



PREDICAMENTS OF MARRIED COUPLES BEHIND BAR AND FAMILY ADVERSITY:  
FOCUS ON WOLAITA ZONE, SODO CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION (SNNPR)

**By:** Sitotaw Mesfin

Advisor: Tesfaye Zeleke (PhD)

Co-advisor: Dereje Wonde (MA)

Thesis submitted to College of Social Sciences and Humanities, Department of Sociology for partial fulfillment of the requirements for Masters of Arts Degree in Sociology and Family Studies.

June, 2017

Jimma, Ethiopia

## DECLARATION

I, Sitotaw Mesfin declare that thesis entitled Predicaments of Married Couples Behind Bar and Family Adversity: Focus on Wolaita Zone, Sodo Correctional Institution (SNNPR) Submitted to Department of Sociology, College of Social Sciences and Humanities, Jimma University. Therefore, hereby the undersigned, declare that this thesis is my original work, has not been presented for a degree in any other university or institution and that all sources of materials used for the thesis have been duly acknowledged.

**Student:**

Sitotaw Mesfin	_____	_____
Name	Signature	Date

**Principal Advisor:**

Dr, Tesfaye Zeleke	_____	_____
Name	Signature	Date

**Co-Advisor:**

Mr, Dereje Wonde	_____	_____
Name	Signature	Date

Predicaments of Married Couples Behind Bar and Family Adversity: Focus on Wolaita  
Zone, Sodo Correctional Institution (SNNPR)

By Sitotaw Mesfin

Approved By Examiners

Examiners

_____	_____	_____
Name	Signature	Date
_____	_____	_____
Name	Signature	Date

## Table of Contents

<b>Contents</b>	<b>Pages</b>
Acknowledgements .....	i
List of graph.....	iii
List of Map.....	iii
List of pie chart.....	iii
List of Figure.....	iii
List of Abbreviation.....	iv
Abstract.....	v
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION .....	1
1.1 Background of the Study.....	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem .....	2
1.3. Objective of the Study.....	4
1.3.1 General Objective .....	4
1.3.2 Specific Objectives.....	4
1.4. Significance of the Study .....	4
1.5 Challenges of the Study.....	5
1.6. Delimitation of the Study .....	5
1.7 Definition of Key Concepts.....	5
1.8. Operationalization .....	6
CHAPTER TWO: REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE .....	8
2.1 Introduction .....	8
2.2 Family Function .....	8

2.3 Economy, Emotional and Social Cost Imprisonment on Family .....	9
2.4 Social Functions of Prisoner-Family Ties .....	10
2.4.1 Preservation of Marital Relation and Challenge during Imprisonment.....	10
2.4.2 Parent-Child Relationships during Imprisonment.....	11
2.4.3 Linkage of Years Spent In Detention Centre and Family Intimacy.....	12
2.5 Development and Institutionalization of Correctional Centre .....	13
2.6 Philosophy behind Criminal Treatment during Imprisonment .....	14
2.7 Practice of Conjugal Visit among Confined People.....	15
2.7.1 The Experience of States in Recognition of Conjugal visit.....	15
2.7.2 Types of Conjugal Visitation .....	16
2.8 Conjugal Visitation Practice in Ethiopia .....	17
2.9 Theoretical Perspectives in Prisoners and Family Relationship .....	19
2.9.1 Theories in the Study of Prisoners and Family Relation.....	19
2.10 Conceptual Framework of the Study.....	21
<b>CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODS .....</b>	<b>25</b>
3.1 Introduction .....	25
3.2 Description of Study Setting .....	25
3.2.1 Geographical Location.....	25
3.2.1.1 Map of the study Area .....	26
3.2.2. Demographic Information .....	26
3.2.3 Economy .....	27
3.2.4 Social Services Facilities Distribution in Wolaita Zone.....	27
3.2.5 Sodo Correction Institution .....	28

3.3 Approaches of the Research .....	28
3.4 Research Design .....	30
3.6. Sampling Procedure .....	31
3.7. Methods of Data Collection .....	32
3.7.1 Survey .....	32
3.7.2 Observation .....	33
3.7.3 In-depth Interview .....	33
3.7.4 Key Informant Interview .....	33
3.7.5 Focus Group Discussion .....	34
3.8 Validity and Reliability of Data .....	34
3.9 Pilot Test of the Study .....	35
3.10 Sources of Data .....	36
3.11 Methods of Data Analysis .....	36
3.12 Ethical Consideration .....	37
CHAPTER FOUR: FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION .....	38
4. 1 Introduction .....	38
4.1.1 Socio-Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents .....	38
4.1.2 The Practice of Visitation among Inmates and their Spouses .....	48
4.1.3 The Effect Imprisonment on the Social Function of Family .....	52
4.1.4 Correlation of Years of Imprisoned and Emotional Attachment .....	57
4.1.5 Imprisonment Influence on Health and Living Condition of Inmate’s Families .....	57
4.1.6 Year of Spent in Prison and Family Attachment of the Inmate .....	60
4.6 Intervention Strategies and Rehabilitation of Married Couples .....	62

5.2. DISCUSSION .....	64
5.2.1 The Practices of Conjugal Visitation by Married Couples in Correctional Institution .....	64
5.2.2 The Effect Imprisonment on the Social Function of Family .....	66
5.2.3 Correlation of Years of Imprisoned and Emotional Attachment .....	67
5.2.4 Challenges of Imprisonment on the Living Condition of Inmate’s Families .....	67
5.2.5 Imprisonment on Wellbeing of Children’s Among Family of Prisoners .....	68
5.2.6 Year of Spent in Prison and Marital Relation of the Inmate.....	68
5.2.7 Intervention Strategies and Rehabilitation of Married Couples.....	71
5.2.8 Sociological Implication of the Study .....	72
CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION.....	73
5. 1 Summary .....	73
5.2 Conclusion.....	76
5.3 Recommendation.....	77
References .....	
Appendix .....	

## **Acknowledgements**

First of all I would like to express my gratitude to the Almighty God for His Will that I become what I am today. Then I would like to express my appreciation for both supervisors Dr, Tesfaye Zeleke and Mr, Dereje Wonde to their comments, supports, encouragements, patience, kindness and overall guidance towards the successful accomplishment of this research. My heart full thanks also go to prisoners and their spouses for the provision of personal information for the successful completion of the study. Last but not the least; my special thanks go to Wolaita zone correctional institution for granting permission to undertake the study and Jimma University College Social Science and Humanity for the availability of references materials through hard copy and online internet.



## List of Tables

Table 1: Operationalization	7
Table 2: Methodological Triangulation	29
Table 3: Age of the Respondents	39
Table 4: Marital Condition of the Respondents	39
Table 5: Family Sizes	40
Table 6: Education Level of the Respondents	40
Table 7: Ethnicity	41
Table 8: Religion	42
Table 9: Occupational Status of the Respondent before Imprisonment	42
Table 10: Years of Imprisoned in Prison	45
Table 11: Years of Sentence in Prison	46
Table 12: The Frequency of Conjugal Visit	48
Table 13: Time Spend during Conjugal Visitation	49
Table 14: Problems Mostly Observed During Conjugal Visit	51
Table 15: Respondents Who Get Information about their Children	53
Table 16: Need of Getting New Born from their Spouses	54
Table 17: Respondents Participation in Decision Making	55
Table 18: Family Household Head before Imprisonment	55
Table 19: Family Household Head after Imprisonment	57
Table 20: Correlation Years of Imprisoned and Emotional Attachment	57
Table 21: Family living Condition and Economic Adversity	57
Table: 22 Family Infirmary Experience	58
Table 23: Family Problems Mostly Observed after Incarceration of spouses	59
Table 24: shows Family Attachment of the Respondents	60

## **List of graph**

Graph 1: Average Monthly Income before Imprisonment 43

Graph 2: Average Monthly Income after Imprisonment 44

## **List of Map**

Map 1: Map of the Study Area 26

## **List of pie chart**

Pie chart 1: Shows Family Origins of Respondents 47

Pie chart 2: Family Residence Displacements of the Respondents 47

## **List of Figure**

Figure 1: Conceptual Framework of the Study 22

## **List of Abbreviation**

CSA: Central Statistical Agency of Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

FDRE: Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

FPCEP: Federal Prison Commission Establishment Proclamation

FIHDS: Food Insecurity, Health Problems, and Drop out of School

FGD: Focus Group Discussion

PFV: Private Family Visiting

TFPCMR: Treatment of Federal Prison Council of Ministers Regulation

USA: United State of America

SNNPRS: Southern Nation Nationality Peoples Regional State

## **Abstract**

*The incarcerated spouses in correctional centre and the system of handling detainee during imprisonment by prison institution create significant influence on marital relationship. However, limited research studies have been conducted on the effect of imprisonment on inmates and their family. The existing studies have been focused on detainee health and human right matters. These studies give greater emphases for prisoners and human right handling rather emotional and social cost of imprisonment. Therefore, this study has investigated the predicaments of married couples behind bar and family adversity in Sodo correctional institution. The study employed descriptive cross-sectional survey approximate longitudinal survey research design. Thus, both probable and non probable sampling techniques were used for data collection. Accordingly, data were collected from families of prisoners, detainees, and correctional administration staff through survey, observation, in-depth interview, key informant interview, and focus group discussion. Moreover, the collected data were analysed by using qualitative and quantitative method of analysis. To confirm the issue of validity and reliability as well as trustworthiness, the research employed split-half method internal consistency, pilot test and David H. Olson Family Adaptability Cohesion Evaluation Scales (FACES III) to measure the intimacy prisoners and their families. The study found conjugal visitation as essential tool to stabilizing marital relation. However, the problems such as less time allocated, overcrowding, and low facility were bureaucratic barriers for the practice of conjugal visit. The research study also revealed incarceration of spouses caused livelihood adversity of family, emotional detachment and social stigmatization which affected the wellbeing both prisoners and their families. The discussion part also gives emphasis on substantiating the research finding with previous studies of prisoners and family relation. The study implicated the contribution of the research for the concern of sociology of prison in Ethiopia. The study finally concluded by suggesting future research direction, stakeholders and prison administration should due consideration to married couples problems for the improvement of rehabilitation program in general.*

## **CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Background of the Study**

Correctional centres are the most comprehensive social control and regulation tool for the rehabilitation of wrongdoers in justice system (Clear 2008). They are also more corrective and restraint with persistent safety measures from prison administration (Mohseni 2012). The process of detaining criminal involved through depriving the prisoners from many civilian rights and privileges. Deprivation includes the loss of close personal contacts with spouse during his or her imprisonment (Western 2004).

The ultimate purpose of correctional centre is to protect society from anti-social behaviour and rehabilitation of inmates. However, correctional centres around the world are at the stage of crisis which harms prisoners, their families and societies as a whole. They also produced social dysfunction with persistent growth of prison populations which is estimated more than 10.2 million people in correctional institutions as a worldwide (Jefferso and Max 2014). Subsequently, economic hardship of prisoner's families, inadequate correctional rules for treatment of prisoners, insufficient funding and poor management makes detention centre as the place of unsafe for both prisoners and penitentiary staff (Allen 2010). In line with the ever growing prison population, the risk of family separation and divorce has become very high while more prisoners send to imprisonment affect their marital stability (Western 2004).

Some of criminological research had explored the wide reach outcome of imprisonment into our social structure. The damaging effects of imprisonment on inmates and families of the prisoners was highlighted by data from the United Kingdom Thames Family Partnership(2008) which indicate that 30% of the children of prisoners suffer significant mental health problems compared to 10% of the general population; boys are twice as likely to become convicted delinquent if their father has a criminal conviction, 43% of prisoners lose touch with their families throughout their sentence and 22% of those who were married prior to sentence became divorced or separated. Research shows as, family features for instance, inadequate parental care, childhood experiences of criminal activity and dysfunctional family structures have profound impact on criminal behaviour. Whereas, Ofori, Akuoko & Kanwetuu (2015) revealed that positive family environments and structure function as protective factors against criminal behaviour. Likewise, criminological studies confirmed that inmates who have greater contact with family during their confinement have consistently more positive post-release outcomes as compared to those who have no communication with family (Naser and Vigne2008).

The UN prisoner's treatment rules mandated governments for the flexible rehabilitation and correction with respect to human right treatment. Some of the requirements for instance, the provisions of adequate basic necessities, prisons be appropriately staffed with medical officer, maintenance of prisoners access to social and cultural information, allowing the prisoners to receive regular visit from spouses and family members, access to educational and recreational material, right to receive information from news that occur outside prison, and attend religious services (United Nations 2005). However, detention centres have been subjected to criticism for the past decade in African countries for the way in which they administered and treated inmates. African correctional centres are characterized by problems of overcrowding, staff shortages, limited budgets, lack of innovation and motivation of prison staff, shortage of facilities and resources in their efforts to create a physical and social environment conducive for the rehabilitation of delinquent (Ofori, Akuoko and Kanwetuu 2015). Similarly, few correctional centres provide some or no rehabilitation programs for inmates. Consequently, prison institution in Africa perceived as places of punishment rather than rehabilitation (Jefferso and Max 2014).

Correctional centres in Ethiopia remain distress full and not compatible with the United Nations prisoner's treatment rules. They are overcrowded and forced to hold inmates more than twice than actual capacity. "Several correctional centres in Ethiopian were primarily built for other purpose than serving today; they lack natural light, ventilation, integral sanitation, inadequate psychological treatment, and a lack of recreation facilities"(Addisu 2012:2). In the same way, Sodo correctional institution was primarily built for the purpose of storing cotton during Italian occupation in 1935. Usually, a number of prisoners often receive their visitors or family through legally arranged ways. There are also a number of problems faced prisoners and their family while one of the spouses incarcerated. Hence, the aim of this study was to assess the predicaments of married couples behind bar and family adversity.

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

Family communication has a significant role in the rehabilitation process of prisoners. Keeping marital relation with prisoner through visitation is also the most vital aspect for marital stability. Detainees, children, spouses, friend and relatives of prisoners used visitation as a means of strengthen family relationship. Similarly, Arditti (2003) argued that family support for incarcerated individuals is an important issue which receive little consideration in society even though it may be one of the greatest factors for change in the jail system and continuing of marital relationship.

Despite, through visitation program the role of spouses is the most essential part to keeping marital relationship and family interaction among inmates and their family, however, very little research has been conducted on the predicaments of married couples behind bar and family adversity during incarceration (Eyob 2014). Few research conducted so far suggest that; visitation process is sometimes less than ideal and correctional institutions also block the visitation process, depending on the nature of their visitation policies in application( Rosen *et al.* 2013).

A number of detention centre research has been conducted in western and southern part of Africa by giving emphases on the issue of prisoner-family relationship, experiences of inmates in prisons and rehabilitation, growth prison population and social impact, prisoners handling, health condition of prisoner, and positive and negative experience ex-prisoners transition into society (Nozipho 2003). Similarly, some correctional centre research have been conducted in Eastern part of African, for instance, prison population growth in line with prison health deterioration, prisoner-family relation, rehabilitation and correctional centre management with regard to human right handling during imprisonment(Nahom 2016; Jefferso and Max 2014). As compared to western and southern part of Africa correctional centres enquiries, researchers gave little consideration for prison investigation in Eastern part of African on the areas of marital relationship with spouses and family adversity and way of handling the problems of married couples from correctional centres.

Prison administration, detainee and their families' relationship are some of the research areas that require serious consideration in Ethiopia. It is also one of the areas which had been got slight consideration (Nahom 2016; Eyob 2014). The trend of correctional research in Ethiopia shows that prison study had been not as such significantly studied. From these few study conducted in Ethiopia, most of correctional centre research give emphasizes on health of inmates, human right handling in prison and family bound with conjugal visit from psychological dimension (Nahom 2016; Eyob 2014; Addisu 2012). In same way, Bayu, Abera and Tegene (2016) researcher focus on the areas of prisoner's health condition in Sodo prison institution.

However, there is almost no research investigation conducted on the predicaments of married couples and their families while they are in correctional administration from sociological point of view. Therefore, the research at hand was addressed this research gap by revealing the problems of married couples and their families while they were behind bar.

### **1.3. Objective of the study**

#### **1.3.1 General objective**

The general objective of the study was to assess the predicaments of married couples behind bar and family adversity with the focus on Sodo correctional institution.

#### **1.3.2 Specific objectives**

1. To assess the practice of conjugal visitation by inmates and their spouses in correctional institution
2. To describe the challenges of imprisonment on the social function family of detainees
3. To examine relationship between years of imprisoned and emotional attachment of spouses
4. To describe the influences of imprisonment on the wellbeing of children's among family of prisoners
5. To investigate the challenges of imprisonment on family attachment among inmates and their spouses
6. To identify intervention strategies practiced in prison center to facilitate the rehabilitation of married couples

### **1.4. Significance of the Study**

The existed literature signified that prison researches appeared shallowly studied on the problems of married couples in detention centres. The challenge of imprisonment on the remaining spouses and their families was insufficiently studied. Therefore, this research carries the subsequent significances:

- Based on identified problems from prison institution, policy makers will enhance jail system by taking policy measurement
- It will give information about the situation of married couples in Sodo correctional institution
- It will supplement existing literature by provide information about the problems married couples behind bar and family adversity
- It will assist Sodo correctional administration to undertake practical reforms about married couples for the process of rehabilitation
- It will increase the concern of sociology of prison in Ethiopia by implicating the relevance of the study



## 1.5 Challenges of the Study

Some of the challenges which the researcher faced:

- The absence of literature concerning the impact of imprisonment on the spouses, marital relationship and family in Ethiopia
- Inconvenient and overcrowded environment to collect data while families of prisoners and their spouses participated in conjugal visitation
- Some of core management officials had less motivation to support the study

## 1.6. Delimitation of the Study

Delimitation of the study could be explained in several ways; for instance, thematic and geographical area of the study. Accordingly, there are many sociological factors that need to be further study by sociologist in relation to prisoners, marital relationship problems and family adversity during incarceration. Nevertheless, the study delimited on the predicaments of married couples behind bar and family adversity of prisoners with a focus on Wolaita zone Sodo correctional institution.

## 1.7 Definition of Key Concepts

**Correctional centre:** an essential institution designed to securely house people who have been convicted of crimes where prisoners are kept in continuous custody on a short or long term basis. The magnitude of the offense determines the duration of the prison term imposed by law based on their crime (Federal Prisons Commission Establishment Proclamation No. 365/2003).

**Married couples:** the union of both husband and wife involves mutual rights and obligations, socially and legally supported and arranged through civil, religious and customary union and regarded as a stable, enduring arrangement based on some kind sexual bond (Revised Family Code Proclamation No. 213/2000).

**Prisoner:** a convicted individual serving a sentence passed by a court authorized by law; and a person detained upon judicial remand (Federal Prisons Commission Establishment Proclamation No. 365/2003).

**Conjugal visitation:** visitation of prisoners in the correction centre by their wife, husband, loved ones, friends, and their child/children (FPCEP No. 365/2003).

**Imprisonment:** refers to the legal confinement of either one of the spouses or both of married couples in correctional centre while they were conducted criminal act. The purpose imprisonment is punishment, to protect the society from anti-social behaviour, punish the wrongdoer and for the rehabilitation of prisoners for the prospect integration to the society. The length of punishment may result in the loss of liberate in economic, social, psychological and physical restriction of the prisoners from their spouses, family, and community as whole. It also gives indicators which an object, individual or group may be categorized (TFPCMR No. 138/ 2007and FPCEP No. 365/2003). These circumstances facilitate a number marital relationship problem during imprisonment.

**Years of spent:** It refers to duration of prisoners held in correctional centre until the completion of his or her trial. The length of the sentence might long and short depending on the decision of the court. The length of time spent both or one of the spouses in prison implicated in the restriction on social, psychological, economic and political activity for the purpose punishment and rehabilitation(TFPCMR No. 138/ 2007 and FPCEP No. 365/2003).

## **1.8. Operationalization**

Operationalizing helps to specify the variables that the researcher intended to investigate. It also gives indicators on an object, individual or group under distinct categories. The following table shows the operationalization of the variables and their level of measurement.

Table 1: Operationalization of Variables

Concept	Variables	Indicators	Level of Measurement
Family size	Family size	Numbers of peoples in the household	(Scale) How many family members do you have?
Years of spent in prison	Numbers of year	In year	(Scale) How long did you stayed in prison? How long did you sentenced?
Conjugal visitation	Visit	Frequency of visitation Time spend Time allowed Satisfaction from visit Marital stability	(Ordinal and nominal) How many times your spouse does visit you? 1. Never visit 2. Once in a month 3. Once in two week 4. Once a week 5. More than one in a week 6. Always
The impact of imprisonment	Economic adversity	Loss job and low income  High financial difficulty Unable to provide necessity for family members	(nominal ,Ordinal and scale) Monthly income before ----- Monthly after imprisonment ----- Does your family suffered from finical difficulty after your imprisonment? 1. No 2. Yes The problem mostly faces your family members?1. Food insecurity 2. Health problems 3. Drop out from the school 4.If other (specify)
	Social exclusion and family function	Isolation from family member Loss communication in social affaire Role changing Participating in decision making	(Ordinal FACESIII) My family members challenged by social isolation due to my imprisonment  Strongly disagree(1)Disagree(2) Agree (3) Strongly agree(4)
	Emotional restriction	Denial of sexual intimacy Missing each other Less time together Frustration from felling of separation Infidelity Loneliness with depression Mental health problem	(Ordinal FACESIII) After being imprisoned, I have feared about breaking up with my spouse Strongly disagree(1)Disagree(2) Agree (3) Strongly agree(4) I feel that having no sexual relationship with my spouse decreases love for his/her Strongly disagree(1)Disagree(2) Agree (3) Strongly agree(4)
	Physical restriction	Denial of physical contact	(Ordinal FACESIII) Denial of physical contact with my spouse gave space for distinction during conjugal visit Strongly disagree(1)Disagree(2) Agree (3) Strongly agree(4)
	Intervention strategy	Rehabilitation and facility accommodation	Observation in the implementation of rehabilitation based on check list

Sources: Author of the research March, 2017

## **CHAPTER TWO: REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

### **2.1 Introduction**

This chapter reviewed contemporary prison situations and family relationship, with the aim of establishing research focus on the current understandings that imprisonment had far-reaching influences in marital relationship. In reviewing literature, this chapter highlights substantive findings and critical premise with regard to the challenges of spouses were facing in detention centre, stabilizing family and its contribution in the rehabilitation process as well as the role of correctional centres in facilitating the continuity of family relationship through visitation and rehabilitation programs. In doing so, it provides the contextual foundation for thesis.

