

ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES

**AN ASSESSMENT OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS ON CRIME: A CASE STUDY
OF KALITI CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION, ETHIOPIA**

METI KEBEDE HATEU

**A THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE CENTRE FOR AFRICAN AND ORIENTAL
STUDIES**

**PRESENTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE
DEGREE OF MASTER OF ART IN AFRICAN STUDIES (HUMAN AND ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA)**

ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA

JULY, 2016

ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES
COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

CENTER FOR AFRICAN AND ORIENTAL STUDIES

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ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STREAM)**

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Acknowledgement

Glory to God for giving me strength, wisdom, motivation to finish this study.

First and for most I would like to express my gratitude to my advisor, Zerihun Berhane (PhD.) for his guidance and positive criticism throughout the study.

Thank you my parents for showing me the right direction and helping me in each and every step of my life. They are an example of kindness, respect and honesty. They deserve an appreciation.

I am also indebted to my dear friends who offered useful advice at every stage of this study and who enormously supported me morally.

My appreciation also goes to the participants of the study who are serving time in kaliti correctional administration in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia for their valuable responses, which were important in the compilation of this thesis.

Federal Correctional administration and Kaliti Correctional Administration and their staff at different levels deserve many thanks for their unreserved cooperation in providing data and information.

THANK YOU ALL!!!!!!!

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Abstract

Social and economic factors have an influence on the state of people's lives which in turn influence their behavior. The aim of this thesis is to assess influence of socio-economic factors on crime in Ethiopia, with particular emphasis on the triggering factors that led inmates who are serving time in Kaliti Correctional Administration to criminal behavior. By using differential association theoretical framework as a tool of explanations, the present study assessed the influence of socio-economic factors that prompt criminal behavior. As a result, qualitative method was employed to capture the attitudes and perceptions of the offenders about their knowledge and/or experience of crime and how they have been influenced by socio-economic factors. This study employed both primary and secondary sources of data. Primary data was collected from 15 respondents through in-depth interview with offenders serving time in Kaliti Correctional Administration and key informant interview with police officers, administrative officials of Kaliti Correctional Administration and it was the main and first hand data of information for the study. Though the main and first hand source of data is primary, it was supplemented by information gathered from secondary sources of data. Review of relevant document, literature, published books, journals and research report that have direct or indirect relation with the research objective was also reviewed. Thematic analysis was used to analyze the data. As the findings of the study show, social and economic factors influence the tendency of participants to commit crime; however, certain conditions are more prone to crime than others. From the interview result, it is observed that poor socialization; parent's failure to give a proper guidance for the children, peer influence and lack of income are among the factors that were significantly influenced participant's tendency to commit crime. In conclusion, social and economic factors have an influence on the incidences of criminal acts.

Chapter One

Introduction

1.1. Background to the Study

In the history of human society in one way or another there has been no time that man becomes free of problems. Man, crime and reaction to crime are part of the regular operation of the society. Man has attempted to understand the problem and factor of crime since ancient period of time. It has also formulated different mechanisms on how to control crime and to reduce the number of criminals. During the medieval and early modern periods, the empirical explanation of crimes was stated. The principal explanation during this time was crime was due to innate wickedness and the instigation of the devil. During these courses of time, although rational change had been taken place in the society to understand the real causes of criminal behavior, the systematic study of crime causation is a recent origin (Gibbons, 1992).

Since the beginning of 80s, Becker's paper opens the door to a new field of empirical research whose main purpose is to verify and study the socioeconomic variables that affect crime. The economics of crime interacts with different and heterogeneous fields (i.e. sociology, criminology, psychology, geography and demography) and it is closely related to poverty, social exclusion, wage and income inequality, cultural and family background, level of education and other economic and socio-demographic factors that may affect individual's propensity to commit crimes.

Crime rates are always found to be higher in cities of developing countries than in the country side. However, in 'developing' countries the problem is strongly felt. Because some of these nations are unable to provide their people with adequate food supply, and suffer from endemic famine and drought, crime further aggravates their problem. Clinard (1979), argues that, in major cities of developing country, industries are developing, more diverse occupational opportunities are available; wages are often higher and better employment as well as educational opportunities are offered.

However, since these cities of developing countries have not yet been to accept all rural-urban migrants and provide them with what they need, people are obliged to reside in urban slums which constitute the most important and pursuant problem of life today. These slums represent a way of life all its own, social organization and a sub culture with its own set of norms and values in turn, these values are reflected in social ills of crime.

Ethiopia is one of the developing countries, suffers from problem of crime. Now days the problem is mostly exhibited in urbanized parts of the country. Mostly urbanization is made by high migration of population from rural to urban areas. This is for the sake of using different available services. But as one of the developing country; Ethiopia can't satisfy the demand of the growing population (Clinard, 1979).

Ethiopia is faced with many social and economic problem which in turn causes crime. Ethiopia are suffering from the lack of basic needs of life, such as food, health care, housing and education. Ethiopia's rapid population growth also presents great problems for the nation. Homelessness in the capital city is a serious social problem. The growing of slum areas in major cities of the country causes criminal activity. Many street children resort to theft to feed themselves (Andargachew, 2004). Due to extreme poverty parents are unable to give a proper care for their children. Because of this, children are out of school and most are forced in to child labor, child trafficking, and most recently child prostitution. According to the data obtained from Ethiopian Urban Socio Economic Survey from 1994 to 2000, more than 50% of youth are unemployed.

Addis Ababa is the capital city of Ethiopia and characterized by having central position in the country. As compared to other cities, the hottest social, economic and political interactions take place in the city. Addis Ababa is populated by large number of people and inhabited by a heterogeneous population. All these have their own implications on the crime situations that need investigation. Usually, public claims are heard about different crime incidences; there are developments of new technologies and ideas that facilitate some criminal activities and serious crime problems are reported to the police and transmitted through the media. Crimes against the person, crimes against property, crimes against state and victimless crimes are frequently claimed in the city. Crimes against public morality and public order such as drug abuse, and sexual norm violations are also commonly observed. Hence, for the purpose of this study Kaliti

Correctional Administration is selected in order to assess the influence of socio economic factors on crime. By examining the social and economic factors, this research aims to reach a better understanding of the influences of socio economic factors that prompt criminal behavior.

1.2. Statement of the Problem

Crime is a societal problem because it involves society as a system of groups and institutions consisting an established order. The societal problem is located in the context of connectional relationships and social organizations. Solutions to the crime problem are complicated by the fact that the problem has roots in aspects of social life. Crimes become targets for collective concern because their impact is generally seen to have serious implications for the entire society and not simply to be the private troubled of a number of victims. Ethiopia being one of the developing countries, suffers from problem of crime.

Moore (2005), says that there is now ample and accumulating evidence in developed and developing countries that the conditions under which children and young people grow up are crucial for their mental and physical health and emotional, social and intellectual development. A huge range of factors influence and shape their lives. The quality of early childhood care and conditions, and parental and family relationships, are especially important. Local and family poverty, poor housing and environmental conditions, all have a major influence on criminal behavior (Edwin, 2007).

The researchers of different discipline study crime based on their subject matter. In this section the researcher is interested to briefly discuss studies of crime undertaken by different authors in Ethiopia. The purpose of this section is to show the gap of research and to give answer for the question of what has been done on crime and related issues in Ethiopia. In Ethiopia, crime is a problem that needs to be studied with the objective of assessing the socio economic factors of crime that contribute to criminality. Usually public claims are heard about different crime incidences like property crime. There are many factors that facilitate some criminal activities.

Fisseha (1996) studied the historical analysis of the consequences of urbanization. The study found that, economic, social and environmental problems of modern society in both developed and developing countries are attributed to the structures of urbanization. The life style of urban society is highly aggravated the problem of crime. Poverty, homelessness, growth of slum areas, unemployment and growth of informal sector are the characteristics of urbanization that highly exacerbated the problem of crime.

Among studies on the subject of crime, the distinguished studies have been done by Andargachew (1988 and 2004). The studies by Andargachew mainly focus on the problems of crime in Ethiopia and how to address those problems. The author provides overall understandings about the field of correctional administration and the Ethiopian police system. Considering international contexts and theoretical frameworks of police systems, Andargachew attempted to discuss the case of Ethiopian policy systems by giving high consideration to the observable differences in the country. By tracing back to when modern courts started operating in the country, his studies also attempted to examine the trial process in the country by thoroughly discussing about the court systems in which the problems of the crime are dealt with. The studies by Andargachew also discussed correctional system and other penal institutions including jail. Furthermore, in the process of rehabilitating the offenders, he attempted to show the failures of justice systems like a penal system in the country, and for that reason he tried to indicate alternative approaches that could be more effective in improving the justice system.

Workneh (2007) and Daniel (2004) have also conducted a research on crime issues in Ethiopia. Workneh studied transnational crimes such as human trafficking, drug smuggling and terrorism. While Daniel undertaken a research based on the subject matter of geography.

Nega (2011) in a study “Trends in and Types of Crime in Addis Ababa” investigated changes in trends of crime and the social pattern of criminality. The study also assesses issues like ‘urbanization’, ‘migration’, ‘age’ and ‘gender’ and ‘social class’ by relating with crime. Trends in volume of criminals and correlates of crime, trends in victimization and effectiveness of policing activities are also analyzed in the study.

Many studies Ojo, (2012), Omboto, (2010) & Molaligh (2012), have been conducted on criminals, but most of them give attention to investigate and analyze the problem of rehabilitation. For example, study by Molaligh (2012) studied juvenile delinquency in Gondar city and stated that the prison administration focused on punishment rather than rehabilitation. He also observed the overcrowded nature of prison and lack of segregation of prisoners. The researcher was critical of inability of prison to effectively reintegrate inmates into the society. As a result, Molaligh felt that the unjust treatment of offenders inside prison cannot deter their criminal behavior. Instead, he predicted, inmate can learn additional criminal techniques and retaliate against the system by re-offending. However, Molaligh failed to provide empirical

evidences that are born by data to support his argument. In general, as the studies by Andargachew and the others give more emphasis on the field of correctional administration and the Ethiopian police system, the roles of prosecution and function in Ethiopia and the court system.

