at 9.2%. Substituting in the above formula, the sample size is determined as;

$$n = \frac{455}{1 + 455(0.092)^2} =$$

n=93 prisoners

By basing on the same formula the researcher also used 93 family members of the prisoners; that is to say the total sample size is 186 persons: 93 prisoners and 93 from their family members: one from each family.

3.5. Data collection methods

Two data collection sources, including primary and secondary data, have been used. The key statistics was collected from the prison in Mageragere, based among other items on the prisoners transferred from the jail in Gasabo. Primary data contained data gathered from current literatures, including text books, textbooks, financial accounts, articles , magazines as well as online search. The thesis analysis took into account only valid details.

3.5.1. Data Collection Instruments

A carefully structured questionnaire was administered to the respondents in which they were subjected to a set of questions so as to solicit answers from them as well as unstructured interview. The questionnaires contained closed ended questions that required short answers. These questions will be formulated from the study objectives.

3.5.2. Reliability and validity

The researcher developed and gave appropriate questionnaires, which they found significant for this research, to guarantee that the contents are valid. All the questions have been subsequently reviewed for potential mistakes and in coordination with supervisors and other competent personnel to remove needless data.

The support further research-tests the questionnaire with the accuracy of the research tool on a small sample of 10 participants from the non-respondent population. The overview of the verified reports as well as declarations will evaluate secondary data sources. The investigator therefore ensured that the analyzed data were reliable and impartial.

3.6. Data analysis Procedure

The participants received the full questionnaire. In order to make sure completeness and correctness, the data from either the completed questionnaires were then straightened and modified. Using frequency charts, data were given. Tables contributed to the summary of the data with statistical analysis like percentages. The data was analyzed using the SPSS version 20 computer software of the Pearson Correlation Analysis.

3.7. Ethical Consideration

That is the fundamental rationale for the study or analysis. As mentioned earlier in Chapter one, this study can also help the entity, and so partnership in this undertaking is unavoidable. The scientist has the clarification from the entity. The interviewees were primarily and specifically explained to the researcher and the entity about purpose and value of the report. The privacy of the data supplied was then assured and only for educational purposes the data supplied has been used.

CHAPTER FOUR: PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF FINDINGS

4.0. Introduction

This chapter focuses on discussion of research findings obtained from data collected. It deals with the analysis and interpretation of the data collected for the achievement of the study objectives. In this chapter the researcher presented the findings which were collected from the field by using the questionnaires. The questionnaires were administered to the respondents whereby they were required to fill in their information based on their understanding.

4.1. Demographic Characteristics of Respondent

In this part, the researcher analyses the gender, age of respondents. The accurate and useful information concerning research objectives were obtained.

Table 4.1: Gender of the respondents

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Male	76	81.7	81.7	81.7
	Female	17	18.3	18.3	100.0
	Total	93	100.0	100.0	

Source: Primary Data

Table 4.1 shows that around 81.7% respondents were male while 18.3% respondents were female. Hence, the number of male is greater than the number of female. This implies that the number of female that you find in the prisons is still low comparing to the number of male.

Table 4.2: classification of respondents according to their Age

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid between 21-30 years old	10	10.8	10.8	10.8
between 31-40 years old	28	30.1	30.1	40.9
between 41-50 years old	41	44.1	44.1	84.9
Above 51 years old	14	15.1	15.1	100.0
Total	93	100.0	100.0	

Source: Primary Data

Table 4.2 indicates perceptions of respondents on age of respondents; around 10.8% of the prisoners revealed that they are aged between 20 and 30 years, 30.1% of the respondents had between 31 and 40 years and other 44.1% of the respondents had between 41 and 50 years while other 15.1 respondents are aged above 51 years old. After taking into consideration of different age of the respondents, the researcher realized that the contacted respondents were of reasonable age and in position to give careful and well analyzed information that could facilitate making of necessary and relevant conclusions.

Table 4.3: Period of confinement

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Between 2 -4years	17	18.3	18.3	18.3
Between 5 to 6 years	24	25.8	25.8	44.1
Between 7-10 years	33	35.5	35.5	79.6
Between 10-15 years	19	20.4	20.4	100.0
Total	93	100.0	100.0	

Source: Primary Data

The table 4.3 above indicates that 18.3% of the total respondents were imprisoned in Gasabo prison between two and four years. Other 25.8% of the respondents were detained in Gasabo prison between five to six years after they were found guilty of committing some crimes. While

around 35.5% of the respondents announced that they were imprisoned between 7 and 10 years in Gasabo prison, other 20.4% of the respondents confirmed that were kept into custody for the period which was between 10 years and 15 years of imprisonment. This implies that prisoners questioned during the present research passed many years in the prison.

