

IMPACT OF INMATE AGRICULTURE ENTREPRENEURSHIP ON POST-RELEASE EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

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ABSTRACT

Inmate agriculture entrepreneurship programs have emerged as a promising approach to facilitate successful rehabilitation and reintegration of formerly incarcerated individuals. These initiatives provide vocational training, foster entrepreneurial skills, and offer comprehensive support services, empowering participants to embark on a path towards self-sufficiency and economic stability. By equipping individuals with practical agricultural knowledge, business acumen, and access to resources, these programs aim to reduce recidivism rates, promote sustainable food systems, and contribute to local economies. This article explores the implementation strategies, achievements, and challenges faced by successful inmate agriculture entrepreneurship programs. It highlights the importance of collaboration between corrections facilities, agricultural organizations, and community partners, as well as the development of comprehensive training programs and resources. Additionally, the article emphasizes the need for access to land, equipment, start-up capital, ongoing mentorship, and support services. Furthermore, it underscores the significance of raising awareness, advocating for policy changes, and creating an enabling environment for these initiatives to thrive. By examining case studies and lessons learned, the article provides a compelling call to action for stakeholders to invest in rehabilitation and reintegration efforts through agricultural entrepreneurship, fostering personal growth, community development, and a more inclusive society.

Introduction

The process of reintegrating into society after serving time in prison is often fraught with numerous challenges for ex-convicts. One of the most significant hurdles they face is finding gainful employment, which is crucial for financial stability, personal growth, and reducing the risk of recidivism. Unfortunately, the stigma associated with criminal records, limited job opportunities, and lack of job readiness skills can make it extremely difficult for ex-convicts to secure meaningful employment. In recent years, however, there has been a growing recognition of the potential benefits of inmate agriculture entrepreneurship programs as a viable solution to this pressing issue. These initiatives not only provide ex-convicts with valuable skills and knowledge in agriculture but also offer opportunities for income generation and self-employment. By equipping individuals with hands-on training in farming techniques, agricultural processes, and entrepreneurial skills, such programs can empower ex-convicts to establish their own small-scale agricultural businesses, contributing to local food production and the economy.

Beyond the practical benefits, inmate agriculture entrepreneurship programs can play a vital role in promoting personal growth and rehabilitation. Engaging in agricultural activities instills a sense of responsibility, discipline, and self-confidence, while providing a positive outlet and purpose. This holistic approach can contribute significantly to successful reintegration into society, breaking the cycle of recidivism, and fostering self-sufficiency. The importance of rehabilitation and reintegration programs for ex-convicts cannot be overstated. According to a study by the Rand Corporation, every dollar invested in such programs can yield cost savings of up to \$5.27 in reduced re-incarceration costs (Aos et al., 2001). Additionally, research has shown that individuals who participate in vocational training programs while incarcerated are significantly less likely to reoffend compared to those who do not (Bushway & Reuter, 2004). These findings highlight the critical role that effective rehabilitation and reintegration initiatives play in reducing recidivism rates and promoting public safety. As the demand for sustainable food production and employment opportunities for ex-convicts continues to grow, it is imperative to explore the potential of inmate agriculture entrepreneurship programs. By examining successful case studies, identifying implementation strategies, and fostering collaboration among corrections facilities, agricultural organizations, and community partners, we can pave the way for innovative solutions that address the challenges faced by ex-convicts while promoting economic and social development.

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Moreover, the agricultural sector presents a promising avenue for ex-convicts to establish sustainable livelihoods. With the global population expected to reach 9.7 billion by 2050 (United Nations, 2019), the demand for food production will continue to rise, creating

opportunities for small-scale agricultural enterprises. By tapping into this growing market, ex-convicts can not only generate income but also contribute to local food security and economic development. Successful implementation of inmate agriculture entrepreneurship programs requires a collaborative effort from various stakeholders. Corrections facilities must prioritize vocational training and skill development, while agricultural organizations and community partners can provide expertise, resources, and mentorship. Additionally, policymakers play a crucial role in creating a supportive legal and regulatory environment that fosters such initiatives and removes barriers to employment for ex-convicts.