Studies so far conducted have overlooked the influence of socio economic factors on crime. Thus the current study aims at studying the triggering factors that prompt criminal behavior among inmates who are serving time in Kality Correctional administration through a field research that was conducted in Kality Correctional Administration, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The study assessed criminal profiling of offenders, the influence of early socialization on criminality of offenders and most common forms of crime in the study area.

A research that attempts to analyze the influence of socio economic factors on crime with particular emphasis on the triggering factors that prompt criminal behavior is a timely endeavor. Therefore, the study tried to fill the gap of knowledge by studying the factors that lead criminals to criminal action.

1.3. Objectives of the study

1.3.1. General objectives

- The general objective of the study is to assess socio-economic factors on crime among inmates who are serving time in kaliti Correctional Administration.

1.3.2. Specific objectives

- Assessing the influence of social factor that prompt criminal behavior among inmates who are serving time in Kaliti Correctional Administration.
- Examining the influence of economic factors associated with the criminality of offenders.
- Identifying the most common forms of crime among the offenders in Kaliti Correctional Center.

1.4. Research Questions

This study was guided by the following research questions:

- I. what are the influences of social factors that prompt criminal behavior among inmates who are serving time in Kaliti Correctional Administration?
- II. III. what are the influences of economic factors associated with the criminality of offenders?
- III. What are the most common forms of crime among the prisoners who are serving time in Kaliti correctional administration?

1.5. Significance of the study

The findings of this study are hoped to be useful. This study aims to make a modest contribution to the understanding of socio economic factors that contribute to criminality and thus to provide a significant insight to the concept of crime causation specifically social and economic factors that lead criminals to commit crime. It attempts to fill the gap that exists in the literature from the absence of similar studies conducted by scholars that describe the influence socio economic factors of crime among inmates who are serving time in Kaliti Correctional Administration. And this study can also be used as a preliminary research input by researchers to conduct further research in the field of crime.

1.6. Scope/delimitation

This study was attempted to assess the socio economic factors that contributed to criminality in Ethiopia, with particular emphasis on the triggering factors that lead inmates who are serving time in Kaliti Correctional Administration to criminal behavior. As it covers a number of issues like different research findings, theories of crime and most common forms of crime and the influence of socio economic factors on crime, its description type of thesis.

The scope of this study is limited in terms of study population and the issues it addresses. It is limited to addressing the influence of socio-economic factors that contribute to criminality; the influence of early socialization on criminality of offenders and economic factors associated with criminality of the offenders. Due to the available time, finance and security, this study was limited to addressing the above issues. In terms the coverage, this study was limited to offenders

who are serving time in Kaliti Correctional Administration. The findings of the study were not generalized to other offenders rather it is reflection of those offenders who committed property crime. The availability of crime information was the biggest limitation. In Ethiopia, statistics on crime are not easily available. In addition, peer review journals that discuss violence and crime issues are also not readily available, nor are they accessible electronically.

1.7. Organization of the Thesis

The above introductory part is followed by four chapters. The second chapter is review of causal factors of criminal behavior and the examination of theoretical debates on the influence socio economic factors on crime. Chapter three discusses the methods that were used in the research to come up with the findings of the study. Chapter four is presentation, analysis and interpretation of data. The last chapter makes a conclusion and recommendation to the study.

1.8. Operational Definition of Terms

Crime: A crime is a violation of criminal statutory law and a specific punishment applied by some government authority generally accompanies the violation.

Socialization: can be described as the process by which an individual acquires his or her own personal identity. He or she learns the values, norms, social behavioral patterns and social skills needed to integrate in and become a functioning member of their particular society.

Poverty: Poverty is about not having enough money to meet basic needs including food, clothing and shelter. Poverty is hunger. Poverty is lack of shelter. Poverty is being sick and not being able to see a doctor. Poverty is not having access to school.

Criminal: An individual who is committed on a certain law breaking act and punished by the legal authority or a criminal is a person convicted by competent court for committing a crime which is punishable by law.

Chapter Two

Literature Review

2. Introduction

In this chapter, the study reviewed literature pertaining to the issues that were considered in the study. The literature review deals with definitions of concepts and studies related to the influence of economic and social factors on crime. social scientists have been carried out various studies in an attempt to identify the causes of crime. But the researchers of different discipline all admit that crime is a complex phenomenon and that finding the root cause of the problem is therefore, challenging.

2.1. Review of Empirical Findings

2.1.1. Social Factors Influencing Crime

The social factors influencing criminal behavior includes living arrangements, challenges of marriage, schooling and peer influence. There are several ways in which a family can restrain abnormal behaviors. Jan (1997) observed that, a family can discourage risk-taking behaviors. The lack of family roles and relationships implies an absence of control which increases the probability of engaging in compromising behaviors. Peer influence and schooling also has its stake on deviant behavior. In this study the three agents of socialization, which is family, peer and school are considered as a social factor influencing criminal behavior.

2.1.1.1. Family Factors and Crime

In almost every society, family members have the most intense and consistent contact with children from infant through at least pre adolescence, less care of family to their children leads to adult criminality. “Some forms of adult criminality may result from distortions and pathologies in the offender’s childhood family experience. Such disruptive of martial relationships seem involved in a variant of deviance or unusual behavior: Some kinds of criminality may represent responses to distorted family relationships” (Gibbons, 1992).

Various studies have shown that the offenders were more commonly from homes in which the parents had histories of serious physical ailments, mental retardation, emotional disturbances, drunkenness, or criminality. Studies conducted in youth corrective training center, which is the only penal institution for young in Nairobi city by Ojo (2012) lists broken homes and low education attainment as some of the causes of delinquency. This research finds out that most of the boys in the training center were from dysfunctional families. Some boys had been orphans without guardians before their arrests; others had single or divorced parents, and others parents' or guardians were alcoholics who could not offer good parenthood.

2.1.1.2. Drug and Crime

Drugs and alcohol are one of the social factors that lead to crime. The urge to commit crimes by drug addicts and alcoholics is motivated by the desire to support their habits. Drugs and alcohol impair some one's judgment and reduce someone's inhibitions leading to greater courage. Criminologists estimate that 30 to 50 percent of crimes committed are due to the influence of drugs and alcohol (Renzetti, 2001).

There is also a complex relationship between the use of drugs and the commission of violent crime. Though it does not simply mean that drug users will ordinarily be violent, there is a perception that perpetrators under the influence of drugs are likely to be less inhibited, more aggressive and out of control (Holtman, 2008). The crimes could be committed to either sustain the drug habit, or the drug could have been taken to increase the urge to commit the crime itself.

Drunken behavioral has several connections with crime. Most obvious is the fact that public drunkenness is an offense in all jurisdictions. There is no doubt about that consumption of alcohol is closely connected with murder and aggravated assaults. The excessive drinking of alcohol beverages is a significant factor in the commission of crimes. A recent review of the connection of crime to drunkenness reveals a very high but varying proportion of adult offenders were drunk at the time of the commission of their offenses (Reckless,1973). This shows that most crimes are committed under the influence of alcohol. In criminal context, alcohol makes potential students more optimistic about the risks involved and also less able to deal with them, so more offenses will be committed.

Studies in developing countries have demonstrated that young people who have been victimized in childhood or adolescence are at greater risk of themselves using violence, having mental health problems, offending or using illicit drugs (Billitteri, 2007). Thus, the kinds of behaviors and circumstances which lead to law-breaking are often similar to those leading to victimization. The most common forms of challenges that face the youth are the use of drugs and alcohol which are associated with deviant behavior.

To confirm whether such association existed in the context of this study, respondents who indicated that they used either drug and or took alcohol were asked to indicate activities that they engaged in as a result of the influence of drugs or alcohol. Among the drug users, 84% indicated that they had engaged in extra marital sex under the influence of either the drugs or alcohol. This was closely followed by stealing. The situation was further aggravated by the fact that some even had engaged into prostitution (Mbutia, 2013).

The above arguments have been proposed in regards to explain the causal factor of crime. The real cause of crime seems to be an assortment of both the social and economic factors. Each has good arguments, but none of them seem to be able to stand alone as the root cause. Evaluating each argument is crucial in trying to visualize the main source of criminal behavior.

2.1.2. Economic Factors Influencing Crime

It does hardly need explanation that crime is a multi-causative problem. Economic approach to the explanation of crime is based on an essentially rational view of human behavior. Criminal behavior will occur when a person feels in some way materially deprived, whether by poverty or unemployment (Feldman, 1993). Economic factors influencing criminal behavior are mostly related to the level of income people have and or the level of income of their family members. In this study, employment and poverty is considered as an economic factor influencing criminal behavior.

2.1.2.1. Poverty and Crime

Different scholars have given different meanings to the concept of poverty. As a consequence, the term poverty is defined differently by scholars from different academic and professional backgrounds. Such differences are mainly premised on the political position, and the prior objective of the authors, the timeframe and space in which the expression of poverty is referred to. Empirical studies have also proved as there is no universally agreed definition of poverty.

According to Townsend (1993) poverty refers to the life situation of people who are relatively dispossessed as compared to the others. In Townsend's account, poverty is meant to be a life situation in which people are unable to access easily their basic needs including adequate food, facilities, standards and services that turn out to be a challenge for such people to discharge the individual and social responsibilities such as participating in the relationship, going after what has been experienced by the community they belong to and following what they considered as central element to be recognized as the member of that society.

As the author has stated, one of the main issues that drive people to commit a crime is poverty. Understanding what is meant by poverty; the author has also attempted to look at the interconnection between crime and poverty, and given an account for crime in terms of economic conditions. Accordingly, since a long period of time, poverty is mentioned as the main cause so as to commit a crime. This leads to an explanation that clarifies as the major cause of crime could be an economic. For the author, in most cases, when compared to the other causes of crime, economic factor seemed to be influential in pressurizing criminals to commit crimes including traditional crimes, especially theft. On the same way, by investigating the economic status of criminals, Sutherland and Gressey (1996) have also come up with an understanding that people with the lower economic status are more vulnerable to get involved in crime when compared to people with higher economic status.

