

EXPLORING THE IMPACT OF AGRICULTURAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP PROGRAMS ON PRISON EXPENDITURE AND INMATE REHABILITATION

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Abstract

Inmate agricultural entrepreneurship programs have emerged as a promising approach to address the dual challenges of reducing prison expenditures and promoting inmate rehabilitation. By leveraging internally produced food and revenue generation opportunities, these programs can significantly reduce operational costs. Moreover, they hold the potential to decrease long-term incarceration costs by lowering recidivism rates and facilitating successful reintegration into communities. Despite institutional resistance and funding constraints, collaboration with stakeholders and advocacy for supportive policies can overcome these challenges. This paper explores the potential benefits, considerations, and policy implications of inmate agricultural entrepreneurship initiatives. It highlights the importance of monitoring and evaluation, stakeholder engagement, and integrating these programs into broader criminal justice reform efforts. Ultimately, embracing innovative solutions like these can pave the way toward a more cost-effective, rehabilitative, and sustainable approach to addressing the complexities of the criminal justice system.

Introduction

The criminal justice system in Nigeria and indeed the world over faces significant challenges, including alarmingly high rates of recidivism and escalating prison expenditures that strain state and federal budgets. According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the national recidivism rate stands at approximately 68%, with over two-thirds of released prisoners

rearrested within three years (Alper et al., 2018). This revolving door phenomenon not only perpetuates the cycle of crime and incarceration but also imposes a substantial financial burden on taxpayers. In the United States the annual cost of housing a single inmate in a federal prison exceeds \$36,000, and state prisons face similar financial burdens (Sawyer & Wagner, 2020). In Nigeria, the government spends about N1 million annually to cater for each inmate at the correctional facilities in the country. Every month, the federal government spends N83. 333 per inmate for sundry needs, including feeding (Premium Times Nigeria, 2023). As prison populations continue to grow, the associated expenditures have become a pressing concern for policymakers and stakeholders.

In response to these challenges, inmate agricultural entrepreneurship programs have emerged as a promising approach, offering incarcerated individuals vocational training and opportunities in agriculture-related fields. These programs aim to equip participants with practical skills in areas such as farming, horticulture, animal husbandry, and agribusiness management, while also fostering an entrepreneurial mindset (Rowe, 2019). By providing inmates with marketable skills and potential employment pathways, these initiatives have the potential to reduce recidivism rates and alleviate the financial strain on correctional systems. Also, the concept of inmate agricultural entrepreneurship represents a paradigm shift in the management of prison expenditure. Traditionally, correctional facilities have grappled with the exorbitant costs associated with housing, feeding, and providing medical care for inmates. However, by introducing agricultural programs within correctional facilities, there arises a unique opportunity to mitigate these expenses. In essence, these programs present a sustainable model where inmates are not only engaged in productive activities but are also contributing to their own sustenance and potentially generating revenue for the correctional institution. This symbiotic relationship between agriculture and incarceration holds promise in reshaping the financial dynamics of the prison system, offering a glimpse into a more economically viable and rehabilitative approach to corrections.

This paper seeks to explore the potential of inmate agricultural entrepreneurship in reducing prison expenditures. Through a comprehensive analysis, we will examine the ways in which these programs can contribute to cost savings by promoting rehabilitation, decreasing the likelihood of reoffending, and ultimately reducing the need for costly long-term incarceration. As noted by Rowe (2019), inmate agricultural entrepreneurship programs offer incarcerated individuals valuable vocational training and opportunities in various agricultural fields, ranging from farming to agribusiness management. By equipping inmates with practical skills and potential employment pathways, these initiatives have the potential to address the root causes of recidivism, thereby alleviating the financial burden on correctional systems. Furthermore, the significance of this work lies in its potential to bridge the gap in prison expenditure. The current landscape of corrections is characterized by escalating costs associated with housing, healthcare, and security within correctional facilities. According to the Pew Center on the States (2011), state and federal budgets are increasingly strained by the expanding prison population and the rising costs of incarceration. In this context, exploring alternative approaches to managing prison expenditures becomes imperative. Inmate agricultural entrepreneurship presents a promising avenue for cost savings, as evidenced by success stories such as the Insight Garden Program in California, which boasts a recidivism