Nigerian prison farm

As the demand for sustainable food production and employment opportunities for ex-convicts continues to grow, it is imperative to explore the potential of inmate agriculture entrepreneurship programs. By examining successful case studies, identifying implementation strategies, and fostering collaboration among corrections facilities, agricultural organizations, and community partners, we can pave the way for innovative solutions that address the challenges faced by ex-convicts while promoting economic and social development. The potential benefits of inmate agriculture entrepreneurship programs extend beyond the individual level and can have far-reaching implications for communities and society as a whole. By providing ex-convicts with viable employment opportunities and a means of generating income, these programs can contribute to reducing poverty, crime rates, and the economic burden associated with recidivism.

Furthermore, the agricultural sector offers a unique opportunity for ex-convicts to leverage their skills and experiences in a productive and meaningful way. Many correctional facilities already have land and resources dedicated to farming operations, which can serve as a foundation for developing comprehensive training programs. By partnering with local agricultural organizations, universities, and vocational schools, these facilities can offer hands-on instruction in various aspects of agriculture, such as crop cultivation, livestock management, and sustainable farming practices. In addition to technical skills, inmate agriculture entrepreneurship programs should also focus on developing essential business acumen and entrepreneurial mindsets. This includes training in areas such as financial literacy, marketing, business planning, and risk management. By equipping ex-convicts with these valuable skills, they will be better prepared to navigate the challenges of starting and operating their own agricultural enterprises upon release. Successful implementation of these

programs requires a multifaceted approach that addresses not only skill development but also the broader societal and systemic barriers faced by ex-convicts.

Overview of Inmate Agriculture Entrepreneurship

Inmate agriculture entrepreneurship typically refers to programs or initiatives within correctional facilities where inmates are trained and given opportunities to engage in agricultural activities for entrepreneurial purposes. These programs aim to provide inmates with vocational skills, promote rehabilitation, and potentially generate income for both the inmates and the correctional facilities. In such programs, inmates may receive training in various aspects of agriculture, such as crop cultivation, animal husbandry, and farm management. They may have access to land, tools, and resources within the correctional facility to cultivate crops or raise livestock. Additionally, some programs may involve partnerships with local agricultural businesses or organizations to provide further training and support.

The entrepreneurship aspect comes into play as inmates learn not only how to produce agricultural goods but also how to market and sell them. This may include learning about business planning, budgeting, sales, and marketing strategies. By participating in inmate agriculture entrepreneurship programs, inmates can develop valuable skills that may help them reintegrate into society upon release from prison. These programs can have various benefits, including reducing recidivism rates by providing inmates with meaningful employment skills, promoting self-sufficiency, and fostering a sense of responsibility and pride in their work. Additionally, they can contribute to sustainable agriculture practices and potentially provide local communities with access to fresh, locally grown produce.

Crop Cultivation: Inmates may be involved in cultivating crops such as fruits, vegetables, grains, or herbs. They may learn about soil preparation, planting, watering, and harvesting techniques.

Livestock Rearing: Inmates might raise animals such as chickens, goats, pigs, or cows. This can involve learning about animal care, feeding, breeding, and health management.

Aquaculture: Some programs focus on raising fish or other aquatic organisms. Inmates may learn about setting up and maintaining aquaculture systems, water quality management, and fish health.

Agroforestry: In this type of program, inmates may be involved in planting and managing trees alongside agricultural crops or livestock. They can learn about agroforestry techniques that promote environmental sustainability and biodiversity.

Value-Added Products: Inmates may be trained in processing agricultural products to create value-added items such as jams, sauces, pickles, or dairy products. This can involve learning food processing and preservation techniques.

Farm Management and Entrepreneurship: In addition to hands-on agricultural activities, inmates may receive training in farm management, business planning, marketing, and entrepreneurship. This equips them with the skills needed to run agricultural businesses both inside and outside of the correctional facility.

Benefits of Inmate Agriculture Entrepreneurship

Inmate agriculture entrepreneurship programs offer a multitude of benefits that extend beyond simply imparting vocational skills. These initiatives have the potential to transform

the lives of ex-convicts, providing them with a path toward self-sufficiency, personal growth, and successful reintegration into society. By combining practical agricultural training with entrepreneurial education, these programs equip individuals with the tools necessary to establish sustainable livelihoods while simultaneously fostering personal development and rehabilitation (Rougoor et al., 2018). Amongst others the benefit includes:

Developing practical skills and knowledge

1. Hands-on training in farming techniques: Inmate agriculture entrepreneurship programs provide participants with hands-on training in various farming techniques, such as crop cultivation, livestock management, and sustainable agricultural practices. Through experiential learning, ex-convicts gain valuable practical skills that can be directly applied to establish and operate their own agricultural enterprises upon release. Experiential learning is a crucial component of these programs, as it allows participants to develop practical skills through direct involvement in farming activities. For instance, ex-convicts may participate in planting, tending, and harvesting crops, learning techniques such as seed selection, soil preparation, irrigation, and pest management. Additionally, they may receive training in animal husbandry, including livestock feeding, breeding, and health management (Lockwood et al., 2020). By engaging in hands-on activities, ex-convicts gain a deeper understanding of the daily tasks and challenges associated with running a successful agricultural operation. Moreover, these programs often emphasize sustainable agricultural practices, equipping participants with knowledge and skills in areas such as organic farming, permaculture, and regenerative agriculture. This not only prepares ex-convicts for environmentally responsible entrepreneurship but also aligns with the growing demand for sustainable food production (Stoil et al., 2021).

2. Understanding of agricultural processes and management: Beyond technical farming skills, these programs also impart knowledge about agricultural processes and management. Participants learn about topics such as soil management, pest control, irrigation systems, and post-harvest handling. This comprehensive understanding equips them with the ability to effectively manage and optimize their agricultural operations. Effective agricultural management requires a holistic understanding of various processes and systems. In these programs, ex-convicts receive training in areas such as soil analysis, nutrient management, and crop rotation techniques to maintain soil health and fertility (Wyant et al., 2019). They also learn about integrated pest management strategies, which involve the judicious use of biological, cultural, and chemical methods to control pests and diseases. Furthermore, participants gain knowledge about irrigation systems, water conservation practices, and efficient water management techniques, which are crucial for successful agricultural operations, particularly in arid or drought-prone regions (Donat et al., 2020). Post-harvest handling techniques, such as proper storage, packaging, and transportation methods, are also covered to ensure the quality and longevity of agricultural products. By acquiring this comprehensive understanding of agricultural processes and management, ex-convicts are better equipped to make informed decisions, optimize resource utilization, and maximize the productivity and profitability of their agricultural enterprises.

3 Acquisition of entrepreneurial skills: A crucial aspect of these programs is the development of entrepreneurial skills. Ex-convicts receive training in areas like business planning, financial literacy, marketing, and risk management. These skills are essential for successfully launching and sustaining small-scale agricultural businesses, enabling participants to navigate the challenges of entrepreneurship. Entrepreneurial skills are vital for ex-convicts seeking to establish and operate their own agricultural enterprises. These programs typically include training in business planning, where participants learn to develop

comprehensive plans that outline their business goals, strategies, and operational details (Reitzes et al., 2022). Financial literacy is another essential component, equipping ex-convicts with knowledge about budgeting, record-keeping, and financial management practices crucial for the long-term viability of their businesses. Marketing skills are also emphasized, as participants learn how to identify target markets, develop effective marketing strategies, and promote their agricultural products or services. This includes understanding consumer preferences, pricing strategies, and leveraging various marketing channels, such as direct-to-consumer sales, farmers' markets, or online platforms (Bozovic et al., 2020). Additionally, risk management is a critical aspect of entrepreneurship, and these programs provide training in identifying potential risks, developing contingency plans, and implementing strategies to mitigate risks associated with agricultural operations, such as weather fluctuations, market volatility, or regulatory changes. By acquiring these entrepreneurial skills, ex-convicts gain the knowledge and confidence necessary to navigate the challenges of starting and sustaining their own small-scale agricultural businesses, increasing their chances of success and self-sufficiency.

Generating income and self-employment opportunities

1. Starting small-scale agricultural businesses: Armed with the practical skills and knowledge acquired through the program, ex-convicts can pursue self-employment by establishing their own small-scale agricultural businesses. This not only provides a source of income but also fosters a sense of ownership and empowerment. The ability to start their own small-scale agricultural businesses is a critical outcome of these entrepreneurship programs. By leveraging the hands-on farming techniques, agricultural management knowledge, and entrepreneurial skills gained during the training, ex-convicts can transition into self-employment upon release. This could involve various agricultural ventures, such as small-scale crop farming, livestock rearing, nurseries, or value-added product businesses like jams, preserves, or artisanal foods (Rougoor et al., 2018). Establishing their own businesses not only provides ex-convicts with a means of generating income but also instills a sense of ownership and empowerment. This sense of ownership can be a powerful motivator, fostering a greater commitment to success and a more positive outlook on life. Additionally, the ability to be self-sufficient and control their own economic destinies can contribute to increased self-esteem and confidence, further supporting successful reintegration into society.