Yaqub (2002), reports that in U.S.A people who have been in poverty for more than four years have a 90% probability of engaging in deviant behavior. He further states that other factors influencing deviant behaviors include peer influence, media, family size and poor parenting in childhood. He, however, grouped them into household characteristics, social factors and economic factors. Parental investment in children in terms of time and capital in education and

training, health and nutrition and general care is strongly related to the kind of lifestyle children will adopt in future. Second, the extent to which the contemporaneous adverse, social and economic effects of parental lifestyle on children lead to long-term physiological and socio-economic damage which may include development of criminal activities.

According to the findings of the authors, poverty and crime has a direct relationship as poverty increases, the rate of crime incidents also increase. To elaborate further, the authors have associated the high rates of crimes with histories of economic depressions, wars and famines. This gave rise to the conclusion that people with lower economic status are most often identified with higher rates of crime as compared to people with higher economic status.

2.1.2.2. Income inequality and crime

Proponents of income inequality as a major share in crime assert that, it is not the absolute amount of poverty, which is important, but the variation in income between the extreme rich and poor. The greater this is, the more the resentment on the part of crime compared with countries in which the gap is less (Feldman, 1993). With regard to income inequality, but also low or adequate incomes contribute to criminal behavior. People with low income may engage in theft simply in order to get money to live, or they may perceive that they do not have viable alternatives to improve their economic wellbeing.

2.1.2.3. Crime and Unemployment

Unemployment will probably be an important positive indicator to crime, both initial and continuing. This is because potential offenders may actually choose unemployment as a better preparation of crime. The recent studies suggest that there is connection between increase in crime and in the rate of unemployment (Feldman, 1993). From this one can understand that there is some significant correlation between crime and unemployment.

Another study conducted by the John Howard Society of Alberta (1995) shows that a high number of youth and adults admitted to correctional facilities are unemployed. Unemployment often creates a sense of dispute particularly amongst youth and can provoke angry expression including theft, substance and alcohol abuse, as well as child and family violence.

Furthermore, independent Mon News Agency (2010) examined that, the residents of Moulmein city, the capital of Mon State, are noticing a similar trend among the city's female population, and sources claim that prostitutes are becoming a more noticeable and established group of the city's population. Many young hinterland girls seeking to escape the pangs of poverty might be lured into the realm of prostitution. According to Hans (2011) unemployment for more than six months increases the likelihood of committing a violent crime by about two per cent and raises the probability of theft by thirty-three percent. Youth unemployment is one of the important determinants of the age distribution of crime.

2.2. Theoretical Framework

Criminologists agree that understanding the true cause of crime remains a difficult problem (Seigel, 2003). Searching for a 'single' cause in crime studies begs for attempting to deal with only parts of the issue. Such attempts would eliminate the possible 'causal' explanation of a variety of phenomena. This view of causation is inappropriate because of the existence of multiple causes, or factors in human behavior (Shoemaker, 1996). A criminal act might not have a single factor, that is, it is quite difficult to identify a single factor that independently influences causation of crime. Modern criminological theories are turning away from the search for final causes and are dealing with probabilities rather than demanding misleading certainty. Criminal responses are not regarded as the inevitable consequences of any single factor (Johnson, 1981).

The two causal models concerning the development of criminal behaviors are the situational or mechanical and the historical or development one. Sutherland and Gressy (1970), described these two models by noting that, the scientific explanation of criminal behavior may be stated either in terms of the process which are operating at the moment of the occurrence of crime or in terms of the process of operating earlier of the criminal. A developmental pretrial of causative is an argument that, criminality or delinquency is the outcome of life experience or in other words of a long term developmental process whereas mechanistic model stresses the role of situational factors that draw person in to crime (Sutherland & Gressy, 1970).

Social scientists have developed a variety of theories in an attempt to explain the causes of criminal behavior. Of the various models of explanation of crime (Biological, Psychological, Sociological and economic), sociological and economic theories are used as a framework. So

there will be no single factor to explain such varied phenomena. Most of these theories are closely tied to the focus of the discipline in which they were developed. Current theories of crime and delinquency are numerous and contradictory. Perhaps Crime concerns such broad range of behavior that no comprehensive generic theory can possibly explain it all. It is especially important in discussing theories of crime to remember that social scientists deal with general causes and not with specific to the act of a given individual (Popense,1987 cited in Daniel, 2004).

For sociologists, explanation of crime and delinquency as an individual level phenomenon fails to account for the consistent social patterns in deviance. Unlike psychologists, they emphasize the need for moving beyond individual pathology to a broad investigation of socio-cultural roots of crime. Sociologists look at the social forces producing criminal behavior, including neighborhood condition, poverty, socialization and group interaction and focus on structural factors and social processes as explanatory factors of crime (Seigel, 2003). Sociologists, in their use of a structural and cultural model, are more apt to look at societal conditions to explain crime. According to structural model, crime is best seen as an expression of structural changes in the economy, opportunities, societal values, and changing roles and relationships (Kelly, 1990). Major social and economic theories are discussed in following sub sections.

2.2.1. Social Process Theories

Social process theories emphasize on socialization as the key determinant of the behavior. Socialization is considered as the process of guiding people into acceptable behavior patterns through information, approval, rewards and punishments. Socialization theory is also called social control theory because the most important way we exercise that control is through the process of socialization (Williams & Mcshane, 1994). And sociologists believe that the socialization process affects social deviance in three different ways; learning, control and reaction. Criminal behavior is, therefore, the result of incomplete or negatively focused socialization process (Seigel, 2003). The proponents of this theory argues that people learn to commit crime by exposure to antisocial behaviors and they also believe that criminal behavior depends on experience with rewards and punishments, rewards for deviance leads to crime.

According to Sifuna:

The breakdown of traditional sanctions to combat the culture of violence enables the cycle of violence to continue. One of the direct consequences is the movement of youth to the streets. The family and the school have ceased to operate as primary socializing agents, and many youths in Nairobi have opted for a life in street gangs or in social groups which are similar to gangs.

The street culture or gang has become the primary socializing agent and friendship support network and this leads youths to be engaged in unacceptable behavior (Sifuna, 1980).

Research on people of Asian descent in North America, particularly those of Chinese heritage, has found that they tend to have lower rates of delinquency. Studies on deviant behaviors among the youth in Northern America have also revealed high crime rate when compared with Caucasians and other ethnic groups (Mclearn & Johnson, 1998). Fong (1973) and Hsu (1999) argue that some investigators have attributed these low rates of delinquency and other behavior disorders to culture-related factors. That is, Asian culture emphasizes conformity, family solidarity, harmonious relationships, and respect for authority, especially the unconditional respect for parents. The North American culture, on the other hand, emphasizes freedom and individualism. Consistent with this notion of cultural differences, Kelley and Tseng, reported that Chinese parents in North America use more physical control over their children and more restrictive childrearing practices than their non-Chinese counterparts (Kelley & Tseng, 1992).

2.2.2. Social Structure Theories

The social structure theories tie crime causation to socio economic condition and cultural values. Anomie/Strain theory is one of the structural theories and it mainly argues that discrepancy or disjunction often exists within a society between its goals and its system of legitimate means for achieving success, such as the availability of educational and occupational pursuits: such system is not evenly distributed within the society (Shoemaker, 1996). According to this argument, although most people can obtain some types of job, the ability to secure a high paying position, or one with advancement potential, is dependent on a variety of condition that a large part of a population does not possess.

The goal of economic success is placed within the realm of culture, while the system of legitimate opportunities classified as part of the society's social structure. According to this theory, anomie is defined as the disjunction between cultural goals and structured means for achieving these goals, as it affects a large number of people. According to Shoemaker, one of the possible reactions to such condition is called innovation, in which people accept cultural goals but reject of legitimate means (Shoemaker, 1996).

2.2.3. Conflict and Marxist Theories of Crime

The conflict theory of crime states that the motivators of crime are the “social and economic forces” functioning in society¹. A conflict theorist argues that societies are made up of groups with different concerns and values and the government takes care of the group with the greatest influence. If the government does not ensure that those who are not financially capable are able to access the necessary resources, then the feeling of being marginalized is inevitable. This leads to the frustration and disenfranchisement referred to earlier. Hence, conflict erupts between the government, trying to subdue the powerless and trying to assert them into a position of greater power.

The central argument of conflict theorists is that, ‘conflict is the result of power generated by ‘capitalism’ and Violence in general results from the degradation of the individual and the military ethos of capitalist societies. Willem Bonger; who built the platform that Marx laid, believed that the capitalist system was mainly responsible for crime since it encouraged self-indulgence and self-centeredness. Bonger also felt that the capitalist system as a result of the creation of selfishness would cause people to move away from values such as compassion and altruism (Bonger, 1987).

2.2.4. Differential Association Theory

Differential theory is one of the crime theories that consider crime as it is an experienced behavior. Originally, differential association theory was developed by Edwin Sutherland in 1939 and subsequently the theory is known by his name as Sutherland approach. According to Sutherland's approach, in order to consider what crime is referring to, it could be important to

¹Florida State University, Conflict, <http://www.criminology.fsu.edu/crimtheory/conflict.htm>(accessed February 11, 2016).

take a look at a multiple factor such as ethnicity, class and race. In the assumption of differential theory, relationships and attachments of individuals have a decisive role in shaping and influencing the behavior of individuals in line with which they have strong attachments. In this regard, nuclear family could be considered as the first stage to shape the behavior of individuals as it happens to be where individuals start living and grow up. Assuming how interactions could create awareness about values and norms of the society, it is also believed as individuals could have a capability to know what is acceptable and unacceptable in their society.

The proponents of differential association theory argue that poverty of the lower classes prevents them from using legitimate means, such as education, to acquire valued goods, thus giving them no alternative but to engage in illegitimate activities. Whether they actually commit crimes depends on their access to the structures of legitimate opportunity. The logical conclusion, here, is that opening up opportunities of educational and economic opportunity will reduce criminality.

Differential association theory is empirically proved by various researchers. Breckinridge and Abbott were the first to point out that not only are most delinquent offences committed in groups but that most alone offenders are influenced by companions.

The Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) developed a cycle that describes violence and crime and aims to explain those different factors of life that combine to cause and perpetuate violence in society. The cycle was conceptualized from work done in the Central Karoo District of the Western Cape Province, south Africa. Among those issues that combine to create violence and crimes are dysfunctional families, neglected children, the normalization of violence, lack of supervision, truancy, street/homeless children, and non-satisfaction of children's basic needs. As a result, children are tempted to commit crime. These factors also combine to push children into a violent way of life.

Miller, holds that delinquency is endemic in lower class. It would be consistent with his theory to argue that delinquent behavior of lower class boys is independent of the commission of the act by other members of the group (Miller,1990).

Differential association theory is used in this study in interpreting the factors that influence criminal behaviors. This theory is selected because it looks at '**Multiple-factors**' which include more than the criminal's ethnic background, class and race. According to the theory, criminal behavior is influenced by social factors like weak parental guidance, peer influence and drug abuse. Poverty and unemployment are among the economic factors that influence criminal behavior. So for the purpose of this study differential association theory is used as a framework.

2.3. Types of crime

The classification of the criminal behavior is made according to the degree to which they are carried out by career criminal. As distinguished from a non-criminal career, a criminal career involves organization of roles built around criminal activities. As distinguished from non-criminal career a criminal career involves organization of roles built around criminal activities. Such activities are; identification with crime, conception of a self as a criminal, extensive association with criminal activities and with other criminals and finally a progression in crime that involves the acquisition of more complex techniques and more frequent offenses. By considering the above activities, it is possible to list 4 types of crime (Clinard, 1979 cited in Wondimu, 2004).

- I. **Crime of violence:** This crime could be defined as harm producing acts committed against people. This type of crime includes murder, aggravated assault, forcible rape, abduction, kidnapping, armed robbery and burglary. Since this all act crimes use force, they are categorized under crime of violence.
- II. **Crime against property:** It is defined as an act of obtaining the wealth of another person by illegal means. This type of crime sometimes called infrequent property offenses. Shoplifting, corruption, embezzlement, stealing and gambling are included in this type of crime.
- III. **Crime against the state:** This type of crime consists of crime against the government and crime by the government. Attempt to protest, to express negative opinion against the status quo or existing government structure is considered as crime against the government. Whereas under crime by the government include violation of citizens' rights and civil liberties and unlawful assembly. Treason, sedition, Sabotage, assassination and unlawful assembly are categorized under this type of crime.

IV. Victimless crimes

In most societies there are a separate group of laws dealing with such illegal activities such as; drug abuse, prostitution, gambling, homosexuality, drunkenness (alcoholism) and Vagrancy. These group of offences are referred to as victimless crimes because it is assumed that no one is injured with the possible exception of those persons involved in these acts.

Chapter Three

Methodology

This chapter deals with the methodological approaches that were used in the research. The chapter includes research design, selection of research participants, sampling technique and sampling size, methods of data collection and instruments, data analysis and presentation and ethical considerations.

3.1. Research Design

This study is qualitative type of research. The aim is to assess the influence of socio economic factors on crime: A case study of Kaliti Correctional Administration. The current study has attempted to obtain deeper understanding on the influence of socio-economic factors that prompt criminal behavior among inmates who are serving time in Kaliti Correctional Administration. As a result, qualitative method was employed to capture the attitudes and perceptions of the offenders about their knowledge and/or experience of crime and how they have been influenced by socio-economic factors. The rationale for employing qualitative method is that, qualitative research method aims to address questions concerned with developing an understanding of the meaning and experiences of humans' lives and social worlds (Davidson, 2002). It also provides rich data and deeper understanding of the phenomena under study (Hancock, 2002).

In order to collect the data, criminals were purposively sampled to take part in the study. Qualitative information was provided by offenders who are serving time in Kaliti Correctional Administration. In addition, data was collected through key informant interview with Administrative Officials of Kaliti Correctional Administration. Though the main and first hand source of data is primary, it was supplemented by information gathered from secondary sources of data. Review of relevant document, literature, published books, journals and research report that have direct or indirect relation with the research objective was also reviewed. Thematic analysis was used to analyze the data.

3.2. Study Area

The study was conducted in Kaliti Correctional Administration. The Correctional Administration is located in the eastern part of Addis Ababa town and it is in the outskirts of the town. The study was conducted in Kaliti correctional administration because the Correctional Administration is federally administered and prisoners come from different parts of the country.

3.3. Sampling technique and sampling size

Based on the research problem that the study intends to address, snowball and purposeful sampling was used. Purposive sampling strategy was employed to select research participants who are serving time in Kaliti Correctional Administration. Purposive sampling was used because according to Devers and Franke (2000), given the goals and logic of qualitative research this strategy is often employed. The writers added that this strategy is designed to enhance understandings of selected individuals or groups' experience(s) which can be accomplished by selecting participants that provide the greatest insight into the research question. In purposive sampling, the standard used in choosing participants and sites is determined by whether they are "information rich" (Patton, cited in Creswell 2009). To understand the central phenomenon and to get the questions answered, the researcher purposefully or intentionally selected individuals/participants.

Snowball sampling was also used to trace informants who are information rich. Snowball sampling is one of the sampling strategies in which the researchers sample the cases or individuals based on information they obtain from previous informants. Snowball sampling was used to trace informants who are information rich. This is based on the rationale that qualitative inquiry intends to not to generalize to a population, but to develop an in-depth exploration of the central phenomenon. The selection of participants was accomplished with the help of administrative officials in the correctional administration, who know the criminal profiling of offenders and the potential participants better than the researcher. Participants who have committed property crime are selected using snowball sampling. Therefore, purposive and snowball sampling strategies were used to identify informants with property-related crime.

In the process considerations were given for most common forms of crime, age and gender parameters. Property crime was selected among other types of crime because this type of crime is the most prevalent form of crime, and also that it helps the researcher to get socio-economic factors related to the crime. More than half of offenders in the correctional administration are convicted of property crime.

Participant selection criteria were the age group 18-40, because this age group constitutes the largest number, sex (both male and female) and type of crime they commit, property crime is the most common form of crime in correctional administration. Based on the key informant interview with two administrative officials in correctional administration that the researcher used for pre-selection information, the researcher identified participants based on the above criteria. Therefore, the researcher purposively selected 15 individuals from the study site.

Initially, 15 individuals for interview (11 Males and 4 females) were proposed as research participants. However, since the study is qualitative, flexibility is the feature and the size of the participants was determined by data saturation (i.e. the level where new information does not come despite frequent interviews). Accordingly, in this study, data was collected from 15 research participants. This is because Davidson (2002), indicated that sampling in qualitative research continues until themes emerging from the research are fully developed, in the sense that diverse instances have been explored, and further sampling is redundant.

Marshall (1996), also indicated that, in qualitative research practically, the number of required participants usually becomes obvious as the study progresses, as new categories, themes or explanations stop emerging from the data. This is called the stage of data saturation. Therefore, the decision that data saturation or data redundancy had been reached was accomplished through constant comparison of data; hence, the researcher moved back and forth between the data and emerging tentative thematic identification and interpretation.

3.5. Data sources

This study employed both primary and secondary sources of data. Primary data was collected from respondents through in-depth interview with offenders serving time in Kaliti correctional administration and key informant interview with police officers, administrative officials of Kaliti Correctional Administration and it was the main and first hand data of information for the study.

Though the main and first hand source of data is primary, it was supplemented by information gathered from secondary sources of data. Secondary data collection involved the review of newspaper reports, records of police and jail authorities, documents of the government and various publications and reports of both countries. Review of relevant document, literature, published books, journals and research reports was also reviewed. The information extracted from the above techniques was triangulated to arrive at a comprehensive picture of the situation of the topic at hand.

3.6. Methods of data collection and instruments

To collect the data, interview guide and key informant interview was employed. Interview guide was the major instrument used to gather primary data in this study. According to Davidson (2002), interviews are often used on most qualitative research and they provide in-depth information on the topic. An interview guide was prepared and then translated to Amharic before data collection (see Appendices A, B, C and D for complete proofs). Unstructured interviews having a sample of several questions were conducted with offenders in order to assess the socio economic factors that can influence the participant's tendency to commit crime. Unstructured interview was selected based on the rationale that, according to Hancock (2002), the open ended nature of the questions in unstructured interview provides opportunities for both interviewer and interviewee to discuss topics in more detail.

The interview is divided into four sections. The first section contains factual data about the respondent, such as sex, age, marital status, educational level and job history. The second part of interview is designed to learn about the social conditions of offenders like: respondent's early socialization, peer influence and marriage life. This part of interview was attempted to gather information about whether the participant comes from a disturbed family or whether they feel compelled to enter into crime due to peer pressure. The third section of the interview dealt with economic factors that lead criminals to commit crime. This part of interview was attempted to gather whether the participants comes from poor economic background or whether any financial difficulty exists. If the participant had a job, some questions are directed towards trying to determine whether they feel that their basic needs are being adequately met. The last section of the interview deals with type of crime that had been committed. The interviews conducted took between 50 minutes up to 1 hour.

Due to the sensitivity of the issue, tape recorder was not allowed so that the researcher take notes regarding the timing, interview settings, and the reaction of participants in the data collection process. Marshall (1996), confirms that researcher has to take account not only of the individual's characteristics but also temporal, spatial and situational influences, that is, the context of the study. Note-taking is a useful that enables analysis of the material as a whole, while more specific components of interviews can be translated in full for detailed analysis.

Key informant interview with police officers and administrative officials was also employed to collect the secondary data. Coleman and Moynihan (1996), indicated that, the data obtained from police statistics is the highest level at which the best and the most reliable information can be secured for types, correlates, incidence, rate and trends of investigation. Siegel (2003) also recognizes that criminal statistics is a valid data to measure of crime patterns, types and trends. All the interviews were conducted by Amharic language and were translated word by word to English.

3.7. Methods of Data Analysis

Thematic analysis was used to analyze the primary data. After translating the interview data manually, it was organized and analyzed thematically and presented in descriptive manner based on research questions and objectives of the research. Hancock (2002) stated that categorizing thematic concepts that emerge from qualitative data and putting them in systematic structures is important for nuanced analysis. In the presentation of result, participants' account was given priority. The presentation of collected data includes description and quotations. According to Davidson (2002) the use of quotations (i.e. participants' own words) compared with the writer's description and interpretation helps the reader to evaluate the authenticity of the researcher's claim about the data.