Table 4.4: Frequency of the visitors

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid once in week	21	22.6	22.6	22.6
once in a month	20	21.5	21.5	44.1
Never	15	16.1	16.1	60.2
twice a week	37	39.8	39.8	100.0
Total	93	100.0	100.0	

Source: Primary Data

The findings from the above table show that 22.6% of the total respondents announced that they are visited once in week while other 21.5% of the respondents are visited once in month. While 16.1 declared that they were never visited since they have been in the custody, other 39.8 confirmed that they are visited twice a week. This shows how the families of the prisoners care about their member detained in prison.

4.2 Presentation of findings

This section focuses on the analysis and interpretation of research findings according to the research objectives, such as the social and psychological effects of imprisonment to the family members of the prisoner as well as the problems faced by the prisoner during the imprisonment.

4.2.1. Crimes committed

Table 4.5.Types of crimes committed

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Assault	16	17.2	17.2	17.2
	Theft	36	38.7	38.7	55.9
	Drug trafficking	13	14.0	14.0	69.9
	Killing	9	9.7	9.7	79.6
	Genocide related crimes	19	20.4	20.4	100.0
	Total	93	100.0	100.0	

Source: Primary Data

The findings from the above table 4.4 shows that 17.2% of the total respondents are imprisoned for committing the assault while other 38.7% are imprisoned for committing the crime of theft and using forged papers. While around 14 % of the total respondents revealed that they were sentenced after committing the crime of trafficking drugs, other 9.7% of the respondents said that they committed the crime of killing were they were quarreling with others. But other 20.4% of the respondents confirmed that they imprisoned after being found guilty of committing the 1994 genocide against the Tutsis and other related crimes including rape. This indicates that the prisoners committed different crimes.

4.3. The effect of imprisonment

Actually, the imprisonment has various impact to many people including the prisoners themselves, children, the spouse and the whole family in general.

4.3.1. To the prisoners

Table 4.6: The effect of imprisonment to prisoner

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Depression	32	34.4	34.4	34.4
	Stigma	12	12.9	12.9	47.3
	Family deprivation	31	33.3	33.3	80.6
	Others	18	19.4	19.4	100.0
	Total	93	100.0	100.0	

Source: Primary Data

The above table indicates that about 34.4 % of the total respondents announced that they suffered from depression, other 12.9% of the total respondents suffer from stigma and other 33.3% of the respondents confirmed that their families face the problem of family deprivation. But others said that they suffer from other problems including the deterioration of social relationship between the family of the prisoner and the neighbors. This indicates that imprisonment has many consequences to the prisoners and their families.

4.3.1.1. Financial effects

The table below indicates financials constraints faced by the prisoners incarcerated after committing some crimes.

Table 4.7: Financial effects

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid lack of ability to get some materials	18	19.4	19.4	19.4
Lack of ability to get commodities	26	28.0	28.0	47.3
lack of some money	31	33.3	33.3	80.6
Others	18	19.4	19.4	100.0
Total	93	100.0	100.0	

Source: Primary Data

The findings from the above table indicates that 19.4% of the respondents face the problem of lacking ability to get some materials to use including proper utensils, clothes, shoes among others. Other 28% of the total respondents confirmed that the lack means to get special meals especially for those who suffer from stomachache, liver, etc. Not only 33% of the respondents declared that they lack some money to use when they need some sugar or bread or tea in the canteen, but also other 19.4% announced that they lack opportunities to get employment to get some money facilitating them to live well in prison without depending on their families.

4.3.1.2. Social effects faced by prisoner

Table 4.8: Social effects

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	lack of contact with the family	9	9.7	9.7	9.7
	lack of visitors	18	19.4	19.4	29.0
	lack of moral support	16	17.2	17.2	46.2
	detachment to the ordinary friends	30	32.3	32.3	78.5
	family blaming	10	10.8	10.8	89.2
	Disrespect by family members	10	10.8	10.8	100.0
	Total	93	100.0	100.0	

Source: Primary Data

The findings from the above table indicates that 9.7% of the respondents confirmed that the prisoners lack of contact with the family and other 19.4 % of the respondents announced that they don't get any person who visits them in prison. However, other 17.2% of the respondents declared that they lack moral support from their friends and their friends while other 32.5% of the respondents said that they suffer from detachment to their ordinary friends. But other 10.8% of the total respondents announced they are blamed by their families over the crimes committed. Lastly, other 10.8% of the respondents confirmed that their family members disrespect them. This implies that the prisoners suffer from various problems.