### **2.2 Family Function**

Varieties of social networks of human relationships are structured in the society to meet human needs. Family is also one of these networks which realize societal continuity through procreation and socialization. Likewise, family is considered as “the source of pride, strength and guidance” (Eyob 2014:2). Family relationships have been found to be the most valued aspect of person’s life. Martinson (2000) argued that families are bound together with other social structures into larger groupings, neighbourhoods, villages, and communities which perform necessary functions to individual and group life.

Despite the fact that, social circumstances have been affected family structural pattern over time, most social scientists would probably argued that, family considered as a fundamental social institution found in all societies and one of the most basic ways by which societies organized their members. The universality of the family often attributed to the functions it serves (Shonkoff and Philip 2000). Family is often attributed with providing a context for rearing children, with providing emotional and economic support to its members (Cohen, Manion, Wyse and Marrison 2007). Despite the fact that, with societal expected role of procreation and socialization traditional extended family structure is the most dominant in southern part of Ethiopia, ongoing structural change with economic adversity shrink the structure of family over time (Donald and wendy 2002)

## **2.3 Economy, Emotional and Social Cost of Imprisonment on Family**

Criminological research shows that, imprisonment resulted in far-reaching effects beyond the prison walls and unintended consequences of the social disorganization of communities, psychological and financial burdens on families (Libelling and Manuna 2013). The existing research on prisoners and family relationship demonstrated that, the impact of imprisonment extends away from correctional centre and reaches into every aspect of these families' lives; they experience restricted rights, diminished resources, social marginalization, and emotional detachment (Comfort 2007).

Incarceration of one of the spouses incapacitate families of the prisoners with loss of income, social isolation, and hard to maintaining family communication. These circumstances paved way for deterioration of marital relationships, and imposed extra burdens with change of role for the remaining spouses. As result, inmate spouse of long term incarcerated were tired of waiting their imprisoned spouses and become hopeless (Murray and Farrington 2005).

The effect of imprisonment is a potential treat for family and marital relation. Braman (2002) longitudinal research conducted in Britain demonstrates that, imprisonment of a husband was generally experienced as a crisis of family dismemberment and the crisis demoralization through stigma. Stigma was experienced almost exclusively by wives whose husbands were imprisoned. The study also illustrated that, the most common problems reported that; 63 per cent of wives experienced deterioration in their financial situation; 81 percent deterioration in their work; 46 per cent deterioration in present attitude to marriage and future plans; 63 percent deterioration in social activity; 60 percent deterioration in relationships with son-in-laws; and 57 percent deterioration in relationships with friends and neighbours.

The study conducted in the USA also demonstrates that from all prisoners half of them are married (Zemans and Shonle 1958). Likewise, special report on prisons condition of Ethiopia (2004) also asserted majorities of the prisoners were married. Similarly, figurative report from Wolaita zone prison institution confirmed that more than half of the prisoners were married. Subsequently, correctional centre began given immense attention for the intimacy of married couples as well as for their families. Despite the fact that, many countries have cultural and language diversity exists, countries allow visits for the spouses in the prison under supervision. The customary pattern of marital relationships in prisons contacts between a prisoner and his spouse consists of visits made by the free spouse within the prison building (Nahom 2016).

## **2.4 Social Functions of Prisoner-Family Ties**

Existing literature signifies that the continuation of family ties during imprisonment is the most advantageous; however it is not easy to keep family ties (Sitren 2009). Empirical findings revealed that, the prisoners who had strong family communication during imprisonment experience behavioural change upon the discharge. For instance, drop off rates of recidivism, improved mental health of prisoners and other family members, and better probability of reunification with family (Hairston 2004). Subsequently, these situation makes prisoners family relationships and social networks with outside of prison were emerged as the concern of correctional centre and social service issue. Melissa (2012) support family ties through family centred services such as children centres in prison, private family visits, and visitor's hospitality houses were advocated as correctional treatment and strategy for rehabilitation. However, the prisoner's treatment and rehabilitation course of action in correctional centres mostly failed to address the problems of inmates and their spouses.

### **2.4.1 Preservation of Marital Relation and Challenge during Imprisonment**

The social, emotional, and material costs associated with maintaining family ties would provide a foundation for understanding deteriorating family relationships despite desires to maintain them as before imprisonment (Fisherman 1982). Accordingly, social, emotional and economic cost of imprisonment can provide information about marital relation among prisoners and their spouses. Scholars argued that family centred programs implementation in correctional institution assist penal complex to positive role in preventing recidivism. According to Hairston (2004) family communication during imprisonment provide important functions for instance, maintenance of family unit, enhance the wellbeing of individual family members, and facilitated inmates post-release success.

Research demonstrated that both marital and parental relationship are vulnerable during incarceration which resulted in couples separated by confinement and the places also severe stress and damage effect on marriage (Arditti 2003).As empirical studies demonstrate that, married couples are usually denied sexual intimacy, unable to engage in usual interactions, which hinder to sustain marital relationship prisoners with their spouses (Murray 2005).Hairston (2004) suggest that maintaining frequent visitation from the spouses as coping mechanism to sustain marital relationship. Subsequently, research conducted in Britain revealed that loneliness and missing each other repeatedly emerged as an issue in exploratory studies of prisoners' spouses was cited as a "problem by 90% of the couples studied" (Daniel and Barrett 1981:23).

As Hairston (2004) provided some understanding of the phenomenon of marital break-up during imprisonment and among a sample of participants in longitudinal study on prison related family program informed that 75% of the men who were married at the time of arrested were divorced by the time of the study. Parke and Clarke (2003) were interviewed seven prisoners wives three of them are committed to maintaining their marriage, two had filed for divorce at the time of the study and two expressed ambivalent or unsure.

Despite the fact that, research conducted in USA suggest that married spouses good intentions to maintain their marital relationship while they are behind bar. Researchers have been observed some of indicating factor of deteriorating marriages over the period of confinement. Thus, Tewksbury and Demichele (2005) also observed that only 53% of the married men who had served more than two years had wives who visited them compared with 79% of those who had served two years or less. This study revealed that long time of spent in correctional centre strongly affect the marital relationship continuity. Similarly, Bales and Mears (2008) reported that the decline in the visiting patterns of wives of long-term prisoners as compared less than two years prisoners. Therefore, the frequency of visit and years of sentences in prison are the indicators which caused and aggravated deteriorating of marital relationship. Hairston (2004) also suggest that family contact during imprisonment is advocated as a method for preserving family and the strategy prison visiting has on plans for reunification. Similarly, Eyob (2014) conducted research in Addis Ababa Kalite prison institution on family bonding and visitation among prisoners. This study also revealed that preserving through visitation help to stabilize marital relation.

#### **2.4.2 Parent-Child Relationships during Imprisonment**

The advocates of family based programs in detention centre argue that, imprisonment is damaging parent-child relationships along with impact of separation. They viewed that persistent family communication as vital in maintaining parent-child attachment and in enabling mothers and fathers to maintain their parental roles and carry out their parental responsibilities and commitments (Bales & Mears 2008). Codd (2008) research finding indicated that the frequency of visits was one of the most relevant factors in predicting marital stability. Hess (1987) wrote that statistically significant association between the frequency of parental visiting and the children's eventual discharge from care. One might reasonably assume that visiting is important for parents and children intimacy during confinement. Dallaire and Wilson (2010) also reviled problems such as poor academic

performance, drop out of the school, aggressiveness, anti-social behaviour and excessive crying found among children of imprisoned parents.

Boswell and Wedge (2002) examine parent-child relationships in Britain, they found a closely association between the amount of time the confined father spent with the child prior to incarceration and the effect of incarceration on the child. Likewise, Murray and Farrington (2005) research point out the importance of the parent-child relationship and the ability of the child to maintain that relationship as an important variable. The behaviour of the children was seeing in therapy improved considerably after they visited their father in prison.

### **2.4.3 Linkage of Years Spent In Detention Centre and Family Intimacy**

There are studies given emphasis on family intimacy with the consideration of year spent in detention centre along with frequency of spouse's visit. In the same way, Bales & Mears (2008) interviews with 59 long-term male inmates also identified the maintenance of family and other extra-prison relationships as a principal deprivation. Inmates expressed fear that their family and friends would not "wait" for them and could not be expected to keep coming to see them forever. Subsequently, the convicted individuals required spending more than half of life in imprisonment significant affected the detains in correctional centre which resulted cut off from family and friends, deprived of freedom, security, autonomy and heterosexual relationships, and forced to live in a rigidly structured environment that is unreflective of the outside world.

Research conducted by Bonta and Gendreau (1990) implies that the term of year of imprisoned and sentence had an effect on the reduction of family visiting and health risks associated with the pains of imprisonment. Constantly, Santos (1995) argued that long term imprisoned prisoners often lose their sense of self efficacy once autonomy is taken away through process and delinquents are told where to live and when and what to eat, they are required to wear regulation clothing, perform certain jobs and follow numerous rules. Richards (1978) illustrate that the preservation and development of communications with the outside is a central element in the management of the mental health of long-term prisoners. Moreover, leverentz (2006) interviewed 184 men incarcerated in a north eastern maximum security prison of Canada. Reported that large numbers of the fathers were unable to maintain contact with their children either through non proximal or proximal means of communication and the availability of time was incompatible.



Research studies conducted by Nahom (2016), ( Eyob 2014) and Addisu (2012) in Ethiopia revealed that long term convicted inmates were more exposed to vulnerability and decrease of communication pattern. As result, prisoners developed pessimistic attitude towards their families which affected social and psychological wellbeing prisoners. They also confirmed that as compared to short term convicted, the tendency of long term imprisoned inmates more prone to human right violation. Despite the fact that, correctional centre restrain nature of the system challenged the communication pattern, Eyob (2014) revealed legally arranged visitation program play significant role to preserve the wellbeing of both prisoners and their spouse's relationship.

## **2.5 Development and Institutionalization of Correctional Centre**

Correctional centres were developed through long process of time and have been designed to preserve society from social pathology. The idea penitentiary practice was commenced in Europe; its development was merely in American. Diane (2012) describe a shift in modern penal philosophy as the concept developed in the United States and Europeans began to look to American models of penal institutions. The traditional way societal punishment of wrongdoer in Africa as well as Ethiopia had long history, however, the practice of modern type of correctional administration is recent phenomena (Jefferson and Max 2014). Early 20<sup>th</sup> c period was when Social workers and psychotherapists entered penology system with the belief that science would solve the prisoners pathology(Gardner 1987).However, there are number social dysfunction turn out from prison institution when the rate of detainee increase.

Predominant philosophies in the development prison institution are conservatism, liberalism and radical (Pollock 2005). The core assumption conservatism is Prison life should be uncomfortable and painful. Radical approach provoked elimination of correctional centre, because the solution to deviant behaviour is reform in which law system and society resource should share rationally for everyone to access the resource. On the other hand, liberalists advocated that prison should change the individual along with rehabilitative programs and re-integrative assistance to prisoners for the successful transition to the society (Durham 1994). Liberalist assumption has been recognized and proofed by different researchers, for instance, strong family communication through rehabilitation program during imprisonment improved mental health of prisoners and other family members, and increased probability of reunification with family (Hairston 2004).In line with this, current government calms liberalist assumption for the necessity of correctional administration in Ethiopia. Federal prison commission establishment proclamation clearly stated the importance and prisoner

institution needs to control wrongdoers and rehabilitated them without any discrimination and violation of human right in view of making prisoners as productive citizen. However, most of the research conducted in prison institution confirmed that many correctional institutions are incompatible with UN standard (Addisu (2012)). Thus, when it comes to application of liberalist assumption of jail system is more ideal (Federal Prisons Commission Establishment Proclamation No. 365/2003).

## **2.6 Philosophy behind Criminal Treatment during Imprisonment**

The main function of correctional centre is implementing the convection of the prisoners in accordance with the law of the land. However, most of detention centres in the world known by oppressive nature and place of punishment (Agnew 2011). Basically, punishment involved in hurting someone or subjecting her/him to pain is wrong and criminal act. Since, the word punishment by definition involves imposition of pain and the act is considered as criminal. This definition make scholars are not agreed upon the involvement of correctional centres on treatment of the detainees. Thus, the scholars saw the involvement and treatment of the prisoners in two aspects or dimension (Pollock 2005). These two prevailing assumptions of criminal treatment towards prisoners are retributive and utilitarian rationale approach.

Retributive approach punishment is strictly defined and it does not considered as evil because the society has a right to punish, and the criminal has the right to be punished. The supposition strictly limiting what can be done, to whom and by whom, the evilness of the action is negated. The philosophical stance of this rationalist punishment holds both natural law and the social contract. It is not an evil to be justified rather it represents the natural order of things. Thus, correctional treatment is infinitely more intrusive than punishment because it doesn't respect the individual's ability and right to make choices. It regards their behaviour as controlled by factors that can be influenced by the intervention (Agnew 2011 and Pollock 2005).

Whereas, utilitarian rationale approach justified the society has a right to punish, as long as it results in a greater good for the majority of the population. Under the utilitarian rationale, punishment is evil, but it is justified when punishment accomplishes better than the evil it represents. Thus, rehabilitation considered as the process of internal change brought about by external agents. Intervention achieved by imposing pain as learning tool for modification behaviour by other interventions that are not painful at all rather focus on self-esteem groups, education, making communication king family and religion (Pollock 2005). Therefore, they justified punishment through rationales of anticipation, incapacitation and rehabilitation.

Despite, many African government claims that they exercise rehabilitation, incapacitation and deterrence of prisoners based on utilitarian rationale approach, existing literature demonstrated that wrongdoers treatment and rehabilitation process have been criticized by international organization, researchers and Media due to the way they manage human right, incompatible prison environment for inmates and perception towards need of penal complex (Ajayi 2012).

Family therapist argued that, whatever the case one of the family member doing the wrong action he or she asks based on his/her mistake and sentenced. They should pass through the rehabilitation process which include in family communication to stabilize and keep marital relation from family dysfunction (Comfort 2007).

## **2.7 Practice of Conjugal Visit among Confined People**

The literature demonstrated that positive relationships between inmates and family participation in visitation programs increase family stability, positive institutional behaviour, and lower rates of recidivism (Mills and Codd 2008). Conjugal visitation program was begun by James Parchman at the Mississippi State Penitentiary officially in 1918. He used conjugal visits as a strategy to control black inmates and ensure they worked harder in the cotton fields. Since inmates did not receive monetary compensation for their labour at that time, conjugal visits used as positive reinforcement used by the correctional administration and conjugal visitation was introduced as a way to control aggression against corrections officials and other inmates. Conjugal visitation facility by the late 1950s inmates was responsible for the operation and cooperative use of the red houses Spouses, common-law wives, or female friends were allowed to visit male inmates. As time passed, conjugal visitations became dominated by legally married (Salmon 2007).

### **2.7.1 The Experience of States in Recognition of Conjugal visit**

Many states allow such right for prisoners to be visited by their spouse. Based on socio-cultural, economic and religious background of the state, practice and usage of the term conjugal visit is different from one state to the other. In this regard, the term Conjugal visits is mainly used refer private visits in USA, where incarcerated inmates and spouses with other family members are participated. Whereas, the term private family visit used in Canada which is roughly equivalent with conjugal visit practiced in USA where incarcerated inmates visit by spouses, family members and relatives. The most common future of both countries

allowed spouses engagement in sexual relations. It allowed spending private time with a spouse or other family member such as kids and grandparents (Salmon 2007).

There are countries allowed the practice of conjugal visitation, for instance, Denmark, France, Russia, Pakistan, Canada, and USA allow conjugal visitation as right for prisoners to be visited by their spouse. However, USA and Pakistan have exceptional cases; USA is not allowed prisoners in federal custody but for prisoners in state custody such as California, Connecticut, Mississippi, New Mexico, New York, and Washington. Pakistan was appealed in 2010 to allow only male prisoners conjugal visits by their female spouses (Nahom 2016). The purpose behind allowing sexual engagement of spouses is to keep family ties during incarceration (Salmon 2007). Accordingly, the role existing structure needs to be active participant by providing flexibility, rehabilitative and family centred policy design.

Empirical research on prisoner family visit revealed that, visitation program, visitors, and the relationship between visitors serve as a bridge with outside world, play significant role facilitating the transition from prison to the community. Likewise, the prisoner's family visiting demographics information collected from British penal complex by researchers confirms that frequency of visit as factor influence and change behavioural patterns of the inmates (Hairston 2004; Bales and Mears 2008).

### **2.7.2 Types of Conjugal Visitation**

Recent prison and criminological research disclose three prominent type visits in correctional administration available for prisoners and their family. These are mass or general visitations, private family visitation, and conjugal visits which offer an opportunity for prisoners to maintain social support and community ties during imprisonment (Derkzen, Gobeil & Gileno 2009). The ability to maintain family ties assist for normalization inmates lifestyle and maintaining the perception of functioning as a member of family (Bales & Mears 2008) Indeed, maintaining contact and social support with family members while incarcerated has been linked to successful wrongdoer reintegration to the society (Tewksbury and Demichele 2005). Therefore, core assumption of visitation program is to encourage inmates to develop and maintain family and community ties that will assist them in becoming law-abiding citizens (Derkzen, Gobeil & Gileno 2009).

Mass or general visitation observed and open to all inmates during the established visiting hours for each institution. The visitation process requires that the visitors undergo security verification, conducted in open environment and closed visits with barrier (Derkzen, Gobeil

& Gileno 2009). Mills and Codd (2008), conducted research on correctional administration shows that majority of convicts reported general visitation program had positive effect on prisoner's relationship with their family. However, this open visitation lacks privacy with unfavourable prison environment for inmates and family of the detainees.

Whereas, Private Family Visit (PFV), was established by correctional service of Canada to persuade inmates to develop and maintain family and community ties in preparation for their return to the community. This type of visit allowed once every two months for up to 72 hours with three bedrooms fully furnished. Most units are simple two-bedroom structures with a combination kitchen and living area. Visitors expected pass through high security verification for the need of safety measures. There are many rules governing behaviour including excessive noise, passing items to participants, supervising children, cleaning the house at the conclusion of visit. Institutional expected payment from either prisoners or their family. Private Family Visit can be an expensive but safe place for family but the time limitation might be clash with work schedules, school schedules and the high costs involved (Derkzen, Gobeil & Gileno 2009).

On the other hand, the third type of conjugal visit is mainly used in America where inmate is authorized to spend private time with their spouse or other family member such as kids and grandparents. The prisoners and their spouse allowed to engaging in sexual relations (Nahom 2016; Derkzen, Gobeil & Gileno 2009).

## **2.8 Conjugal Visitation Practice in Ethiopia**

The term and practice of conjugal visit in Ethiopia categorized under mass or general visitation in which most of African countries customized in correctional institution. Thus, mass conjugal visit permit spouses and families of the prisoners mate in open space under the supervision of prison security officers within correctional centre. As stated in federal prison commission establishment proclamation, "Prisoners shall have the right to communicate with their spouses, close relatives and friends, medical officers, legal counselors and religious fathers"( 365/2007:4). Accordingly, the proclamation prohibits engagement of sexual relation and spot for only married couples (Eyob 2014 and Nahom 2016). Like Ethiopia the term also used in correctional administration of Ghana that the legal system cannot guarantee sexual relation during conjugal visit for married inmates because facilities and resources inadequacy (Ajayi 2012).

Treatment of federal prisons council of ministers regulations (No. 138/2007) states that the right of prisoners to communicate with visitors and the proclamation gave suggestion that detail information about the rule and regulation shall be determined by a directive to be issued by the administration. Accordingly, federal prisons administration directive on treatment of prisoners No. 01/2004/ clearly determined the time limitation of visitation.

*Federal Prison Administration Commission Directive (1/2004), issued 3 years before the ratification of the regulation and not yet, directive states about conjugal visit that, prisoners have the right to be visited by their spouses, close relatives, friends and others only on Saturday and Sunday from 9:00 AM-12:30 AM in the morning and from 1:30 PM-4 PM in the afternoon. At the same time, for religious and national holidays, prisoners could be visited by their visitors from 9:00 AM-12:00 AM in the morning. Further, the directive states that, visitors, who come from place other than the country in which the prison is located, could visit prisoners at any time of the week. The same is true for Ambassadors and representative of consuls when their citizen is in the prison (Eyob 2014:23).*

Countries allowed engagement of sexual relation through visitation as a means maintaining relationship of incarcerated inmate and their spouses are extremely selective when it comes to practice. As result, not every convict eligible to conjugal visit. These states correction centre set requirements, such as, inmates must be serving in a medium security prison; and they cannot have any recent delinquent violations (Derkzen, Gobeil & Gileno 2009).Accordingly, the processes of screening necessary procedure that prisoners pass through to enjoy from conjugal.

Nevertheless, conjugal visit in Ethiopia is right not privilege because our country implement mass conjugal visit where prisoners and their family meet in open space with the supervision of correctional security as well as no qualification set to use some out conjugal visit. As cited by Girma (2013), FDRE criminal code Article 2(2) the principle of legality stated in criminal code unambiguously that, “ Court may not treat as a crime and punish any act or omission which is not prohibited by law.”Therefore, prisoners have the right to participate in conjugal unless the court may not impose penalties or measures than those prescribed by law. However, there are conditions that prison institution allowed the prison out of the behind bar when their spouse and family faced serious social problems, such illness and death. Nevertheless, this can only be done when the illness or death of family reported from Kebele by official letter.

Generally, the practice of conjugal visit in contrast to others correctional system, it is stricter in Ethiopia. Therefore, the researcher was tried to conceptualize and contextualized based on the literature in which the research adders the problems of married couples in correctional administration.

## **2.9 Theoretical Perspectives in Prisoners and Family Relationship**

Theoretical perspectives provide a framework for explaining about prisoners and family relationship. Detention centre designed to secure society from the wrongdoer and rehabilitant those criminal behind bar. These Prisons institution contains a group of people convicted crime and administrative staff. According to Massoglia, King and Remster (2011), imprisonment causes distressing family separation and loss of family member even more demoralizing to wives and children than a loss resulting from death. Thus, there are many theoretical assumptions in dealing with prisoners-family ties, and problems of marital relationship during imprisonment. In this regard, the researcher would focus on the relevant and extensively acceptable theoretical stances in explanation prisoners and family relationship.