3.8. Ethical Considerations

Davidson (2002), indicated that ethical considerations are paramount in all research from design to conclusion (Davidson, 2002). Since the study involved the use of human participants; ethical considerations were taken into account. Given the sensitivity of the topic, permission was sought beforehand from the relevant government agencies at Federal level. On the ground, the correctional administration was informed about the purpose of the research and permission granted. The purpose of the study, its objectives were explained, confidentiality of the responses given and no personal identity was required.

The respondents were requested to participate only on voluntary basis and informed that they should feel free not to answer any question that they were not comfortable with, however, the importance of answering all the questions were emphasized. Although, it is acceptable in terms of ethics to compensate participants for the time they spend, the researcher informed participants that the study doesn't have any incentive. Oral consent was obtained from research participants after explaining all the necessary information for them. In the presentation of result, the researcher has used pseudo (false) name in order to ensure confidentiality and anonymity of the respondents.

Table 1. Links between specific objectives and method

The Influence of Socio Economic Factors on Crime: A Case Study of Kaliti Correctional Administration, Ethiopia

Specific Objectives	Source of data	Data collection Method	Data analysis method
1. Assessing the influence of social factor that prompt criminal behavior among inmates who are serving time in Kaliti Correctional Administration.	Criminals who are serving time in Kaliti correctional administration	Face to face interview with inmates who are serving time in Kaliti Correctional Administration	Thematic analysis
2. Examining the influence of economic factors associated with the criminality of offenders.	Criminals who are serving time in Kaliti correctional administration	Face to face interview with inmates who are serving time in Kaliti Correctional Administration	Thematic analysis
3. Identifying the most common forms of crime among the offenders in Kaliti Correctional Center.	secondary sources; secondary statistical data of Kaliti Correctional Administration	Key informant interview with administrative officials in kaliti correctional administration	Thematic analysis

Chapter Four

4.1. Data Presentation and Discussion

The purpose of this study was to assess the influence of socio economic factors on crime. The research also aimed to not to generalize its findings to other offenders. The study focused on the offenders who had been arrested and convicted for committing property crimes. To do this, the researcher interviewed 15 offenders currently serving time for committing property crimes. The Department of Correctional Services in Ethiopia keeps and rehabilitates offenders at correctional centers located in different geographical areas of Ethiopia. This study focused on criminals who are serving time in *Kaliti Correctional Administration*. The center was chosen because large numbers of prisoners were located and since it is a ‘federally’ Administered Correctional Center, prisoners come from different parts of the country.

The total population at Correctional Center varies from month to month. But what remains constant is the age category of offenders – youths, followed by adults, constitute the highest percentage of offenders in Kaliti correctional center. And in racial terms, there are fewer foreigners, mostly Africans convicted of committing drug trafficking and drug abuse. Young men are said to be more prone to engage in criminal activities than the rest of the population, this means that the participation in crime is higher at the initial stage of adulthood (Freeman, 1991 & Grogger, 1998).

Over half of Ethiopian population consists of young population between the ages of 15-24 years (CSA, 2007). Many of youths face diverse problems and live with constant life challenges. Especially in urban centers of the country the number of delinquent juveniles is increasing. The number of young offender is increasing everyday due to migration of people from the rural to urban areas in search of a better life. As Clinard (1979), noted, heightened expectations plus inadequate physical organization and financial resource conspire to format on extensive degree of “Over Urbanization” in most of the less developed countries. Both the push of the city in undated urban areas with unskilled migrants who can’t be absorbed into the more slowly expanding industrial sector, subjected to continued unemployment or under employment. These problems forced young people to involve in socially undesirable practices, such as drug abuse, alcoholism and theft.

The correctional administration is divided into 10 Zones; 8 Zones are reserved for male offenders while the remaining 2 Zones are reserved for female offenders. With the exception of 2 zones, each zone has about 700-800 prisoners and there are 500 female offenders. Totally there were 7000 prisoners in the Correctional Administration.

The classification of the criminal behavior is made according to the degree and type of crime. There are four major types of crime i.e. crime of violence, crime against property, crime against the state and victimless crime. In many societies, crime against property usually consists of the largest group of crimes. As Andargachew has found out (1988), the second largest group of offenses in Ethiopia is those against property. It is defined as an act of obtaining the wealth of another person by illegal means. This type of crime sometimes called infrequent property offenses. Shoplifting, employees' theft, simple check forgery, corruption, pilfer, embezzlement, embezzlement, gambling and white collar crimes are included in this type of crime. This type of crime is increasing at a fast rate in Ethiopia. One of the most influential explanations for the growth of property crime in contemporary society is that the growth and change in the structure of opportunities for crime are created by changes in everyday routine activities especially the growth of desirable and stable goods (Hopes, 2001).

More than 50% of the total offender population in Kaliti correctional administration is serving time for committing property crimes, and the majority of female offenders were also serving time for committing property crimes. Theft accounted for more than half of property crimes committed (KCA, 2016).

15 offenders (11 males and 4 females), were selected based on purposive sampling technique. In purposive sampling one can choose a group of individuals who appear to be relevant to the study by applying some criteria. In this regard, those who are committed property crime, crime of violence and victimless crime were chosen because these three types of crime are the most common forms of crime². 2 key informants were selected from the members of the police officers who are working in Kaliti correctional administration.

²According to the data obtained from commander, crime mostly prevalent in Kaliti prison administration is property crime, violent crimes and victimless crime respectively and the major cause for this is poverty, unemployment and peer influence.

4.2. General Background of the Offenders

Based on the interview result analysis, the marital status of the ‘criminals’ shows that 9 of them are single 5 currently married and only 1 criminal was found to be divorced. People, who are unmarried, might be more prone to criminal behavior. From social scientists’ point of view, the main reason could be that married people have many social roles and responsibilities within their families and community than unmarried ones. The unmarried are less likely to have social roles and responsibilities, since they are considered as less matured by the society. Consequently, the unmarried are relatively free from many roles and, when situations are favorable there are more chance of committing crime.

Regarding the nature of living 7 of the respondents stayed with their parents before imprisonment and 5 were with their spouses 3 live with their relatives and others. It is a very common phenomenon that people who stayed with their parents during their younger years should be less inclined to crime nature than those who grew up outside the house. But it is quite contrary in this context; most respondents are found to be criminal. From this it is observed that the parents are not much concerned about their children’s behavior during their childhood. Finally, it is concluded that the “defective socialization” is the basic factor of their criminal behaviors. Along with parent’s, other guardians and community are responsible factors of this result.

Concerning the residence of the respondents, 4 of the respondents from Addis Ababa, 4 of them were from Oromia, 2 from Amhara, 2 from SNNP and 1 from Tigray. But it is difficult to generalize, that Addis Ababa and Oromia residents are more likely to commit crime than others. This is because the sample was taken from Kaliti correctional administration where Addis Ababa and Oromia people are greater.

More than half of the respondents had at least Secondary education or higher levels. 4 of the respondents had University Education level. Interestingly, two respondents had no formal education and had never attended school. There was a significant difference in the level of education attained between male and female respondents. Nevertheless, two women had no formal education as compared with men, though the numbers in this category were small. The results further show that four of those with university education were men as compared to one

college and one high school being women of those who had university education in the study area.

The interview result showed that higher proportion of respondents were employed. Out of 15 respondents, 10 of them had employed, while the remaining respondents were not engaged in any form of income generating activity. Sources of income of criminals before imprisonment were from permanent employment, casual jobs and are from parents and relatives.

5 respondents reported that, before imprisonment they had no source of income. Whatever the source of income would be, the level of income of most criminals before imprisonment was low. Freeman (1999), argues that, people with low income commit more crime than whose income is medium and high. This study also agrees with this fact that most of the respondents had low and no monthly income. From this it is understood that there is a close relationship between the level of income and criminal behavior.

From this very limited data, although it is not fair to conclude that people with low income are more criminals than people with high income level, low income is one of the major factors affecting the amount of crime committed. Due to lack of income, many people engaged themselves in temporary activities, most of these people also committed crime against property because of inadequate income. Most respondents indicated that: *“All people are striving to live a better live, all of us need to live a better live but It was impossible to achieve all our dreams through legal means and crime was our option”*.

Unemployed person with low or no income, cannot get sufficient money to satisfy his/her basic needs, as a result crime can be the best choice to satisfy the basic needs. In this regard the driving force in committing crime is poverty, unemployment and low income. Most respondents, who committed property crime, reported that they had stolen and robbed because they had no other means to earn the money.

Drugs such as ‘excessive alcohol abuse’, Smoking and *chat* have significant relationship with crime rates out of all respondents 2 with alcohol 2 with combination of smoking and alcohol and single respondents with chat problem are indulged in crime. Excessive alcohol abuse influences both in direct and in indirect way. The direct effect of alcohol is as the consumption of alcohol increases, people becoming less aware of the consequence of crime. The indirect effect of

alcohol on crime is raised in bad need of money for his personal expenditure. When people become addicted to the alcohol as a day light drinker, then he needs alcohol every time, but his dependency, does not provide money to him. So automatically he inclined himself in some illegal activities like theft and robbery in order to procure money.

4.3. Findings

Offenders were asked a total of 25 questions. The questions aimed to develop a comprehensive understanding of the influence of socio economic factors on crime. The researcher asked offenders about their growth path, the influence of their family and peers on their upbringing, their marital status, their parents and their employment status and type of crime that had been committing and motivating factors that led them to commit crime. Their responses were analyzed and the findings are discussed in the following sub-sections.

The first section of the interview question sought to develop a better understanding of the growth path of interviewees serving time at the Kaliti prison administration for committing property crimes. It also intended to understand the existence of factors that could have pushed the interviewees to commit crime. Interviewees were asked to reflect and think carefully about the things that happened during the early phases of their lives that they could cite as the factors that may have pushed them to commit crime. The factors that emerged are listed below.

4.4. The Influence of Early Socialization at the Onset of Participants Tendency to Commit Crime.

“Socialization” is an integral part of the process in every human being, regardless of gender, culture or geographical location, goes through from childhood through adulthood. It is a never-ending process. But it is especially important during the formative years of a person’s life. In brief, socialization can be described as the process by which an individual acquires his or her own personal identity. He or she learns the values, norms, social behavioral patterns and social skills needed to integrate in and become a functioning member of their particular society.