4.2. Psychological effects faced by prisoner

Table 4.9: Psychological effect

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Being in prison makes me bitter	7	7.5	7.5	29.8
	I am restless and I cannot keep still in prison	2	2.2	2.2	17.2
	I sleep most of the time in prison	1	1.1	1.1	18.3
	I am less interested in other people or things ever since I was Imprisoned	14	15.1	15.1	33.3
	I feel miserable and sad because of imprisonment	25	26.9	26.9	60.2
	I have thought of committing suicide severally ever since I was in a Prison	11	11.8	11.8	72.0
	Fear of dying in prison	5	5.4	5.4	41.4
	I do not like the life in prison	9	9.7	9.7	92.5
	There is no freedom in prison	4	4.3	4.3	96.8
	Humiliation	2.5	2.7	2.7	20.7
	social stigma	7	7.5	7.5	29.8
	Loneliness	2.5	2.7	2.7	20.7
	I have a lot of fear to go out of prison	3	3.2	3.2	100.0
	Total	93	100.0	100.0	

Source: Primary Data

The above table shows that the 7.5% of the total respondents announced that being in prison made them bitter and around 2.2% of the respondents are restless and I cannot keep still in prison while other 1.1% of the respondents declared that they sleep most of the time in the prison. However, 15.1% of the total respondents confirmed that they are less interested in other people or things ever since they were imprisoned. Other 11.8% of the respondents declared that they had thought of committing suicide severally ever since they were in the Prison as they didn't believe to live well. Moreover, other 5.4% announced that they had fear of dying in prison as they believed that they should be killed one day. Other 9.7% of the total respondents announced not to like the life in prison as they eat unbalanced diet and they are not free and there is no freedom in the prison like it was confirmed by 4.3% of the total respondents. Lastly, 3.2% of the respondents revealed that they had a lot of fear to go out of prison as they should be harmed by the relatives and the friends of the victims. This indicates how much the prisoners face different effects. Other 26.9% of the total respondents announced to feel miserable and sad because of imprisonment and other 2.7 % of the total respondents announced that to be humiliated in the prison. While 7.5 of the total respondents announced to have social stigma other 2.7% percent of the total respondents declared that they felt loneliness in the prison. Finally other 3.2% percent of the total respondents confirmed to have a lot of fear to go out of the prison due what they did. This indicates that imprisonment has negative impact to the prisoners.

4.3. Effects imprisonment to children

Like imprisonment have effects to the prisoner himself, also it impact negatively to psychological and social welfare of the children whether at home or to school.

4.3.1. Psychological effects faced by children

Table 4.10. Mental effects to the children mental

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Depression	10	10.8	10.8	10.8
Juvenile delinquency	10	10.8	10.8	21.5
Complex of inferiority toward other children	7	7.5	7.5	29.0
Urinating on bed	13	14.0	14.0	43.0
aggressive behavior	5	5.4	5.4	48.4
Withdrawal	8	8.6	8.6	57.0
Regression	10	10.8	10.8	67.7
clinging behavior	8	8.6	8.6	76.3
Stigma	13	14.0	14.0	90.3
truancy and poor school grades	9	9.7	9.7	100.0
Total	93	100.0	100.0	

Source: Primary Data

The above table indicates that 10.8% of the total respondents announced that they were characterized by depression after the imprisonment of their parents and they didn't want interaction with others. However, other 10.8 % confirmed that some children whose parents are imprisoned faced the juvenile delinquency as they don't respect one of their parents. Not only the children who have complex of inferiority among other kids as it was confirmed by 7.5 % of the respondents, but also 14% of the respondents said that the children also start urinating on bed few days their parents were imprisoned. Other 5.4% of the respondents confirmed that the children whose parents are imprisoned start to be characterized by aggressive behavior towards other children. While 10.8 % of the total respondents announced that their children faced the regression in schools, other 8.4 declared that their kids suffer from the withdrawal in the schools and other 8.6% of confirmed that their children had clinging behavior. During the research, also other 14% of the total respondents announced that their children are characterized by stigma at

school or at the church once they are with others. Lastly, the findings indicated that 9.7% of the total respondents said that their children were characterized by truancy and poor school grades since the arrest of their parents. Thus, this indicated clearly the effect of imprisonment to the members of the family.