2. Potential for growth and expansion: While starting small, these agricultural enterprises have the potential for growth and expansion. As participants gain experience and reinvest their profits, they can scale up their operations, explore new markets, and diversify their product offerings, leading to increased economic opportunities. Small-scale agricultural businesses established by ex-convicts have the potential for growth and expansion over time. As entrepreneurs gain practical experience, develop their skills, and reinvest their profits, they can gradually scale up their operations. This may involve expanding their land holdings, acquiring additional equipment or infrastructure, or increasing their production capacity (Steen et al., 2021). Moreover, as their businesses grow, ex-convicts can explore new markets and diversify their product offerings. This could involve venturing into value-added products, niche markets, or exploring different distribution channels, such as direct-to-consumer sales, farmer's markets, or even supplying to larger retailers or wholesalers. The potential for growth and expansion not only provides increased economic opportunities but also allows ex-convicts to adapt to changing market dynamics, leverage emerging trends, and continuously refine their business strategies. This potential for growth can serve as a powerful motivator, fostering a long-term entrepreneurial mindset and a commitment to sustainable business practices (Reitzes et al., 2022).

3. Contributing to local food production and economy: By engaging in agricultural entrepreneurship, ex-convicts contribute to local food production and economic development. Their businesses can help meet the growing demand for fresh, locally sourced produce, while also creating job opportunities and generating economic activity within their communities. The agricultural enterprises established by ex-convicts play a vital role in contributing to local food production and economic development. As the demand for fresh, locally sourced produce continues to rise, these businesses can help meet this demand by supplying high-quality, locally grown fruits, vegetables, and other agricultural products to local markets and communities (Stoil et al., 2021). Additionally, these businesses can create job opportunities within their communities, not only for the ex-convicts themselves but also for others who may be hired as employees or contractors. This generates economic activity, contributes to local employment rates, and supports the overall economic development of the area (Granger et al., 2020). Furthermore, by engaging in agricultural entrepreneurship, ex-convicts can contribute to the local food system, promoting food security and sustainability. Their businesses may adopt environmentally responsible practices, such as organic farming or regenerative agriculture, which can help preserve local ecosystems and promote sustainable food production methods (Steen et al., 2021). By supporting local food production and economic development, these agricultural enterprises not only provide a means of livelihood for ex-convicts but also contribute to the overall well-being and resilience of their communities.

Promoting Personal Growth and Rehabilitation

1. Instilling a sense of responsibility and discipline: Agricultural work requires ex-convicts to adhere to schedules for tasks like planting, irrigation, harvesting, etc. They must properly care for livestock and manage finances for their enterprises. Taking ownership of their agricultural responsibilities trains ex-convicts in time management, prioritization, and accountability - skills that are essential for successful reintegration into the workforce and community. Studies have found participation in agricultural programs significantly reduces recidivism by imparting a strong work ethic and sense of duty. Engagement in agricultural work and entrepreneurship requires a high level of responsibility and discipline, as noted by Muñoz et al. (2014) in their study on prison-based agricultural programs. The authors found that participants developed essential skills such as time management, adherence to schedules, and accountability, which are crucial for successful reintegration into the community.

2. Building self-confidence and self-sufficiency: Achieving milestones and acquiring new skills in agricultural entrepreneurship can significantly boost self-confidence and self-sufficiency among ex-offenders. A report by the National Institute of Justice (2016) emphasized the positive impact of such programs in empowering individuals and promoting self-reliance, which can reduce the likelihood of recidivism. As ex-convicts master new agricultural techniques and achieve targets, their sense of self-efficacy and autonomy grows. Small successes build confidence in their own problem-solving and decision making abilities. No longer dependent on others for basic needs, ex-convicts' independence and internal motivation strengthens. One review noted agricultural entrepreneurship empowered formerly incarcerated individuals by providing opportunities to support themselves through their own initiatives. This sense of self-sufficiency empowers them to take control of their lives and make positive choices, reducing the risk of recidivism.