### **2.9.1 Theories in the Study of Prisoners and Family Relation**

Both family system and ecological theoretical perspective were presented with a view of the theory root and how each perspective relates to the current research objective that ontological and epistemological assumption of the theory take in to consideration to connect the methodological issue with the research objectives. Where appropriated, findings achieved using sociological theory in dealing with marital relationship of prisoners and family adversity during incarceration.

The theoretical notions associated with general family system theory date back to the late 1920s. It was originally proposed by biologist Ludwig Von Bertalanffy. Family systems theory suggests that individuals cannot be understood in isolation from one another, rather as a part of their respective families and communities. It also interconnected and interdependent individuals, none of whom can be understood in isolation from the system because each member has roles to play and rules to respect. Therefore, maintaining the same pattern of behaviours within a system may lead to balance in the family system, but also to dysfunction.

Accordingly, family system theory explain that imprisonment of one of the spouses definitely lead to changes in the roles of members hence a possible disequilibrium and disturbances in the family system and a push towards a new responsibility in role change. This new equilibrium caused by imprisonment of one of the spouses were likely to would have unintended consequences on the family and possible malfunctioning. Richards (1978) argued that both marital and parental relationships dysfunction during incarceration which resulted in couples separated by confinement and the places also severe stress and damage effect on marriage. Therefore, the theory also helps better understand about the incarceration of spouses from family leads to new equilibrium that role change and responsibility change in the household on the remaining spouse.

Ecological framework provides interpretive power in terms of contextualize the experience of imprisonment and highlight the interrelatedness of the social problems (Arditti 2005). The prisoners, families of inmate and children are embedded in border socio-cultural network that stigmatization involving in intensifying the potential of harms. The experience of spouse's incarceration had complex and versatile impact on emotional, social and economic adversity on family of prisoners. These problems also intensify family poverty, need relatives assistance, and problems linked to visitation at corrections settings. Accordingly, ecological models give insight to contextual factors prisoners and their family in relation to context and the interdependent nature of multiple levels of organization.

Accordingly, ecological perspective gives good insight about the influence of micro-system, meso-system, exo-system and macro-system over prisoners and family relationship. The micro-system issues deal with parent-child relation and the need of social support within prisoners-family relation. On the other hand, meso-system also explains about the linkage between home and prison family visitation. Whereas, exo-system issue help to explain the institutional practice and prison condition, community response, availability of rehabilitation and the macro-system issue helps to explain stigmatization and the need of to structural concern. Accordingly, detention centre was viewed as structural level for the rehabilitation process by providing suitable condition for the re-integration to the society (Travis 2005).

Therefore, the study was considered both family system and ecological theory. Family system explained family role change, interconnectedness and interdependence impact incarceration on prisoners and their family. Ecological perspective explained structure level influence on married copulas and family of the prisoners. The perspective provided the limitation of correctional institution in relation married couples rehabilitation.



## **2.10 Conceptual Framework of the Study**

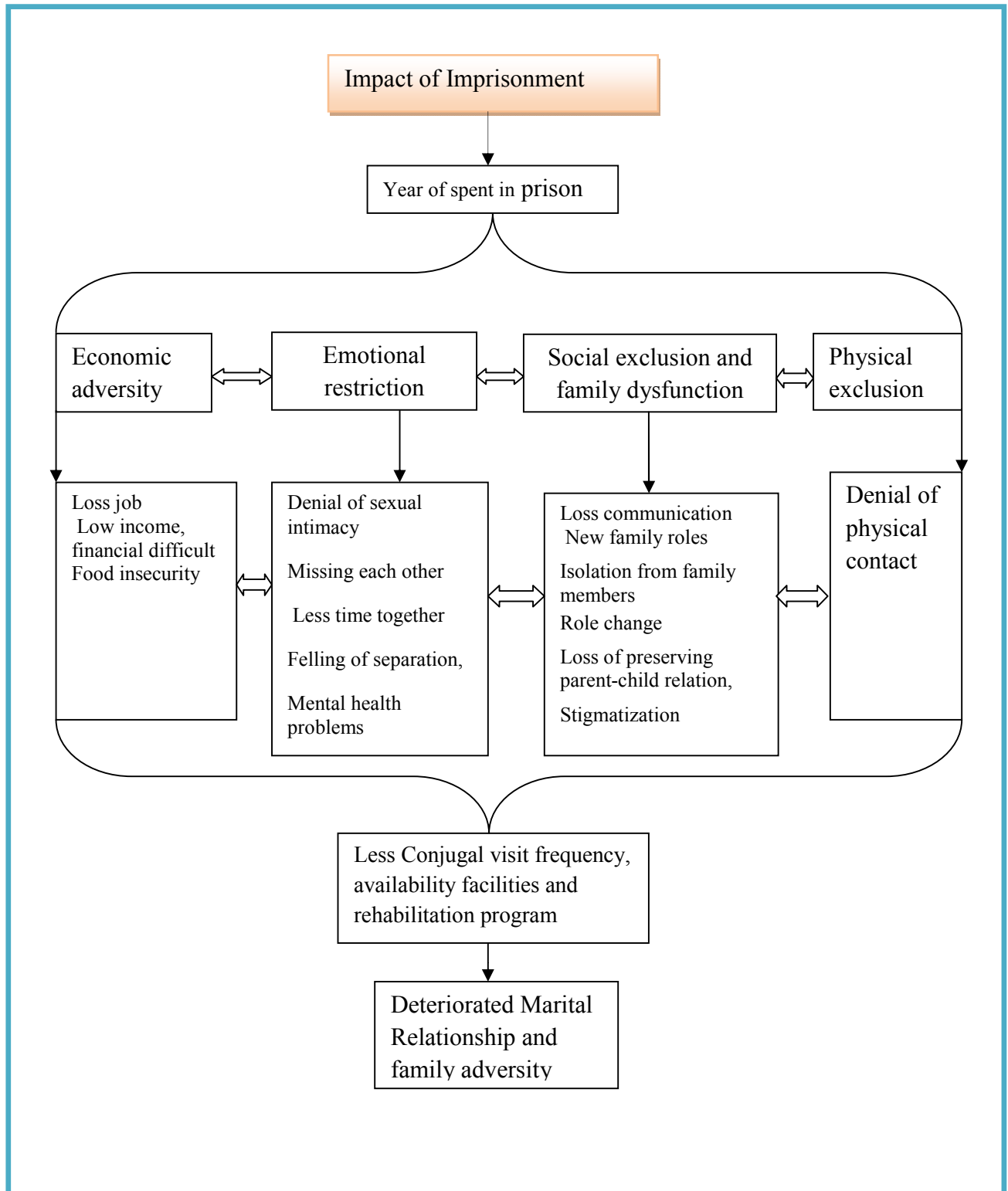
Imprisonment has multifaceted impact on prisoners, family and society. Western (2004) argued that the impact of imprisonment is not limited to those serving time in confinement rather most family members, friends, relatives, and the community also experience from the cost of confinement. Murray (2005) also suggests that, the confinement of a parent can affect children in a variety of indirect ways, including reduced family income, home and school moves, distressing prison visits, disrupted relationships between prisoners and those who care for their children, stigma, shame and decreased social support. In line with this, Foster and Hagan (2007) the detainee length of imprisonment in penal complex further increased economic, social and emotional adversity over family of inmates.

Despite the fact that, the purpose of imprisonment is to punish the wrongdoer, protect the society from wrongdoers and for the rehabilitation of inmate (Bales and Daniel 2008), recent research studies focus their investigation on correctional centre, because detention centre began to produce social pathology into the social structure with ever growth of prison population. These prison researches give emphases for recidivism, prisoner's health, human right handing (Addisu2012), and psychological studies with regard to conjugal visit and family bounding (Eyob 2014) are the most prominent one in Ethiopia. However, the researches give little emphases to the social, physical and economic adversity of family and prisoners relation. Accordingly, marital relationship during imprisonment is not as such significantly investigated by the social scientists in our country.

To deal with the problem of marital relationship theories give insight to investigate family dysfunction in which the assumption of reality and construction of knowledge will guide the methodological issues that both qualitative and quantitative approaches are take into consideration. Accordingly, the researcher employed both family system, and ecological theories to explain challenges imprisonment while one of the spouses incarcerated (Western and McLanahan 2000).

Therefore, the researcher proposed a framework for the problems marital relationship and family adversity during imprisonment. Based on such premise, the researcher reviewed various literature and indicated four dimensions which empirically associated with marital relationship dysfunction while one of or both spouse's detained. Imprisonment involved in deprivation of social isolation, loss of emotional attachment, physical deterrence and economic adversity. These dimension illustrated the problems of marital relation arise and the pattern of relation affect the way of family social function and family adversity.

Figure 1: **Conceptual Framework of the Study**



Source: The Author of the Research, March, 2017

The conceptual framework model shows problems married couples behind bar and family adversity. The interaction of framework shows the relation between imprisonments, year spent, problems of married couples and family adversity. The figure illustrates correctional institution rehabilitation of the prisoners based on years of sentence. The prisoners served in prison until the completion of his or her trial. The length of punishment involved in the loss of liberate in economic, social, emotional and physical restriction of the prisoners from their spouses, family, and community as whole.

The figure shows that imprisonment tends to reduce crime through incapacitation and deterrence but it leads to marital relationship problems and family adversity. The interconnected nature problems among economic, emotional, social and physical restriction makes incarcerated spouses and family adversity bidirectional causation and mutual causality. Similarly, system theory explains interconnected and interdependence individuals with family member one cannot be understood in isolation from the other. The possible disequilibrium and disturbances expected that incarceration of spouses affected family member as whole but it tries to mating malfunction with remaining spouses in family. Moreover, ecological perspective explains families of inmate and children are embedded in border socio-cultural network that influence as wrongdoers and influenced by the structural condition through incapacitation and deterrence. In this action and reaction of the structure function family of prisoners faced social alienation and economic adversity. Therefore, years of imprisonment involved in restrain economic, emotional, social and physical contact behind bar. The convicted spouses sent to penal complex he or she immediately loss their right through incapacitation and deterrence. These processes affected both prisoners and their family.

Subsequently, the prisoner's loss job which result in low income and financial hardship. In line with this, inmate's family experiences of extreme financial hardship due to the loss of primary source of income for family. The imprisonment of breadwinner from family caused economic adversity. As result, family of prisoners face food insecurity, children dropout of the school, stressful life events, family separation, and mental health problem. Accordingly, family of prisoner's needs external support from family and relatives of incarcerated spouses. Therefore, economic vulnerability of both prisoners and family overstressed psychological wellbeing through poor living condition make family powerless which resulted in social isolation of inmate's family.

Some of the prisoner's emotional problems caused by imprisonment were refutation of sexual intimacy leads suspicion and felling of separation from their spouses, diminish sense of self worth, loneliness and depression, missing of family members, and less time together. Similarly, emotional factor also change into social and personal identity of family the prisoners, along with the incarceration of spouse family of inmates faced social stigmatization for instance, children alienation from their peer group, social exclusion from communal network and blaming family of the prisoners from the society.

Social restrictions with denial sexual intimacy from correctional institution caused family dysfunction of both procreation and socialization through refutation of physical contact and emotional intimacy. Denial of physical contact increased distinction among prisoners and their spouses. Moreover, social restriction involved family dismemberment caused power shift from husband to wife, loss communication in social affairs, adapt to new family roles, participating in decision making, loss of preserving parent-child relation, alienation and stigmatization. Therefore, as the figure illustrated imprisonment had bidirectional impact on prisoners and family of inmates. While, economic adversity caused stressful living circumstance creates psychological problems which distress the wellbeing of prisoner's and their family. Infirmity of family members also leads inability to generate income made them malnutrition and needs relatives support. As result, family members faced social alienation from important social structure.

## **CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODS**

### **3.1 Introduction**

This section of the research presented about the research methods, design, target population of the study, sampling size and sampling techniques used in collection and analysis of data.

### **3.2 Description of Study Setting**

The people of Wolaita are one of the indigenous people of Ethiopia who have their own culture, language, tradition, political legacy and history. During the Medieval period, the kingdom of Wolayita was one of the strong local dynasties in South Ethiopia with its own monarchical administration ruled by a king or “Kawo”. According to political history of the kingdom of Wolaita, there were three dynasties; Wolaita-Malla dynasty, Arujia dynasty and Tigre dynasty. Wolaita-Malla dynasty ruled up to the 16th c, until the power was transformed to the Tigre dynasty. The separation of power was between Kawo (king) at the top and Tondiya (village leader) at the bottom. The political structure tell us that Wolaita was very organized up to its incorporation into Ethiopian state in 1894, when the last kawo, king Tona was surrendered to the well-armed Shewan force (Assela 2003). The people of Wolayita consisted of 200 clans which were divided in to two main tribes called Malla and Dogala. Historians classify the language Wolaitatuwaas Omotic family, which is one of the five language families in Ethiopia. This is because their settlement is parallel with Omo River in the area (Wakasa 2008).

#### **3.2.1 Geographical Location**

Wolaita Zone located Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' Region (SNNPR) in Ethiopia. The town of sodo is administrative centre of the zone which is located in 380 km south west of Addis Ababa and 160 km from Hawassa, the capital Southern Regional State. The zone bordered with Gamo Gofa in south, west omo river which separates it from Dawro, on the northwest Kembata Tembaro, North Hadiya, northeast Oromia Region, East Bilate River which separates from Sidama and on the south east by Lake Abaya which separates from Oromia Regional State(Wakasa 2008). The zone has 358 km weather roads and 425 km of dry-weather roads and 187 km is average road density per 1000 square kilometres. Elevations of zone exist between 1,500 and 1,800 meters above the sea level. Mount Damota is the highest point around 3000 meters height in Wolaita Zone (CSA 2007).

### 3.2.1.1 Map of the study area



Source: Wolaita Zone Administration

### 3.2.2. Demographic Information

Based on the Census conducted by the Central Statistical Agency of Ethiopia Wolaita zone has a total population of 1,501,112, of whom 739,533 are men and 761,579 women; with an area of 4,208.64 square kilometres. The total household of the zone is 310,454 which results an average 4.84 persons to a household. The language of wolaita called Wolaitatuwa which is spoken as a first language by 96.82% of the inhabitants and the remaining 3.18% spoken other as the primary language. This zone also composed people from different ethnic background. But, the native inhabitant takes the largest share more than 85 %. The inhabitants of the practice diverse religion, Protestants share 71.34%, Orthodox Christianity adherent 21%, Catholicism holds 5.35%, 0.98% Muslim and 1.38 % other religion (CSA 2007).

### **3.2.3 Economy**

Agriculture is the prominent source of livelihood in the zone, but still it is subsistent. This sector also directly supports over 90% inhabitants. The zone is suitable for agricultural activities having various climatic conditions and variety soil profiles. Then trade, social services, manufacturing, construction feed the economic activity of Woliata zone respectively (W ZFEDO 2008).

### **3.2.4 Social Services Facilities Distribution in Wolaita Zone**

Road transport plays vital role in making communication easy in transporting freights and passengers. There are efforts made to improve transportation accessibility. However, road transport is not essentially developed and poorly maintained with the exception of Sodo, Boditti, Areka and Humbo town with the presence of the pass way of federal asphalt road. At the end of 2008 E.C the total of road length of 8,780.5 km out of this 189.2 km is asphalt 7,087.8 km is gravel earth and 1503.5 km is Earth track road (Wolaita Zone Administration 2008).

Telephone service is getting expanded through gradual process and services given are digital, automatic, semi-automatic, and pay stations. There are 11 telephone stations found in the towns of the zone from which 1960 semi-automatic 1000 automatic 6927 digital and other satellite telephone in zone by 40 villages (Assela 2003).The distribution of electric service given 24 hour service for three reform town and 12 districts of the zone including 86 rural kebeles and 20 urban kebeles are beneficiaries of the service

Education is also one of the institutions which socialized the new member of the society through regular means of learning. The number of school in the zone by the year 2008E.C, number of elementary 435, secondary 39, and preparatory 22.The health service coverage of the zone is reached 99.8 % with facility availability. The numbers of hospitals are 8 with ratio 1: 245801, 64 health centres with the ratio 1:30725 and 345 health posts 1: 5700. Despite the fact that, access to water is vital for continuity life, accessibility of water supply of the zone is not sufficient with increasing number of population, from 1150 water supply institutions 998 (86%) functional and 152(14%) institutions non functional(Wolaita Zone Administration 2008).

### **3.2.5 Sodo Correction Institution**

Wolaita zone Sodo correctional administration is one of age old prison institution in Ethiopia which makes possible that prisoner's rehabilitation and correction. However, the process of rehabilitation and correction of this prison appeared backward. In 1984 E.C the prison institution legally reform and began to accommodate prisoners based on court order. Currently the prison centre averagely accommodates 1400-1600 inmates and affords them with basic necessity to the prisoners.

The Prison institution accessible facilities for the rehabilitate of inmates by providing vocational training and regular education, health centre with medical staff accessible for prisoners and religious institution are accessible to attained religious service. In addition to this, the institution arranged transportation while prisoners need to go court and hospital. However, this correction institution lacks medical supply; prisoners are unable immediate access to medical assistance during emergency, incompatible teaching and learning environment for prisoners were mostly observed problems in Sodo prison institution (Bayu, Abera and Tegene 2016).

### **3.3 Approaches of the Research**

In most cases, the first decision that a researcher must make an effort to carry a research is the choice between qualitative and quantitative approaches. The choice between these two approaches is important because they reflect entirely different underlying ideologies, research philosophies and orientations. The issue is not about superiority of one methodological approach over the other, rather the identification of the approach that is most suitable for a particular study (Kothari 2004). Therefore, the study employed mixed method in which predominantly collected quantitative data used to infer the research finding for the study population, while, qualitative data involved in supporting the finding to feed detailed information with cases of individuals which is the trend of contemporary research. See table 2 below which show methodological triangulation that the researcher used in the process of the research.



**Table: 2 Methodological Triangulation**

Objectives	Observation unite	Methods Data collection	Data collection instruments
To assess practice of visitation by inmates and their spouses in correctional institution	Prisoners and Family	Survey, In-depth interview and observation	Questionnaire, Interview Guide and check list
To study the challenges of imprisonment on the social function family of detainees	Prisoners and Family	Survey and In-depth interview	Questionnaire and Interview Guide
To examine relationship between years of imprisoned and emotional attachment of spouses	Prisoners and Family	Survey and In-depth interview	Questionnaire and Interview Guide
To describe the influences of imprisonment on the wellbeing of children's of prisoners	Prisoners and Family	Survey and In-depth interview	Questionnaire and Interview Guide
To investigate the challenges of imprisonment on family attachment among inmates and their spouses	Prisoners and Family	Survey and In-depth interview	Questionnaire and Interview Guide
To identify intervention strategies practiced in prison center to facilitate the rehabilitation of married couples	Correctional staff, counselors, social workers, prisoners and Inmate family	FGD, key informant interview, in-depth interview and observation	Interview Guide and check list

### **3.4 Research Design**

Research design stands for advanced planning of the methods to be adopted for collecting the relevant data and the techniques to be used in the analysis, keeping in view the objective of the research and the availability of time, money and one method can be advantage within another method to provide insight into different levels or units of analysis. Likewise, Kothari (2004) argued that research design is a base line for the reliability of the results and foundation for the entire structure of the research work. Based on purpose of study, the research employed both descriptive and explanatory research design.

To achieve research objective the study employed both quantitative and qualitative approaches. Quantitative approach employed descriptive cross-sectional with approximate longitudinal survey research design to provide numerical description of trends, attitudes of prisoners to inferring the study population (Babbie 1994). Similarly, Dawson (2002) characterized descriptive research design as one that attempted to describe situation systematically, provides and describes attitudes towards an issue. Whereas, qualitative approach employed case study as research design to understand how personally experience marital relation influenced by confinement of his/her spouses. Corbin and Strauss (2008) noted that qualitative research design allows the researchers to get an inner experience of participants. A variety of case studies design according to their purposes; single case study, exploratory/descriptive, multiple case studies, intrinsic, Instrumental, collective case study (Yin 2003:41). Accordingly, case study used as a qualitative study design helps the researcher to gather detailed in-depth data from multiple experiences of information from in-depth interview informant (Beverley 2002). Therefore, multiple case studies selected for this study. This is due to the fact that, multiple-case study is used to find out various problems that affect marital relation with prisoners and their family (Creswell 2003).

### **3.5. Participants of the Study**

The participants of the research were selected from Wolaita zone, Sodo correctional administration. The participants of the study was detainees who spent a year and more in the correction centre, who are married with children and without children, families of prisoners and the staff member from correction institution.

### 3.6. Sampling Procedure

The research was used both non-probable and probable sampling technique. The spot of this study was selected purposefully because the place is most suitable for the study; researchers was study the problems marital relationship slightly in prison, relative advantage of time and money. Based on objective of the study, the research employed criterion sampling and simple random sampling technique was selected participant of the study. The criterions to choose these participants were their marital status; years they spent in prison and with or without children were the only respondents of research. Justification for the selection of respondents year of imprisonment more than a year in prison due to prisoners who served less than a year in penal complex have a better opportunity of visitation and contract with spouses and family members since they were fresh for incarceration.

The sample frame data show that the total number of prisoners in correctional institution 1580 male and 76 female which including youth, elders and married spouses. During the sample size determination from the total number 1656 prisoners 787 (47.6%) were unmarried and 869 (52.4%) married spouses. Accordingly, from 869 married inmates 767 male 57 female 824 (94.8%) married with children, 43 male 2 female 45 (5.2%) without children and they served more than a year in prison. The respondents for survey were selected from study population by using Yamane formula  $n = N / [1 + N(e)^2]$ . Thus,  $n = 869 / [1 + 869(0.05)^2] = 274$  the sample size of the research for survey was determined. This formula was considered 95% of level of confidence, and 5% margin of error. By disregard the respondents of pilot test, the respondents of the study were selected using simple random sampling from sample frame.

