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# Understanding Inmates Conditions in Order to Developed Solution Model

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**ABSTRACT**

The Pearson's correlation coefficients on the relationship between the aggressive behavior, deprivation, well being and relationships between the Inmates of prisons and Waders. The results show that correlation coefficient ($0.274^{**}$) between aggressive behavior and deprivation is positive and statistically significant at 1% level. This means that deprivation suffered by inmates is one of the key factors that give rise to their aggressive behavior. The results also show that correlation coefficient ($-0.096^{*}$) between aggressive behavior and Inmates' well being is negative and statistically significant at 5% level. This means that Inmates' well being is one of the major factors that reduce to their aggressive behavior. The results also reveal that correlation coefficient ($-0.113^{*}$) between aggressive behavior and relationships between the Inmates of prisons and Waders is negative and statistically significant at 5% level. This means that existence of cordial relationship between the Inmates and Waders helps significantly in reducing their aggressive behavior. The results show that correlation coefficient ($0.584^{**}$) between deprivation and Inmates' well being is positive and statistically significant at 1% level. This means that despite the adequate well fare enjoyed by the Inmates, they still feel demoralized of been deprive of certain rights which may include movement, access to phone, restriction in visitation of their family members etc. The result of correlation coefficient ($0.174^{**}$) between deprivation and relationships between the Inmates of prisons and Waders is positive and statistically significant at 1% level. by the Inmates encourage cordial relationship between them and the waders. The descriptive statistics Aggressive Behavior, Deprivation, Prisoners Well Being and Relationship between the Inmates and Waders. Dividing respective means (76.4967, 41.7133, 39.89, and 8.16) The respective number of questions (29, 18, 20, and 4) under each variable from the questionnaire, we have approximate averages of responses of (3, 2, 2 and 2). This implies that the respondents (inmates) strongly agreed on average to be aggressive under circumstances on aggressive behavior features in the questionnaire. The results also show that the inmates disagreed on average of been deprived of their rights, their proper well fare and cordial relationship between them and waders. This means that inmates are given their rights but their welfare and interaction with waders are too poor..The results of normality test using Kolmogorov-Smirnov and Shapiro-Wilk tests revealed that the results of the tests are statistically insignificant and implies that null hypothesis which states that observed values of the variables follow normal distribution cannot be rejected at 5% level. positive (97.9%) relationship between the study variables. Introduction, discussion of the findings, methodology, recommendation and conclusion were captured.



## Introduction

The purpose of imprisonment is to developed human being through rehabilitating and reforming the behavior of human being from bad to good behavior. According to Chinoy (1967) some institutions that are intended to rehabilitate the offenders against accepted rules frequently produce negative result. He further claimed that the imprisonment only cause frustration and aggressive behavior and further help to educate them more fully into a way of crime. This means more experienced and deprived prisoners teaches the offender that absorb the attitude, the value and knowledge of the deviant group or aggressive behavior. They likely do so for the fact that they are all physically and socially detached from the large society and first the uncertainties of their social identification as ex-convict upon their release. Another element of deprivation is a long period of awaiting trial without convicted and also contact between the hardened criminals and minor criminals might result to minor criminals to learn how to commit a capital crime as a result of assimilation and living in the same space. Hardened criminals, conditions that will latter introduce the minor criminals into community serious crime. All the above mention indicated that instead of Nigerian prisons to achieve its major objectives in rehabilitating inmates into positive aspect, but into way round into deprivation, low well being, frustration and aggressive behaviour which produce negative results and bear upon human development. Altogether the above factors were cause as a consequence of the above mention phenomena's.

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**Methodology**

Sokoto central prison as case study area and inmates is the target population of the study area, simple random sample were being adopted and 300 inmates was randomly selected as population sized.

**t-test for two independent samples**

This statistical method used in testing whether there is significance difference between the population means of two independent samples. This test often adopted when the sample sizes are less than 30 otherwise the test statistics is replaced by Z-test for two independent samples

Below are the procedures for testing the hypothesis.