rate of only 10% among participants (Insight Garden Program, 2021). By investing in rehabilitation-focused initiatives like agricultural programs, correctional institutions have the opportunity to not only reduce recidivism rates but also to realize significant financial savings in the long run. Moreover, we will investigate the potential benefits and considerations of these programs, as well as strategies for addressing challenges and obstacles to their implementation. It is essential to conduct a thorough examination of the effectiveness and feasibility of inmate agricultural entrepreneurship in the context of reducing prison expenditures. By critically evaluating the existing literature, analyzing case studies, and considering real-world examples, this paper aims to provide insights into the potential of agricultural programs as a cost-effective solution for addressing the financial challenges facing correctional systems.

Overview of Prison Expenditure

Prison expenditures have skyrocketed in recent decades, fuelled by a multitude of factors that strain correctional budgets. One of the most significant contributors to rising costs is housing inmates. The construction, maintenance, and operation of correctional facilities demand substantial financial resources. According to a report by the Vera Institute of Justice, the average cost of housing an inmate in a state prison facility is approximately \$33,274 per year (Henrichson & Delaney, 2012). This figure encompasses expenses related to personnel salaries, utilities, food services, and facility upkeep, among others. Additionally, as prison populations continue to grow, the need for new facilities or expansions further exacerbates the financial burden. Another major cost driver is the provision of healthcare services for incarcerated individuals. Prisons are responsible for providing comprehensive medical care, including treatment for chronic conditions, mental health services, and substance abuse programs. The aging prison population and the prevalence of chronic diseases, such as HIV, hepatitis, and mental health disorders, contribute significantly to escalating healthcare costs (Pew Charitable Trusts, 2017). Furthermore, the cost of medication, specialized treatments, and staffing for medical facilities within prisons adds to the financial strain. Ensuring the safety and security of inmates, staff, and facilities is another critical factor contributing to rising prison expenditures. Correctional facilities must invest in various security measures, including surveillance systems, body scanners, and personnel training. The need for increased staffing levels, especially in high-security environments, further drives up operational costs (Vera Institute of Justice, 2019).

The expanding prison population has placed a substantial financial strain on state and federal budgets, diverting resources from other essential services and challenging policymakers to find sustainable solutions. According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the number of incarcerated individuals in the United States has increased by nearly 500% over the past four decades, reaching over 1.4 million in 2020 (Carson, 2020). In Nigeria, Over the past decade, there has been a steady rise in the Nigerian prison population; by July 1990, the average monthly inmate population was 54,000 while the total prison capacity was only 31,000, resulting in an overcrowding figure of 74.2 percent (Aduba, 1993). This growth has led to a corresponding surge in correctional expenditures, with states bearing the brunt of the cost burden. In Nigeria, the burgeoning prison population poses a significant challenge to both state and federal budgets, exacerbating an already strained correctional system. With a

growing population, there has been a noticeable increase in the number of individuals entering the criminal justice system, leading to overcrowded prisons and stretched resources. This surge in population not only burdens the infrastructure and operational capacities of correctional facilities but also intensifies the demand for essential resources such as food, healthcare, and security personnel.

As a result, state and federal budgets are under immense pressure to allocate sufficient funds to meet the escalating needs of the prison system, often at the expense of other critical sectors. The strained resources within Nigerian prisons further compound the challenges posed by the rising population. Overcrowded conditions, limited access to medical care, and inadequate facilities create a volatile environment that compromises the safety and well-being of inmates and staff alike. Moreover, the scarcity of resources hampers efforts to provide effective rehabilitation and reintegration programs, increasing the likelihood of recidivism among released individuals. This vicious cycle of rising population and strained resources underscores the urgent need for comprehensive reforms and innovative solutions to address the root causes of overcrowding and enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of Nigeria's correctional system. In 2017, state governments in the US collectively spent an estimated \$57 billion on corrections, accounting for a significant portion of their overall budgets (Vera Institute of Justice, 2019). These expenditures often come at the expense of other crucial areas, such as education, healthcare, and infrastructure development, creating difficult trade-offs for policymakers.