Whereas, participants of qualitative study was selected purposefully based on the relevance and objective of the study. Accordingly, key informants of the research were incorporated to obtain supportive information about prisoners-family relationship and implicate police issue that needs further concern from stakeholders. Informants of in-depth interview were selected by using opportunistic or accidental samplings due to short time given for visitor of spouses, willingness of spouses, the issue of selecting marital condition, infrequent male's visitation of his imprisoned spouse, and unplanned interview. Camic, Rhodes and Yardley (2003) argued that this strategy give advantage that the researcher becomes open to sampling both spouses of incarcerated and families of the prisoners without have initially planned to interview. This sampling also allowed the researcher to collect the data after visitation begun.

### **3.7. Methods of Data Collection**

The research data was collected by using quantitative and qualitative data collection method. Accordingly, survey employed to insight the relationships between variables. Thus, respondents of survey were selected to ensure representation of different types of experience and enable the researcher to describe the problem more briefly. On the other hand, observation, in-depth, key informant interview and FGD employed because it is appropriated for the collection of qualitative data on naturally setting, in-depth interview also conducted to study the lived experience of prisoner's family adversity, key informant interview employed to equipped the research with supportive information who know about the issue and focus group discussion also conducted.

#### **3.7.1 Survey**

Becker (2011) stated that, conducting surveys is very important for the collection of quantitative data especially when information gathered from large groups, where standardization is important and infer the research finding to the study population. Surveys can be constructed in many ways, but they always consist of two components: questions and responses. To address the objective of the study this research conducted face-to-face interviews based on predetermined questionnaire. It allowed the researcher the opportunity to ask open-ended and close-ended questions. For the need of data quality pilot test employed. Therefore, the participant of survey was only the prisoners from correction institution

Moreover, family adaptability and cohesion evaluation scales (FACES III) used to measure intimacy and family communication. This set has been referred to as family assessment package. The model signifies three central dimensions of Marital and family behaviour cohesion, change and communication. Accordingly, FACES III use 20-30 item has higher internal consistency and concurrent validity. This model provides strong support for bio psychosocial approach for treatment (Olson 2000). This research employed questionnaire in survey with modification based on the research objectives to level likert scale questionnaire. Therefore, the high scores represent high respondents represent high imprisonment impact on incarcerate spouses and their family members, low score represent less impact of imprisonment on incarcerate spouses and their family members from economic, emotional and social alienation.

### **3.7.2 Observation**

Observational as qualitative research method of data collection involves in direct observation of phenomena in their natural setting. This differentiates it from experimental research in which questionnaires administer (Creswell 2003). Similarly, Corbin and Strauss (2008), argued that, observation is also useful for gaining an understanding of the physical, social, cultural, and economic contexts in which the study undertaken. Thus, the researcher had employed observation on how family and prisoners practice conjugal visitation based on check list. A spire collected survey data, observation assisted researcher in evaluating the practice of conjugal visitation and intervention program of rehabilitation. Observation had also significant role in identifying problems of rehabilitation and confirmed trustworthiness. Rehabilitation of the prison supervised by the researcher and identified the following problems such overcrowding of visitation space, absence of rehabilitation program only designed for married couples and the problem of respecting families of the prisoners.

### **3.7.3 In-depth Interview**

Jacelon and Dell (2005) proposed the use of case studies to explore real situations in depth. Accordingly, as qualitative data collection method in-depth interview involved in conducting intensive unstructured interview with prisoners and their families relationship to understand their lived experiences, and treatment correctional towards imprisoned spouses. Corbin and Strauss (2008) argued that in-depth interview is the main data collection method employed by the researcher to obtain primary data on the lives of family of the prisoners. Therefore, the study conducted multiple-case study with prisoners and families of inmate to support the quantitative data.

### **3.7.4 Key Informant Interview**

The study employed semi-structured interview which was considered as powerful ways to understand prisoner's circumstance. The key informants were familiar with prisoners while they are working with them. As result, key informants had provided supportive information about the problems that face married couples during imprisonment. Accordingly, four key informants were interviewed, one from prisoners who are coordinating conjugal visit, social workers, psychotherapist and staff member from correction institution. These key informants also provide vital information about future police direction from government and stakeholders.

### **3.7.5 Focus Group Discussion**

Focus group discussion is a way of questioning a group of people composed of 6-10 participants was selected because they share certain similar characteristics relevant to the study. This kind of data collection method is stimulating the respondent and makes the participants reflect on what is being said by the other participants (Creswell 2003). This method employed to provide the context of further exploring key issues identified in the individual's interview and soliciting information taken from prisoners and their spouses. Accordingly, the study was conducted two FGD with families of inmate, prisoners, and correction administration staff. Both prisoners and family of inmates were participated in FGD after their visitation. The discussion conducted with prison staff on official time of the institution. Thus, discussion was conducted in two groups. The first group had eight participants consisted from prisoners and family of inmates, the subsequent group consisted six administration staff from prison institution. The discussion was insight full in exposing the limitations of correctional institution and the way they treated inmates. While conducting focus group discussion families of prisoners and incarcerated spouses drawn some of the problems, for instance, families of the prisoners faced social alienation, incarcerated spouses children's experienced low academic performance and dropout of school, emotional detachment, economic adversity caused children infirmity and family malfunction, change in frequency visitation affected emotional wellbeing of both prisoners and their spouses. Male prisoners were more visited by their wives as compared to female due to less motivation of husband to visit their wives because cultural influence, the existing perception that women should not be participated in criminal activity and social pressure.

### **3.8 Validity and Reliability of Data**

Validity is arguably the most important criteria for the quality of a test instrument. The term refers the test measures what it claims to measure, that why many scholars argued that validity should comes in the first place, because if the instrument invalid we cannot think about reliability and test with high validity of the items closely linked to the test's intended focus (Kothari 2004).

Therefore, the research validity was observed through construct validity. Accordingly, the study was assessed problems of married who facing with family dysfunction and marital intimacy problem. The problems also affect many prisoners and their family. However, studies are disregard to investigate marital relation with prisoners and their family adversity. Therefore, the study had employed mixed research method. Based on convince of the study,

the research had employed criterion sampling and simple random sampling technique to select participants of the study from sample frame. The study utilized qualitative and quantitative method of data analyses to interpret the raw data.

Whereas, the issue of reliability is important for the research aspire attaining the research objective. Reliability has about accuracy and precision of a measurement procedure. Therefore, the research was used split-half method of assuring reliability from lacking internal consistency. Accordingly, the inter items consistence of the pilot test alpha value of conjugal visitation 0.88, marital relation 0.89 and living condition 0.86 alpha values, emotional attachment 0.71 and social stigmatization 0.76. Similarly, Smallbone and Quinton (2004) split-half test reliability which assumes that a number of items are available to measure behaviour. Half of the items are combined to form one new measure and the other half combined to form the second new measure. Accordingly, the internal consistency of the research was measured by using Kuder-Richardson formula 20 (KR-20). Moreover Family Adaptability and Cohesion Evaluation Scales (FACES III) was used to reshuffle the questionnaire and items were assuring the reliability of measurement. The issue time and motivation of the respondent, the appropriateness of the place for interview, making good rapport with respondents, pilot test and the researcher error was also take in to consideration.

### **3.9 Pilot Test of the Study**

Based on the study criteria such married couples with and without children, and the detainee spent more than a year in prison were participated test of the instrument of data collection. Thus, pilot test was carried-out on 40 selected imprisoned participants. From 40 respondents male 9 female 28 with children and 11 male and 1 female without children were participants of the pilot test. Data were collected using questionnaire and analysed using descriptive statistics and Pearson correlation. Then after, collected data was analysed with statistical package for social science (SPSS) version 20. The internal consistency of the items was measured by using Kuder-Richardson formula 20 (KR-20). Therefore, the instrument and scale was assured the reliable enough. Based on the pilot test a few corrections were made, for instance, the extension on alternative choice for some question, the use of legal term to explain about years of sentence and years of imprisoned were elaborated before the actual data collection start.

### **3.10 Sources of Data**

The research employed both primary and secondary data. The primary data were collected from both prisoners and spouses of incarcerated. Secondary data was collected from different literature which had been work on families and prisoners. Both primary and secondary data had collected to cover every aspect of the study. The primary data collected through interview which helps the researcher to understand the problems of married couples during imprisonment. Secondary sources were used conceptualized study by reviewing literature such as book, journals, articles, proclamations, report and empirical research.

### **3.11 Methods of Data Analysis**

The research employed both quantitative and qualitative methods of data analyses. Quantitative methods were addressed by different statistical techniques for instance, descriptive statistical such as mean, minimum and maximum. The collected data about the practice of conjugal visitation was analyzed using frequency and percentage. Statistically significant relationship between years of imprisoned and emotional attachment assured using Pearson correlation. The analysis were used Statistical Package for Social Science software (SPSS).

Qualitative data were analyzed and transcribed by using thematic and narrative data analysis technique based up on the objective of the study. Thematic analyses assisted to identify numerous cross-references between the data involve in the research in different themes. It provides flexibility for approaching research patterns in comparing the data collected with the perceptions of the participants other comparative methodologies. It is also appropriate when the study aims to understand the current practices of any individual provide the opportunity to code and categorize data into themes (Joffe and Yardley 2004). Accordingly, thematic analysis appropriate for analyzing data when the research extracted information to determine the relationship between variables and different situations in same study. The most critical step of qualitative data analysis is developing a set of categories that adequately encompass and summarize the data. The data generated from focus group discussion and in-depth interview were divided into different categories. Thus, coding also employed because as important part of qualitative data analysis and process of grouping interview of the responses into categories that bring together the similar ideas, themes and concepts. The analysis of qualitative data employed the selected voice of informant quoted to support the presentation of the findings.



### **3.12 Ethical Consideration**

The Ethical clearance seeks from all the major stakeholders before data collection. To satisfy ethical considerations in relation to intellectual or academic property and honesty, all secondary data used in the study were cited accordingly. Individual's informed consent was obtained from all participants before conducting the interviews. In order to make sure secrecy of interview, they had not provided any form of personal identification.

## CHAPTER FOUR: FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

### 4. 1 Introduction

The findings of the study based on statistical analysis along with an interpretation of the data collected were presented in this chapter. The findings of the study present using descriptive statistics and diagrams. Before the analyses of data proceed, valid and invalid questionnaire were identified. From 274 coded questionnaires 263 valid and 11 questionnaires were invalid. Accordingly, the research findings were summarized by 263 valid questionnaires.

#### 4.1.1 Socio-Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents

The demographic characteristics of imprisoned married couples enable the researcher to have a clear view of the situation on the ground. Based on this premise, the demographic characteristics of the study population is summarized by using descriptive statistics such mean, median, Mode, standard deviation, frequencies and percentages

##### 4.1.1.1 Age Distribution of the Respondents

Sodo prison institution composed a number of prisoners from different age group which consist of youth, adults and elders. The background information of age distribution of the respondents obtained from survey summarised in the following way:

Table 3: Age Distribution of the Respondents in Survey Wolaita Zone, Sodo Correctional Institution, SNNPRS, 2017 (N= 263)

Percentage				
16-22	8	3.04	Mean	36.5
23-29	49	18.63		
30-36	94	35.74	Minimum	21
37-43	65	24.71		
44-50	24	9.12	Maximum	78
51-57	9	3.42		
58-64	6	2.28		
65-71	7	2.66		
72-78	1	0.38		
Total	263	100		

As data presented in table three shows that, 36.5 mean, 10.14 Std. Deviation, 78 maximum and 21 was minimum age of the respondents respectively. To make the data understandable age frequency of the respondents grouped under class interval. The majority prisoner's age plummet under the interval of 23-29(18.63%), 30-36(35.74%) and 37-43(24.71%) respectively. Again the majority of the prisoners categorized under youth and adult as compared to elders. As the reported most of the prisoners sent to penal complex were within the productive age.

#### 4.1.1.2 Sex and Marital Condition of the Respondents

Prison institution accommodating and rehabilitates prisoners based on sexual category with different residence of men and women. However, prisoners were not treating with separate room based on their age and types of crime they had committed. Rather accommodating all prisoners at the same place apathetically from diverse criminal background. Thus, the size of survey respondents were 263 from these 228 (86.3%) male and 35(13.7%) of them were female incarcerated spouses.

Table 4: Marital Status condition of Survey Respondents in Wolaita Zone, Sodo Correctional Institution, SNNPRS, 2017 (N= 263)

<b>Marital Condition</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Married and have children	186	34	220	83.65
Married but haven't children	34	1	35	13.30
Married but divorced after the charge	8	0	8	3.04
<b>Total</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>100</b>

As the above data shows 228 (86.3%) male and 35(13.7%) female were the respondents of the research. Accordingly, marital conditions of respondents 225 (83.65%) married with children, 35 (13.30%) married without children and 8 (3.04%) of them were married with children but divorced after the charge. The prisoners who were divorced after the charge terminated family communication, because of three reasons. First, from 8 detainee two of them were murdered their wife after they had divorce, secondly, four prisoners were reported attempt to death on their wife and the rest divorced due to misunderstanding with their wife after being imprisoned.

#### 4.1.1.3 Family Size of the Respondents

The inventory of prison institution demonstrates more than half the prisoners were married with children. Accordingly, this subsection summarized family size of the respondents based on their marital status.

Table 5: Family Sizes Survey Respondents in Wolaita Zone, Sodo Correctional Institution, SNNPRS, 2017 (N= 263)

<b>Class interval of family size</b>	<b>Married with children</b>	<b>Married without children</b>	<b>Married but divorced after charge</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1-2	2	28	2	32	12.16
3-10	203	6	5	214	81.38
More than 10	15	1	1	17	6.46
<b>Total</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>100</b>

Regarding family size 32 (12.16%) of the respondents who have 1-2 family members within this category (87.5%) of them were married without children followed by (12.5%) of them married with children. The prisoners who have 3-10 family members take the largest share which account 214 (81.38%), and 17 (6.46%) of them have more than 10 family members. In this regard, one is minimum, 20 maximum and five is the average family size of the respondents.

#### 4.1.1.4 Educational Status of the Respondents

Educational level of the respondents summarized under this section by using frequency distribution. This part of the analysis help the researcher and readers to understand which segment of society likely sent to penal complex for the rehabilitation from legal system.

Table 6: Education Level of Survey Respondents in Wolaita Zone, Sodo Correctional Institution, SNNPRS, 2017 (N= 263)

<b>Level of Education</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Degree and above	24	9.12
College Diploma	17	6.46
Certificate	12	4.63
Secondary School	104	39.5
Primary School	74	28.13
Can't read and write	32	12.16
<b>Total</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>100</b>

Regarding educational level of the respondents 24 (9.12%) of them have Degree and above followed by, 17 (6.46%) of them college diploma, 12 (4.63%) certificate, 104 (39.5%) secondary school, 74 (28.13%) primary school, and 32 (12.16%) can't read and write. Accordingly, majority of the prisoners were under secondary, primary school and can't read and write. Therefore, the research finding implies the proportion of more educated segment of the society have less tendency to convicted and sent to incarceration as compared to less educated segment of the society.

#### 4.1.1.5 Ethnicity of the Respondents

Detention centers serve legal system by restrain wrongdoers from social and political right. In this process sometimes prison institution transfer prisoners from one penal complex to the other for the need of proper rehabilitation and safety measures. This prisoner's shift makes ethnic composition in correctional institution.

Table 7: Ethnicity of Survey Respondents in Wolaita Zone, Sodo Correctional Institution, SNNPRS, 2017 (N= 263)

<b>Ethnicity</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Wolaita	237	90.11
Amhara	7	2.67
Gamo	10	3.80
Oromo	1	0.38
Hadya	7	2.66
Silte	1	0.38
Total	263	100

The institution composed prisoners from different ethnic background. Accordingly, from 263 respondents 237 (90.11%) of them were Wolaita followed by 7 (2.67%) Amhara, 10 (3.80%) Gamo, 1 (0.38%) Oromo, 7 (2.66%) Hadya, and 1 (0.38%) Silte. Thus, majority of detainee were from Wolaita ethnic group as compared to other ethnic background. From this it could be understood that the large population of the prison institution was predominately occupied by native inhabitant.

#### 4.1.1.6 Religion of the Respondents

This part of the demographic information gives insight about the type and proportion adherents of the religion practiced by the prisoners.

Table 8: Religion of the Respondents, Survey Wolaita Zone, Sodo Correctional Institution, SNNPRS, 2017 (N= 263)

<b>Religion</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Orthodox	86	32.69
Protestant	159	60.45
Muslim	3	1.16
Catholic	11	4.18
Indigenous	4	1.52
Total	263	100

As table eight data shows from 263 respondents 86 (32.69%) of them were Orthodox Christians, 159 (60.45%) Protestants, 3 (1.16%) Muslims, 11 (4.18%) Catholics and the rest 4 (1.52%) were followers of indigenous religions. Both protestant and orthodox religion adherents share the largest proportion from the entire respondents of survey.

#### 4.1.1.7 Occupational Status of the Respondent before Imprisonment

The prisoner's occupational status of the study population is essential to describe the relative social class position of people among society. It also ranked based on job that they were practiced before the imprisonment. The following table describes the occupational status of the respondents based on the previous experience of prisoners.

Table 9: Occupational Status of Respondents in Survey, Wolaita Zone, Sodo Correctional Institution, SNNPRS, 2017 (N= 263)

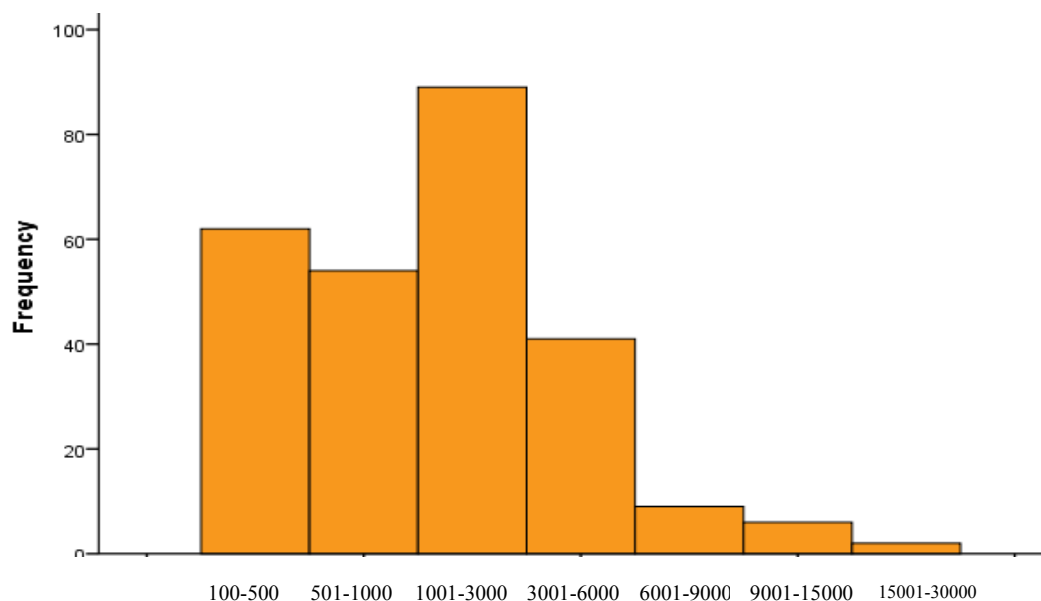
<b>Types Occupation</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Government employee	41	15.58
NGO employee	8	3.06
Merchant	56	21.29
Farmer	106	40.30
Private employ	52	19.77
Total	263	100

As the above table nine occupational status of the respondents before imprisonment shows that 41 (15.58%) were government employees, 8 (3.06%) of them NGO employees, 56 (21.29%) of them merchant, 106 (40.30%) Farmers and 52 (19.77%) were private employees. In this regard, farmers, merchants and private employees were taking the large of occupational status before their imprisonment.

#### 4.1.1.8 Average Income of Inmate's Pre and Post Imprisonment

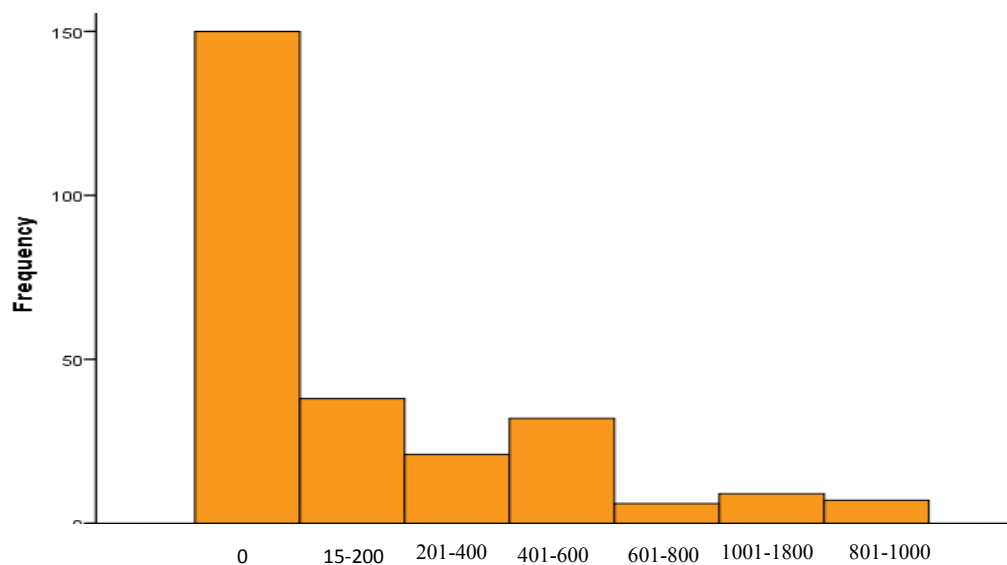
The prisoner's monthly income is essential to describe the living standards of respondents. Accordingly, interrelated nature of income with food and medical security, economic stability and educational quality make income substantial to understand the living condition of both prisoners and their spouses.

Graph 1: Average Monthly Income of Respondents before Imprisonment, Survey Wolaita Zone, Sodo Correctional Institution, SNNPRS, 2017 (N= 263)



The prisoner's monthly income level understood mostly scattered plotted from the diagram. This also shows that monthly income of the prisoners before imprisonment had greater variation. It was found that their income ranges between 100EB and 30,000EB. Accordingly, from 263 respondent 62 (23.6 %) of them earn 100-500 EB, 54 (20.5%) of them 501-1000 EB, 89 (33.8%) 1001-3000 EB, 41 (15.6%) 3001-6000 EB, 9 (3.4%) 6001-9000 EB, 6 (2.3 %) 9001-15000 EB, and 2 (0.8%) of them earn 15001-30000 EB.