$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2$ (Null hypothesis)

$H_a: \mu_1 \neq \mu_2$ (Alternative hypothesis)

Critical region: reject $H_0$ if $p - value$ of t-statistic is less than α, the level of significance

Test statistic: $t = \frac{\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2}{s}\sqrt{\frac{n_1 n_2}{n_1 + n_2}} \sim t_{\frac{\alpha}{2},(n_1+n_2-2)}$

Where $= \sqrt{\frac{(n_1-1)S_1^2 + (n_2-1)S_2^2}{n_1+n_2-2}}$,

$S_1^2 = \frac{1}{n_1-1}\sum_{i=1}^{n_1}(X_{1i} - \bar{X}_1)^2$,

$S_2^2 = \frac{1}{n_2-1}\sum_{i=1}^{n_2}(X_{2i} - \bar{X}_2)^2$

$\bar{X}_{1i} = \frac{1}{n_1}\sum_{i=1}^{n_1} X_{1i}, \quad \bar{X}_{2i} = \frac{1}{n_1}\sum_{i=1}^{n_2} X_{2i}.$

**One-way Analysis of variance (ANOVA)**

This statistical method used in testing whether there is significance difference between the population means of two or more independent samples simultaneously. Below are the procedures for testing the hypothesis.

$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 = \cdots = \mu_k$ (Null hypothesis)

$H_a: \mu_1 \neq \mu_2 \neq \cdots \neq \mu_k$ (Alternative hypothesis)

Critical region: reject $H_0$ if $p - value$ of F-statistic is less than α, the level of significance

Test statistic: $F = \frac{MSTrt}{MSE} \sim F_{\alpha,(k-1),n(k-1)}$

Where $STrt = \frac{1}{k}\sum_{i=1}^{k}\bar{X}_{i.} - \frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^{k}\sum_{j=1}^{n} x_{ij}\right)^2}{kn}$,

$SST = \frac{1}{kn}\sum_{i=1}^{k}\sum_{j=1}^{n} X_{ij} - \frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^{k}\sum_{j=1}^{n} x_{ij}\right)^2}{kn}$,

$SSE = SST - STrt, \quad MSTrt = STrt/(k-1),$

$MSE = SSE/n(k-1)$

**Table 4.1. ANOVA Table.**

| Source of variation | Degree of freedom | Sum of squares | Mean sum of squares | F-ratio |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Treatment | $(k-1)$ | $STrt$ | $MSTrt$ | $F = \frac{MSTrt}{MSE}$ |
| Error | $n(k-1)$ | $SSE$ | $MSE$ | |
| Total | $(kn-1)$ | $SST$ | | |

**Pearson correlation coefficient**

Pearson correlation coefficient measures the degree of association and direction between two variables, (say, $X$ and $Y$). The coefficient of the correlation is calculated using the formula below;

$$\rho = \frac{N\sum_{i=1}^{N} X_i Y_i - \sum_{i=1}^{N} X_i \sum_{i=1}^{N} Y_i}{\sqrt{(N\sum_{i=1}^{N} X_i^2 - (\sum_{i=1}^{N} X_i)^2)(N\sum_{i=1}^{N} Y_i^2 - (\sum_{i=1}^{N} Y_i)^2)}}$$

To test for the significance of the correlation coefficient, the following procedures for testing the hypothesis are used.

$H_0: \rho = 0$ (Null hypothesis)

$H_a: \rho \neq 0$ (Alternative hypothesis)

Critical region: reject $H_0$ if $p - value$ of t-statistic is less than α, the level of significance

Test statistic: $t = \frac{\rho\sqrt{N-2}}{\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \sim t_{\frac{\alpha}{2},(N-2)}$

**Analysis, Results and Discussion**

**Table 1. Descriptive Statistics**

| Variables | N | Mean | Std. Deviation |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aggressive Behavior | 300 | 76.4967 | 8.98624 |
| Deprivation | 300 | 41.7133 | 6.89320 |
| Prisoners Well Being | 300 | 39.8900 | 11.71675 |
| Relationship between the Inmates and Waders | 300 | 8.1600 | 1.53479 |
| Valid N (list wise) | 300 | | |