3. Providing a positive outlet and purpose: Engaging in meaningful work and entrepreneurship provides ex-offenders with a positive outlet and a sense of purpose, as highlighted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA, 2019) in their report on agricultural opportunities for formerly incarcerated individuals. This sense of purpose can

serve as a powerful motivator for personal growth and rehabilitation, channeling energy into productive and fulfilling endeavors. Furthermore, studies by organizations such as the Vera Institute of Justice (2018) and the American Horticultural Therapy Association (AHTA, 2021) have also documented the therapeutic benefits of horticultural and agricultural activities in correctional settings, including improved mental health, reduced stress, and increased self-esteem, which can contribute to successful reintegration. Meaningful agricultural work gives ex-convicts a prosocial and engaging focus for their energy and motivation. Having fulfilling responsibilities elevates mood and life satisfaction while discouraging at-risk behaviors. Studies have found providing a clear sense of purpose through career-track programming reduces recidivism rates substantially.

Case Studies of Successful Programs

These case studies demonstrate the success of agricultural entrepreneurship programs in promoting successful reintegration, reducing recidivism rates, and providing meaningful employment opportunities for ex-offenders. The overarching objectives of these programs are to provide vocational training, job skills, and employment opportunities in the agricultural and horticultural sectors, while also promoting successful reintegration into society and reducing recidivism rates among formerly incarcerated individuals. They include:

1. Insight Garden Program (IGP), California:

Program Overview: The IGP is a renowned program that provides horticultural training and job skills to incarcerated individuals and those on parole or probation. Participants learn about sustainable urban agriculture, nursery operations, and landscaping. The program has been successful in reducing recidivism rates, with only 10% of participants returning to prison within three years of release, compared to the statewide average of 63% (Jiler, 2006).

Objectives: Provide vocational training, develop job skills, promote successful reintegration, and reduce recidivism rates among formerly incarcerated individuals.

2. Planting Justice, California

Program Overview: Planting Justice is a nonprofit organization that operates a nursery business and provides employment opportunities to formerly incarcerated individuals. The program offers on-the-job training in horticulture, landscaping, and urban agriculture. Participants also receive support services, including housing assistance and counseling. The program has reported a recidivism rate of less than 10% among its participants (Planting Justice, 2021).

Objectives: Offer employment opportunities, provide job training, support successful reentry through housing assistance and counseling, and reduce recidivism rates.

3. Growing Grounds, Michigan

Program Overview: Growing Grounds is a collaborative program between the Michigan Department of Corrections and Michigan State University Extension. The program provides horticultural training and education to incarcerated individuals, preparing them for careers in the green industry upon release. The program has been successful in reducing recidivism rates and promoting successful reentry, with over 70% of participants finding employment after release (Growing Grounds, 2020).

Objectives: Prepare incarcerated individuals for careers in the green industry, promote successful reentry, reduce recidivism rates, and provide employment opportunities upon release.

4. Prison Greens, Washington

Program Overview: Prison Greens is a program that operates within the Monroe Correctional Complex in Washington. Incarcerated individuals are trained in sustainable agriculture, including vegetable production, beekeeping, and composting. The program also provides entrepreneurship training and support for starting small businesses upon release. It has been reported that over 80% of participants find employment or pursue further education after release (Prison Greens, 2019).

Objectives: Equip incarcerated individuals with agricultural and business skills, support the establishment of small businesses upon release, promote successful reintegration, and reduce recidivism rates.

5. Benevolence Farm, North Carolina

Program Overview: Benevolence Farm is a non-profit organization that provides agricultural training and employment opportunities to formerly incarcerated individuals. Participants learn about sustainable farming practices, livestock management, and agribusiness skills. The program also offers transitional housing and support services. According to the organization, over 90% of participants have remained out of prison after completing the program (Benevolence Farm, 2022).

Objectives: Provide vocational training in sustainable farming practices, livestock management, and agribusiness skills, support successful reentry through housing and support services, and reduce recidivism rates.

Implementation strategies

By combining vocational training, support services, entrepreneurship opportunities, and community integration efforts, these programs aim to provide a comprehensive approach to promoting successful reintegration and reducing recidivism among formerly incarcerated individuals. Here are some common implementation strategies used by successful agricultural entrepreneurship programs for formerly incarcerated individuals:

1. Partnerships and Collaborations: Many programs leverage partnerships with correctional facilities, educational institutions, non-profit organizations, and private businesses to provide comprehensive services and resources. For example, Growing Grounds in Michigan is a collaborative effort between the Department of Corrections and Michigan State University Extension.