Graph 2: Average Monthly Income of Survey Respondents during Imprisonment, Wolaita Zone, Sodo Correctional Institution, SNNPRS, 2017 (N= 263)



The restrictive nature of prison institution caused significant decreased monthly income of the prisoners. The diagram shows 150 (57%) more than half of the respondent's monthly income is nil and they were not engaging income earning activity. It was found that their income ranges between 0 and 1,800 EB. Thus, some of the prisoners still generating income behind bar. In this regard, from 263 respondents 38 (14.4%) of them earn 15-200 EB, 21 (8.0%) earn 201-400 EB, 32 (12.2%) of them 401-600 EB, 6 (2.3%) earn 601-800 EB, 9 (3.4%) 801-1000 EB, and 7 (2.7%) 1001-1800 EB. As result, significant reduction of income caused vulnerability of both prisoners and their family. Qualitative finding also confirmed that, incarceration of breadwinner from family affect family.

*The imprisonment of my husband has been influencing our family in several ways. After his incarceration our family suffered from food shortage and low income. Before imprisonment of my husband, agricultural provided as the main source of income and food for our family. While, my husband sent to prison we had two oxen but sailed after his serious illness in prison. Then after, the preservation of soil fertile and cultivation become worsen due to less access of ox for cultivation of land. My children's were kids unable to cultivate the land on their hand. As result, neighbourhood and relatives of my husband help us to cultivate the land by promising them to share after harvesting (In-depth interview, 31, female).*



Therefore, the impact of imprisonment not only affect the prisoners behind bar but family of the prisoners also share from such adversity from incarceration.

#### 4.1.1.9 Years of Imprisonment and Sentences in Years

In correctional institution the term years of sentence and imprisonment is the most important in the process of rehabilitation of inmates. The term of sentence begin and end in accordance with the court which passed the sentence. Where the prisoners years of sentence reduced, the deduction made from the general sentence passed on him from court. In this regard, the prisoners have the right to parole request, but the prisoners should have imprisoned two thirds of the term of his or her sentence. This situation makes critical that years of imprisonment seen aspire requisite use out of parole. Thus, this section summarized year's sentence and imprisonment in the following way.

Table 10: Years of Imprisoned in Correctional Institution Respondents Survey, Wolaita Zone, Sodo Correctional Institution, SNNPRS, 2017 (N= 263)

<b>Class limits</b>	<b>Class boundary</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1-2	0.5-2.5	109	41.47
3-4	2.5-4.5	54	20.53
5-6	4.5-6.5	39	14.82
7-8	6.5-8.5	28	10.64
9-10	8.5-10.5	16	6.08
11-12	10.5-12.5	11	4.18
13-14	12.5-14.5	0	0
15-16	14.5-16.5	1	0.38
17-18	16.5-18.5	0	0
19-20	18.5-20.5	5	1.90
<b>Total</b>		<b>263</b>	<b>100</b>

Basically, years of behind bar attributable to marital dysfunction. The range of years incarcerated in penal complex minimum one, 4.5 average and 19 maximum years imprisoned. Regarding years of imprisonment table ten data shows 109 (41.47%) of the respondents imprisoned for 1-2 years, 54 (20.53%) imprisoned for 3-4 years, 39 (14.82%) respondents confined for 5-6 years, 28 (10.64%) jailed for 7-8, 16 (6.08%) imprisoned for 9-10, 11 (4.18%) stayed in prison for 11-12, 1 (0.38%) 15-16, and 5 respondents (1.90%) imprisoned for 19-20 years.

Table 11: Years of Sentence in Prison, Survey Wolaita Zone, Sodo Correctional Institution, SNNPRS, 2017 (N= 263)

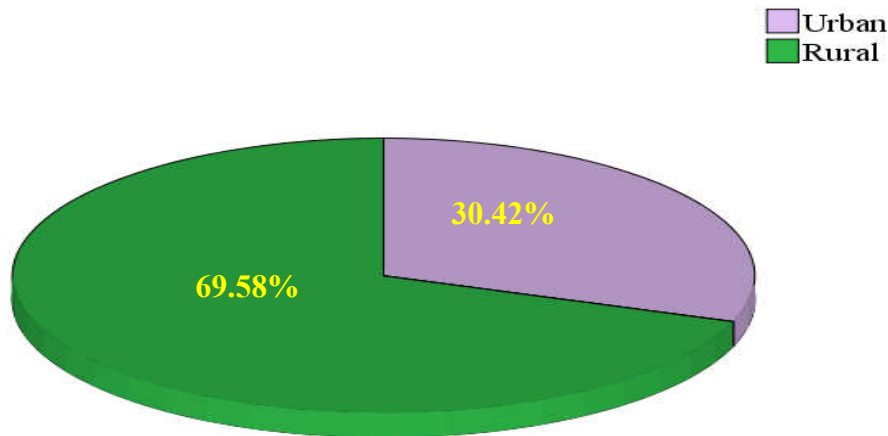
<b>Class limits</b>	<b>Class</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1-3	0.5-3.5	49	18.63
4-6	3.5-6.5	49	18.63
7-9	6.5-9.5	36	13.68
10-12	9.5-12.5	46	17.49
13-15	12.5-11.5	24	9.12
16-18	15.5-18.5	23	8.77
19-21	18.5-21.5	16	6.08
22-25	21.5-24.5	6	2.28
	Life long	14	5.32
<b>Total</b>		<b>263</b>	<b>100</b>

As table 11 data shows that maximum sentence of the respondent imprisonment was lifelong which account 14 (5.32%) of the respondents. The average sentence was found 10.5 years. The data also indicated that 49 (18.63%) of respondents sentenced for 1-3 the same with 49 (18.63%) sentenced for 4-6, followed by 36 (13.68%) respondents sentenced for 7–9, 46 (17.49%) sentenced for 10-12, 24 (9.12%) convicted for 13-14, 23 (8.77%) sentenced for 16-18, 16 (6.08%) sentenced for 19-21, and 14 (2.28%) sentenced for 22-25 years. The highest years of sentenced individuals committing the following crimes, attempt to death, murder, armed robbery, arson, stealing, rape and abduction. While, others crime type fall under uncomplicated crimes, for instance, insolent, adjacent conflict with neighbourhood and others.

#### **4.1.1.11 Family Origin and Residence of Inmates**

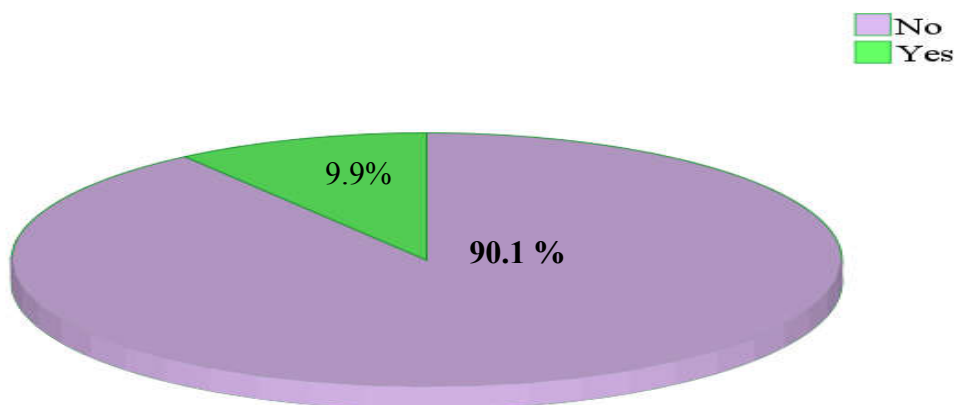
Incarceration of the spouse significantly affects marital relationship in many direction sand might cause residence displacement. Accordingly, this section summarized the respondent’s family origin and dislocation of family residence.

Pie chart 1: Shows Family Origins of Respondents in Survey, Wolaita Zone, Sodo Correctional Institution, SNNPRS, 2017 (N= 263)



Regarding family origin 183 (69.58%) prisoners from Rural family, followed by 80 (30.42%) their family originated from Urban area. From this it could be understood that the majority of the detainee’s family emanated from the rural area, as compared to the urban area.

Pie chart 2: Family Residence Displacements of the Respondents in Survey, Wolaita Zone, Sodo Correctional Institution, SNNPRS, 2017 (N= 263)



As the pie chart shows 237 (90.1 %) respondents confirmed residence place of their family was not banished, while 24 (9.9%) families of the respondents were displaced from their residence. From the above pie chart it could understand the interrelated of place of residence and family origin. From entire survey respondents majorities of the prisoner’s families originated from rural area, this circumstance makes rural inhabitants were static where strong family and social bound existed in the community.

#### 4.1.2 The Practice of Visitation among Inmates and their Spouses

In this section the researcher would present practice of conjugal visit in sight of incarcerated respondents with their spouses. The practice of conjugal visitation measured through participation, emotional satisfaction and assurance of marital continuity. Therefore, this part analysis summarized information about satisfaction level of spouses and frequency of visitation. The adequateness of time given and spend during visitation had role in stabilizing marital relationship. The problems mostly observed during conjugal visit were summarized by using frequency, and percentage.

##### 4.1.2.1 Cycles and Frequency of Conjugal Visit among Inmates and their Spouses

The widest recognition of conjugal visit as vital means of preserving family bond and increase chances of success for inmates' eventual return to life outside prison. In this regard, the practice of visitation is not only reason behind stabilizing marital relationship and keeping family attachment rather frequency of visit have extraordinary influence in determining relationship continuity.

Table 12: Frequency of Conjugal Visit by the Respondents, Survey Wolaita Zone, Sodo Correctional Institution, SNNPRS, 2017 (N= 263)

Visitation pattern	Frequency	percentage
Never visited	8	3.0
1-4 yearly	69	26.2
Once in month	88	33.5
Once in two week	43	16.3
Once in a week	38	14.4
More once in week	12	4.6
Daily	5	1.9
Total	263	100.0

As shown in the above table 12 from 263 respondents, 8(3%) of the respondents were never visited by their spouses, while 69 (26.2%) of them visited 1-4 yearly, 88 (33.5%) were visited once in month, 43(16.3%) once in two week, 38(14.4%) once in weeks, 12(4.6%) more than once in week and 5(1.9) daily visited. The one who never visited divorced after the charge. Majority of the respondents visited once in two week, once in month and once in a week respectively. Consistent with this, qualitative data collected from family of prisoners through in-depth interview confirmed that, along with long term imprisonment problems such as

remoteness of residence area from detention centre, the role shift of family responsibility and financial adversity caused decline of visitation frequency from non-incarcerated spouse.

#### 4.1.2.2 Time Spent during Conjugal Visitation

Correctional institution allowed time for both inmates and their spouses participating in conjugal visit behind bar. However, the duration of time allowed lacks resemblances among participant of conjugal visit. Thus, this section analysed time spend of during visit by using descriptive statistic.

Table 13: Respondents Time Spend during Conjugal Visitation in Survey Wolaita Zone, Sodo Correctional Institution, SNNPRS, 2017 (N= 263)

<b>Time spend during conjugal visitation</b>	<b>Frequenc y</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Less than 15 Minutes	1	.4
15-25 Minutes	52	19.8
25-45 Minutes	197	74.9
45-60 Minutes	4	1.5
More than one hour	1	.4
Missing	8	3.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>100.0</b>

As indicated in the above table 13, 1 (0.4%) of them spend less than 15 Minutes, 52 (19.8%) of them spent 15-25 Minutes, 197 (74.9%) 25-45 Minutes, 4 (1.5%) 45-60 Minutes, and 1 (0.4%) of them were spend more than one hour with their spouses. Thus, 26 minutes an average time spend during visitation. Qualitative data through observation and in-depth interview confirmed that, male prisoners were more likely visited by their spouses and family members as compared to female inmates. In principle, time spend during conjugal visit regularly allowed for 30 minutes from correctional institution. Qualitative data collected from spouses of prisoners through in-depth interview, some of prisoners spend irregular time allowed. Thus, sometimes prisoners used more than official time allowed if they have good relation with the coordinators of conjugal visit and chairman of the prisoners. On the other hand, those who spent less than 15 minutes have the problem of marital relationship among prisoners and their spouses. The rest of respondents participating in conjugal visit through official allowed time for 30 minutes.

Sodo correctional institution allowed visiting time for spouses; however less time given for visitation from institution was the major concern of prisoners and their spouses. Accordingly, from 263 respondents 249 (94.7) replied time given for mass conjugal visit was not enough for married couples. Similarly, qualitative data collected from spouses of prisoners through in-depth interview demonstrated time given for conjugal visitation is not enough. Along with less time given for visit, the problems like remoteness of residence place spouses and economic adversity is not allowed them for frequent visitation. Described about the situation in the following way:

*Conjugal visiting coordinators were forced us to live the place for another round after 30 minutes. But, we are under deep emotion with my husband discussing about our family future. Coordinators of conjugal visit interrupted our discussion and it was disappointing. Because I would have no chance of frequent visitation of husband due to the remoteness of residence area and economic adversity. Thus, if the government wants family and societal continuity, the time given for conjugal visit should need further observation from concerned body(in-depth interview, 31,female).*

Despite the fact that, the restrain nature of correctional institution affects marital relationship of prisoners, they obtain relief from family and spouses visitation. Thus, practice of conjugal visit was essential to emotional wellbeing of prisoners and their spouses by stabilizing marital relationship. The data collected through survey shows that 216 male and 34 female 250 (95.1%) respondents replied that they have got emotional satisfaction from conjugal visit. whereas, 12 male and 1 female (4.9 %) repondantes were not got emotional satisfaction from visit.

While prisoners participating conjugal visit 238 (90.5%) respondent express love to their spouses and family, and 25( 9.5%) do not express love when they are participating in conjugal visit. Those who are not express love for their spouses during visitation because some of them are divorce and have marital relationship problem. Similarly, qualitative data collected through in depth interview also confiremed that both prisoners and their spouses obtain mental satisfaction and relife from visit while they are discussing marital and family matters.

As 36 years old imprisoned husband in detention centre for 10 years say: “ when I was visited by my spouses I feel happy because just I feel that psychologically she had been sharing years of sentence with me”. In line with this, one of the key informants 32 years old, he explain that conjugal visit is not only helps for psychological stability of the prisoners but also smooth the progress of rehabilitation.

Regarding to future enhancement and attention given to conjugal visit from prison institution 250 (95.1%) respondents favoured the enhancement of conjugal visit from correctional institution to preserve marital stability, followed by 13 (4.9%) respondents preferred the existing circumstance enough. In line with this, 252 (95.81%) the respondents wish for correctional centre give more freedom and space for prisoners and spouses, the rest 11 (4.19%) satisfied with current situation.

#### 4.1.2.3 Problems Mostly Observed during Conjugal Visit

For the successful implementation of rehabilitation program and practice of conjugal visit facility adequateness have essential role in correctional administration. Thus, facilities for instance, waiting room for visitor until the verification and registration concluded, private room for married couples, recreational place for kids and cafeterias for families of prisoners are the most important facilities needs to be fulfilled by correctional institution to smooth relationship and practice of conjugal visit. Under this section the problems mostly observed summarized in the following way

Table 14: Problems Observed During Conjugal Visit from Survey in Wolaita Zone, Sodo Correctional Institution, SNNPRS, 2017 (N= 263)

Observed problems	Frequency	Percent
Overcrowding of visitors	30	11.4
Less time together	123	46.8
Difficulty to talk about family issue	50	19.0
No room for only married couples	60	22.8
Total	263	100.0

Regarding to problems mostly observed during conjugal visit 256 (97.3%) of the respondents reply correctional facilities are not fulfilled during visit, while 7(2.7%) of the respondents were correctional facilities fulfilled. Accordingly, the problems mostly observed during visit,

for instance, lacks space suitability for waiting prisoner, absence of private room program for married couples, overcrowding of visitors, less time together due to the time given, and difficulty to discuss marital issue. Similarly, qualitative finding also confirmed the problems observed during conjugal visit and explain in the following way:

*I have been visiting my husband every day because I miss him all the time. During my visitation I have seen a number of problems such as, the absence of private room for married couples, overcrowding, it is hard to discuss marital issue and less time given. These circumstances challenge the interaction between husband and wives (in-depth interview, 28, female)*

In line with this, one of my key informants, social worker of the correctional institution says:

*Despite the fact that, Sodo correctional administration permit conjugal visit from monday up to sunday throughout the week to reduce overcrowding of visitors, participating on conjugal visit during holyday weeks is unthinkable due overcrowding and the place is unable to hold prisoners and their families. As result, prisoners with families are forced set on the grass to share holyday celebration (key informant, Male, 32).*

#### **4.1.3 The Effect Imprisonment on the Social Function of Family**

The effect of imprisonment on the social function of family was one of the objectives of the research to understand the extent that confinement influences the life of prisoners and their families. For instance, 224 (85.2%) of the respondents feel close to each other before the confinements of their spouses and they had good relation with significant others, while 5(1.9%) felt that they had less emotional attachment prior to imprisonment, 11(4.2%) of them respond less time together, whereas, 23(8.7%) of them described misunderstanding among married couples. This implies married couples without children and divorced after the charge mostly choose less time together, misunderstanding among spouses and less emotional attachment before imprisonment. Similarly, qualitative data confirmed most of the spouses interviewed stated they lived with their spouses and children ecstatically until the arrest and convicted.



Marital relationship after imprisonment appeared difficult due multifaceted reason. For instance, economic complication, role change, psychological and social stigmatization, during their imprisonment 85 (32.3%) of the respondent replied marital relationship was continued, 170 (64.6) respond their marital relationship had been problematic and 8(3.0) of them were divorce after the charge.

Qualitative data collected from wife of prisoners shows most of the incarcerated spouses had insisted their spouses were nice and good people to live with but their absences have created vacuums in their lives. This is even more profound effect on family when incarcerated spouses were breadwinners of family. Moreover, after the imprisonment their family life had been complicated not only economical but also emotional problems. According to my informant; 30 years old men and incarcerated for 4.8 months, described that; most of the time children were more exposed to emotional pathology, "I have not told my children, I only told them he is travelled because when they get to know of it, it will increase their pain and sorrow of an absentee father."

#### 4.1.3.1 Receiving new Born and Information about Children for Prisoners

In this section the researcher would presents two important families issue addressed by survey which caused family dysfunction. Thus, prisoners of obtaining information about children and want new born from spouses were the main concern of inmates. Similarly, such kind's pattern behaviour also expected and assists family for normal function. In this regard, married couples have societal expectation of procreation and socialization. However, these expectations domed when one of the spouse's were incarcerated.

Table 15: Shows Respondents Who Get Information about their Children, Survey in Wolaita Zone, Sodo Correctional Institution, SNNPRS, 2017 (N= 263)

Getting information about children	Marital Condition of the Respondents			Sex of Respondents		
	Married and have children	Married but haven't children	Married but divorced after the charge	Male	Female	Total
No	39	35	8	77	5	82
Yes	181	0	0	151	30	181
Total	220	35	8	228	35	263

The children of the respondents play significant role in preserving wellbeing of prisoners. In this regard, 181 (68.8 %) of them obtain information about their children, whereas, 82 (31.1%) of them were not obtain information about their children. From 82 respondents 35 (42.6 %) of them were married without children, 8 (9.7%) married but divorced after the charge and 39 (47.5%) of them were married but have marital relationship problem.

Table 16: Shows Need of Getting New Born from their Spouses Survey Respondents in Wolaita Zone, Sodo Correctional Institution, SNNPRS, 2017 (N= 263)

Need of getting child from spouse while in prison	Marital Condition of the Respondents			Sex of Respondents		
	Married and have children	Married haven't children	Married but divorced after the charge	Male	Female	Total
No	42	1	8	25	26	51
Yes	178	34	0	203	9	212
Total	220	35	8	228	35	263

As table 16 shows from 263 respondents 212 (80.6%) of them have desire of get new birth from his or her spouses, 51(19.3%) of them have no desire. From 51 respondents 8 (15.6) of them were married but divorced after the charge, 1(1.9%) married without children and 42 (82.3%) of them were married with children but marital relationship problem.

#### 4.1.3.2 Decision Making and Power Shift behind Imprisonment

Both decision making and power shift among family members were the two main indicating variables which influence family function following incarceration of spouses. Decision making indicate the extent of prisoner's involvement in family matters. Consistent with this, power shift also explain change in household role and responsibility. Accordingly, this part described about involvement in decision making and household from prisoners to non-incarcerated spouses.

Table 17: Show Respondents Participation in Decision Making, Survey Wolaita Zone, Sodo Correctional Institution, SNNPRS, 2017 (N= 263)

Sex	Participating in the matter of family decision making			
	Male	Female	Total	Percentage
Yes	58	5	63	24
No	170	30	200	76
Total	228	35	263	100

As the table 17 data shows that 200(76 %) of the respondents were not participating in family decision making, whereas, 63(24%) respondents were participated in family decision making. For this it could be understood that the prisoners were less likely participated in the matters of family.

Table 18: Shows Family Household Head before Imprisonment, Survey Respondents in Wolaita Zone, Sodo Correctional Institution, SNNPRS, 2017 (N= 263)

Family house hold head before imprisonment	Sex of the Respondents			Percentage
	Male	Female	Total	
Husband	225	35	260	98.9
Wife	3	0	3	1.1
Family of prisoners	0	0	0	0
Total	228	35	263	100.0

As indicated in table 18, from 263 respondents 260 (98.8%) household head was husband, and 3 (1.2%) wives were household head of family before imprisonment. Accordingly, the change in household head caused family pattern change on structure and responsibility among family members.

Table 19: Shows Family Household Head after Imprisonment, Survey Respondents in Wolaita Zone, Sodo Correctional Institution, SNNPRS, 2017 (N= 263)

Family house hold head after imprisonment	Sex of the Respondents			Percentage
	Male	Female	Total	
Husband	13	26	39	14.8
Wife	203	0	203	77.2
Son (Family)	12	9	21	8.0
Total	228	35	263	100.0

As indicated in table 19 household head of the respondents following imprisonment shows 39 (14.8%) of the respondent household head was husband, from these 13 male respondents calms themselves as household head because those prisoners provide income for family and get involved in family matter, while, 203 (77.2%) of the respondents household head were wives and 21 (8%) of them were family and son of the respondent, most those prisoners are those who have not children and divorce after the sentence. Despite the fact that, the income level of the respondents decreased significantly, some of the prisoners still eject money from prison to home environment.