Table 1 shows the descriptive statistics Aggressive Behavior, Deprivation, Prisoners Well Being and Relationship between the Inmates and Waders. Dividing respective means (76.4967, 41.7133, 39.89, and 8.16) from Table 1 by the respective number of questions (29, 18, 20, and 4) under each variable from the questionnaire, we have approximate averages of responses of (3, 2, 2 and 2). This implies that the respondents (inmates) strongly agreed on average to be aggressive under circumstances on aggressive behavior features in the questionnaire. The results also show that the inmates disagreed on average of been deprived of their rights, their proper well fare and cordial relationship between them and waders. This means that inmates are given their rights but their welfare and interaction with waders are too poor. The results on standard deviation from Table 1 show the average level of disparities in responses to questions by respondents with regards to study variables. The disparities is higher in responses to questions on aggressive Behavior and less on Relationship between the Inmates and Waders

Table 22 revealed the coefficient of regression model's parameters or information on the contribution and dimension of independent and mediating variables (deprivation and prisoner' well being). The result (1.875) shows that deprivation has positive effect or influence on aggressiveness and the result of t-test of significance (t=19.744, Sig.(p-value)=0.00<0.05 ) shows that the effect is statistically significant at 5% level. This implies that there is high chance or probability of aggressive behavior among inmates if they suffered too much deprivation. The result (-0.097) also revealed that prisoners' well being has negative effects on aggressiveness and the result of t-test of significance (t=-1.001, Sig.(p-value)=0.318>0.05 shows that the effect is statistically insignificant at 5% level. This implies that Prisoner' well being has high tendency of reducing aggressive behavior of inmate if the deprivation can be significantly reduced. So, the regression model obtained is

$Y = 1.875X - 0.097Z$, where Y=Aggressive behavior, X=Deprivation and Z= Prisoner' well being

**Results on Normality Test**

The results of normality test using Kolmogorov-Smirnov and Shapiro-Wilk tests revealed that the results of the tests are statistically insignificant and implies that null hypothesis which states that observed values of the variables follow normal distribution cannot be rejected at 5% level.

**Table 2. Tests of Normality.**

| Variables | Kolmogorov-Smirnov | | | Shapiro-Wilk | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Statistic | df | Sig. | Statistic | df | Sig. |
| Aggressive Behavior | .155 | 300 | 0.450 | .935 | 300 | 0.832 |
| Deprivation | .225 | 300 | 0.230 | .877 | 300 | 0.520 |
| Prisoners Well Being | .227 | 300 | 0.780 | .782 | 300 | 0.750 |
| Relationship between the Inmates and Waders | .308 | 300 | 1.210 | .843 | 300 | 0.132 |

This simply implies that the variables under study are normally distributed and normality based parametric tests can be applied.

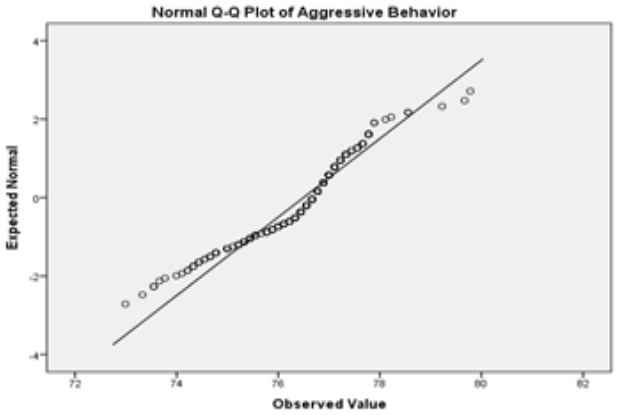


**Fig 1. Normal Q-Q plot of Aggressive behavior.**

The fig. 1 show the nature of the data observed on aggressive behavior with respect normally distributed data. The result of the plot revealed that the variable (aggressive behavior) is approximately normal

