

A Sociological Inquiry on Training and Treatment of the Wellbeing of Female Inmates in Correctional Facilities in Ogun and Lagos States, Nigeria

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ABSTRACT

All over the world, the UNODC policy of 2011 agitates for needs to train, treat and promote the wellbeing of female inmates so as to reduce and control rate of recidivism in the country. Women are considered as care givers whose duty includes socialisation; domestication and procreation of offspring for societal continuity. In Nigeria, once women are convicted or apprehended by law, they faces lot of challenges ranging from stigmatization, poor health treatment, isolation, psychological trauma, unequal treatment among others. Relevance publications to include local and international journals, magazines, newspaper, textbooks and articles were reviewed and double deviance feminist theory was adopted for justification of the inquiry. A mixed method was adopted with cross sectional survey method. Total population for the study in the three selected correctional facilities in Lagos and Ogun states was estimated to 348 inmates but 250 was found useful for the quantitative analysis while 15 female inmates were selected for the qualitative analysis. The result indicated that there are many factors that increase female involvement in criminal acts ranging from greed, poverty, unemployment. The second result shows that the treatment available for female inmates has insignificant negative effect on their wellbeing while the last indicated that training have significant relationship with female wellbeing in the facilities. The government, non-governmental organisation and the philanthropists should collective support the promotion of the wellbeing of female inmates and adequate cares and supervision should be ensure through the use of CCTV cameras in the facilities

KEYWORDS

treatment; Training; female-inmates; facility; wellbeing

INTRODUCTION

Evidence gathered from publications shows that good health is considered as good wealth among mankind in the world (Muyideen et al, 2022). Public members mostly neglect and stereotyped inmates and mostly disengaged themselves from relating with them once they are convicted. But several non-governmental organisations and some countries in the world strive to strike balance by eradicating the preconceived notions labelled against the inmates. The UNODC Policy of 2011 explains the need for the fundamental rights and promotion of the wellbeing of inmates in various corrections all over the world. But Prisons in Africa are often considered as worst due to limited space, overcrowdings, recidivism and lack of adequate care for the inmates that negate the needs for proper integration and socialisation. Okwendi & Richard (2014) validate the claim when he explains that Africa lies in the middle

of the global average of women prisoners because the percentage of the total prison population is between ratio 1 and 6 of African prison populations comprise women He further laments that even though the continental (African) average is lower than elsewhere in the world with the following statistics rates as high as 6.3 per cent in East Africa (Mozambique), 5 per cent in Southern Africa (Botswana), and 3.3 per cent in Central Africa (Angola). While in Nigeria, the number of women incarcerated in correctional centres has grown very rapidly. According to the Catherine in World Population Brief (2021), the percentage of female prisoners in the correctional centres in Nigeria is about 2% as of the 22nd of November, 2021. This percentage reflects a figure of 1,500 female inmates out of over 73,000 inmates. In addition, the World population Brief (2021) indicated that women are less studied in terms of crime and delinquent activities in developing countries because large numbers of women were perceived to be the weaker sex which gives rise to female involvement in criminal activities compared to what is obtainable throughout the developed world.

The UNODC Policy on training stated that female in correctional facilities should be encourage to go through training that will aids in the transformation of their life style after been released from the prison. According to Hornby (2020), training as an act of learning or increasing knowledge and skills on a particular thing to aids growth and development. In correctional institutions, training is an act of teaching inmates a variety of useful vocations to help them improve their self-esteem and decision-making capacities and also help them build confidence in their future. But despite the agitation of the UNODC policy of 2011, Rucker (2019) found that female inmates were offered fewer vocational and education program opportunities when compared to those offered by male inmates. But Pia (2018) envisage that female inmates should not be allow to learn men oriented skills that will make them hardening rather than the purpose of the reform which may bring about recidivism.

Past and present publications reviewed for the study show that most women imprisoned experience physical, sexual, economic and administrative problems within correctional institutions (Trueman, 2015). Likewise Boom & Chesney, (2018) asserts that women in correctional centres constitute a vulnerable group due to their gender compared to their male counterparts while Bloom (2019) validate the claim when he emphasised more on these challenges such as high level of mental health problems, domestic violence, sexual abuse, unstable family life, violence against women in prison, and also specific gender healthcare needs that cannot adequately be met. In Nigeria scholars are silence concerning the treatment of female inmates in correctional institutions especially on various danger which may likely affect the psychologically wellbeing of female inmates in the facility. Besides their mental health, majority of the female inmates are deprived of their freedom because they mostly lived in prison inside the prison compared to male inmates. Bartels & Antonette (2021) pointed out that the conditions in women's facilities are often worse compared to male inmates. Women's services and programming are often restricted. Moreover, she explains that female inmates are treated as wayward children whereas male inmates are seen as an adult. Furthermore, They (2019) opines that women are often subjected to stronger and heavier surveillance than men, sanctioned for more minor infractions and their schedules are more closely regulated by the wardress in most prisons.

Bande (2017), stated that treatment programs offered to women in the correctional institutions have been destroyed and the result revealed that these programs have changed from the goal of transforming them into better people for themselves and society to fallen women as a result of the frequent harassment by the male warders. In addition, some of them become pregnant and give birth while still being incarcerated which could eventually worsen their situations by bringing about high levels of depression, insomnia, several illnesses, and

also attempting suicide. According to Acoca (2018), there is nothing more terrifying for female inmates than going through labour alone with little or no support system such as lack of prenatal and postnatal care which could expose them to many health risks, including miscarriages, ectopic pregnancies, and untimely death.

It is on this background that the following research questions were set to guide the outcome of the research work.