Table 4.11: Additional mental effects faced by children

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Anger	17	18.3	18.3	18.3
	guilty	13	14.0	14.0	32.3
	Fear	16	17.2	17.2	49.5
	sadness	15	16.1	16.1	65.6
	anxiety	19	20.4	20.4	86.0
	loneliness	13	14.0	14.0	100.0
	Total	93	100.0	100.0	

Source: Primary Data

The above table also indicates that 18.3% of the total respondents confirmed that after few days the parents of their children were imprisoned, the children were characterized by anger and guilty like it was confirmed by 14 % of the total respondents. Other 16% of the respondents declared that their children were characterized by fear and other 16.1% said that they always had sadness compared to their colleagues at schools. Also other 20.4 of the respondents said that their children suffered from anxiety while other 14% of the respondents suffered loneliness.

4.5. Social effect to children

Table 4.12.Social effects

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	child abuse	24	25.8	25.8	25.8
	Neglect	37	39.8	39.8	65.6
	others	32	34.4	34.4	100.0

Table 4.12.Social effects

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid child abuse	24	25.8	25.8	25.8
Neglect	37	39.8	39.8	65.6
others	32	34.4	34.4	100.0
Total	93	100.0	100.0	

Source: Primary Data

The above table indicates that 25.8 % of the total respondents announced that their children faced the child abuse as their fathers/mothers were imprisoned.

Also they confirmed that around 39.8% are neglected by their colleagues or other persons in society as one or all their parents are in prison. But other 34.4% of the respondents confirmed that their children were used to be harassed by their neighbors that their parents are children of criminals the fact which impact psychologically to them.

4.5. Problem faced by the prisoners

Table 4.13: Problem faced by the prisoners in custody

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Lack of health care	29	31.2	31.2	31.2
Lack of balanced diet	48	51.6	51.6	82.8
Others	16	17.2	17.2	100.0
Total	93	100.0	100.0	

Source: Primary Data

The findings from the above table indicate that 31.2% of the total respondents confirmed that they lack of the proper health care once they get suffer from bed bugs. Other 51.6% announced that they don't get balanced diet as they eat maize mixed with small stones. Other 17.2% of the respondents declared that they face other problems including poor living and hygiene noted in their rooms as they are bitten by some insects, the reason they suggested improvement.

4.6. The effects of imprisonment faced by the family members of prisoners.

During the unstructured interview conducted to the family members of the prisoners, the family members of the prisoners announced that they faced various problems when their partners, children, husbands were imprisoned as follows:

4.14.Problems faced by the family members

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Grief	10	10.8	10.8	10.8
	Decrease of the family income	10	10.8	10.8	21.5
	Complex of inferiority in Society	7	7.5	7.5	29.0
	Depression	13	14.0	14.0	43.0
	Isolation	5	5.4	5.4	48.4
	Long wait when visiting their prisoners	8	8.6	8.6	57.0
	Emotional distress	10	10.8	10.8	67.7
	Family Blaming	8	8.6	8.6	76.3
	Social stigma	13	14.0	14.0	90.3
	Heavy responsibilities to women	9	9.7	9.7	100.0
	Total	93	100.0	100.0	

Source: Primary Data

The above table indicates that 10.8% of the total respondents announced that they are living in grief of their family member who is imprisoned for so long period after he was found guilty of committing the crimes of robbery. On other side about 10.8 % of the respondents confirmed that they face the problem of the decrease of the family income due to the fact that the main pillar of the household is imprisoned or effectuating many tours by the family members to visit their relatives in prisons.

Additionally, other 7.5 % of the respondents announced that they face the problem of Complex of inferiority in Society and social stigma by 14% of the respondents while other 14% of the respondents face depression. While 5.4 % of the respondents face the isolation and other 8.6 % of the respondents underwent the family blaming due to the crimes omitted by one member of their family.

Other 8.6% of the total respondents confirmed that they face long wait when visiting their prisoners and others 9.7 % of the respondents face the problem of heavy responsibilities to the women including school; fees for kids, renting fees among others.

CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0. Introduction

This chapter concerns the brief summary of the main findings from the present research. It gives a general overview of the findings from the field. It presents conclusions reached by the study as well as suggestions about the effect of imprisonment to the families of prisoners. The suggestions for further research, was indicated also.