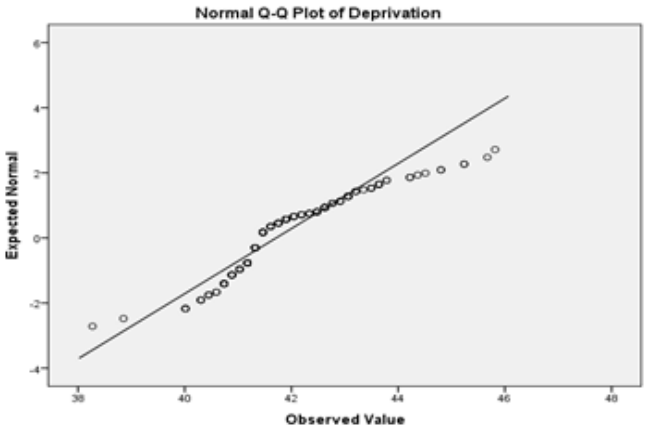


**Fig 2. Normal Q-Q plot of Deprivation.**

The fig. 2 show the nature of the data observed on deprivation with respect normally distributed data. The result of the plot revealed that the variable (deprivation) is approximately normal

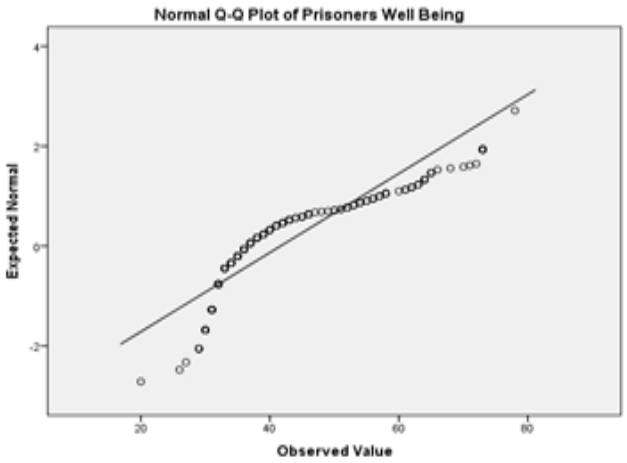


**Fig 3. Normal Q-Q plot of Prisoners' well being**

The fig. 3 show the nature of the data observed on prisoners' well being with respect normally distributed data. The result of the plot revealed that the variable (Prisoners' well being) is approximately normal

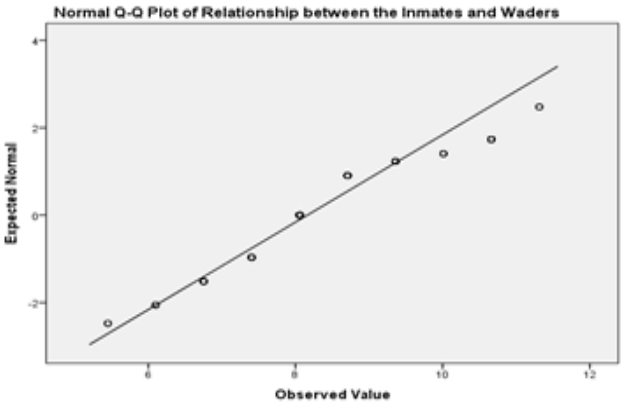


**Fig 4. Normal Q-Q plot of Relationship between Inmates and Waders.**

The fig. 3 show the nature of the data observed on Relationship between Inmates and Waders with respect normally distributed data. The result of the plot revealed that the variable (Relationship between Inmates and Waders) is approximately normal.

**Table 3. Pearson's Correlation Coefficients.**

| | | Aggressive Behavior | Deprivation | Prisoners Well Being | Relationship between the Inmates and Waders |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aggressive Behavior | Pearson Correlation | 1 | 0.274** | -.096* | -0.113* |
| | Sig. (1-tailed) | | .100 | .048 | .025 |
| | N | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 |
| Deprivation | Pearson Correlation | 0.274 | 1 | .584** | .174** |
| | Sig. (1-tailed) | .100 | | .000 | .001 |
| | N | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 |
| Prisoners Well Being | Pearson Correlation | -.096* | 0.584** | 1 | 0.367** |
| | Sig. (1-tailed) | .048 | .000 | | .000 |
| | N | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 |
| Relationship between the Inmates and Waders | Pearson Correlation | -0.113* | 0.174** | 0.367** | 1 |
| | Sig. (1-tailed) | .025 | .001 | .000 | |
| | N | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 |

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (1-tailed).

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (1-tailed).

