



Social factors associated with recidivism among prisoners (Case study: Prisoners who committed robbery Esfahan)

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ABSTRACT

Nowadays, with the rapid growth of urbanization, industrialization, modernization and population growth, there are some problems in urban communities, which is one of the most important problems in urban communities are criminals and prisoners. This problem is more acute when, as we have the phenomenon of crime and recidivism and return to prison inmates to do. Given the importance of this study, using field survey techniques and the study We are looking for an answer to this question: What are the social factors affecting recidivism among prisoners? The population of the city is all prison inmates to commit robberies committed crimes more than once And a sample of 350 patients was studied. In order to answer the main question of this study is to analyze the relationship between variables such as social trust, in partnership with Friends of the offender, religion, feelings of social exclusion, economic - social, family and age as independent variables and recidivism, as the dependent variable will. The results indicate that with the exception of age, there is a significant relationship between independent and dependent variables investigated.

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Introduction

One goal of punishment is to reform the offender will commit a crime again. Since the main prison sentence today's world, the study of how to achieve this target sentences, the correct application of this penalty can be helped. More importance is evident when considering that the absolute and relative number of prisoners in many countries is increasing over time (Gesén, 2001: 285).

According to 2005 statistics, 36 percent of the prison population was born 9 million in Asia, %33 in America, 20 percent in Europe and 10 percent in Africa and Oceania have less than 1 percent. According to the statistics in the world 144 prisoners per 100 thousand population there. According to the International Centre for Prison Studies (2003) country in the world, with a rate of 191 prisoners per 100 thousand inhabitants, which is ranked in the world 58. But in 2004 the country ranked 44th out loss was upgraded. Prison population based on the average balance in 2004, the Iranian prison population was 136,471 people in the year 2004, 3/1 has increased. Point to note in these figures, the rate for inmates who have a history of culpability in the statistics 29% of all prisoners have been. (Mousavi Fard, 2009 : 284).

A look at the prison population in recent decades saw rapid growth in the number of prisoners in Iranian society, we, for example, in the years 1979 to 2007 is 7 times the number of prisoners. And while the population has increased by 55 percent during this period.

But one of the problems in our society we face the issue of prison and criminal recidivism by prisoners return to prison they have a. An important issue here is that the purpose of imprisonment the offender is? The prison should only be used to punish offenders who are in prison do not commit crime after

his release, or aimed at reform and rehabilitation and return to society the offender is? In other words the aim is that people are imprisoned while in prison reform, and understand that crime, is wrong; Skills and taught them the freedom to choose a life with respect for the law and not commit crime again? Moreover, the duty of society towards people who are released from prison is?

In most cases, people who commit crime and crime are in terms of work, education, family formation, and ... Opportunities irreparable lose. Such adverse experiences have a great impact on their future life. They generally from society, family, friends, formal and informal institutions, and ... Are rejected, and the possibility of their return to society as a normal person is confronted with many problems. Studies show that your prison, many inmates due to negative experiences in the prison environment, the gain is very destructive and disappointing. Because of insufficient corrective measures and rehabilitation of prisoners, it means that when they leave prison, compared to the arrival time of the offense are more prepared for (Hatamie Khajeh, 2007 :95) The international community, especially the developed countries to conclude that the prisoner could not have played a decisive role in reducing crime and delinquency. Stated many times in practice, education, crime, prison, school has become. So the issue of recidivism, especially among thieves as offenders are often repeat their action is essential issue.

Theoretical

Karl Marx

Power over the lower classes and the poor is applied. has been shown that the algebra is done. Marx in the process of alienation of poor people who are experiencing feelings of worthlessness, powerlessness, their hate, mistrust and violence reached such a condition that the outcome of the norm,

demoralize, and inattention to society is . As far as the lower class and poor people are denied basic social values, social norms and standards of behavior established pay. (Ahmadi, 2009: 59-58) Since the enactment of laws and it's orientation relative to the norm of law, as foreigners do not collide.

Durkheim

Durkheim's argument about the relationship between humans and the needs and goals or dreams and believes in strong and sustainable human aspirations through norms, regulated and limited. With the disintegration of norms (and thus the loss of control of Wishes) or a state of anomie is caused untold dreams. Since this obviously can not satisfy the unlimited desires and become saturated, resulting in a permanent state of social discontent arise. The dissatisfaction of the negative social trends (such as suicide, criminal acts, divorce, etc.) are displayed (Rafi Poor, 2010: 19-18).