From this simplified definition of socialization, it can be seen that any attempt to define a set of factors or agents that contribute to the socialization process must differ from culture to culture. However, despite the differences inherent in unique cultures, a number of socialization factors

are common to all cultures or have a similar equivalent. It is generally accepted that there are four central agents of socialization. There are family, school, peer and media. For the purpose of this study emphasis was given to the first three agents of socialization.

4.4.1. The Influence of Family at the Onset of Participants Tendency to Commit Crime.

In almost every society, family members have the most intense and consistent contact with children from infant to at least preadolescence period. Less care of family to their children leads to adult criminality. Some forms of adult criminality may result from distortion and pathologies in the offender's childhood family experiences. Such disruptions of marital relationships seem involved in a variant of deviance or unusual behavior, some kind of criminality may represent responses to distorted family relationships (Gibbons, 1992).

Delinquents tends to come from homes characterized by one or more of the following conditions; family members who are criminal, delinquent or alcoholic, absence of one or both parents through divorce, desertion, or death; lack of parental control; racial or religious differences; and economic pressure from unemployment or insufficient income. The offenders were more commonly from homes in which the parents had histories of series physical ailments, mental retardation, drunkenness of criminality (Gibbons, 1992).

Respondent's mode of living indicated that many of them stayed either with their father, mother or relatives. This implies that the absence of one or both parent has an influence on socialization process.

Some of the interviewees grew up in single-parent, either with their mother or farther. Fathers were absent for various reasons. Children born out of marriage often grow up without the involvement of their biological father and some fathers were absent because of divorce and/or death.

The influence of the absentia varied significantly. In some instances, it caused economic hardship and this in turn resulted in deviating from the societal norm. One interviewee serving time for theft expressed both sting and hopelessness at the loss of his father. His death changed the living conditions he was lived. The interviewee felt that his father was a 'good father who

love and cares for his son'. His step father did not like him and his mother turned face against him and become in favor of his stepfather. The changes and the loss caused both pain and anger. He started to abuse substances such as drink and smoke, which allowed him 'not to think about his father'. He became 'weyala' and ended up leaving school at Grade 7.

The primary motivating factor for leaving school was that he wanted to work to fulfill his basic needs. Families are primarily required to financially provide for children as they grow up. Failure to do so increases the risks that the boy child will leave school early. The theft he later committed is, in part, manifestation of lack of care from his mother and pain associated with the loss his father and the resultant suffering.

Lack of stability in the home for a child is one of the risk factors for crime and violence. When both parents are absent, the child has no guidance and support mechanisms to hand. He or she may reside with different individuals at different times, moving between grandmothers, aunts, friends and any other place where they find accommodation. Such children often end up in joining delinquents, which provide a sense of a family and belonging.

The most common feature that interviewees responded to was their upbringing and the socioeconomic condition of their family. Most interviewees were prone to describe their family through socio-economic means rather than issues such as love, care, support and etc. Description of their families included in the following statements:

'My grandparent and uncle were not good to me'; 'I was transformed from the son of the rich to an orphan of low class society'; my family had financial problems'; 'I come from a rich family'; 'I was orphaned at infancy; I do not know my parents'.

On parental relation Clecky (1980), describes the cycle of violence or pattern found in family histories as where people grow up with abuse or antisocial behavior in the home will be much more likely to mistreat their own children who will in turn follow the same pattern. Neglected or abused children are likely to cause crime.

This focus on negligence should be understood within the context of families' failure to give love and care for their children. Families are primarily required to properly socialize their children. The family is the first social group that one comes into contact with and from which the

individual learns the basic values of living in a family orientated society. Within this grouping many vital social lessons and skills are learned that are essential if the individual is to develop and find a place in society. Families are the basic building blocks for an individual's life. The skills and lessons learned and developed during a child's formative years will be those that enable him or her to grow and develop as an adult. They provide the abilities to build relationships outside of the family, to become a productive member of society and ultimately to fulfill a role in continuing the species by forming and starting their own family unit.

Failure to do so increases the risks that the child will commit crime. However, it should be understood that children do not automatically become offenders when they are ignored by their families. The lack of proper guidance and care giving appear to be among the factors that push children to crime. One interviewee who grew up in Addis Ababa and serving time for committing robbery indicated that: *'Rich families do not have time with the children, they come back home late when their children are sleep and leave very early in the morning before their child woke up, so they do not spend time with their children'*.

He was the only son for his family, he did not have siblings. Since his families did not spend time with him, he started a friendship with delinquent boys at school. They abused drugs like chat, tobacco and alcohol. There was nobody that tries to counsel him, told him that he was doing improper thing. So the first motivating factor that leads him to commit crime was that lack of proper guidance and care from his family.

The above stories reinforce Omboto (2012) observation that broken homes and dysfunctional families lead the youth to crime. In a study Factors Influencing Youth Crime and Juvenile Delinquency among Kamiti inmates Omboto (2012), found that, broken homes and dysfunctional families lead the youth to crime. There were some youth who claimed to have committed criminal activities under the influence of family. Their upbringing was not good and their parents did not provide them the basic necessities of life. For example, In Kamiti Correctional Center, among the 55 randomly sampled youth, 7 had parents who had separated, 6 youths' mothers had died, 14 were fatherless (fathers either died or were unknown to them having been born out of wedlock), while 8 had no parents at all; were either total orphan or never knew both their parents having been abandoned when young.

While in Kaliti, among the 15 purposively sampled offenders, 4 had parents who had separated, 2 offenders' mothers had died, 1 was fatherless, his father died when he was young, while 3 had no parents at all; 2 offenders were total orphans and 1 offender never know both his parents having been abandoned when young. In this study six of the 10 male respondents and two of the five female respondents come from broken families. The forgoing argument reinforces that broken homes and lack of proper guidance influenced the offender's tendency of committing crime.

4.4.2. The Influence of Peer Pressure on offenders Tendency to Commit Crime.

The promoters play an important role both in taking the immediate action and also in promoting in doing offences. Peer pressure causes one to feel and believe that there is nothing more important and exiting than belonging to a peer pressure. One thing that adolescent feel is being left out. The fear of isolation drives them to peer groups who might be treating in harmful activities (Seigal, 2000).

A negative peer group members indulge in activities that might require funding. They therefore ask the new entrants to arrange the funds by stealing from their parents or from other students. The new entrant also agrees to do it in the hope that he/she will be considered as a member of the peer group. Gradually this stealing exceeds the limits and goes beyond the parent's and class mate's purses and go towards stealing other people money (Seigal, 2000).

The instant impact of associating with delinquent peers was that of encouraging and for casting usage of addictive substances. The story of some respondents is an indicative of the influence of delinquent peers on their tendency to commit crime. Three interviewees indicated that, their delinquent peers lead them to commit crime. The responses of 3 interviewees are summarized as follows;

'The main reason for stealing was the need to match with my friends'; 'I was easily immersed in the evil deeds of my friends'; 'I had new friends, who were not good. They drink, smoke and steal. I totally inherited their character when I become their friends'.

It is the socio-economic condition and the culture of materialism in which the children live that makes them vulnerable to criminal behavior. Materialism can be defined as a dominating sense of desire to pursue wealth and other tangible things that can provide physical comforts that ignores the norms and values of a society. The characteristics of such materialistic people are greed for money, tendency to become rich quickly even if it involves a lot of risk. It also involves the desire to live in plush houses, driving flashy cars and wearing highly expensive clothes and jewelry.

Dressing well and being similar with friends are obsessions. One interviewee referred to these as '*competition*', i.e., the perception that wearing expensive clothes and jewelry are statements of having money that will give her the status of 'the daughter of a rich family' amongst her friends and neighbors. This '*competition*' appears to be the main driving force behind entry into crime.

The combination of friends that one has and the success enjoyed from committing crime pushes individuals to pursue a life of crime. Explaining the reasons why he ended up committing crimes, 1 interviewee said that '*all my friends live the same life as me. They commit housebreaks and others kidnapping. I could not realize that, what we are doing is wrong because all of us are doing the same thing and have so far been successful*'. The strong association between having delinquent peers and being involved in crime was dismissed as a case of 'birds of a feather flocking together'.

More recent research suggests that family factors and interaction with delinquent peers has an influence on delinquency. Warr (1993) found that, juveniles who mix with delinquent peers are more at risk of involvement in crime simply because delinquents communicate deviant attitudes and values. He puts association with delinquent peers as a proximate cause of crime and parental factors as distal cause of involvement in crime.

Elliot (1985) in a study on explaining delinquency and drug, examined the joint effect of family factors and delinquent peers. The research found that, family factors appear to exert little or no influence on the risk of involvement in crime in the presence of controls for delinquent peer influence. It would appear, however, that juveniles are most likely to form strong attachments to delinquent peers when parental controls or parental attachments are weak.

It has been known for a long time that young people who associate with delinquent peers are much more likely to get involved in crime. Warr (1993) suggests that, association with delinquent peers has an influence on crime.

The finding of this study reinforces Warr 1993 & Elliot 1985 observations. Out of 15 participants, 6 of them informed that their delinquent friends promoted them. According to these offenders, their friendship with delinquents had influenced their tendency to commit crime. While the remaining offenders did not have any contact with delinquents or criminals. This shows that peer group and friends pressure are the major promoters for individuals to commit crime.

4.4.3. The Role of Formal Education in Influencing Criminality.

One aspect of the relationship between crime and education is that school is a place where children learn many important social skills. In the past, the main socializing agent in Africa was the family, but as work becomes more demanding on parents, they lose valuable time with their children; therefore, they failed to properly socialize them. Hence, children spend much of their time and get much of their socialization from school. Education may develop enough social skills to deter children from engaging in crime. Education gives students a future-driven look on life, which will cause them to contemplate the consequences of criminal activity more. A future-driven individual is more patient and less likely to take the risk associated with criminal activity (Lochner, 2008).