Table 3 shows the Pearson's correlation coefficients on the relationship between the aggressive behavior, deprivation, well being and relationships between the Inmates of prisons and Waders. The results show that correlation coefficient ($0.274^{**}$) between aggressive behavior and deprivation is positive and statistically significant at 1% level. This means that deprivation suffered by inmates is one of the key factors that give rise to their aggressive behavior. The results also show that correlation coefficient ($-0.096^{*}$) between aggressive behavior and Inmates' well being is negative and statistically significant at 5% level. This means that Inmates' well being is one of the major factors that reduce to their aggressive behavior. The results also reveal that correlation coefficient ($-0.113^{*}$) between aggressive behavior and relationships between the Inmates of prisons and Waders is negative and statistically significant at 5% level. This means that existence of cordial relationship between the Inmates and Waders helps significantly in reducing their aggressive behavior. The results show that correlation coefficient ($0.584^{**}$) between deprivation and Inmates' well being is positive and statistically significant at 1% level. This means that despite the adequate well fare enjoyed by the Inmates, they still feel demoralized of been deprive of certain rights which may include movement, access to phone, restriction in visitation of their family members etc. The result of correlation coefficient ($0.174^{**}$) between deprivation and relationships between the Inmates of prisons and Waders is positive and statistically significant at 1% level. This implies that the Inmates always feel that despite their relationship with Waders, they are still been deprived of certain rights. The result of correlation coefficient ($0.174^{**}$) between Inmates' well being and relationships between the Inmates of prisons and Waders is positive and statistically significant at 1% level. This implies that the adequate well fare enjoyed by the Inmates encourage cordial relationship between them and the waders.

**Table 4. Test of Homogeneity of Variances Aggressive Behavior.**

| Levene Statistic | df1 | df2 | Sig. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1.228 | 3 | 296 | .300 |

Table 4 shows the results of test on equality of populations' variances of levels of aggressive behavior. The results revealed that assumption of homogeneity of variances hold and therefore analysis of variance to test differences in aggressiveness with respect to any factor's levels holds.

**Table 5. ANOVA Test on Aggressive Behavior with respect to Age groups.**

| | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Between Groups | 21.582 | 3 | 7.194 | 7.676 | .000 |
| Within Groups | 277.418 | 296 | .937 | | |
| Total | 299.000 | 299 | | | |

Result of Table 5 shows that there is significant difference in aggressive behavior among the inmates with respect to their age groups. This implies that some are more aggressive than others. To identify the levels of aggressiveness among the inmates, least significance difference (LSD) and Turkey tests are performed and the results are shown in Tables 6 and 7 respectively.

**Table 6. Grouping Information of Aggressive ehavior on Age group Levels using Tukey Method.**

| AGE group | N | Mean | Grouping |
|---|---|---|---|
| 18-25 | 35 | 79.800 | A |
| 26-35 | 123 | 78.203 | A |
| 36-45 | 81 | 75.370 | B |
| >45 | 61 | 72.656 | B |

Note: Means that do not share a letter are significantly different

The results of Tables 5 and 6 revealed the order of significance in aggressiveness of Inmates with respect to their age groups. The result shows that Inmates in18-25 and 26-35 age brackets are more aggressive than Inmates of higher ages. This implies high level of maturity reduces aggressiveness in individuals and increases patience.

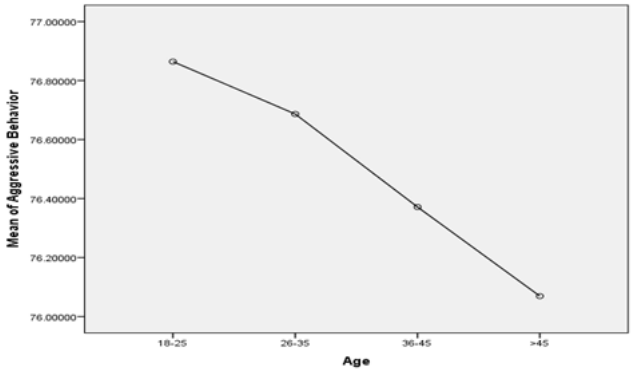


**Fig 5. Mean of Aggressive behavior with respect to Age groups.**

**Table 7. Descriptive Statistics Aggressive behavior based on gender.**

| Marital Status | Mean | N | Std. Deviation |
|---|---|---|---|
| Single | 78.0309 | 97 | 8.69920 |
| Married | 75.7635 | 203 | 9.04955 |
| Total | 76.4967 | 300 | 8.98624 |