Travis Hirschi

Hirschi 's social control theorists known as the California High School students about the research done on the basis of the assumptions stated and proved the theory of social control is as follows:

1. Criminals are less likely to be attached close to the parents.
2. Because of their high school than students who are less likely to embark for criminal behavior.
3. Students who live in shattered families (families that have been split between the parents) are more inclined to criminal behavior.
4. Students who dislike school reasons, because of their poor parents, and they are therefore more inclined to criminal behavior.
5. Relationship between young offenders and some family problems such as identity and foster parents in families where one or more family members are criminals or offenders, research has proven Hirsch (Sedaghat, 2004: 50).

Merton

Merton believes mismatch between objectives and means to achieve the objectives leads to deviance and crime is rising. Of course this is not the case and there are inconsistencies in the different states which are:

1. Conformity: The social behavior when they arise between the objectives (production needs in every culture and society) and objects (satisfying those needs) in each cortical coordination exist.
2. Innovation: The way to respond accepted for success discarded and diversion methods, are particularly inclined to crime. Merton believes that members of the lower segments of the population most likely, the way (the crime) are selected for success.
3. Ritualism: Those common goals for success have left, they are deviated and Deviance. Senior members of the middle class, are more likely to develop this reaction because members of the class professions, gives them fewer opportunities for success. These floors are highly trained to accept social norms. They lack the ability to innovate and lack of employment opportunities for development only solution to hold down his position and release targets considered successful.
4. Retreat: those who learn the cultural goals and the means and ways to achieve them are not capable of achieving success. These are the ways and means to stop and drop goals to achieve them, in contrast to their success on their behalf. Addicts, the homeless, stray and ... Merton Retreat not related to social class.
5. Rebellion: Means with different goals and ways to intolerant acceptance and replacing them with different goals and means. Those who choose this path they want to create a new society.

New class members are asked to act staging and constitute the so-called revolutionary groups. (Rafi Poor, 2010: 24-22; Mohseni Tabrizi, 2004: 165; Safavi, 1990: 24-23; Vander Zanden, 1996: 139; Siegel, 2001: 201). In summary, the main point at issue is that Merton's social structure and cultural structure of the method, pressure (Koser and Rosenberg, 1998: 455).

Albert Cohen

Cohen, six attributes for the graphic subcultures considers briefly are as follows:

1. Unhelpful tendency realistic (even in the case of theft, the objects are more easily destroyed or even less is being used or sold).
2. Tendency destruction
3. Three. Negativity (most commonly accepted values are acceptable reverse)
4. Enjoyment and happiness Racism (instantaneous and occurs for short periods of time without prospective)
5. Freedom and diversity deviancy (including theft, brutality, violence is to create fear and a variety of other activities).
6. Autonomy and group cohesion (loyalty to the group is of particular importance and is preferred against any other manner) (Montaz, 2009: 101).

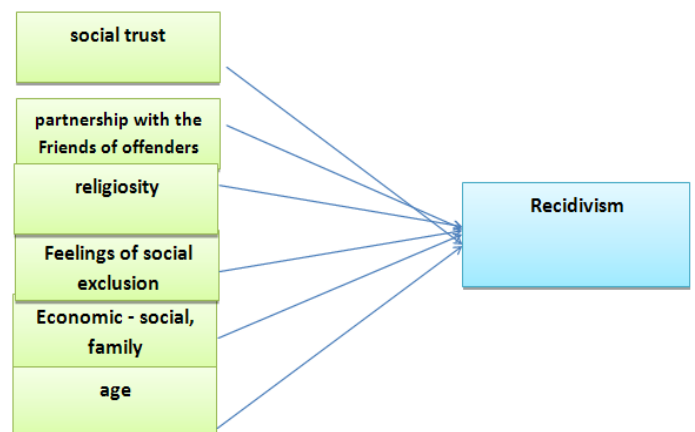
Shaw and Henry Mackay

Shaw and Henry Mackay, who coined the term 'crime area, and argue that the poor neighborhoods of cities, a pattern of criminal behavior is normal. In such areas deviant behavior in young people learn and internalize values and as a result people are criminals because they are family members and friends who have been diverted from the offender and (Horton & chester, 1984: 172).