Education may affect individual's decision to engage or not engage in criminal activities through several channels. First, higher levels of educational attainment are associated with higher returns in the labor market, increasing the opportunity cost of criminal behavior. Second, education may alter personal preferences in a way that affects decisions to engage in crime. In particular education may have a sort of "civilization" effect. Fajnzylber (2002) suggest that, education incorporating a civic component, may increase the individual's moral stance, and then affect the individuals' perception of crime.

Usher (1997) stresses that education perpetuates the values of society, acculturates people to serve their communities, and promotes the virtues of hard work and honesty. Furthermore, as noted by (Lochner & Moretti, 2004), Schooling generates benefits beyond the private return

received by individual. Finally, education also increases the cost associated with individual's incarceration, since more educated individuals will experience greater losses in earnings while in jail.

Although majority of interviewees did complete Secondary School and gain Tertiary qualifications, they were failed to find employment. This leads to frustration and temptations to take up crime. The tendency for involvements in crime also appears to be connected to the frustration caused by this inability to realize their dreams in the face of those who can and do. Two interviewees indicated that: *'Economic suffering from home'*, which was interpreted as being the inability of the home to meet their social needs, influenced them into following a life of crime. Convicted criminals have fewer opportunities of legal employment and a lower expected wage.

On the other hand, few respondents didn't attend school and complete primary education and due to their poor educational backgrounds these inmates were subject to long periods of unemployment and low income jobs. Individuals who are poorly paid usually enter into a life of crime, because of the prospect of profitable criminal activities that will enable them to provide for their basic needs (Renzetti, 2001). Interviewees who mentioned that they did not attend school and left school cited various reasons for leaving and never been attending school. The following statement summarizes the reasons or school dropout and failure to attend school:

'To look for work to support their family, Lack of support, financial and otherwise, from parents, inability of the family to pay school fees, running away from an abusive family, lack of parental involvement and knowledge about their educational needs.'

In the light of findings there are number of causes that directly or indirectly stimulate an individual to commit crime. Educated respondents joined the world of crime because they had not adequate economic resources. It was found that sometime family also caused crime in educated respondents. In order to fulfill their families, need some respondents commit crime. some inmates had committed crime due to their poor educational background and their employment histories consisted of low wage jobs with frequency periods of unemployment. So whatever their educational level is, minimum wage or below living wage does not deter criminal activity.

4.5. The Influence of Economic Determinant at the onset of Participants Tendency to Commit Crime

It does hardly need explanation that crime is a multi-causative problem. But all causes of a given crime never have equal influence on a particular person. For a person to commit a property crime the primary cause may probably be his poverty. Consequently, economic approach to the explanation of crime is based on an essentially rational view of human behavior. It suggests that criminal behavior will occur when a person feels in some way materially deprived, whether by poverty or unemployment (Feldman, 1993).

In relation to this, the study assessed influences of economic factors at the onset of the offenders' tendency to commit crime and it found out that poverty and unemployment affected the onset of the participants' tendency to commit crime. These two factors related with one another to provide a logically relevant evidences as to how economic factors can influence criminal behavior.

4.5.1. The Influence of Poverty on Participants Tendency to commit crime

It has become a tradition to attribute poverty as a cause of crime. As Barnes and Teeters Pointed out, Poverty is one of the oldest and widespread theories advanced for the cause of crime and also the Dutch criminologist, William Bonger, strongly argued that poverty disposes people to crime and furnishes the motive for it. He further commented on the excessive use of alcohol by the poor, which indirectly causes a great amount of crime. Many crimes other than those of 'violence' may be traced to economic causes. Economic factors are the most patent for the commission of petty traditional crimes, especially stealing of personal property (Bonger, 1987).

Most participants of the study are from lower economic status. Criminals committed crime because of their or society's failure to provide themselves with basic necessities of life. A significant number of offenders (9 from the total of 15) come from poor family. They can't fulfill their basic needs so they were forced to commit crime. Interviewees indicated that, poverty had an influence on their tendency to commit crime. Their responses are summarized as follows;

'my parents didn't have enough money for our upbringing'; 'Because of poverty I spend a lot of misery before I got in to prison'; 'I was a child of a poor family'; 'My family had financial problems'.

Respondents indicated that, they had committed crime to survive because they lacked basic needs. Some of them are the child of poor family and others didn't have income to fulfill their basic needs. When they are unable to fulfill their needs, they latter committed crimes to survive, they were involved in petty offences like stealing goods or properties. One interviewee provided a different explanation about poverty as a factor in crime. She pointed out that, *'while your family will not force you to commit crime, poverty impacts negatively on one's involvement in crime'*.

Various observations Omboto (2012) & Jared (2014), indicated that most of the offenders are in crime because of poverty, which drove them into the criminal acts for survival. The finding of this study on poverty as a cause of crime confirms the opinion of Omboto (2012) & Jared (2014). These authors observed that, the delinquency rate increases with a decrease in social class. Omboto (2012), in his article titled "Factors Influencing Youth Crime and Juvenile Delinquency" observed that, over 70% of the inmates in Nairobi Youth Corrective Training Center were poor or came from poor family backgrounds based on where they lived, property ownership and the types of offences committed. Inmates at Corrective Center belonged to "lower social class". A majority of these offenders at training center; 45 out of 55, (81.8%) indicate that before their arrests, they lived in the various slums around Nairobi city such as Mathare, Kibera and Mukuru Kwa Nsenga. They indicated that, they had run from home to beg for survival in the streets, because, they lacked basic needs. In those streets, they latter committed crimes to survive.

The study by Jared (2014), on the case of Emuhaya District of Western Kenya, reinforces the argument that poverty has an influence on crime. According to Jared, poverty has a great influence on the crime rate in Emuhaya District of Western Kenya. The author results also indicated that, there was significant relationship between poverty (financial standing, employment, family structure, social support, level of education and tendency to commit crime among the people of the Emuhaya District. The area has been a high population growth of youths. Around 70% of youths are neither trained nor completed School or dropped out of

School due to poverty and unemployment which has resulted in their engagement in crimes in the area such as theft, burglary, robbery and trade in illicit drugs like bhang, changaa: local beer (Jared, 2014).

This study found that, majority of respondents come from poor families who are unable to meet their material needs and wants. A child of poor family had committed crimes to assist their parents financially, but also to meet their own basic needs (clothes and foods). Hence, even though the original justification for committing acquisitive crime is to help the family, it is the offenders and their friends who tend to become the main beneficiaries of their criminal activities.

As the foregoing arguments substantiate, poverty played an important role on participant's tendency to commit crime. When they are unable to fulfill their basic needs they are forced to commit crime. Most respondents had good school experience but the factor that led them to criminal behavior is poverty.

4.5.2. The Influence of “Unemployment” and “Underemployment” on Offenders Tendency to commit crime

The empirical evidence on the relationship between unemployment and criminal activity has been the subject of much investigation. As Freeman (1999) pointed out, unemployment has an influence on the opportunity cost of illegal activity. High rates of unemployment growth could be taken to imply a restriction on the availability of legal activities, and thus serve to ultimately reduce the opportunity cost of engaging in illegal activities. Most empirical researches on the relationship between unemployment and crime have provided evidence on the positive relationship on unemployment and crime. For example, Thornberry and Christenson (1984), observed the relationship between unemployment and crime and they found that, unemployment had a significant effect on crime. And another researcher Farrington (1986), showed that 'property crime' rates were higher when offenders were unemployed.

The study conducted by John Howard society of Albert in America (1995) shows that a high number of youth and adults admitted to correctional facilities are unemployed. Persistent unemployment often creates a sense of despair particularly amongst youth and provokes angry expression including theft, substance and alcohol abuse as well as child and family violence.

Failure in school and unstable job situation can combine to continue an individual's involvement in crime.

In line with this unemployment is one of the major factors affecting the amount of crime committed. Among 15 respondents 5 of them are unemployed. Due to under employment, offenders engaged themselves in various criminal activities. The sources of income of two interviewees were from their families. The participants believed that, their poor family coupled with their unemployment had influenced them to commit crime. One respondent indicated that unemployment is a major contributing factor that leads her to commit crime. Although she had a college diploma, she couldn't get a job. Amazingly she searched a job for three years. When she failed to get a job, she decided to engage in illegal work. She indicated that if she had a job, she wouldn't commit crime.

On the other hand, majority of the respondents are employed before their arrest. Out of the 15 participants, the majority (10) revealed that they are employed while the remaining 5 are jobless or unemployed. Respondents indicated that, the level of their income had an influence on their tendency to commit crime. From the total respondents, four of them attended university and they had a job. But they indicated that, their salary was not enough for them and to support their families. Some of them are expected to teach their younger siblings and others are supposed to support their families. The following statement summarizes their quotes about how they describe their level of income.

'My salary was not enough to teach my younger brothers, even for me'; 'I was a government employee'; 'I was responsible to take care of my family'.

Two of the interviewees who has been convicted of corruption, indicated that: *lack of income can influence one's tendency to commit crime. Although we had a job, our income was not enough to support our family. So, what really matters are not whether we have a job or not but it's our level income. We have a good educational background, a good upbringing and good relation with the society but the only reason that led us to commit crime is lack of income.* From this it is possible to understand that low level of income influenced participant's tendency to commit crime. Although they had a job and good educational background, they are forced to commit crime due to lack of income.

Empirical researches (Wales and Witt, 1999), indicated that there is a relationship between earnings inequality and crime generally found that, more inequality is associated with more crime. The authors conducted a research in England and indicated that, there is a positive association between earnings and crime rates for vehicle crime, theft and burglary.

The above discussions substantiate the argument that, whatever the status of employment people has, lower economic status people commit more crimes than people of higher economic status. In fact, when level unemployment increases, the crime rate also increases. Although majority of respondents had a job, they are convicted of crime. This due to low level of income. From this one can understand that, employed people commit crime because their income is not enough to support their family and unemployed people commit crime because they do not have any income to satisfy their basic needs.

Different people for different reason commit crimes. Out of 15 respondents 6 with personal causes and 9 are with family causes committed crime. It has been stated in previous section economic factors play dominant role in crime rate. Property crimes like theft, committed in order to obtain money to meet their personal needs. In this case, personal causes are related to their personal needs it is related to economic factors. On the other hand, some of the respondent's life forced them to commit crime due to societal causes. So both personal and societal causes also made the respondents to engage in criminal behavior. The total respondents reported that they had committed crime due to personal, family and various societal causes.