**Table 8. t-test for Equality of Means of Aggressive behavior based on gender.**

| | | Levene's Test for Equality of Variances | | t-test for Equality of Means | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | F | Sig. | t | df | Sig. (2 tailed) |
| Aggressive Behavior | Equal variances assumed | 1.852 | .175 | 2.055 | 298 | .041 |
| | Equal variances not assumed | | | 2.084 | 196.040 | .038 |

Table 8 shows the results of test on equality of populations' variances and difference in means of levels of aggressive behavior. The results revealed that assumption of homogeneity of variances hold and therefore t-test can be applied to test differences in aggressiveness with respect to age. The result of t-test revealed that there is significant difference in the average levels of aggressive of inmates who are single and those that are married. Using the result of mean in Table 7, it implies that inmates who are single are more aggressive than their married counterparts.

**Table 9. Test of Homogeneity of Variances Deprivation**

| Levene Statistic | df1 | df2 | Sig. |
|---|---|---|---|
| .898 | 3 | 296 | .443 |

Table 9 shows the results of test on equality of populations' variances of levels of Deprivation. The results revealed that assumption of homogeneity of variances hold and therefore analysis of variance to test differences in Deprivation with respect to any factor's levels holds

**Table 10. ANOVA Test on Deprivation with respect to Age groups.**

| | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Between Groups | 299.690 | 3 | 99.897 | 2.126 | .097 |
| Within Groups | 13907.656 | 296 | 46.985 | | |
| Total | 14207.347 | 299 | | | |

Result of Table 10 shows that there is no significant difference in the level deprivation suffered by the inmates with respect to their age groups.

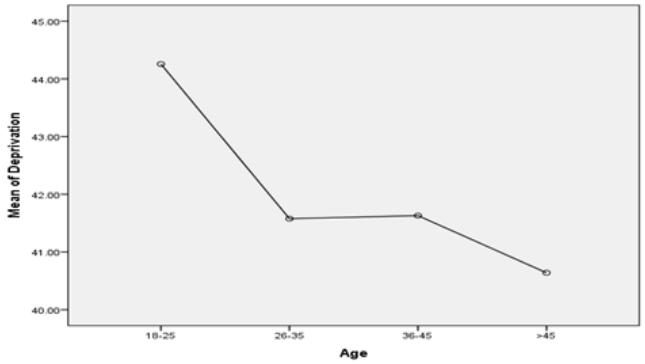


**Fig 6. Mean of Deprivation with respect to Age groups.**

**Table 11. Descriptive Statistics of Deprivation based on gender.**

| Marital Status | Mean | N | Std. Deviation |
|---|---|---|---|
| Single | 41.6804 | 97 | 7.64382 |
| Married | 41.8621 | 203 | 6.58837 |
| Total | 41.8033 | 300 | 6.93481 |

**Table 12. t-test for Equality of Means of Deprivation based on gender.**

| | | Levene's Test for Equality of Variances | | t-test for Equality of Means | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | F | Sig. | t | df | Sig. (2 tailed) |
| Deprivation | Equal variances assumed | .433 | .511 | -0.182 | 298 | .856 |
| | Equal variances not assumed | | | -0.172 | 164.917 | .863 |

Table 12 shows the results of test on equality of populations' variances and difference in means of levels of Deprivation. The results revealed that assumption of homogeneity of variances hold and therefore t-test can be applied to test differences in aggressiveness with respect to age. The result of t-test revealed that there is no significant difference in the average levels of deprivation suffered by inmates who are single and those that are married. Using the result of mean in Table 11, it implies that the difference observed in the means of inmates who are single and those that are married are statistically insignificant and due to chance.