According to the theory, they offer social and economic circumstances of a defined geographical area (population density, particularly in the economic area) and through the first, the nature of stakeholder groups, an overwhelming effect on crime rates (Gesen, 1990: 149).

The research hypotheses

- There is a relationship between social trust and recidivism.
- There is a relationship between In partnership with the Friends of offenders and recidivism.
- There is a relationship between religiosity and recidivism.
- There is a relationship between Feelings of social exclusion and recidivism.
- There is a relationship between Economic - social, family and recidivism.
- There is a relationship between age and recidivism.



Statistical Society

The population of the city is all prison inmates to commit robberies committed crimes more than once. Since there is no

natural way to study the views of all members of the practice of "sampling" is used for theoretical explanation of the study population based on the number of people who (N = 350) representing the statistical society were diagnosed as sample is studied.

Research Method

The present research is a quantitative research, uses field method and has been conducted by using survey technique.

The present study was undertaken by using quantitative approach and the research method used field method; documentary techniques have been also used in preliminary studies. The research technique is survey, of course library studies technique has been also used.

The population of the city is all prison inmates to commit robberies committed crimes more than once. Since there is no natural way to study the views of all members of the practice of "sampling" is used for theoretical explanation of the study population based on the number of people who (N = 350) representing the statistical society were diagnosed as sample is studied.

In this study, face validity was used for validation, so that the questionnaire items were examined by several professors of sociology and the revised points were included in the questionnaire. Cronbach's alpha coefficient was used to assess the reliability. Regarding to high Cronbach's alpha coefficient, all the variables were approved at the final/.7 for the reliability of the questionnaire.

Data Analysis

Analysis of research hypotheses

- There is a relationship between social trust and prison recidivism.

To investigate the relationship between these two variables, the Pearson correlation coefficient is used. The findings are summarized as follows:

$H_0: \rho = 0$

$H_0: \rho \neq 0$

Table 1: Pearson Test of social trust and prison recidivism

Level of significance between the two domains	Extent of correlation	Pearson
.000	-.389	Social trust- prison recidivism

The Pearson test is performed at a confidence level of .95 and the probability of error .05.

The sig value is calculated between the two slopes equal to .000 since this number is smaller than 0.05, thus there is a significant correlation between the two variables of social trust and prison recidivism .Our results also correlated with the intensity equal to -.389, so this is a moderate and Inverse correlation between the two variables of social trust and prison recidivism and our hypothesis is confirmed.

- There is a relationship between In partnership with the Friends of offenders and prison recidivism.

To investigate the relationship between these two variables, the Pearson correlation coefficient is used. The findings are summarized as follows:

$H_0: \rho = 0$

$H_0: \rho \neq 0$

The Pearson test is performed at a confidence level of .95 and the probability of error .05.

Table 2: Pearson Test of In partnership with the Friends of offenders and prison recidivism

Level of significance between the two domains	Extent of correlation	Pearson
.000	.423	In partnership with the Friends of offenders- prison recidivism

The sig value is calculated between the two slopes equal to .000 since this number is smaller than 0.05, thus there is a significant correlation between the two variables of In partnership with the Friends of offenders and prison recidivism .Our results also correlated with the intensity equal to .423, so this is a moderate and direct correlation between the two variables of In partnership with the Friends of offenders and prison recidivism and our hypothesis is confirmed.

- There is a relationship between religiosity and prison recidivism.

To investigate the relationship between these two variables, the Pearson correlation coefficient is used. The findings are summarized as follows:

$H_0: \rho = 0$

$H_0: \rho \neq 0$

Table 3: Pearson Test of religiosity and prison recidivism

Level of significance between the two domains	Extent of correlation	Pearson
.000	-.511	religiosity - prison recidivism

The Pearson test is performed at a confidence level of .95 and the probability of error .05.

The sig value is calculated between the two slopes equal to .000 since this number is smaller than 0.05, thus there is a significant correlation between the two variables of religiosity and prison recidivism .Our results also correlated with the intensity equal to -.511, so this is a moderate and Inverse correlation between the two variables of religiosity and prison recidivism and our hypothesis is confirmed.

- There is a relationship between Feelings of social exclusion and prison recidivism.