Qualitative data that collected through in-depth interview confirmed the absence husband affected the proper socialization of the children. According to my informant, she comes to ask 11 years incarcerated husband:

*I am always striving to fulfil the basic needs of the children and provide them to satisfy. However, they are still needs their father affection and protection which keep them safe from emotional detachment. Now my children faced from social stigmatization that neighbourhood kids isolated and denied my children from playing husband and wife games due to the absences of his father. So, the problem also extended to this level, therefore, if everyone want proper socialization of their own children it is better to keep themselves from committing deviant activity(in-depth interview,29,female)*

#### 4.1.4 Correlation of Years of Imprisoned and Emotional Attachment

The relationship between variables was examined using Pearson product-moment correlation analysis and presented in this section. Accordingly, Ratner (2014), correlation Values between 0 and 0.3 (0 and -0.3) indicate a weak positive (negative) linear relationship, values between 0.3 and 0.7 (-0.3 and -0.7) indicate a moderate positive (negative) linear relationship and values between 0.7 and 1.0 (-0.7 and -1.0) indicates a strong positive (negative) linear relationship via a firm linear rule. The following result of study interpreted based on this rule.

Table 20: Correlation Years of Imprisoned and Emotional Attachment Survey Respondents in Wolaita Zone, Sodo Correctional Institution, SNNPRS, 2017 (N= 263)

Correlation		Years of Imprisoned	Emotional Attachment
Years of Imprisoned	Pearson Correlation	1	-.123*
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.047
	N	263	263

As indicated in table 20 years of imprisoned and emotional attachment were negatively correlated, the calculated value of Pearson correlation coefficient show that  $r = -.123^*$  ( $p < .05$ ,  $N = 263$ ). Thus, when years of stay in prison increase emotional attachment of spouses decrease, while the numbers of years of spent will shorter the more prisoners attached, whereas, the numbers of years spent long term spouse were emotional detached from incarcerated spouse. In addition to this, qualitative finding implies that, the imprisonment of spouse long family adversity also affects the emotional wellbeing.

#### 4.1.5 Imprisonment Influence on Health and Living Condition of Inmate's Families

Imprisonment of spouses had far reaching impact on families of the prisoners through significant reduction of family income.

Table 21: Family living condition and Economic Adversity

	Family living condition Stability Before Imprisonment		Family economic adversity after imprisonment	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
No	5	1.9	9	3.4
Yes	258	98.1	254	96.6
Total	263	100.0	263	100.0

As table 21 indicated that from 263 respondents 258 (98.1%) of the family living condition was secure prior to imprisonment, 5(1.9%) of them were unsafe before confinement of the spouse. Following the incarceration of spouses 254 (96.6) family circumstance exposed to economic adversity. Likewise, 254 (96.6%) of the respondents were gained support from families of husband and relatives, and 9 (3.4%) of them were not obtain families support. Furthermore, qualitative data collected from families of prisoners also confirmed economic, social and psychological malfunction caused health problems among family members.

Table: 22 Shows Respondents Family Infirmary Experience, Survey in Wolaita Zone, Sodo Correctional Institution, SNNPRS, 2017 (N= 263)

Family members face health problem due to your imprisonment	Sex of the Respondents			Percentage
	Male	Female	Total	
No	38	5	43	16.3
Yes	190	30	220	83.7
Total	228	35	263	100.0

As the reported data by respondents imprisonments of one the spouse affect family's health condition. Accordingly, the statistical data show 220 (83.7%) reply families faced health problems, 43(16.3) respondent favoured no one faced health problem. Health problems mostly face family of prisoners for instance, blood pressure, stress, depression, malnutrition health problems arise from food insecurity, and children were mostly exposed to typhoid, malaria and loss appetite. Similarly, qualitative finding also revealed the problems:

*I took my children to visit my husband in the prison with the hope of calming them down mental stress of the children and my family has changed, but they are always crying, were not eat and are always visiting the hospital. Just now I am confused that the children want to see their father always but I can't (in-depth interview, 30, female).*

As the reported demonstrated that 82(31.17%) of the respondents were engaged on different kinds of job not only attaining relief but also they used as the source of income. The respondents earn income from working such as, weaving, waiter, barber and engaging in small business activities. Some respondents were engaged to gain relief by attending regular school, and Bible study. While, 181 (68.83%) of them were not work.

#### 4.1.5.1 Influence of Imprisonment on the Wellbeing of Children's

In line with the livelihood of the families of prisoners, the health conditions of the children are critical. As indicated table 22 in above, 220 (83.7%) of the respondents reported family members faced infirmity from these 198(90%) respondents refers children were mostly exposed to malnutrition, typhoid, malaria, loss appetite and stress. As result, children forced to drop out of the school. Qualitative data collected from families of prisoners through in-depth interview also confirmed that, incarceration of the spouse was extremely affect marital and family wellbeing. In-depth interview participant described most family problems conceded with economy vulnerability. While, people strive to solve economic inconvenience but arched without addressing economic adversity and further exposed to vulnerability, one of my informants 12 years sentence told pain full story:

*As result of my confinement family members suffer from different problems even getting daily consumption food more difficult for the children. My wife unable generates income due to illness of stroke. Through time my eldest daughter unable to tolerate the economic adversity. Then after, she began to work off the street prostitute to get income and subsidized family problems. Now I have remain one year and half a month, however, my daughter with HIV/ AIDS this condition make incarceration is the dark side of my life(in-depth interview,33,male).*

In addition to health problems, school dropout also the other problems that challenges families of the prisoners. According to my informant, she 29 years old urban inhabitant and husband convicted for 7 years, she explained that, "I have redrawn my children from the good school, because I cannot afford to pay with the absence of my husband"

Table 23: Family Problems Mostly Observed after Incarceration of spouses

<b>Family problems due to Imprisonment</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Food insecurity	35	13.3
Health problems	20	7.6
Drop out from the school	12	4.6
Food insecurity, health and Drop out school	183	69.6
Missing	13	4.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>100.0</b>

As the above table 23 shows that 35 (13.3%) of the respondents prisoners mostly faced food insecurity, followed by 20 (13.3%) of the faced health problems, 12 (4.63%) of them experienced drop out of the school, and 183 (69.63%) respondents families faced food insecurity, health problems, and drop out of school.

#### 4.1.6 Year of Spent in Prison and Family Attachment of the Inmate

This section given more attention to the attitude of inmate’s toward the effect imprisonment on marital relationship and family members. The analysis also focused marital relation, emotional attachment, and social stigmatization influences among prisoners and their families. The inmate’s attitudes towards items were analyzed by using likert scale in which the assumption Family Adaptability and Cohesion Evaluation Scales (FACES III) take into consideration. Seventeen items were administrated and measured the attitude of inmates about marital relation, emotional attachment, and social stigmatization.

Concerning the response level of agreement 1 (Strongly disagree) and 2 (Disagree) were less negative impact of imprisonment and high family attachment, whereas, 3 (Agree) and 4 (strongly agree) were high negative impact of imprisonment with less family attachment which caused family dysfunction. Accordingly, the collected data were computed analyzed by using the average score of the following three variables.

Table 24: shows Family Attachment of the Respondents

Marital relation	3.26	194(73.7%)	69 (26.3%)
Emotional attachment	3.25	188(72%)	75(28%)
Social stigmatization	3.28	185(70%)	78(30%)

##### 4.1.6.1 Marital Relation

As the data in table 25 shows, the respondents felt elongation of prison stay influence marital relationship due to less time together. As result, imprisoned spouses felt that their spouses might separate and affected their involvement in family matter. In this regard, 3.26 mean score of the marital relation. Thus, from 263 respondent 69 (26.3%) of them were below the average score, whereas, 194 (73.7%) of the respondents score above the average.



Accordingly, elongation years in prison affect spouse's relation by refutation from participating in family matter and escalating incarcerated spouses doubtful of separate their wives. Therefore, one can infer that majority of the respondent's elongation years with less participation in family matters caused suspicious feeling separation from their wives.

#### **4.1.6.2 Emotional Attachment and Marital Relationship of the Spouses**

This part of the study deal with the emotional attachment prisoners and their spouses. As in table 25 shows that, 3.25 the average score of the items within emotional attachment of inmates with their spouses. From 263 respondents 75 (28%) of them were below the average that the respondents were less emotional detachment, whereas, 188 (71.4%) were agreed that, they were high emotional detachment from their spouses due to the restrain nature of correctional institution. Accordingly, some of emotional problems that affect the wellbeing of incarcerated spouses identified by the research. For instance, prisoners felt that denial sexual relationship with their spouse decreases love for his/her spouses. They also experience infidelity that their spouse might engage with another person and feared about breaking up. Even though, the prisoners were committed criminal act, they still sense that their family love them. However, denial of access to children as they accustomed caused loneliness and depression that affect the psychological wellbeing of prisoners. Similarly, qualitative data from in-depth interview confirmed that the prisoner's experience of stress and depression more increased due to the oppressive nature of the prison institution.

#### **4.1.6.3 Social Stigmatization**

Social stigmatization affects the life of both prisoners and families of inmates. The response average score is 3.28. Thus, from 263 respondents 78(30%) of them were below the average score which less negative impact of social stigmatization faced family, whereas, 185 (70%) of them were agreed social marginalization affect both the prisoners and their families. Some of the observed problems related to social exclusion, loss of every day interaction with spouses, family members and significant other caused the prisoners to develop the sense loneliness. Loss of communication from social affairs exposed prisoners to depression, anxiety and increased distinction. Moreover, the prisoner's agreed that loss of outside communication influence the prisoner's social capital upon reunite with the society. They also reported that imprisonment of spouse's leads family isolation from the structure. The practice of conjugal visit helps the prison to keep emotional wellbeing of the prisoners.

However, some of the restriction still influences visitation, for instance denial of physical contact with prisoners spouse gave space for distinction during conjugal visit,

#### **4.6 Intervention Strategies and Rehabilitation of Married Couples**

The process of structure, objective and mandate of prisons are legally reformed only in 2003, after twelve years, by federal prisons commission establishment proclamation No. 365/2003. Moreover, treatment of federal prisoner's council of ministers regulations No. 138/ 2007 also further facilitated the process of rehabilitation based on specific condition of prisoners handling. The objectives of the commission shall be to admit and ward prisoners, and provide them with reformatory and rehabilitative service in order to enable them make attitudinal and behavioural changes, and become law-abiding, peaceful and productive citizens.

Based on the above premise, Wolaita zone, Sodo correctional institution have been carried out regular intervention program on the basis of correction and rehabilitation of prisoners in different activities. Participant of focus group discussion explain that the process of rehabilitation and correction implement based on changing in perception of inmates and engaging them in to income earning activities. Therefore, the process of attitudinal change implemented through conjugal visit for proximity of prisoners and families, Bible and Quran study and conducting religious activities and regular education also as well.

One of key informants, currently work as chief coordinator of correction and rehabilitation of the institution told:

*As clearly stated in Article 26 of the Federal Prisons Treatment Regulation No. 138/2007, detainees have the right of freedom to religion and belief. Accordingly access to a qualified representative of any religion shall not be refused and every prisoner allowed satisfying the needs of his religious life by attending the services provided in the institution and having in his possession the books of religious observance and instruction of his denomination. This condition also more facilitated our work in the process of correction and rehabilitation of the inmates. Moreover, conjugal visit play significant role for the rehabilitation by maintaining psychological wellbeing of the prisoners and they are hopping and missing their families. However, the institution still needs well trained prison security in line with modern attitude and technology for more elasticity of correction and rehabilitation practice. Moreover, the government should fund and give policy spotlight on intervention program especially for spouses (key informant interview, 41, male).*

Similarly, the data obtained from focus group discussion also demonstrated that, prisoners were motivated by correctional institution to engage in income earning activities. Prison institution rehabilitates inmates through training them in to vocational and technical school for acquiring basic skill of metal and wood work. Moreover, institution motivated prisoners to take driving license after they had taking training with aim of help them upon released. Accordingly, the prisoners earn income from the following job such as, metal and woodwork, weaving, waiter, work on barbershop and participating in small business activities. As the field observation data confirmed that some of the prisoners working on different job under the fence of correctional institution. Nevertheless, there is no intervention program designed that aimed to address the problems of married couples.

## **5.2. DISCUSSION**

The objective of the research was to assess the predicaments of married couples behind bars and families adversity. This section discussed about the effect of imprisonment on prisoners and their family. The confinement of the spouses highly affects the living condition of the remaining family members with many dimensions when family changes undergoing (Travis 2005). It is in the light of such dynamic changes this section discusses the problems of marital relationship and how such changes have affected the children and spouses of the imprisoned.

### **5.2.1 The Practices of Conjugal Visitation by Married Couples in Correctional Institution**

The practice of conjugal visit have remarkable role in stabilizing marital relationship and securing family members from emotional pathology. The research finding implies that 95.1%of the respondents have get mental satisfaction from conjugal visit and stablized marital relationship. Whereas, 4.9% of the respondents have not get mental satisfaction from conjugal visit. Existing research finding also signifies the continuation of family ties through visitation during imprisonment is the most advantageous for the rehabilitation (Sitren 2009).Stable marriages and strong familial relationships through visitation found protective factors which reduce the risk of recidivism (Codd, 2008). Derkzen, Gobeil and Gileno (2009) found that visitation programs assist in keeping marital relation during incarceration, Acevedo & Bakken (2002) visitation encourage inmates to develop and maintain family ties that will help them in becoming law-abiding citizens.

While prisoners participating conjugal visit 90.5% respondents were experss love to their spouses to make them joyful from visitation, and 9.5% they are not express love for visiting spouses, because some of them are divorce and have no child along with marital relationship. Similarly, qualitative data collected through in-depth interview also confirmed that both prisoners and their families obtain mental satisfaction and relife from visit when they are discussing marital and family matters. Tewksbury and Demichele (2005) also confirmed that inmates connection with out side through visitation programs, could greatly reduced prisoners tension and interun reduce distrbance and devian behavior.

Insufficient time given for visit from correctional institution was one of the main challenges prisoners. As the finding implies 94.7% of the study participant replied time given for visitation is not sufficient for married couples. Similarly, prison research conducted in Ethiopia also confirmed that, time for visitation was not sufficient for both prisoners and their spouses ( Eyob 2014 and Addisu 2012). Likewise, qualitative data collected from both prisoners and their spouses also confirmed time given for visitation was insufficient. Additionally, financial shortage and remoteness of their residence from correctional institution was not allowed prisoners spouses for frequent visitation. This finding also supported by Christian (2005) families of prisoners have a difficult time visiting inmates although a majority of prison inmates are from urban areas, most major prisons are located in rural areas far from the city centre.

Despite the fact that, Christian (2005) research finding implies contrary to this research regarding to the spot of penal complex, majority respondents of this research originated from rural area and the prison institution inhabited urban area. At this juncture what matter the spot of prison institution far from family residence of prisoners affect visiting time and frequency of visitation.

The available facility also play significant role during conjugal visit. The study finding implies correctional facilities mostly uncomfortable and constrained during conjugal visit. Thus, the problems mostly observed during conjugal visitation, for instance, lacks of space for waiting prisoner, the absence of private room program only for married couples, overcrowding of visitors, less time together, difficulty to discuss about marital issue, and lack of recreational place. Arditti (2003) also found that lack of physical contact, privacy, long waits, short visits, poor environmental conditions, and disrespectful treatment by jail staff contributed to the small number and low quality of visitations. Similarly, Begg (2002) also conducted survey research and confirmed that the problems for instance, limited visiting hours, poor treatment by the visits staff, poor comfort of visiting area, and limited facilities for kids faced prisoners and their families during visit. Moreover, Bales and Mears (2008) they conceded the problems that challenged during visitation as bureaucratic barriers to visitation. Therefore, the argument that these problems can solve by the intervention of concerned body. In the same way, qualitative finding also confirmed that family of prisoners challenged by less time given, overcrowding and ill-treatment from coordinators of conjugal visit tackles efficient practice of conjugal visit. In line with this, as to key informant, 32 years old and he have been working as social worker in correctional institution says:

*Despite the fact that, wolaita zone, sodo correctional administration permit conjugal visit from Monday up to Sunday throughout the week to reduce overcrowding of visitors, participating on conjugal visit during holyday weeks is unthinkable due overcrowding and the place is unable to hold prisoners and their families. As result, prisoners with families are forced set on the grass to share holyday celebration (key informant, 32, male).*

Hence, both quantitative and qualitative researches suggest that maintaining marital relation during incarceration through visitation have significant impact on prisoners and their spouses.

### **5.2.2 The Effect Imprisonment on the Social Function of Family**

The other key finding of this research in relation to spouses confined was imprisonment of a spouse leads responsibility and role changes for the remaining spouse and family. This situation was even more profound when the incarcerated spouse was the major economic contributor to family. As the research finding indicated that before imprisonment 98.9% husband, and 1.1% wife household head of family. Whereas, after imprisonment 14.8% husband, 77 % wife and 8% were family and son prisoners because most of them were without children and divorce after the sentence. Parke and Clarke (2003) also confirmed that imprisonment of spouses leads to shifts in family structures and role and responsibilities.

Most of incarcerated spouse have desire of getting new born from their spouse. However, the restrictive nature of prison institution controls them from family procreation. In this regard, the societal expectation is doomed. Similarly, ecological perspective also explains the individual can influence the structural issue by perpetuating crime, however, they also restrain by the structural norms and rules. As result, individuals were not take part in participating societally expected roles. Such kind's action and reaction also caused family adversity (Arditti 2005). Braman (2002) also argued that from the socialization perspective, removal of a contributing family member can significantly impact future generations. Moreover, 76% of the study respondents were not take part in family decision making interconnected with role and power shift in family. Condry (2007) imprisonment of a relative can mean that family structures often change and roles. Therefore, loss of spouse through imprisonment can result in the reduction not only of economic capital, but also of the social capital of relationships among family members. Marital relationship after imprisonment appeared difficult due economic complication, role change, emotional and social alienation.

### **5.2.3 Correlation of Years of Imprisoned and Emotional Attachment**

The other finding of the research is a significant relationship between years of imprisoned and emotional attachment. Accordingly, the association result between imprisoned and emotional attachment by using Pearson product moment correlation shows  $r = -.123^*$  ( $p < .05$ ,  $N = 263$ ). This implies inmate's years imprisoned increased prisoners emotional attachment with their spouse decrease. Bales & Mears (2008) also confirmed that long term prisoners faced emotional detachment with their spouses. Therefore, the research finding also implies years of imprisoned caused emotional detachment.

### **5.2.4 Challenges of Imprisonment on the Living Condition of Inmate's Families**

One main finding of this research is imprisonment of a spouse has serious challenges for the remaining spouse which automatically affected the rest of the family members. Similarly, family system theory also explains the interconnected of the system in which one cannot understand without other family member (Seccombe 2000). The absence of incarcerated spouses leads family malfunction. Thus, prior of imprisonment 98.1% study participant family living condition was stable, following the incarceration of the spouses 96.6% prisoner's family living condition has significantly affected. This finding also supported by Sharp and Marcus (2001) found that imprisoning one of the spouses also caused a drastic reduction in family income and Arditti (2003) also confirmed that the loss of income can create a significant burden on struggling families.

Family living condition affected by the significant reduction income exposed family of inmates to vulnerability. The research finding implies 57% incarcerated spouses income become zero and aggravates economic vulnerability of prisoner's family. Conceptual framework of the study clearly showed in chapter two of this research. Bidirectional nature economic adversity which cause emotional distress from shortage of basic needs and infirmity of family members, social alienation from social network due to low income which leads family dysfunction. Majority of survey participant inmates have large family size in which 81.3 % of study participant have one up to ten family members fused with economic hardship aggravates family vulnerability. Obamiro *et al* (2003) reported that an increase in family size would likely being the household membership to food insecure group and other economically vulnerable.

## **5.2.5 Imprisonment Influences on Wellbeing of Children's Among Family of Prisoners**

The research finding demonstrated that the living conditions of prisoner's family highly vulnerable. The problems mostly observed in the living condition of prisoner's family. For instance, children were faced malnutrition from food insecurity, infirmity of children from typhoid, malaria and loss appetite, and drop out of school. This finding also supported by (Travis & Solomon 2005; Boswell and Wedge 2002; Trice and Brewster 2004; Dallaire and Wilson 2010) that detention of the spouses leads family structure, financial relationships, and living arrangements affected, children were suffer from depression, hyperactivity, aggressive behaviour, sleep problems, eating disorder, poor academic outcomes and school dropout. Likewise, qualitative finding of this study confirmed that most family problems related with economy. Thus, bidirectional nature of economic problems which facilitated for the formation of preceding troubles, People strive to solve the economic inconvenience themselves but they fill without addressing the existing problems. As 33 years old men prisoner and sentence 12 years told pain full story:

*As result of my confinement family members suffer from different problems even getting daily consumption food more difficult for the children. My wife unable generates income due to illness of stroke. Through time my eldest daughter unable to tolerate the economic adversity. Then after, she began to work off the street prostitute to get income and subsidized family problems. Now I have remain one year and half a month, however, my daughter with HIV/ AIDS this condition make incarceration is the dark side of my life.*

In addition to health problems, qualitative finding implies school dropout also the other major problems family of prisoners. As to 29 years urban dweller her husband sentenced for 7 years and explain that, "I have redrawn my children from the good school they were attending because I cannot afford to pay with the absence of my husband and how will you expect them to academically perform well in that poor school"

## **5.2.6 Year of Spent in Prison and Marital Relation of the Inmate**

The research also found years of spent in prison affect marital relationship of inmate and their spouses. This part of the discussion contains marital relation, emotional attachment of married couples and social stigmatization influences on prisoners and family of inmates.