Although a number of factors are responsible for the crime commitment, the promoters play an important role both in taking the immediate action and also in accelerating it in doing offences. Most respondents informed that their friends promoted them. This shows that peer group and friend pressure are the major promoters to commit crime in the field area. This situation is illustrating that the degree of dependency on friends and in which their influence is much powerful than others. In this way, peer groups are encouraging and promoting a person to involve himself in some kinds of socio-cultural deviance. They cannot socialize a person towards societal norms and values, which suits to the society consequently; rather they led a person in to anti-social behavior. The influence of friends has significant role in the crime rates.

A large body of research indicates that crime is highly correlated with poverty, inequality; disrupted families, inadequate socialization, and the presence of criminal opportunities all seem to be important correlates of crime.

Chapter Five

Summary, Conclusions and Recommendations

5. Introduction

This chapter presents the summary of findings, conclusion drawn from the results and the recommendations by the researcher. The main objective of this study was to assess the triggering factors that prompt offenders in a Kaliti Correctional Administration to criminal behavior. The Specific objectives were to identify the influence of social factor that prompt criminal behavior among inmates who are serving time in Kaliti Correctional Administration, examining the influence of economic factors associated with the criminality of offenders and identifying the most common forms of crime among the offenders in Kaliti Correctional Center.

5.1. Summary of Findings

- I. The offenders had different characteristics and came from different backgrounds. More than half of respondents had attained Secondary, College and Tertiary Education; 6 of them were not in marital union, they lived with their parents and relatives and out of 15 participants 10 of them were employed.
- II. The crime mostly prevalent in Kaliti Prison Administration is Property Crime, Violent Crimes and Victimless Crime respectively and the major cause for this is poverty, unemployment and peer influence.
- III. The most important factor associated with unemployed criminals was lack of basic needs such as food, shelter and clothing. It was lack of finances which drove them to be involved in criminal acts such as theft, robbery and being unfaithful. Majority of respondents were employed but low level of income led them to commit crime such as corruption, theft, robbery and burglary.
- V. The socio-economic factors that were significantly influenced participant's tendency to commit crime were poor socialization, parent's failure to give a proper guidance for the children, peer influence, low level of income and poverty.

5.2. Conclusions

The purpose of this study was to assess the influence of socio economic factors on crime in Ethiopia, with particular emphasis on prisoners who are serving time in *Kaliti Correctional Administration*. From this study, it was found that people whose age group is between 31-40 years, committed more crimes next to the age group between 18-30. In Ethiopia, the largest proportion of crime is committed by youth. Although population distribution of the country shows that approximately 50% of the population is aged between 15 and 25 years, over 50% of convicted prisoners in the country are aged between 16 and 25 years. It may be due to physical and socio-psychological changes in their social environment and also aggravate their made of criminal activities through the peer group, family and other economic factors.

As a background of the offenders indicated, many of them stayed with their parents and relatives. This implies that most of the parents are not much concerned with shaping their children's behavior during their childhood. It was also reasoned out that the unmarried are likely confined too few responsibilities so that there are more chances for them to commit crime. Five offenders were living with their spouse.

With respect to the educational background of the respondents, it is understood that with the exception of two participants, all of them have attended formal education from primary to tertiary level. And more than half of the respondents were employed but their level of income was not enough to support their families and to satisfy their needs. Various studies such as Andargachew (2008) and Nega (2011) stated that, in most society's property crimes share the largest volume of crime. This study also confirms this fact that crime against property constituted the largest volume of all crimes in the study area.

Promoters such as family members, friends, relatives etc. are significantly influenced the participant's tendency to commit crime. Among them, peer group of friends influences are highly recognized, in which 6 respondents found to be influenced by their peers. Likewise, vice such as excessive alcohol use, smoking and chat played a dominant role in leading criminals to commit crime and this is closely related with lack of parental guidance and this in turn leads to mixing with deviant peers. An individual's peers' have a strong influence on their decision to

commit a crime. Respondents indicated that they committed crime because of the influence of their deviant peers.

Since crime is not confined to any single factor, it is difficult to extract a single factor that can influence the tendency of participants to commit crime. However, although many conditions were inevitably causing the crime, certain conditions are more favorable to crime than others. From this interview result, it is observed that some personal, family and societal influences are contributed to promote the crime. It also reveals that how social and economic factors forced respondents to commit crime.

5.3. Recommendations

- Generally, crime in Ethiopia and particularly in study area is one of the most neglected areas of research. If government focuses attention, then it is easy to control it. Since the causes of crime are not yet to be studied in the field area, government and academic institutions professionals should pay much interest about the problem in order to trace the root cause of crime based on the nature of causes, then they can arrange the welfare measures as it requires deserves.
- Doubtlessly it can be said that crime is directly or indirectly harm to the society. So, the social institutions such as religious institutions, educational institutions, and other similar institutions should profoundly participate and take measures in the form of informal teaching by imposing informal sanction particularly when a person deviate from the normal behaviors of the society. If society does not take serious steps in controlling and preventing the seeds of crime, only the police efforts cannot be fruitful. Therefore, societal participation is indispensable.
- Correctional services need to find more ways to reform offenders, to help further personal as well as societal development. They need to transform correctional service centers from strictly punitive facilities to factories that allow offenders to earn a living whilst in detention to support their families on the outside and also contribute to the development of society as a whole. In this way we can ensure that those children whose primary care-givers are imprisoned will not resort to a life of criminal activity as a means to survival.
- All criminals who were convicted of different type of crime were imprisoned collectively which is the correctional center did not divide the criminals based of the type of crime they committed. But this situation may create opportunities for offenders to learn other criminal activities and technique as a result they will become a recidivist. One respondent indicated that: *'Look, jail changes you in two ways, either it rehabilitates you or change you to the worst. Like others I know that haven't changed for the good, I am taking a good lesson on how to commit different crimes from my friends. I have a plan to be a rich guy and I know that I cannot realize my dream through legal means so I have to learn how to commit technical crimes. So for me jail is the place where, people can learn*

a lots criminal acts rather than changing their bad behavior'. So the researcher suggests that, the rehabilitation centers should give more attention in order to rehabilitates offenders for good.

- In Ethiopia, there are a very limited number of publications on the crime issues and also crime statistics are not available. So it is important to mention that the government tend to produce statistics that will not breed panic in their societies.

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Appendix

Interview Guide

Interview Guide³

Section I: Informed Consent

Hello, my name is Meti Kebede. I am a Masters student in Addis Ababa University. Currently I am conducting a research to assess the socio economic factors that influence crime in Ethiopia, with particular emphasis on the triggering factors that lead inmates who are serving time in Kaliti Correctional Administration to criminal behavior. For this reason, I would like to know your criminal profiling. Your responses will be held with utmost confidentiality and will only be used for the purpose of this study only. Your response will not cause any disadvantage to you. If you are accepting to participate in research, you will be doing so professionally and voluntarily and there will not be any incentive. The respondent is not bound to give his/her name or an identity. You are also free to refuse to respond questions that you do not feel comfortable to answer. This interview will take approximately 30 minutes.

Would you like to participate in this research? [1= Yes; 2= No]

If Yes, Proceed with the interview; If No end the interview

Thank you!

³Interview guide one is used to interview offenders who are serving time in Kaliti Correctional Administration.

Date of Interview:

Time of Interview:

Prison Name:

I. Background characteristics

1. Sex: Male Female

Male	
Female	

2. Age (Date of birth of the respondents)

18-30	
31-40	
41-50	
51-60	
>60	

3. What is your marital status?

Single	
Married	
Divorced/separated	
Widowed	

4. What is your level of education?

Illiterate	
Primary	
Secondary	
High School	
College	
University	

5. Did you have a job before you come to prison?

Yes	
No	

II Socio Economic Factors Influencing Crime

Section 2A Questions related to social conditions of offenders

1. Can you tell me about your early socialization like?

1.1. Your relation with your parents

1.2. Characteristics of family with whom you were living, do your parents have criminal record?

1.3. Tell me about your peer (Healthy, delinquent)

1.4. Did you have drug or alcohol problem? When and how you start drug?

1.5. What was the activities that you engage in as a result of the influence of drugs or alcohol?

1.6. What was your school experience (curricular and non-curricular?)

1.7. If at all you did not attend school or you have inadequate education, what was the reason that contributed for this?

2. If you are married. What was your married life like?

2.1. If married, approximately at which year did you get married? Year _____

2.2. How many children do you have: Number of children-----?

2.3. At which year did you get your first child?

2.4. Do you think that your marriage life may have caused your crime you were accused of?

2.5. If you are not married, with whom you lived before?

2.7. Before your incarceration what was your interaction with the community were living with?

Section II Economic factors influencing crime

Section 2B Questions related to Economic conditions of offenders

1. Do you have parents? If yes

1.1. What is your parent's educational level?

1.2. What was your parent's employment status?

2. What was your employment status?

2.1. From what you did, approximately how much did you get per month?

2.2. How many people were depended on your income?

2.3. From what you get every month, has it been adequate to meet the basic needs like food, shelter and clothing?

2.4. Do you think that income problem is a problem that motivated you to commit crime?

2.5. What is the major cause for you to have economic problem (Education, poor family)?

Section III. Questions related to the crime had been committed

1. What kind of crime did you commit?

2. What motivated you to commit crime?

3. What was the court verdict for your crime?

Interview guide²⁴

This in-depth interview is prepared for full filling the requirements of post graduate studies focusing on the influence of socio economic factor on crime in Ethiopia and Kenya. The key informants of this interview will be members of the police officers who are working in Federal Police commission and head of prison administration.

I. Identification

1. Sex
2. Position
4. Year of service

II. Questions related to offenders

1. What are the major causes of crime in Ethiopia?
2. What are the social and economic factors that motivate criminals to commit crime?
3. Can you tell me about from which social class the criminals come? (Poor, rich)
4. What would you suggest should be done to solve the problem/ to minimize the number of criminals?

⁴Interview guide two is used to interview administrative officials from Kaliti Correctional administration.