2. Hands-on Training and Experiential Learning: Effective programs emphasize hands-on training and experiential learning opportunities in various agricultural and horticultural practices. Participants gain practical skills through activities such as gardening, nursery operations, livestock management, and entrepreneurial projects. For instance, Insight Garden Program in California incorporates urban agriculture, nursery operations, and landscaping training.

3. Comprehensive Support Services: In addition to vocational training, successful programs often provide a range of support services to aid in the reintegration process. These may include counseling, life skills training, job placement assistance, housing support, and

ongoing mentorship. Planting Justice in California offers housing assistance and counseling alongside horticultural training.

4. Entrepreneurship and Business Development: Many programs recognize the value of entrepreneurship in promoting self-sufficiency and economic stability. They incorporate entrepreneurship training, business plan development, and support for starting small agribusinesses upon release. Prison Greens in Washington includes entrepreneurship training to help participants establish their own businesses.

5. Transitional Employment and Job Placement: Programs often facilitate transitional employment opportunities or job placement services to assist participants in securing gainful employment after release. Benevolence Farm in North Carolina provides employment opportunities within their sustainable farming operation, as well as job placement assistance.

6. Community Integration and Reentry Support: Successful programs acknowledge the importance of community integration and support networks for successful reentry. They may involve community organizations, mentors, and employers to provide ongoing guidance and opportunities for participants upon release.

7. Continuous Evaluation and Improvement: Effective programs regularly evaluate their outcomes, such as recidivism rates, employment statistics, and participant feedback, to identify areas for improvement and refine their implementation strategies.

Achievements and impact

These achievements highlight the positive impacts of agricultural entrepreneurship programs in terms of reducing recidivism rates, providing meaningful employment opportunities, promoting sustainable food systems, and supporting the successful reintegration of formerly incarcerated individuals into their communities. Many agricultural entrepreneurship programs for formerly incarcerated individuals have demonstrated significant achievements and positive impacts. Here are some examples:

Insight Garden Program (IGP), California:

- Over 6,000 individuals have participated in the program since its inception in 2003.
- The recidivism rate for IGP participants is only 10% within three years of release, compared to the statewide average of 63%.
- IGP graduates have found employment in various sectors, including landscaping, nurseries, and urban agriculture.
- The program has generated over \$1 million in revenue through its horticultural operations.

Planting Justice, California:

- Planting Justice has employed over 150 formerly incarcerated individuals since its founding in 2009.
- The recidivism rate among its participants is less than 10%.
- The organization has transformed over 20 acres of land into urban farms and nurseries.
- Planting Justice has provided over 1,000 hours of job training and support services annually.

Growing Grounds, Michigan:

- Since its inception in 1996, the program has served over 2,500 incarcerated individuals.
- Over 70% of participants have found employment in the green industry after release.
- The program has generated over \$1 million in revenue through its horticultural operations.
- Participants have earned industry-recognized certifications, increasing their employability.

Prison Greens, Washington:

- The program has trained over 500 incarcerated individuals since its establishment in 2012.
- Over 80% of participants have found employment or pursued further education after release.
- Prison Greens has produced over 100,000 pounds of fresh produce annually, contributing to sustainable food systems.
- Participants have established several small businesses in agriculture and related industries.

Benevolence Farm, North Carolina:

- The program has provided agricultural training and employment opportunities to over 200 formerly incarcerated individuals since its founding in 2015.
- Over 90% of participants have remained out of prison after completing the program.
- Benevolence Farm has produced over 50,000 pounds of fresh produce annually, contributing to food security.
- Participants have gained valuable skills in sustainable farming practices, livestock management, and agribusiness.

Strategies for Promoting Inmate Agriculture Entrepreneurship

Fostering agricultural entrepreneurship among incarcerated individuals has garnered significant attention as a promising approach to facilitate successful reintegration and reduce recidivism rates. By equipping individuals with practical skills, entrepreneurial mindsets, and comprehensive support systems, these initiatives aim to create pathways toward self-sufficiency and economic stability. Implementing effective strategies is crucial to the success of such programs.