**Table 13.Test of Homogeneity of Variances on Prisoners Well Being.**

| Levene Statistic | df1 | df2 | Sig. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0.824 | 3 | 296 | .0103 |

Table 13 shows the results of test on equality of populations' variances of levels of Prisoners Well Being. The results revealed that assumption of homogeneity of variances hold and therefore analysis of variance to test differences in Prisoners Well Being with respect to any factor's levels holds

**Table 14. ANOVA Test on Prisoners Well Being with respect to Age groups.**

| | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Between Groups | 439.609 | 3 | 146.536 | 1.068 | .363 |
| Within Groups | 40607.761 | 296 | 137.188 | | |
| Total | 41047.370 | 299 | | | |

Result of Table 14 shows that there is no significant difference in the level Prisoners' Well Being with respect to their age groups. This means that inmates are equally been treated

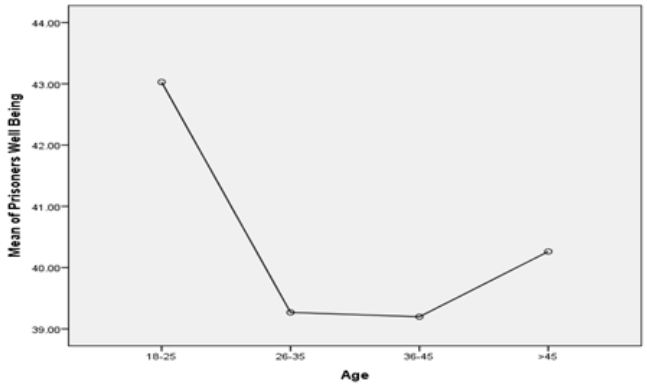


**Fig 7. Mean of Prisoners Well Being with respect to Age groups.**

**Table 15. Descriptive Statistics of Prisoners Well Being based on gender.**

| Marital Status | Mean | N | Std. Deviation |
|---|---|---|---|
| Single | 39.8660 | 97 | 12.17633 |
| Married | 42.5172 | 203 | 12.78084 |
| Total | 41.6600 | 300 | 12.62944 |

**Table 16. t-test for Equality of Means of Prisoners Well Being based on gender.**

| | | Levene's Test for Equality of Variances | | t-test for Equality of Means | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | F | Sig. | t | Df | Sig. (2 tailed) |
| Prisoners Well Being | Equal variances assumed | 2.035 | 0.155 | -1.865 | 298 | .063 |
| | Equal variances not assumed | | | -1.941 | 209.566 | .054 |

Table 16 shows the results of test on equality of populations' variances and difference in means of levels of Prisoners Well Being. The results revealed that assumption of homogeneity of variances hold and therefore t-test can be applied to test differences in Prisoners Well Being with respect to age. The result of t-test revealed that there is no significant difference in the average levels of Prisoners Well Being of inmates who are single and those that are married. Using the result of mean in Table 11, it implies that the difference observed in the means of Well Being of inmates who are single and those that are married are statistically insignificant and due to chance.

Table 17. Test of Homogeneity of Variances on Relationship between the Inmates and Waders.

| Levene Statistic | df1 | df2 | Sig. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0.117 | 3 | 296 | .102 |

Table 17 shows the results of test on equality of populations' variances of levels of Relationship between the Inmates and Waders.

The results revealed that assumption of homogeneity of variances hold and therefore analysis of variance to test differences in Relationship between the Inmates and Waders with respect to any factor's levels holds

**Table 18. ANOVA Test on Relationship between the Inmates and Waders with respect to Age groups**

| | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Between Groups | 18.241 | 3 | 6.080 | 2.623 | .051 |
| Within Groups | 686.079 | 296 | 2.318 | | |
| Total | 704.320 | 299 | | | |

Result of Table 18 shows that there is no significant difference in the level of Relationship between the Inmates and Waders with respect to their age groups. This means that inmates are equally been treated

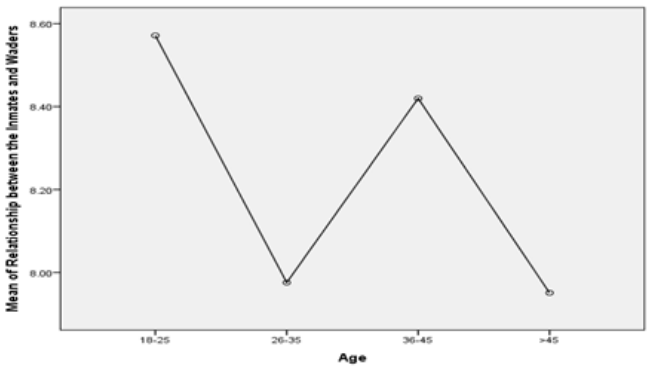


**Fig 8. Means of Relationship between the Inmates and Waders with respect to Age groups.**

**Table 19. Descriptive Statistics of Relationship between the Inmates and Waders based on gender.**

| Marital Status | Mean | N | Std. Deviation |
|---|---|---|---|
| Single | 7.9691 | 97 | 1.43217 |
| Married | 8.2512 | 203 | 1.57673 |
| Total | 8.1600 | 300 | 1.53479 |