5.1. Summary of findings

The research carried out on the effect of imprisonment to the families of prisoners considered two objectives and they were all successfully achieved.

The first objective which was to identify the social and psychological effects of imprisonment to the family members of the prisoner indicated that the family members face many problems including grief of what their family members did (10.8%), decrease of the family income by 10.8 percent, social stigma 14 percent, depression by 14 percent and 8.6 percent facing isolation and family blaming among other problems.

So far, about 34.4 % of the total prisoners announced that they suffered from depression few days of their incarceration, other 12.9% of the total respondents suffer from stigma and other 33.3% of the respondents confirmed that their families face the problem of poverty in their families. But others said that they suffer from other problems including the deterioration of social relationship between the family of the prisoner and their neighbors.

Indeed, the findings from the research indicated that 19.4% of the respondents face the problem of lacking ability to get some materials to use including proper utensils, clothes, shoes among others. Other 28% of the total respondents confirmed that the lack means to get special meals especially for those who suffer from stomach-ache, liver, etc. Not only 33% of the respondents declared that they lack some money to use when they need some sugar or bread or tea in the canteen, but also other 19.4% announced that they lack opportunities to get employment to get some money facilitating them to live well in prison without depending on their families.

The research also revealed that 9.7% of the respondents confirmed that the prisoners lack of contact with the family and other 19.4 % of the respondents announced that they don't get any person who visits them in prison. However, other 17.2% of the respondents declared that they lack moral support from their friends and their friends while other 32.5% of the respondents said that they suffer from detachment to their ordinary friends. But other 10.8% of the total respondents announced they are blamed by their families over the crimes committed. Lastly, other 10.8% of the respondents confirmed that their family members disrespect them.

The findings further revealed that 39.8% of the respondents suffer the social stigma and 33.3% of the respondents announced that 33.3% of the respondents announced that they are humiliated while other 26.9% of the respondents announced that they suffer from loneliness.

However, the research showed the 15.1% of the total respondents announced that being in prison made them bitter and around 2.2% of the respondents are restless and they cannot keep still in prison while other 1.1% of the respondents declared that they sleep most of the time in the prison. However, 15.1% of the total respondents confirmed that they are less interested in other people or things ever since they were imprisoned. Other 11.8% of the respondents declared that they had thought of committing suicide severally ever since they were in the Prison as they didn't believe to live well.

Moreover, other 10.8% announced that they had fear of dying in prison as they believed that they should be killed one day. Other 9.7% of the total respondents announced that I do not like the life in prison as they eat unbalanced diet and they are not free and there is no freedom in the prison like it was confirmed by 4.3% of the total respondents. Also 3.2% of the respondents revealed that they had a lot of fear to go out of prison as they should be harmed by the relatives and the friends of the victims.

However, other 10.8 % confirmed that some children whose parents are imprisoned faced the juvenile delinquency as they don't respect one of their parents. Not only the children who have complex of inferiority among other kids as it was confirmed by 7.5 % of the respondents, but also 14% of the respondents said that the children also start urinating on bed few days their parents were imprisoned. Other 5.4% of the respondents confirmed that the children whose

parents are imprisoned start to be characterized by aggressive behaviour towards other children. While 10.8 % of the total respondents announced that their children faced the regression in schools, other 8.4 declared that their kids suffer from the withdrawal in the schools and other 8.6% of confirmed that their children had clinging behavior.

Also other 14% of the total respondents announced that their children are characterized by stigma at school or at the church once they are with others. Also the findings indicated that 9.7% of the total respondents said that their children were characterized by truancy and poor school grades since the arrest of their parents.

Additionally, the findings indicated that 25.8 % of the total respondents announced that their children faced the child abuse as their fathers/mothers were imprisoned. Also they confirmed that around 39.8% are neglected by their colleagues or other persons in society as one or all their parents are in prison. But other 34.4% of the respondents confirmed that their children were used to be harassed by their neighbors that their parents are children of criminals the fact which impact psychologically to them.

The second objective which to analyze the problems faced by the prisoner during imprisonment indicated that 31.2% of the total respondents confirmed that they lack of the proper health care once they are ill. Other 51.6% announced that they don't get balanced diet as they eat maize. Other 17.2% of the respondents declared that they face other problems including poor living and hygiene noted in their rooms as they are bitten by some insects including bed bugs.