To investigate the relationship between these two variables, the Pearson correlation coefficient is used. The findings are summarized as follows:

$H_0: \rho = 0$

$H_0: \rho \neq 0$

Table 4: Pearson Test of Feelings of social exclusion and prison recidivism

Level of significance between the two domains	Extent of correlation	Pearson
.021	.289	Feelings of social exclusion - prison recidivism

The Pearson test is performed at a confidence level of .95 and the probability of error .05.

The sig value is calculated between the two slopes equal to .021 since this number is smaller than 0.05, thus there is a significant correlation between the two variables of Feelings of social exclusion and prison recidivism .Our results also correlated with the intensity equal to .289, so this is a moderate and direct correlation between the two variables of Feelings of social exclusion and prison recidivism and our hypothesis is confirmed.

- There is a relationship between Economic - social, family and prison recidivism.

To investigate the relationship between these two variables, the Pearson correlation coefficient is used. The findings are summarized as follows:

$$H_0: \rho = 0$$

$$H_0: \rho \neq 0$$

Table 5: Pearson Test of Economic - social, family and prison recidivism

Level of significance between the two domains	Extent of correlation	Pearson
.000	-.359	Economic - social, family - prison recidivism

The Pearson test is performed at a confidence level of .95 and the probability of error .05.

The sig value is calculated between the two slopes equal to .000 since this number is smaller than 0.05, thus there is a significant correlation between the two variables of Economic - social, family and prison recidivism .Our results also correlated with the intensity equal to -.359, so this is a moderate and Inverse correlation between the two variables of Feelings of Economic - social, family and prison recidivism and our hypothesis is confirmed.

- There is a relationship between age and prison recidivism.

To investigate the relationship between these two variables, the Pearson correlation coefficient is used. The findings are summarized as follows:

$$H_0: \rho = 0$$

$$H_0: \rho \neq 0$$

Table 6: Pearson Test of age and prison recidivism

Level of significance between the two domains	Extent of correlation	Pearson
.080	.120	age - prison recidivism

The Pearson test is performed at a confidence level of .95 and the probability of error .05.

The sig value is calculated between the two slopes equal to .080 since this number is Bigger than 0.05, thus there is a not significant correlation between the two variables of age and prison recidivism. So there is no significant correlation between the two postulates above mentioned hypothesis is rejected.

Results

As mentioned one of the problems in our society we face the issue of prison and criminal recidivism by prisoners return to prison they have a. An important issue here is that the purpose of imprisonment the offender is? The prison should only be used to punish offenders who are in prison do not commit crime after his release, or aimed at reform and rehabilitation and return to society the offender is? In other words the aim is that people are imprisoned while in prison reform, and understand that crime, is wrong; Skills and taught them the freedom to choose a life with respect for the law and not commit crime again? Moreover, the duty of society towards people who are released from prison is? Given the importance of social factors influencing the re-offense among inmates committing robberies committed in this study to analyze the relationship between variables such as Social trust, in partnership with Friends of the offender, religion, feelings of social exclusion, economic - social and age as independent variables and their relationship with the thieves committing the crime again as the dependent variable was discussed. The results are as follows:

- there is a significant correlation between the two variables of social trust and prison recidivism .Our results also correlated with the intensity equal to -.389, so this is a moderate and

Inverse correlation between the two variables of social trust and prison recidivism and our hypothesis is confirmed.

- there is a significant correlation between the two variables of partnership with a friend and prison recidivism .Our results also correlated with the intensity equal to .423, so this is a moderate and direct correlation between the two variables of partnership with a friend and prison recidivism and our hypothesis is confirmed.

- there is a significant correlation between the two variables of religiosity and prison recidivism .Our results also correlated with the intensity equal to -.511, so this is a moderate and Inverse correlation between the two variables of religiosity and prison recidivism and our hypothesis is confirmed.

- there is a significant correlation between the two variables of Feelings of social exclusion and prison recidivism .Our results also correlated with the intensity equal to .289, so this is a moderate and direct correlation between the two variables of Feelings of social exclusion and prison recidivism and our hypothesis is confirmed.

- there is a significant correlation between the two variables of Economic - social, family and prison recidivism .Our results also correlated with the intensity equal to -.359, so this is a moderate and Inverse correlation between the two variables of Feelings of Economic - social, family and prison recidivism and our hypothesis is confirmed.

- there is a not significant correlation between the two variables of age and prison recidivism. So there is no significant correlation between the two postulates above mentioned hypothesis is rejected.

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