For instance, some states have been forced to cut funding for higher education or delay infrastructure projects to accommodate the rising costs of incarceration (Sawyer & Wagner, 2020). At the federal level, the burden is equally substantial. The Bureau of Prisons' budget has increased dramatically, reaching over \$7.5 billion in 2020, representing a significant portion of the Department of Justice's overall budget (U.S. Department of Justice, 2020). This financial strain not only impacts the allocation of resources within the criminal justice system but also affects other areas of federal spending and policy priorities. In Nigeria, the financial burden of maintaining the prison system has been a significant challenge, straining state and federal budgets while diverting resources from other crucial sectors. According to a report by Vanguard a leading Nigerian news daily, the total budget allocation for prison service in 2023 was over N22 billion (Vanguard, 2023). This figure represents a substantial portion of the overall federal budget, highlighting the significant costs associated with managing the country's prison facilities. The financial strain of maintaining prisons often comes at the expense of other critical areas, such as education, healthcare, and infrastructure development, creating difficult trade-offs for policymakers. For instance, in recent years, several states have had to reallocate funds initially earmarked for educational initiatives or infrastructure projects to cover the rising costs of incarceration (Akpan, 2021).

At the state level, the burden is equally substantial. Many state governments grapple with the high costs of running prisons, which can account for a significant portion of their annual budgets. For example, in Lagos State, one of the most populous states in Nigeria, the budget allocation for correctional services in 2022 was N11.2 billion (Lagos State Government, 2022). This financial strain not only impacts the allocation of resources within the criminal justice system but also affects other areas of state spending and policy priorities. The rising

costs of incarceration in Nigeria can be attributed to various factors, including overcrowding in prisons, the need for facility maintenance and upgrades, and the provision of basic amenities such as food, healthcare, and security measures for inmates. According to the NCoS, as of 2021, Nigerian prisons were operating at over 200% capacity, with a total inmate population of around 73,000 in facilities designed to accommodate only 57,000 (NCoS, 2021). This overcrowding exacerbates the financial burden, as more resources are required to maintain adequate living conditions and ensure the safety of both inmates and staff.

Given the substantial and ever-increasing costs associated with incarceration, it is imperative to explore cost-effective strategies for managing prison expenditures. The financial burden of maintaining a growing prison population has become unsustainable, prompting policymakers and stakeholders to seek innovative solutions that can alleviate the strain on state and federal budgets while promoting rehabilitation and successful reintegration. One approach to managing prison expenditures is to focus on initiatives that can potentially reduce recidivism rates, thereby decreasing the need for long-term incarceration and the associated costs. By providing inmates with vocational training, educational opportunities, and comprehensive support services, the likelihood of reoffending can be reduced, ultimately leading to cost savings for correctional systems (Sawyer & Wagner, 2020). Additionally, exploring alternatives to traditional incarceration, such as community-based programs, diversion initiatives, and restorative justice approaches, can offer cost-effective solutions. These alternatives often have lower operational costs compared to traditional prisons and can be more effective in addressing the underlying causes of criminal behavior (Henrichson & Delaney, 2012).

Furthermore, investing in evidence-based rehabilitation programs and reentry initiatives can yield long-term cost savings by facilitating successful reintegration and reducing the likelihood of individuals returning to the criminal justice system. Programs focused on substance abuse treatment, mental health support, and job readiness can increase the chances of successful reintegration, ultimately reducing the financial burden on correctional facilities (Pew Charitable Trusts, 2017). By exploring and implementing cost-effective strategies for managing prison expenditures, policymakers can work towards a more sustainable and fiscally responsible criminal justice system while also promoting rehabilitation, public safety, and successful reintegration of formerly incarcerated individuals.

The Potential of Inmate Agricultural Entrepreneurship

Inmate agricultural entrepreneurship programs can significantly contribute to reducing the operational costs of prisons by leveraging the farm produce generated from these initiatives. By cultivating and harvesting crops, raising livestock, and engaging in other agricultural activities, prisons can reduce their reliance on external food sources and potentially meet a substantial portion of their food requirements through internally produced goods. This approach not only reduces expenditures on food procurement but also promotes self-sufficiency and sustainability within correctional facilities (Rowe, 2019). Furthermore, the surplus produce can be sold or distributed within local communities, generating revenue that can be reinvested into the program or used to offset other operational costs (Lindner, 2020).