**Table 20. t-test for Equality of Means of Relationship between the Inmates and Waders with respect to Age groups based on gender.**

| | | Levene's Test for Equality of Variances | | t-test for Equality of Means | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | F | Sig. | t | Df | Sig. (2 tailed) |
| Prisoners Well Being | Equal variances assumed | 1.065 | 0.303 | -1.492 | 298 | 0.137 |
| | Equal variances not assumed | | | -1.544 | 206.484 | 0.124 |

Table 20 shows the results of test on equality of populations' variances and difference in means of levels of Prisoners Well Being. The results revealed that assumption of homogeneity of variances hold and therefore t-test can be applied to test differences in Prisoners Well Being with respect to age. The result of t-test revealed that there is no significant difference in the average levels of Prisoners Well Being of inmates who are single and those that are married. Using the result of mean in Table 11, it implies that the difference observed in the means of Well Being of inmates who are single and those that are married are statistically insignificant and due to chance.

**Table 21. Model Summary.**

| Model | R | R Square[b] | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | .979[a] | .958 | .957 | 15.89780 |

a. Predictors: Prisoners Well Being, Deprivation

Table 21 shows the percentage of joint correlation (R=0.979) between the predictor (independent and mediating) variables and response (dependent) variable. This result means that there is high and strong positive (97.9%) relationship between the study variables. Table 21 also revealed the goodness of fit of regression model of aggressive behavior on deprivation and prisoner' well being. R-Square= 0.958 implies the model has 95.8% fit or 95.8% information was captured by the model.

**Table 22. Coefficient of the Regression Model.**

| Model | | Coefficients | | t | Sig. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | B | Std. Error | | |
| 1 | Deprivation | 1.875 | .095 | 19.744 | .000 |
| | Prisoners Well Being | -.097 | .097 | -1.001 | .318 |

Table 22 revealed the coefficient of regression model's parameters or information on the contribution and dimension of independent and mediating variables (deprivation and prisoner' well being). The result (1.875) shows that deprivation has positive effect or influence on aggressiveness and the result of t-test of significance (t=19.744, Sig.(p-value)=0.00<0.05 ) shows that the effect is statistically significant at 5% level. This implies that there is high chance or probability of aggressive behavior among inmates if they suffered too much deprivation. The result (-0.097) also revealed that prisoners' well being has negative effects on aggressiveness and the result of t-test of significance (t=-1.001, Sig.(p-value)=0.318>0.05 shows that the effect is statistically insignificant at 5% level. This implies that Prisoner' well being has high tendency of reducing aggressive behavior of inmate if the deprivation can be significantly reduced. So, the regression model obtained is

$Y = 1.875X - 0.097Z$, where Y=Aggressive behavior, X=Deprivation and Z= Prisoner' well being

**Table 23. ANOVA Test of Significance of Regression Model Coefficients.**

| Model | | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Regression | 1704350.429 | 2 | 852175.215 | 3371.744 | .000 |
| | Residual | 75316.571 | 298 | 252.740 | | |
| | Total | 1779667.000 | 300 | | | |

Table 23 shows the result of ANOVA test of the significance of joint effects of predictor variables. The result (F=3371.744, Sig. (p-value)=0.00<0.05) obtained implies that both deprivation and Prisoner' well being play significance roles on aggressive behavior. This means that to eradicate or reduce aggressive behavior of inmates, deprivation must be eradicate and Prisoner' well being must be improved.

**Conclusion and recommendation**

The above analysis and findings gave clear feature of addressing deprivation, law well being and aggressive behavior among the inmates in order to have suitable and better condition in the prison yard. Needed emergency implementation.

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