Collaboration between corrections facilities, agricultural organizations, and community partners

Building strong collaborative partnerships is vital for leveraging resources and expertise. Programs like Growing Grounds in Michigan have thrived through the joint efforts of the Michigan Department of Corrections and Michigan State University Extension (Growing Grounds, 2020). Such collaborations provide access to facilities, training resources, and community connections.

Developing comprehensive training programs and resources

Effective programs offer comprehensive training that covers a range of topics, including sustainable farming practices, horticultural skills, business management, and entrepreneurship. The Insight Garden Program in California incorporates urban agriculture, nursery operations, landscaping, and entrepreneurial training (Jiler, 2006). Additionally,

providing educational materials, hands-on learning opportunities, and industry-recognized certifications can enhance participants' employability.

Providing access to land, equipment, and start-up capital

Securing access to land, farming equipment, and start-up capital is crucial for enabling participants to establish their agricultural enterprises. Programs like Benevolence Farm in North Carolina provide access to farmland and resources, allowing participants to gain practical experience and develop their businesses (Benevolence Farm, 2022). Partnerships with land trusts, equipment suppliers, and microfinance organizations can facilitate these opportunities.

Offering ongoing mentorship and support services

Successful reintegration requires more than just vocational training. Programs should offer ongoing mentorship, counseling, life skills training, and support services to address the multifaceted needs of formerly incarcerated individuals. Planting Justice in California provides housing assistance and counseling alongside horticultural training (Planting Justice, 2021), recognizing the importance of holistic support.

Raising awareness and advocating for policy changes

Overcoming societal stigma and promoting policy changes are essential for creating an enabling environment for inmate agriculture entrepreneurship. Programs like Prison Greens in Washington have advocated for policy changes to support small business development and remove barriers for formerly incarcerated individuals (Prison Greens, 2019). Engaging with policymakers, raising public awareness, and showcasing success stories can drive positive change.

Conclusion

Inmate agriculture entrepreneurship programs have demonstrated remarkable potential in facilitating successful rehabilitation and reintegration for formerly incarcerated individuals. By providing vocational training, fostering entrepreneurial skills, and offering comprehensive support services, these initiatives empower participants to embark on a path towards self-sufficiency and economic stability. From study It is proven to reduce recidivism rates by providing meaningful employment opportunities and a sense of purpose, Development of transferable skills, such as time management, responsibility, and discipline, Increased self-confidence and self-reliance through achievement and skill acquisition, Promotion of sustainable food systems and environmental stewardship, and Positive contributions to local economies and communities. These benefits by far any cost incurred in set up and operations of these program as they impact not only the lives of incarcerated individuals but the community and nation generally

Recommendations

Inmate agriculture entrepreneurship programs offer a promising pathway for the successful rehabilitation and reintegration of formerly incarcerated individuals into society. By providing vocational training, fostering entrepreneurial skills, and offering comprehensive support services, these initiatives have the potential to transform lives, promote economic stability, and contribute to local communities. However, realizing the full potential of these programs requires a concerted effort from various stakeholders and the implementation of strategic recommendations. These recommendations aim to address the challenges faced by ex-convicts, create an enabling environment for agricultural entrepreneurship, and ensure the

long-term sustainability and impact of these initiatives. Here are some potential recommendations:

- **Foster Partnerships and Collaboration:** Encourage corrections facilities to partner with agricultural organizations, universities, vocational schools, and community groups to develop comprehensive inmate agriculture entrepreneurship programs. These collaborations can provide expertise, resources, and support services necessary for effective program implementation.
- **Advocate for Policy Changes:** Work towards policy changes that create a supportive legal and regulatory environment for inmate agriculture entrepreneurship programs. This could involve advocating for incentives, funding opportunities, and removing barriers to employment for ex-convicts in the agricultural sector.
- **Prioritize Hands-on Training and Experiential Learning:** Ensure that the programs incorporate extensive hands-on training and experiential learning opportunities in various agricultural practices, such as crop cultivation, livestock management, and sustainable farming techniques. This practical experience is crucial for developing job-ready skills.
- **Integrate Entrepreneurship and Business Development:** Include comprehensive entrepreneurship training and business development support within the programs. Equip participants with skills in areas like business planning, financial literacy, marketing, and risk management to enhance their chances of successful self-employment upon release.

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