### **5.2.6.1 Marital Relation**

This research found that elongation of years stay in detention centre amplified distinction between prisoners and their spouses. Subsequently, the prisoners less time with their spouse caused them to feeling of separation also one of the key research finding. Similarly, research studies confirmed that prisoners were constantly suspicious of the fidelity of their wives and girlfriends, often these fears were leads many romantic relationships failed while men were still incarcerated. Thus, prison researches shows from total detainee 45% of inmates lose contact with their families during their incarceration and 22% of married inmates ended up with divorce or separate (Nurse 2002; Edin, Timothy and Rechelle 2004; and Salmon 2007). Years of spent in prison affect the involvement prisoners on family matter and the prisoners also felt as loosed household dominance. Travis (2005) also confirmed that maintaining the involvement in marital matter during imprisonment more difficult. Thus, barriers for communication, transformations in family roles, and psychological changes due to detainment impede the involvement in marital matters.

### **5.2.6.2 Emotional Attachment of Married Couples**

This research also found that denial of sexual relationship with their spouse largely exposed the prisoners to the decline of love for their spouses. Murray *et al.* (2012) couples are usually denied sexual intimacy, unable to engage daily interactions, and sharing experiences affects sustainability of marital relationships.

The research also found infidelity as the problem of marital relationship when one of the spouses incarcerated. Therefore, denial of sexual affiliation frightened that their spouse might engage with another person. Subsequently, majority of the prisoners scared about breaking up with their spouse due denial of sexual affiliation with their spouses. Consistent with this finding, recent research summarizes the stress related to imprisonment on romantic relationships which is resulted from lack of every day interaction and sexual intimacy (Edin, Nelson, and Paranal 2001). Massoglia, King and Remster (2011), relationship damage between intimate partners attributable to incarceration and the risk of relationship breakdown and divorce is much higher when a spouse is imprisoned. Intimate relationships are also often substantially strained by incarceration (Travis 2005). The effects of strained intimate relations can also have a significant effect on the maintenance of the relationship between the incarcerated and their spouses (Rosenberg 2009).

Despite the fact that, the prisoners convicted and sentenced by the court order, the research found that more than half of the prisoners felt that their family still loves them. The research also revealed that refutation prisoner's access to their children as always caused loneliness which affected emotional wellbeing of prisoners and their children. Jiang and Winfree (2006) research on inmate psychological wellbeing found that inmates tend to be more depressed, missing, anxious, and stressed when they received fewer visits and loss of communication with their own children. Similarly, 78.5% of the respondents experience stress and depression attributable to oppressive nature of imprisonment. Likewise, other research also confirmed that prisoners faced loneliness and depression due to detachment from spouses and families members caused emotional dissatisfaction (Prison Reform Trust 2004). Research conducted by Clarke *et al* (2005) also revealed that imprisoned fathers contact with their children have emotional support and get better communication with significant others.

### **5.2.6.3 Social and Physical Stigmatization over Spouse and their Families**

Social stigmatizations have an effect on emotional attachment of prisoners and families of inmates. The research finding shows that majority of the respondents were disconnected from social affairs caused feeling of depression, and loneliness. Despite the fact that, visitation provides a means to alleviate the stresses associated with imprisonment by visits from family members was critical to adjusting imprisoned spouse. However, this study revealed that still denial of physical contact during conjugal visit with their spouses significantly aggravated distinction. This also support by Arditti (2003) study also revealed the same challenges in which 87% respondents reported that lack of physical contact as a serious problem.

As the research finding implies majority of the prisoners worry that loss contact with outside social environment influence social capital upon reunite with the society. This research finding supported by Martin (2001) separation and loss communication caused to depression and other mental health problems among prisoners and their families. The research also revealed that family members of incarcerated spouses face social stigmatization. Qualitative finding from in-depth interview confirmed children were mostly challenged by social alienation from their peer group. Braman & Wood (2003) also confirmed that distress associated with children of detainees often experience social stigma and isolation.

### **5.2.7 Intervention Strategies and Rehabilitation of Married Couples**

Correctional institution environment are unique and distinct from other population, prisoners might strengthen desire to engage in crime and improve their criminal skills (Clear 2009). However, the objectives correctional institution are admitting the prisoners, and provide them with reformative and rehabilitative service to enable them make attitudinal and behavioural changes.

As the finding shows that Wolaita zone Sodo correctional institutions have been carried out regular intervention program on the basis of correction and rehabilitation of prisoners. The implementation of rehabilitation and correction emphasizes on two basic issues that changing perception of inmates and engaging them in to income earning activities. Therefore, the process of attitudinal change implemented using conjugal visit for proximity of prisoners with their family, religious education and practices and regular education. Whereas, income earning activities, such as metal and woodwork, weaving, working as waiter, work on barbershop and participating in small business activities. Abraham (2011) confirmed that most of correctional institution attempt to rehabilitate inmates by vocational and educational programs, psychological counselors, and assist inmates to improve their skills. Qualitative data collected through field observation confirmed, some of the prisoners were working behind bar.

Both federal prison commission establishment proclamation and treatment of federal prisoner's council of ministers regulation given mandate that correctional institution should have separate accommodation of prisoners, here after TFPCMR article five sub article two and three stated:

*Prisoners on death roll shall be separately accommodated from other prisoners. To the extent that circumstances allow: juvenile prisoners under the age of 18 shall have separate accommodations; persons detained upon judicial remand shall have separate accommodations from convicted prisoners; prisoners with records of serious crimes, recidivists and indecent prisoners shall have separate accommodations from other prisoners.*

However, the above listed mandate remained in blueprint in Wolaita zone Sodo correctional institution; rather prison administration accommodated inmates in customary method without separated room. The researcher was made good rapport with the social worker and psychotherapist to understand the intervention program and identified that there is no intervention program designed to address the problems of married couples. Rather, they treated with other inmates.

### **5.2.8 Sociological Implication of the Study**

The use of correctional institution as a criminal justice disposal increased with the growth of prison population and skilled crime. In line with this, academic interest in prison life has been sustained and grown across many countries across. In most cases, the individuals leave behind bar has always been a profound experience from economical, social, and cultural expenses cost in prisons and their families. The imprisonment of spouses materialized through isolation from family and community. In this process, dehumanization inmates from prison institution are inevitable element from the very nature of confinement. In this regard, there are correctional institutions that are better or worse than others offer well brought up program and concern for wellbeing of the prisoners. Therefore, this research have substantive for a study of the sociology of prison in Ethiopia by study marital relationship and family pathology following incarceration of the spouses.

As the study confirmed imprisonment had posed a set of burdens on the family members that change in role and responsibility of family. Some of the problems were financial strains, marital relationship problems, and social stigma. These predicaments affected by having a parent behind bars, both directly and indirectly through the ways incarceration affects their life chances. Subsequently, societal expected role of both procreation and socialization become unfulfilled, children become infirmed and the situation might cause societal discontinuity. As result, further research might take research focus on the areas on child prisoner's rehabilitation, and the perception of the society and the impact of imprisonment on children with incarcerated Mather's in correctional institution needs further research emphases. Generally, one can imagine a broad range of intervention programs and services and social capital in prison institution would hold the potential of strengthening family and community as resources. In doing so, produce positive effects on crime reduction, keeping family safe from dissolution and confirm societal continuity.

## **CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION**

### **5. 1 Summary**

The paper was initially considered prevalence prison population growth rate with unintended influence of imprisonment on married couples and their families. The main objective this study was to assess the problems of married couples behind bar and family adversity. To understand the problems of married couples and their families along with the incarceration of one of the spouses, the following specific objectives were taken in to consideration

- To assess practice of visitation by inmates and their spouses in correctional institution
- To study the challenges of imprisonment on the social function family of detainees
- To examine relationship between years of imprisoned and emotional attachment of spouses
- To describe the influences of imprisonment on the wellbeing of children's among family of prisoners
- To investigate the challenges of imprisonment on family attachment among inmates and their spouses
- To identify intervention strategies practiced in prison center to facilitate the rehabilitation of married couples

In doing this, to address such research objectives the researcher employed mixed method in which cross-section survey with approximate longitudinal survey and case study research design involved as qualitative research study design. Wolaita zone Sodo correctional institution was selected purposefully due to limited research conducted so far on the problems incarceration of the spouses and their family. Regarding to the selection respondents, researcher set criteria for instance the prisoners sent more a year, married couples with and without children. Based on criteria, the total number prisoners 1656 from this 869 were married with and without children. By using Yamane formula the sample size was determined for survey to inferring the research finding for study area. The participants were selected by simple random sampling and opportunistic or accidental samplings for in-depth interview. Thus, to collect quantitative data 274 prisoners were selected from the total population of married couples for face to face survey in which FACES III scale questionnaires was adopted and reshuffled from the existing condition(Olson (1986). While

qualitative data was collected by using observation, in-depth interview, key informant interview and Focus Group Discussion.

The data was bring together and analyzed by using descriptive statistics and Pearson product-moment correlation with valid questionnaires of 263 respondents. After come across the above procedure research investigation revealed the following finding:

1. Conjugal visitation was the key factor of maintaining social, economic and psychological stability of the prisoners and their families. For instance, prisoners got mental satisfaction and help them to continue marital relationship.
2. Frequent visitation from both spouses was the main indicator mental satisfaction for both the prisoners and spouse. Both can express love for each other and make them joyful.
3. Years stay in prison for long term influence marital relationship of both prisoners and their spouses. As result, long term prisoners were challenged by decline in frequency of visitation caused marital relation relationship problems
4. Conjugal visitation alleviates many social and psychological problems. But, visitation was challenged by bureaucratic barriers such as, lacks space for waiting prisoner, the absence of private room program, overcrowding of visitors, less time together due to time given, difficulty to discuss about marital issue, lack of recreational place for kids, and cafeterias for families of prisoners.
5. Imprisonment was one the main factor that significantly affected the living condition of both prisoners and their families. Imprisonments of the spouses transfer household within family. These leads to change role, decision making and responsibility to the other family member which affect family pattern
6. Large family size was the main factor which aggravates and exposed families of prisoners to livelihood vulnerability. The problems such as food insecurity and medical problems.
7. Years imprisoned evident that significantly and negatively association with emotional attachment which affects the wellbeing of prisoners.
8. Incarceration of one the spouses caused critical children infirmity. Some of the problems mostly observed on children's of inmates were malnutrition caused by food insecurity, loss appetite, typhoid, and malaria.
9. Time given for conjugal visit from prison institution was one of the main problems of that challenges marital relationship. Time given for visit unable to satisfy the prisoners and their spouses due to less time together.

10. The absence of private room program only designed for married couples was the main problem that affected prisoners and their spouse. Some of the problems for instance, emotional detachment, feeling of separation, refutation physical contact and denial of sexual affiliation developed infidelity over incarcerated spouse.
11. The restrictive nature of the prison institution of inmates from family involvement and normal relation like before imprisonment caused prisoners missing their families.
12. The refutation of inmates from access to children as always, and involvement in social affair caused loneliness and depression which affected psychological wellbeing of both prisoners and their children
13. Social stigmatization was one the main problem of prisoners and their family. It also caused prisoners and family members despised and outcast from social affair.
14. The absence of intervention program only designed that aimed to address the problems of married couples rather they treated with other prisoners.

## 5.2 Conclusion

The society must be protected from the wrongdoers and undeniably that wrongdoers must be restricted from the continuity of such deviant acts. Nevertheless, it must be appreciated that the effort to protect society, significant others must not become victims from such societal action and reaction. In this regard, both system and ecological theory give good insight to understand the problems and explain the cost of imprisonment. Such action and reaction resulted by victimising prisoners and their family with bidirectional impact one caused the other.

The study implied that majority of the respondents were emotional satisfied from conjugal visitation and help them to continuation of marital relationship. This circumstance also confirmed by the prisoners expressing love for the visitor spouses while they are visited by their spouses and families. The pattern frequency visitation shows that most frequently visited incarcerated by their spouses have high level of mental satisfaction. Accordingly, the practices of conjugal visit by spouses have been significant role in keeping and strengthen marital relationship during imprisonment. Nevertheless, the problems such as space suitability, the absence of private room, overcrowding of visitors, less time given for conjugal visitation, lack of privacy to discuss on marital issue hindered the effectiveness of visitation program. Therefore, this problems needs high level of commitment from concerned body, unless the penitentiary system is considered as the source of social dysfunction.

The living condition of incarcerated spouses and family were significantly affected after imprisonment due to the change in role for the remaining spouse and family members. In line with this, correlation between years of imprisoned and emotional attachment of incarcerated spouses had negatively significant associated. These circumstances also increase the vulnerability of incarcerated spouse with long term imprisonment.

Both short and long term imprisonment differently influence marital relationship and family life. However, long term convicted prisoners and families are highly exposed to vulnerability as compared to short term imprisonment. These years of imprisonment also amplified the distinction between prisoners and their spouses by producing feeling separation due to less time together, denial of sexual relationship result decline of love for spouses and infidelity, missing each other. Refutation of access to children as always also result loneliness also affect the psychological wellbeing of both prisoners and their children Moreover, social and physical stigmatization also affects the emotional attachment of both prisoners and families of inmates.



Basically, the presence of intervention programme for the rehabilitation and correction of incarcerated individual make detention centre as the place adjustment on wrongdoers. Many correctional institutions focus on developing prisoners with high quality of ethical conducted. Despite the fact that, TFPCMR article five sub article two and three, the mandated of prison institution should accommodated inmates with separate room based on age and crime type remained blueprint in Wolaita zone Sodo correctional institution; rather prison administration accommodated inmates in customary practice. Finally, there is no intervention strategy aimed to address the problems of married couples rather they treated with other prisoners.

### **5.3 RECOMMENDATION**

The imprisonment is not only influences the locked up spouses but also relevant social networks and relation of prisoners. Therefore, the processes of imprisonments guarantee relevant social networks must put in place to ensure effective incarceration and rehabilitation. The researcher is hereby recommends that:

1. Family and society must engage in the reduction and privation of crime through proper socialization with respect to the basic values and norms of the society. This might help to reduce the victim behind bar, family dysfunction and the growing prison population.
2. Visitation play significant role in the process of correction, rehabilitation and marital relationship continuity. However, shortage of facility accessibility to prisoners and their family challenged visitation. Therefore, correctional institution should solve observed problems during conjugal visit by providing sufficient budget and training for prison guard to tackle facilities and service problems.
3. Special consideration should be given to married couples. For the issue of privacy that private room should be prepared for married couples. It will require direction from the highest levels of policy designers for fundamental shift of existing system responses to prisoners and their spouses.
4. The process of correction and rehabilitation needs intensive family based intervention trough different program like free space visitation, and inviting NGO working with family therapy.
5. Prison institution should enhance the ability of inmates to work while in prison could make them economically and remit their families.

6. The Community, Governmental and Non-governmental organization should participate in the protection of families of prisoners from living condition adversity.
7. Social capital investment on prisoners and their spouses will require the adoption of more positive views for family of inmate from society to reduce the extent of social alienation.

## References

- Addisu Gulilat.2012. The Human Rights of Detained Persons in Ethiopia: Case Study in Addis Ababa. MA Thesis in Human Law, Addis Abeba University.
- Assela Gujubo.2003E.C. Early Wolaitta and Kaff. Addis Ababa Artistic printing Press, Addis Ababa
- Agnew, Robert. 2011. "The Reviews of my Book, Toward a Unified Criminology: Integrating Assumptions about Crime, People, and Society" *Journal of Theoretical and Philosophical Criminology*. 4(2):74-96
- Allen, Rob.2010. "Current Situation of Prison Overcrowding." *International Centre for Prison Studies*, London, UK, Retrieved in January 5, 2017 (<http://Rob.allen@kcl.ac.uk>)
- ACmHPR.2004. Report of the Mission of the Special Report on Prisons and Conditions Detention in Africa: Ethiopia. Retrieved in January 21, 2017 ( [www.achpr.Org](http://www.achpr.Org))
- Abraham, G. J. 2011. Prisoners serving sentences of life without parole: A qualitative study and survey, University of Kentucky Doctoral Dissertations, 814. Retrieved march 2017 <http://uknowledge.uky.edu>
- Arditti, Joyce. 2003. "Locked Doors and Glass Walls: Family Visiting at a Local Jail" *Journal of Loss and Trauma* 31 (8):115-138.
- Arditti, Joyce. 2005. Families and incarceration: An ecological approach. *Families in Society: Journal of Contemporary Social Services*, 86(2), 251-260.
- Ajayi, Johnson. 2012. "Nigeria Prisons and the Dispensation of Justice" *An International Journal of Arts and Humanities* 1 (3): 208–233. [www.afrevjo.net](http://www.afrevjo.net)
- Babbie, Earl. 1994. *Survey Research Methods*. Wadsworth Publishing, Belmont, California
- Bayu Begashaw, Abera Beyamo and Tegene Legesse.2016." Prevalence of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and Associated Factors among Prisoners in Wolaita Zone, Southern Ethiopia: Cross-sectional Study." *American Journal of Public Health Research* 4 (4):142-148. Retrieved March 28, 2017. ( <http://pubs.sciepub.com>)
- Becker, Kerstin .2011.*Face to face interviews: Train the Trainer's Module*. Berlin retrieved Retrieved March 17, 2017 (<http://www.eu-hbm.info/cophes>)
- Bertalanffy, Ludwig.1968. *General system theory*. University of Alberta Edmonton, Canada.
- Bonta, Ames and Gendreau, Paul. 1990. "Re examining the Cruel and Unusual Punishment

- of Prison Life.” *Law and Human Behaviour* 14 (4): 347-372. Retrieved March 18, 2017 (<http://www.jstor.org>)
- Beverley, H. 2002. Trent Focus for Research and Development in Primary Health Care: An Introduction to Qualitative Research, University of Nottingham.
- Bales, William and Daniel, Mears. 2008. “Inmate Social Ties and the Transition to Society: Does Visitation Reduce Recidivism?” *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency* 45 (3): 287-321. Retrieved January 18, 2017
- Braman, D. and Wood, J. 2003. From One Generation to the Next: How Criminal Sanctions are Reshaping Family Life in Urban America”, in A. Travis and M. Waul (eds) *Prisoner Once Removed: The Impact of Incarceration and Reentry on Children, Families, and Communities*. Washington, DC: The Urban Institute Press.
- Braman, D. 2002. Families and incarceration. Mauer and M. Chesney-Lind (Eds.), *Invisible Punishment: The Collateral Consequences of Mass Imprisonment*. (117-135). New York: The New Press.
- Boswell, G. and Wedge, P. 2002. *Imprisoned Fathers and their Children*. London: Jessica Kingsley.
- Bales, W. D., & Mears, D. P. 2008. Inmate Social Ties and the Transition to Society. *Journal of Research in Crime & Delinquency*, 45, 287-321.
- Clarke, L., O’Brien, M., Day, R. D., Godwin, H., Connolly, J., Hemmings, J. & Van Leeson, T. 2005. Fathering behind bars in English prisons: Imprisoned fathers’ identity and contact with their children. *Fathering: A Journal of Theory, Research, and Practice about Men as Fathers*, 3 (3), 221-241.
- Clear R. Todd .2008. “The Effects of High Imprisonment Rates on Communities” *Chicago journal of crime and justice*. 37(1):97-37  
<http://www.jstor.org/page/info/about/policies/terms.jsp>
- Clear, T. R. 2009. The Collateral Consequences of Mass Incarceration. Arizona. Retrieved January 18, 2017 (<http://ccj.asu.edu/news-events/conferences>)
- Clear, T.R., Rose, D.R. and Ryder, J.A. 2009. ‘Incarceration and the Community: The Problem of Removing and Returning offenders’, *Crime and Delinquency*, 7 (3), 335-351.
- Christian, J. 2005. Riding the Bus: Barriers to Prison Visitation and Family Management

Strategies. *Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice* 21:31-48.

Codd, H. 2008. *In the Shadow of Prison: Families, Imprisonment and Criminal Justice*.

Willan, Cullompton, Devon. . Retrieved January 18, 2017

(<http://ccj.asu.edu/news-events/conferences>)

Cohen Liouis, Manion Lawence, Marrison Kelth and Wyse Dominic. 2007. Family diversity: a guide for teachers. *European union Cyprus*. Retrieved march 2017

([www.everchildmatters.uk](http://www.everchildmatters.uk))

Corbin, J. & Strauss, A. 2008. *Basics of Qualitative Research: Techniques and Procedures for Developing Grounded Theory* (3rd ed.). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage

Creswell, J. 2003. *Qualitative, Quantitative and Mixed Methods Approaches*. 2nd Ed.

London: Sage publications.

Camic, P. M, Rhodes, J. E., & Yardley, L. (Ed.). (2003). *Qualitative research in psychology: Expanding perspectives in methodology and design*. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.

Comfort, Megan. 2007. *Doing Time Together: Love and Family in the Shadow of the Prison*.

Chicago: University of Chicago Press. Retrieved March 8, 2017.

(<https://books.google.com.et>)

Derkzen Dena, Gobeil Rene & Gileno Justin. 2009. Visitation and Post-Release Outcome among Federally Sentenced Offenders. *Research Report*. Correctional Service of Canada, Ontario.

Diane ,Haller. 2012. "Prison Industries: A Case for Partial Privatization." *Notre Dame*

*Journal of Law, Ethics & Public Policy* 2(2): 480-491. Retrieved in April 18, 2017

(<http://scholarship.law.nd.edu>)

Dawson, Catherine. 2002. *Practical Research Methods*, New Delhi, UBS Publishers

Distributors.

Daniel, Sally and Barrett Carol .1981. "The Needs of Prisoners' Wives: A challenge for th Mental Health Professions" *Community Mental Health Journal* 17 (4): 310-322.

Durham, Alexis. 1994. *Crisis and Reform: Current Issues in American Punishment*. Boston:

Little, Brown.

Dallaire, D., & Wilson, L. 2010. The Relation of Exposure to Parental Criminal Activity,

Arrest, and Sentencing to Children's Maladjustment. *Journal of Child & Family*

*Studies*, (19): 404-418.

Eyob, Yimer. 2014. "The Relationship between Conjugal Visitation and Family Bonding Among Incarcerated People." *Research Thesis in Psychology*. Addis Ababa University

Edin, K., Nelson, T. J., Parana, R. 2001. *Fatherhood and Incarceration as Potential Turning Points in the Criminal Careers of Unskilled men*. Evanston, IL: North western University Institute for Policy Research. Retrieved in April 18, 2017 (<http://www.northwestern.edu>)

Edin, Kathryn, Timothy J. Nelson, and Rechelle Paranal. 2004. *The Social Effects of Mass Incarceration*, edited by Mary patillo, David weiman, and Bruce Western. New York: Russell Sage Publication

Federal Negarit Gazetta Extra Ordinary Issue No. 1/2000, The Revised Family Code Proclamation No. 213/2000

Federal Negarit Gazetta Extra Ordinary Issue No. 47/2007 Treatment of Federal Prisoners Council of Ministers Regulations No. 138/ 2007

Federal Negarit Gazetta Extra Ordinary Issue No. 90/2003, Federal Prisons Commission Establishment Proclamation No. 365/2003

Foster, H., & Hagan, J. (2007). Incarceration and Intergenerational Social Exclusion. *Social Problems*, 54(4): 399-433.