5.2. General conclusion

The research conducted on “the impact of imprisonment on families of prisoners” indicates that the imprisonment has various negative impacts to the prisoner himself, the family, the children as the children face abuse as their fathers/mothers were imprisoned. Indeed the children are neglected by their colleagues or other persons in society as one or all their parents are in prison and they are harassed by their neighbors that their parents are children of criminals the fact which impact psychologically to them.

The research also indicated that the whole family also face some financial and social problems among others.

Thus, the research indicated that imprisonment has negative impact on the families of prisoners.

5.3. Suggestions

After conducting the research on the impact of imprisonment on the families of the prisoners; the researcher has some suggestions that should be addressed by Rwanda Correctional Service (RCS):

A. To RCS

Like there were some challenges evoked during the research, RCS should:

- i. RCS should conduct continuous inspection to improve the wellbeing of the prisoners as suggested by prisoners.

5.4. Areas for further research

Like time to cover all related areas in this research was too little. The researcher proposed that future research should be carried out on: “*The impact of incarceration and re-entry on children, families, and communities*”.

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Appendices

QUESTIONNAIRE DESIGNED FOR THE PRISONERS

Instructions:

- ☐ Please tick the correct answer from your choice

Part I. Identification of the respondents

Q1. Gender

- a. Male
- b. Female

Q2. AGE

- a. 10-15 years
- b. 16-20 years
- c. 21-30 years
- d. 31-40
- e. 41-50
- f. Above 51 years

Q3. Period of confinement

- a. Between six months and one year
- b. Between 2 -4years
- c. Between 5 to 6 years
- d. Between 7-10 years
- e. Between 10-15 years
- f. Above 15 years

Part 2: QUESTIONNAIRE

Please indicate the level of agreement showing your access to the following attribute or ownership of the following items (i.e. 1=Strongly agree , 2= Agree , 3=Disagree, 4= Strongly disagree)

	Questions	1	2	3	4	5
1.	Types of crimes committed:					
	a. Assault					
	b. Attempted defilement					
	c. Attempted murder					
	d. Defilement					
	e. Genocide related crimes					
	f. Malicious damage to property					
	g. Forgery					
	h. Rape					
	i. Human trafficking					
	j. Robbery with violence					
	k. Theft					
	l. Drug trafficking					
	m. Killing					
	n. Other crimes					
2	What are effect of imprisonment to you:					

	a. a. Depression					
	b. b.Rape					
	c. c.Homosexuality					
	d. poverty in my family					
	e. Others					
3	How many times are you visited?					
	a. once in week					
	b. twice a week					
	a. once in a month					
	b. every term					
	c. bi-monthly					
	d. never					
	e. others					
4.	The effects of imprisonment to children					
	a. depression					
	b. hyperactivity					
	c. aggressive behavior					
	d. withdrawal					
	e. regression					
	f. clinging behavior					

	g. sleep problems					
	h. Stigma					
	i. truancy and poor school grades					
	j. Juvenile delinquency					
	k. Complex of inferiority toward other children					
	l. Urinating on bed					
5.	Other effects:					
	a. Being in prison makes me bitter					
	b. I feel miserable and sad because of imprisonment					
	c. I have thought of committing suicide severally ever since I was in a Prison					
	d. Fear of dying in prison					
	e. Sweat most of the time in prison and not due to heat					
	f. I do not like the life in prison					
	g. There is no freedom in prison					
	h. I have a lot of fear while in prison					
	i. I cry over very little thing that I encounter in prison					
	j. There is no hope for the future in prison					
	k. am restless and I cannot keep still in prison					

	l. I sleep most of the time in prison					
	m. I am less interested in other people or things ever since I was Imprisoned					
8	Impact of from imprisonment to the whole family:					
	a. Lack of school fees for children					
	c. Lack of commodities					
	d. Lack of means to buy clothes					
	e. Lack of means to by utensils and other house materials.					
9	imprisonment has negative impact to family members of the prisoner					
	a. Yes					
	b. No					
10	The sentenced prisoners should serve their sanctions while they are in society					
	a. Yes					
	b. No					

Thank you for contribution!

Unstructured interview for families of prisoners

1. Sex:
2. AGE
3. Which crimes is your prisoner is accused?
4. Has he really committed the crimes?
5. What problems do you face due to imprisonment of your family member?
6. What is the impact of imprisonment of your relative, sibling, parents, and partner to your family?

Impact of imprisonment on families last version

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