Additionally, the vocational skills and entrepreneurial mindset acquired by inmates through these programs can be leveraged to establish prison-operated businesses or service providers. Inmates can offer their expertise and labor in various agricultural domains, such as landscaping, nursery operations, or small-scale food production, to external clients or organizations. By establishing a business entity managed by the prison service, the correctional system can generate revenue while providing inmates with opportunities to apply their skills and earn income (Rowe, 2019). This approach not only contributes to cost savings but also promotes rehabilitation and successful reintegration by equipping inmates with marketable skills and a sense of purpose (Semprich, 2018). Moreover, the potential cost savings extend beyond the immediate operational costs of prisons. By imparting valuable vocational skills and promoting rehabilitation, inmate agricultural entrepreneurship programs can play a crucial role in reducing recidivism rates. Lower recidivism rates translate to a decreased need for long-term incarceration and the associated costs of housing, healthcare, and security (Lindner, 2020). This potential reduction in the prison population can result in significant cost savings for correctional systems, allowing for the reallocation of resources to other essential areas or the implementation of additional rehabilitative programs (Rowe, 2019).

Inmate agricultural entrepreneurship programs are innovative initiatives that provide incarcerated individuals with vocational training and hands-on experience in various aspects of agriculture, such as farming, horticulture, animal husbandry, and agribusiness management. These programs aim to equip participants with practical skills, knowledge, and an entrepreneurial mind-set that can facilitate their successful reintegration into society and reduce recidivism rates (Rowe, 2019). These programs can potentially contribute to reducing prison expenditures in the following ways:

- By providing inmates with vocational skills and job opportunities in the agricultural sector, these programs can reduce the reliance on costly incarceration. Inmates who acquire marketable skills and gainful employment opportunities are less likely to reoffend, thereby decreasing the need for long-term incarceration and the associated costs (Lindner, 2020).
- Inmate agricultural entrepreneurship programs have the potential to promote rehabilitation and reduce recidivism rates. According to a study by the Horticultural Society of New York, inmates who participated in horticultural programs had a recidivism rate of 20%, significantly lower than the national average (Semprich, 2018). By fostering personal growth, responsibility, and a sense of purpose, these programs can decrease the likelihood of reoffending, ultimately reducing the financial burden associated with housing and managing a growing prison population.

Benefits:

- Skill development and increased employability (Rowe, 2019)
- Promotion of sustainable agriculture practices (Lindner, 2020)
- Contribution to local food systems and economies (Rowe, 2019)
- Improved mental health and well-being for participants (Semprich, 2018)
- Potential for successful reintegration into communities (Rowe, 2019)

Considerations:

- Initial investment and funding requirements (Lindner, 2020)
- Logistical challenges and institutional resistance (Rowe, 2019)
- Need for post-release support and entrepreneurial guidance (Semprich, 2018)
- Potential public perception and stigma surrounding inmate labor (Rowe, 2019)

Addressing Challenges and Obstacles

Implementing inmate agricultural entrepreneurship programs often faces significant barriers, including institutional resistance and funding constraints. Institutional resistance can manifest in various forms, such as scepticism from correctional administrators, concerns about security risks, or a general reluctance to deviate from traditional approaches (Rowe, 2019). Introducing new initiatives within the rigid structure of prisons can be challenging, as it may require changes in policies, procedures, and staff training. Additionally, there may be concerns about the potential misuse of agricultural tools or equipment for unintended purposes, leading to hesitation in embracing these programs (Lindner, 2020). Overcoming Institutional Resistance:

- Provide evidence-based research and data highlighting the potential benefits of these programs, such as reduced recidivism rates and cost savings.
- Collaborate with correctional staff and involve them in the planning and implementation process to address their concerns and gain buy-in.
- Implement pilot programs or small-scale initiatives to demonstrate the feasibility and positive impact of these programs before scaling them up.