Ferraro, Kathleen; Johnson John; Jorgensen Stephen and Bolto. 1983. "Problems of prisoners' families: The Hidden Costs of Imprisonment." *Journal of Family Issues*, 4 (4), 575-591. Retrieved November 28, 2016 (<http://journals.sagepub.com>)

Fishman, Susan. 1982. "Impact of Incarceration on Children of Offenders." *Journal of Children in Contemporary Society*, 15 (1): 89-99

Girma Haile. 2013. "Human Right Protection of Prisoners." *Senior Essay Faculty of Law*. Dire Dawa University.

Golafshani, N. (2003). Understanding reliability and validity in qualitative research. *The Qualitative Report*, 8(4), 597-606. Retrieved March, 2017(<http://www.nova.edu>)

- Hairston, C. F. 2004. Prisoners and Families: Parenting issues During Incarceration. In J. Travis and M. Waul (Eds.), *Prisoners Once Removed* (pp. 259-282). Washington, DC: Urban Institute Press
- Hopper ,Columbus. 1962. "The Conjugal Visit at Mississippi State Penitentiary." *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology* 53 (3): 341-342 .Retrieved October 2016 (<http://scholarlycommons.law.northwestern.edu/jclc>)
- Hess,Pmc. 1987. "Parental Visiting of Children in Foster Care." *Children and Youth Services Review* (9): 29-50.
- Hirsch, Adam. 1987. "From Pillory to Penitentiary: The Rise of Criminal Incarceration in Early Massachusetts." *Police, Prison, and Punishment: Major Historical Interpretations*. New York: Garland. Retrieved November 9, 2016.(<https://www.sandiego.edu>)
- Holt, Norman & Miller,Donald.1972. Explorations in Inmate-Family Relationships. Sacramento, CA: California Department of Corrections, Retrieved November 20, 2016. (<https://books.google.com>)
- Jefferso, Andrew and Max, Martin.2014. "Everyday Prison Governance in Africa" *prison services Journal*, 3(1)212
- Jiang, S. & Winfree, L. T., Jr. 2006. Social Support, Gender and Inmate Adjustment to Prison Life: Insights from a National Sample. *The Prison Journal*, 86 (1): 32-55.
- Kothari, C.R.2004. *Research Methodology Methods and Techniques*. New Delhi, New Age International.
- Koban,Linda. 1983. Parents in Prison: A Comparative Analysis of the Effects of Incarceration on the Families of Men and Women. *Research in Law, Deviance and Social Control* 5:171-183.
- Lanier, C.S. 1987. "Fathers in prison: A psychosocial exploration." *Paper Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology*. Montreal, Canada.

- Libelling Alison and Manuna Shadd.2013.*The Effect of Imprisonment*. Rout ledge. Retrieved November 2016 (<https://books.google.com.et>)
- Leverentz, A. 2006. The Love of a Good Man? Romantic Relationships as a Source of Support Hindrance for Female Ex-offenders. *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*,43(4) :459-488.
- Martinson, Floyd.2000. *Family in Society*. Dodd, Mead & Company, Inc. New York, USA. November 9, 2016(<http://www.books-reborn.org>)
- Macionis, John . 2015. Social Problems, Pearson Education. Retrieved in October 5,2016 (<https://book.google.com>)
- Mohseni, Ali.2012. "The sociological Analysis of Prison: Costs and Consequences." *Journal Of Law and Conflict Resolution* 4(1): 13-19 Retrieved in November 18,2016 (<http://www.academicjournals.org/JLCR>)
- Melissa, Lackner. 2012. "Prisoner Re-entry and Reintegration: Perspectives of the Women Involved in Out Care's St John of God Women's Program." Thesis Posted at Research Online, Retrieved in November 2016 from (<http://ro.ecu.edu.au>)
- Murray, J. (2005) 'The Effects of Imprisonment on Families and Children of Prisoners. *Journal International Health* 3(1):145-147.
- Martin, J. S. 2001. *Inside looking out: Jailed fathers' Perceptions about Separation from their Children*. New York: LFB Scholarly Publishing LLC.
- Massoglia, M., Remster, B., and King, R.D. (2011). Stigma or Separation? Understanding the Incarceration-Divorce Relationship. *Social Forces*, 90(1), 133-155.
- Murray, J. and Farrington, D.P. 2005. Parental Imprisonment: Effects on Boys Antisocial Behaviour and Delinquency through the Life-course', *Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry*, (46):1269-1278
- Murray, J., & Farrington, D. P. 2008. The Effects of Parental Imprisonment on Children. *Journal of Crime and Justice* 37: 133-206.
- Menjivar, C. & Abrego, L. 2012. Legal violence: Immigration Law and the Lives of Central American Immigrants. *American Journal of Sociology*, 117(5), 1380-1421. Retrieved in April 18, 2017 (<http://www.jstor.org>)



- Mills, A. & Codd, H. 2008. Prisoners Families and Offender Management: Mobilizing Social Capital. *Probation Journal: The Journal of Community and Criminal Justice*, 55 (1):9-24.
- Naser, Rebecca and Vigne La ,.2008. "Family Support in the Prisoner Re-entry Process. Expectations and Realities." *Journal of offender Rehabilitation* .43(1):93-100.
- Nahom Duba.2016. The Status of Prisoners' Right to Conjugal Visit in Ethiopia.MA Thesis in Human Right Law, Addis Ababa university
- Nozipho, Mkhize Adelaide .2003. Voices of inmates in prison: a qualitative analysis MA psychology, university of Zululand.
- Nurse, Ann M. 2002. *Fatherhood Arrested: Parenting from Within the Juvenile Justice System*. Nashville: Vanderbilt University Press.
- Olson, David.2000. "Circumplex Model of Marital and Family Systems." *Journal of Family Therapy*, 22: 144-167.
- Obamiro, E., Doppler, W. and Kormawa, M. 2003."Pillars of Food Security in Rural Areas in Nigeria", Food Africa, Internet Forum 31st March-11 April
- Parke, R. D., & Clarke-Stewart, K. A. 2003. *The Effects of Parental Incarceration on Children: Perspectives, Promises, and Policies*. Sage Publication.
- Perosa Sandra. 1990. "The Use of a Bipolar Item Format For FACES III: Reconsideration." *journal of Marital and Family Therapy*, 16, 187-199.
- Pollock,Joycelyn.2005. *The Philosophy and History of Prisons*.Chapter of a Book. Texas State University: San Marcos (<https://book.google.com>)
- Ratner, B. (2014). The Correlation Coefficient: Definition. Retrieved from <http://www.dmstat1.com/res/TheCorrelationCoefficientDefined.html>
- Richards, Barry .1978. "The experience of long-term imprisonment." *British Journal of Criminology* 10 (2): 162-169.
- Rosen, Henry et al .2013.Rntegrated Re-enter and Employment Strategy: Reducing Recidivism and Prompting Job Readiness. *US department of justice*. New York.

- Rosenberg, J.2009. *Children Need Dads Too: Children with Fathers in Prison* Quaker United Nations Office, available online at <http://www.penalreform.org/wp>
- Sack, William. 1977. "Children of Imprisoned Fathers." *Psychiatry: Journal for the Study of Interpersonal Processes* 40(2):163-174 (<http://mensstudies.info/OJS/index>)
- Santos, Michael *et al.* 1995. Long-term imprisonment: Policy, Science and Correctional Practices. London: Sage Publications.
- Swan, Alex. 1981. *Families of Black Prisoners: Survival and Progress*. Boston, MA: G. K. Hall. Retrieve. October 2016. (<https://www.researchgate.net>)
- Sitren, Alicia. 2009. "Jail Visitation: An Assessment of Organizational Policy and Information Availability." *Journal of Criminal Justice*, Vol. 5(3):5. Retrieve March 20, 2017 (<http://utsa.edu/swjcyj>)
- Shonkoff, Jack and Philips, Deborah.2000.*From Neurons to Neighbourhoods: The science Of Early Childhood Development*. Washington, DC: National Academy Press
- Sharp, S.F. and Marcus-Mendoza, S.T. 2001 'It's a family affair: Incarcerated women and their families', *Women and Criminal Justice*, 12, 21–50.
- Secombe, K. (2000). Families in poverty in the 1990s: Trends, causes, consequences, and lessons learned. *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, 62, 1094–1113.
- Salmon, S. (2007). Memorandum submitted by Action for Prisoners' Families. Selecte ,D Smallbone, T. and Quinton, S.2004. Increasing Business Students' Confidence in Questioning the Validity and Reliability of their Research. *Electronic Journal of Business Research Methods*, 2 (2): 153-162. [www.ejbrm.com](http://www.ejbrm.com)
- Tewkesbury,R and Demichale ,M.2005. Going to Prison : Prison visitation program. *Journal of prison* 85 (3):392-310
- Travis, Jeremy. 2005. *But they All come Back Facing the Ahallenges of Prisoner Re-entry*. Urban institution Press, Washington. Retrieved October 2016, (<http://book.google.com>)
- Thames Family Partnership .2008.Family Matters Conference. Retrieved march 12, 2017 (<http://thamesvalleypartnership.org.uk>)

- Travis, J., McBride, E., and Solomon, A. L. 2005. *Families Left Behind: The Hidden Cost of Incarceration and Re-entry*. Urban Institute: Justice Police Center. Available online at (<http://www.urban.org>)
- Trice, A. D. & Brewster, J. 2004. The effects of maternal incarceration on adolescent children. *Journal of Police and Criminal Psychology*, 19, 27–35.
- United Nations . 2005. Manual on Human Rights Training for prison officials, Human Rights and Prisoners , New York and Geneva.
- Walker, Nigel. 1983. "Side-effects of incarceration." *British Journal of Criminology*, 23 (1): 61-71.
- Western, Bruce. 2004. "Incarceration, Marriage, and Family Life" *Russell Sage Foundation and the National Science Foundation*, Department of Sociology Princeton University.
- Western, B., & McLanahan, S. 2000. Fathers behind bars: The impact of incarceration on family formation. *Contemporary Perspectives in Family Research*, 2, 309–324
- Wolaita zone Finance and Economy Development office. 2008. Annual Report, sodo.
- Wakasa, Motomichi. 2008. *A Descriptive Study of the Modern Wolaytta Language*. Doctoral Dissertation, The University of Tokyo.
- Yin, R. K. 2003. *Case Study research: Design and Methods* (3rd ed.) Thousand Oaks, sage.
- Yeraswork Admassie. 2010. *Social Research methods*. Addis Ababa University. Retrieved March 2017 <http://www.aau.ed.et>
- Yamane, T. 1973, *Statistics: An Introductory Analysis*, 3rd ed., New York: Harper.
- Zemans Eugene and Shonle Ruth. 1958. "Marital Relationships of Prisoners in the United States". *Journal of criminology and law*. 49 (1) 50-57.

## **Appendix**

JIMMA UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE AND HUMANITIES

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

MA PROGRAM IN SOCIOLOGY AND FAMILY STUDIES

The purpose of this study is to obtain information from detainees on the Problems of Married Couples where one or both of them are imprisoned in Correctional Administration. To realize this objective the data will be obtained from the respondents through questionnaire items. The survey questionnaire will help the researcher to analyse the problems of married couples in Wolaita zone, southern Ethiopia.

This investigation will attain its objective only when you respond to the questions honestly and frankly. Please feel free and be genuine while replying to each of the items. Please be informed that the data collected from you will be only used for the purpose of this study alone and the researcher will not ask your name and ID number. Hence, your response will be kept confidential.

Thank you for your cooperation!



1.14 Have your family change place of residence due to your imprisonment

1. Yes                      2. No

**PART 2:** The second part these questions ask you about the Practice of Conjugal Visitation with your spouse in correctional centre. After the researcher read the questions you are kindly requested to choice the practice that you had been experienced.

2.1 How many times does your spouse visits you?

1. Never visit              2. Yearly 1-4    3. Once in a month    4. Once in two week  
5. Once a week              6. More than one in a week              7. Always

2.2 How much time do you spend with your spouse during the visitation?

1. Less than 15 Minutes    2. 15-25 Minutes  
3. 25-45 Minutes              4. 45-60 Minutes

2.3 Are you satisfied by the visit you get from your spouse?

1. No                              2. Yes

If yes how -----

2.4 When your spouse visits you, do you show him/her love like you used before imprisonment?

1. No                              2. Yes

If no, why -----

2.5 Do you see any change on your spouse concerning the visitation through time, if so?

1. Visitation almost terminated              2. Visitation is highly decreasing  
3. Visitation is highly decreasing    3. The same as before    4. Visitation is increasing

2.6 Do you think that the time given for conjugal visit is enough?

1. Yes                              2. No



4. If any others -----

2.12 Is there any alternative type of visiting program only for married couples exist in prison?

1. Yes

2. No

2.13 If your answer is No for question number 2.12, what is the problem do you mostly demonstrated during conjugal visit?

1. Overcrowding of visitors    2. Less time together    3. Difficulty to talk about family issue

4. No room for only married couples    5. If any others -----

**PART: 3** The third part of the questions deal with the impact of imprisonment on the social function of family. Accordingly, please answer the question from alternative choices that you are experiencing when the researcher ask you.

3.1 How was your marital relationship before your imprisonment?

1. Less emotional attachment

2. Less time together

3. Misunderstanding each other

4. Feel close to each other

3.2 Which one of the following marital relationship problems that you facing after your imprisonment?

1. Feel close to each other

2. Less time together

3. Misunderstanding each other

4. Feel less close to each other

3.3 Have your marriage is continued just like before during imprisonment?

1. Marriage continued

2. Sometimes problematic

3. Divorced

3.4 Have you a possibility to take part in the matter of family decision making?

1. No

2. Yes

If say, no why? -----





1. No

2. Yes

4.4 If you say yes for question number 4.3, which one the following problem mostly face your family members?

1. Food insecurity 2. Health problems

3. Drop out from the school 4. All previously stated

4.5 Who is the household head of family before your imprisonment?

1. Husband 2. Wife 3. If any others -----

4.6 Who is the household head of family after your imprisonment?

1. Husband 2. Wife 3. If any others -----

4.7 After you are being imprisoned have a change in role within the family?

1. No

2. Yes

4.6 Due to your imprisonment your relatives are support your family to minimize the economic adversity?

1. No

2. Yes

**PART: 5** this of the questionnaire deal with years of spent in prison and marital relation of the inmate, emotional attachment of the inmate with spouses, and social stigmatization. Therefore, for each question below the response level in the following way strongly disagree (1), Disagree (2), Agree (3) & Strongly Agree (4). Accordingly, please respond your feeling based on your experience honestly.

No	Year of Spent in Prison and Family Attachment				
5.	<b>Marital Relationship</b>				
5.1	I feel that my elongation of prison stay influence marital relationship with	(1)strongly disagree	Disagree(2)	Agree (3)	Strongly
5.2	I feel that my spouse's separate from me as result of less time together.				
5.3	Years of imprisonment affect my involvement in family matter.				
6	<b>Emotional attachment of the inmate with spouses</b>				
6.1	I feel that having no sexual relationship with my spouse				
6.2	I am fright that my spouse might engage with another person because I failed to have sexual intercourse with him/her.				
6.3	After being imprisoned, I have feared about breaking up with my spouse				
6.4	I feel that my family still love me even if I had commit crime				
6.5	Denial of sexual intimacy influences my emotional attachment with spouses.				
6.6	I miss my family very much				

6.7	Denial of access to my children highly facilitated to being sense of				
6.8	Because imprisonment I experienced stress and depression.				
<b>7</b>	<b>Social stigmatization</b>				
7.1	I feel depression because of loss of communication in the social affairs				
7.2	I feel that loss of communication with my family increased distinction				
7.3	Loss of outside communication influence my social capital upon reunite with the society				
7.4	Due to loss of communication I am always feel loneliness				
7.5	My family members challenged by social isolation due to my				
7.6	Denial of physical contact with my spouse gave space for distinction				

**THANK-YOU FOR COOPERATION**

## Key Informant Interview Guide

The purpose of this key informant interview is to gain relevant and supportive information about the problems of married couples in correctional administration. Accordingly, the researcher will conduct semi-structured interview with staff members of correctional administration, coordinators of conjugal visit, psychotherapist and social workers addition to survey observation and in-depth interview.

### 1. Basic information

- Name \_\_\_\_\_ Title/Position \_\_\_\_\_
- Organization \_\_\_\_\_
- Date Completed \_\_\_\_\_
- How long have you been working in this position \_\_\_\_\_

2. Do you believe that imprisonment is cause marital discontinuity and family instability?

1. Yes      2. No

If you say yes what have you seen leads you to believe this? \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

3. Do you believe that imprisonment have an impact on one of the spouses and family in terms of their health, livelihood, education, mental state ?

1. Yes      2. No

4. If say yes for question number 3, have seen the above listed from while working in the institution for instance, health problems such as depression, loneliness and stress

1. Yes      2. No

5. Do you believe that during imprisonment keeping marital relation is good for the rehabilitation of inmate for marital stability?

1. Yes      2. No

If you say yes, what are the importance keeping marital relations while one of the spouses confined?

---



If say yes, in what ways does conjugal visit could help much to preserve marital relationships? -----  
-----

12. Are there institutional programs that help to maintain marital relationships only for married couples?

**1. Yes**

**2. No**

If say, yes what are those programs? -----  
-----

13. Does the prisoners have legal right go out prison and meet with their wives?

**1. Yes**

**2. No**

If say yes, how? -----  
-----

14. Do you have facilities available that may help prisoners somehow forget thinking about their family? -----  
-----

15. Are there NGOs and government social affair institutions that operate on programs to rehabilitate the spouses? **1. Yes** **2. No**

If say yes, how they work and what are their concern? -----  
-----  
-----

16. Do you think that prisoner's family ties and parent-child relationships will require vision and direction from the highest levels of public policy decision making?

**1. Yes**

**2. No**

If say yes, why and how -----  
-----

-----  
17. Do you think that correctional caters should create family oriented prison environments and system-wide change on individual through increasing prison budgets and priorities focused on safety and security?**1. Yes** **2. No**

18. Do the prisoners hold separately based on their criminal activity? -----  
-----  
-----

19. Do you have any other comments that you would like to add? -----  
-----

THANK YOU FOR TAKING THE TIME TO PARTICIPATE IN THIS  
INTERVIEW



## **Field Observation Checklist**

### **1. The purpose of the checklist**

The purpose of this checklist is to gain relevant information through observation in how correctional administration available facilities for confined married couples, examine how the inmate practice conjugal visit while they conduct visit by their families and checking what type of intervention strategy implemented by the correctional administration to rehabilitate the inmate. Therefore, based on the checklist the researcher will obtained supportive data or information through participant observation

### **2. Organizational Information**

- Name of the organization -----
- Date of observation ----- time -----
- The total number of imprisoned individuals Male ----- Female ----- Total ----
- The number of only married couples Male ----- Female ----- Total -----

### **3. The availability of facilities in correctional administration**

- Inspecting what type of facilities availability in correctional administration such as waiting place or shade for families of prisoners, and recreational place for kids more than 9 years
- checking the availability of space only designed for married couples

### **4. The practice of conjugal visit and the role of correctional administration**

- Inspecting how correctional administration gave attention to families of prisoners when they come to visit the inmate
- Examining how married couples interact while they are conducting conjugal visit
- The utilization of time during visit will examine by participant observation

### **5. Intervention strategy for rehabilitation**

- Checking rehabilitation program available for married couples
- How their correctional administration rehabilitates through intervention strategies and treated inmate.

Profile of in-depth interview with both prisoners and their spouses

<b>In-Depth participants ID</b>	<b>Sex</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Level of education</b>	<b>Informants background</b>	<b>Years of sentence</b>
A01	Male	36	12+3	Prisoner	10 years
A02	Female	31	8	Wife of prisoner	-
A03	Male	32	10	Prisoner	3.5 months
A04	Female	28	7	Wife of prisoner	-
A05	Male	30	11	Prisoner	4.8 months
A06	Female	29	12+3	Wife of prisoner	-
A07	Female	30	12	Wife of prisoner	-
A08	Male	33	10	Prisoner	12 years
A09	Male	35	12+3	Prisoner	19.8 months

Profile key informant interview from correction institution

<b>Key Informant participants ID</b>	<b>Sex</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Level of education</b>	<b>Occupation</b>
B01	M	32	12+3	Social worker
B02	M	38	12+3	Commander and head of prisoners registrar
B03	M	30	12+3	Psychologies therapist
B04	M	41	10+3	Commander and chief coordinator of correction and rehabilitation
B05	M	29	10	Prisoner and Coordinator of visitation

Profile of FGD participant in wolaita sodo correction institution, Mar. 2017

FGD participants ID	Sex	Age	Level of education	Participant background	Years of sentence
G01	M	39	12+3	Prisoner	3.5
G02	M	34	12+3	Prisoner	4
G03	M	40	12+3	Prisoner	5.8
G04	F	38	12+3	Prisoner	2.9
G05	F	31	8	Visitor spouse	-
G06	F	29	10	Visitor spouse	-
G07	F	40	0	Visitor spouse	-
G08	M	37	10	Visitor spouse	-
G09	F	28	10+3	Prison security	-
G10	M	25	10	Prison security	-
G11	M	32	10	Facilitator of visit security	-
G12	M	41	12	Prison security	
G13	M	35	12	Prison security	
G14	F	29	10+3	Prison security	

**Correlations**

		Years of Stayed in Prison	Emotional Attachment
Years of Stayed in Prison	Pearson Correlation	1	-.123*
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.047
	N	263	263
Emotional Attachment	Pearson Correlation	-.123*	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.047	
	N	263	263

\*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

While the Prisoners Work Weaving in Correctional Institution



Regular Education School in sodo Correctional Institution



Sodo Correctional Institution Outside View