Funding constraints pose another significant obstacle to the implementation and sustainability of inmate agricultural entrepreneurship programs. Establishing and maintaining these initiatives can be resource-intensive, requiring substantial investments in land acquisition, infrastructure development, equipment procurement, and ongoing operational costs (Semprich, 2018). Correctional facilities often operate on limited budgets, making it challenging to allocate funds for new programs, especially those that may be perceived as non-essential or experimental. Without dedicated funding sources or external support, these programs may struggle to gain traction or face the risk of discontinuation due to budgetary constraints (Rowe, 2019). Funding and Resource Acquisition:

- Explore partnerships with private companies, foundations, or non-profit organizations that may be interested in supporting these initiatives through grants, donations, or in-kind contributions.
- Advocate for the allocation of funds from existing correctional budgets or seek dedicated funding streams from state or federal sources.
- Implement revenue-generating models, such as selling agricultural products or services produced by the program, to support its operations and sustainability.

Notably, collaboration with external stakeholders and advocacy for policy changes can play a crucial role. Partnerships with non-profit organizations, agricultural businesses, educational institutions, and community groups can provide access to expertise, resources, and potential funding opportunities (Semprich, 2018). Additionally, advocacy efforts aimed at

policymakers and legislators can help raise awareness about the potential benefits of these programs and garner support for increased funding and the implementation of favorable policies that facilitate their adoption (Rowe, 2019). Ensuring Sustainability and Scalability:

- Develop comprehensive training and mentorship programs for inmates to ensure they acquire the necessary skills and knowledge for long-term success.
- Establish strong post-release support systems, including access to resources, networking opportunities, and ongoing guidance, to facilitate successful reintegration and entrepreneurship.
- Continuously evaluate and adapt the program based on feedback, performance metrics, and changing environmental or market conditions.
- Foster collaborations with academic institutions, extension services, and industry experts to leverage their expertise and stay updated with best practices.

Furthermore, it is essential to consider the sustainability and scalability of inmate agricultural entrepreneurship programs from the outset. Long-term viability necessitates careful planning, continuous evaluation, and adaptation to changing circumstances. Strategies such as incorporating revenue-generating activities, developing robust post-release support systems, and fostering public-private partnerships can contribute to the sustainability and potential expansion of these initiatives (Lindner, 2020). Addressing issues related to program longevity, replicability, and scalability is crucial to maximizing the impact and cost-saving potential of inmate agricultural entrepreneurship programs. By proactively addressing these challenges and implementing targeted strategies, correctional facilities and policymakers can create an environment conducive to the successful implementation and growth of inmate agricultural entrepreneurship programs, ultimately contributing to the reduction of prison expenditures while promoting rehabilitation and successful reintegration.

Addressing Public Perception and Stigma:

- Implement public awareness campaigns and community outreach efforts to educate stakeholders about the benefits of these programs and address potential misconceptions.
- Highlight success stories and positive outcomes achieved by program participants to showcase the transformative potential of inmate agricultural entrepreneurship.
- Engage with local businesses, farmers' markets, and community organizations to create opportunities for program participants to contribute to the local economy and foster positive interactions.

Policy Implications and Recommendations

To realize the full potential of inmate agricultural entrepreneurship initiatives, advocacy for increased support and investment at the state and federal levels is crucial. Policymakers should be presented with compelling evidence highlighting the potential benefits of these programs, such as reduced recidivism rates, cost savings, and successful reintegration outcomes (Rowe, 2019). Collaboration with stakeholders, including correctional facilities, non-profit organizations, and agricultural experts, can help build a strong case for allocating dedicated funding streams and implementing supportive policies (Lindner, 2020). Advocacy

for increased support and investment in inmate agricultural entrepreneurship initiatives at the state and federal levels:

- Present compelling evidence on potential benefits (reduced recidivism, cost savings, successful reintegration)
- Collaborate with stakeholders (correctional facilities, non-profits, agricultural experts) to build a strong case
- Advocate for dedicated funding streams and supportive policies

Policymakers should consider integrating inmate agricultural entrepreneurship programs into broader criminal justice reform efforts and rehabilitation strategies. These programs can serve as a valuable component of a comprehensive approach to addressing the challenges of mass incarceration, reducing prison expenditures, and promoting successful reintegration (Semprich, 2018). By incorporating these initiatives into rehabilitation and reentry programs, policymakers can create a continuum of support that empowers individuals with valuable skills, employment opportunities, and a pathway towards self-sufficiency. Recommendations for policymakers to integrate these programs into broader criminal justice reform efforts and rehabilitation strategies:

- Incorporate inmate agricultural entrepreneurship programs into comprehensive rehabilitation and reentry programs
- Create a continuum of support empowering individuals with skills, employment opportunities, and pathways to self-sufficiency
- Align these initiatives with broader goals of addressing mass incarceration and promoting successful reintegration

To ensure the effectiveness of inmate agricultural entrepreneurship programs in achieving both rehabilitation and cost-saving objectives, it is essential to implement robust monitoring and evaluation mechanisms. Policymakers should mandate the collection and analysis of relevant data, such as recidivism rates, employment outcomes, program costs, and participant feedback (Rowe, 2019). This data can inform evidence-based decision-making, facilitate program improvements, and provide justification for continued investment and expansion (Lindner, 2020). Regular evaluation and reporting can also enhance transparency and accountability, ensuring that these programs deliver on their promises and effectively contribute to the overall goals of the criminal justice system. Importance of monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of these programs in achieving both rehabilitation and cost-saving objectives

- Implement robust monitoring and evaluation mechanisms
- Collect and analyze relevant data (recidivism rates, employment outcomes, program costs, participant feedback)
- Use data for evidence-based decision-making, program improvements, and justifying continued investment
- Enhance transparency and accountability through regular evaluation and reporting

Potential Policy Measures:

- Establish dedicated funding streams at state and federal levels

- Develop tax incentives or subsidies for private sector involvement and support
- Implement pilot programs and initiatives to demonstrate feasibility and impact
- Revise correctional facility policies and regulations to accommodate agricultural entrepreneurship programs
- Collaborate with educational institutions and agricultural organizations for curriculum development and resource sharing.

Stakeholder Engagement

- Foster partnerships with non-profit organizations, agricultural businesses, and community groups
- Involve correctional staff, inmates, and formerly incarcerated individuals in program design and implementation
- Engage with policymakers, legislators, and government agencies to advocate for supportive policies and funding
- Raise public awareness through outreach campaigns and success story promotion

Conclusion

Inmate agricultural entrepreneurship programs offer a compelling solution to the multifaceted challenges faced by the criminal justice system, combining the potential for reducing prison expenditures with the promotion of inmate rehabilitation and successful societal reintegration. By equipping inmates with vocational skills, entrepreneurial mindsets, and hands-on experience in agriculture, these initiatives can significantly reduce operational costs through internally produced food and revenue generation opportunities. Moreover, by fostering personal growth, responsibility, and a sense of purpose, these programs have the potential to decrease long-term incarceration costs by lowering recidivism rates and facilitating successful reintegration into communities.

In light of these potential benefits, it is imperative for policymakers, stakeholders, and the public to consider the role of inmate agricultural entrepreneurship in cost-effective prison management and criminal justice reform. Policymakers should prioritize the development of supportive policies, dedicated funding streams, and the integration of these programs into broader rehabilitation strategies. Stakeholders, including correctional facilities, non-profit organizations, and agricultural businesses, should collaborate and contribute their resources, expertise, and support to the successful implementation and expansion of these initiatives. Furthermore, public advocacy and support for programs that promote successful reintegration and address the challenges faced by the criminal justice system are crucial. B. In light of the potential benefits, it is imperative for policymakers, stakeholders, and the public to consider the role of inmate agricultural entrepreneurship in cost-effective prison management and criminal justice reform. A call to action is necessary:

- Policymakers should prioritize supportive policies, dedicated funding, and integration into rehabilitation strategies.
- Stakeholders (correctional facilities, non-profits, businesses) should collaborate and contribute resources and expertise.

- The public should advocate for these programs and support initiatives that promote successful reintegration.

Ultimately, exploring innovative solutions like inmate agricultural entrepreneurship is of paramount importance in addressing the multifaceted challenges faced by the criminal justice system. These programs offer a unique opportunity to reduce the financial burden on correctional systems and taxpayers, promote rehabilitation and personal growth among inmates, facilitate successful reintegration into communities, and contribute to broader goals of criminal justice reform and sustainable practices. By embracing these initiatives and fostering a supportive environment, society can take a crucial step towards a more cost-effective, rehabilitative, and sustainable approach to addressing the complexities of the criminal justice system, ultimately benefiting both individuals and communities alike.

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