1. To investigate various predisposing factors that influence female involvement in criminal activities in Lagos and Ogun State Correctional Facilities in Nigeria
2. To examine the extent to which the treatment available for female inmates has improved their well-being in Correctional Facilities
3. To identify how the training programmes has promoted the well-being of female inmates Correctional Facilities

LITERATURE REVIEW

The purpose of adopting double deviant theory is to cover the gap created by the adopting of Chivalry theory in covering the research inquiry. Double deviant theory is a theory under radical feminism. The idea of double deviant was first introduced by a feminist sociologist and criminologist Frances Heidensohn in 1968. Double Deviant Theory is a critique of the Chivalry theory which argued that women in correctional facilities are being treated leniently in the criminal justice system as a result of their stereotype in society as loving mothers and caregivers. However, the Double deviant theorists argues that women are treated more harshly by the criminal justice system as a result of being doubly deviation from social expectation in the society which simply in another way round means that most of the apprehended and detained female in the correctional facilities have deviated from the accepted social norms by breaking the societal law or deviated from gender norms regarded as “Mad” and “Bad” women in the society Nagel et al in 1980, explains that female offenders in line with the sex role expectation (stereotype) experience less harsh outcomes than female offenders who do not. He also explained further by identifying two aspects to the theme of excessive harshness towards female offenders.

- a) The first is the double deviant argument meaning not only have the female broken the law but they have also offended the fundamental norms which govern sex-role behaviour. This is because female appearance at court is so rare that they seem strange and thus less comprehensible than men.
- b) The second aspect of the harshness towards female offenders is how female offenders are punished for their deviant sexually and sex roles (Heidensohn, 1968). Here, Heidensohn identifies four assertions.

They explained that in the first statement that court operates a double standard in punishing female inmates for criminal offences. More so, female inmates were perceived as morally outrageous and so they are dealt with intensively. Secondly, the court personalised female delinquency, exaggerate the level of female offense and how they should be treated in terms of punishment. Finally, female inmates who do not comply with conventional masculine training receive excessively punitive treatments, creating greater chances of being imprisoned. First, access to treatment for both general and drug-related health problems is extremely limited. To date, female inmates still receive fewer health care services than male inmates (Acoca, 2018). Secondly, the health care provided to female inmates is often mediocre, it is an attempt to catch up which is not showing forth good results (Okwendi & Richard 2014) and lastly, female inmates have reported that correctional institution medical professionals are not skilled, and usually withhold medical care and show little concern for

them (Bloom, 2017). According to Bartels & Antonette (2021), he stated that most lawsuits filed by women in the correctional institution are mostly complications in receiving adequate medical services. To validate this claim Catherine (2021) stated that women in prison are being enclosed in the prison in such a way that they are isolated in the inner prison which will bring about loneliness and emotional breakdown in their life style.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research work was carried out in Lagos and Ogun States correctional services in Nigeria respectively. Quantitative data were collected from the female inmates in the two selected study areas (Lagos and Ogun Correctional Services) in Nigeria. Structured questionnaires were designed in line with the set specific research questions to be able to address impact of training and availability of treatment for the female inmates in the corrections. Kirikiri correctional facility was situated in Lagos as the only female corrections among five (5) correctional facilities in the state The female correction at Kirikiri was established in 1963 with initial capacity of 270 while current capacity as at 2022 was 238. The Ogun State correctional services approved two different female corrections namely Ibara and Ijebu-Ode Corrections. The Ibara correction was established in 1900 during the colonial era with initial capacity of 50 while the current capacity is estimated to 58. Finally, Ijebu-Ode correction was established in was established in 1925 with initial capacity at 30 while the current capacity was estimated at 52 as at year 2022 in Nigeria. The total capacity for the study is estimated to 350 as initial capacities while the current capacity is at 348 which are adopted as the study population. Taro Yemane sample size formula was adopted for the determinant of the sample size but 250 size for the quantitative work were found useful for the study after editing, coding and screening of the inappropriate structured questionnaires due to several reasons. Descriptive research design and purposive sampling technique (non-probability) were adopted for the administration of the structured questionnaire using face to face method. The result of the work was based on the use of descriptive (frequencies, percentages and mean) and inferential (Chi-square and T-statistics) statistical methods were adopted.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The research analysis were structured around three research questions and each of the questions were designed to shed comprehensive meaning to the outcome of the inquiry The first research question intend to investigate various predisposing factors that influence female involvement in criminal activities in Lagos and Ogun State Correctional Facilities in Lagos and Ogun state Nigeria. Fifteen (15) In-depth interviews were conducted among the female inmates in the facilities and the following are the result gathered from the participants

The first interview was conducted at Kirikiri female correctional facility in Lagos and the following submission were derived and summarised at the end of the inquiry

“I am a woman and have been here awaiting trials for the past two years on a case of two fighting but the other person died in the hospital and later I was arrested for arson. My brother a lot of people you see in this place sometime might be as a result of anger or work of devil. If I have someone that can inform me the she was a witch why should I fight with her. She owed me money and she has the spirit of fighting with me on top of my money. I have learn lesson from this that one should learn how to control anger”.

IDI/Female/Yoruba/32year/Kirikiri correction/20th June, 2022

At Ijebu-Ode female Correctional facility, the same question was directed to another female inmate about the above question and she submitted the following statement;

“Women are really suffering in Nigeria. The society did not even appreciate us and they failed to realise that our work load is even more than that of men. There are several factors that increase rate at which women are becoming highly involved in criminal activities such as husband may abandon us with three or four children to another destination and we as mother needs to look for alternatives means of feeding them, poverty is another thing that pushed women to stealing, lack of quality jobs or employment is another thing and mostly some is as a result of greed because they have good husband who carter for them but stealing is their hubby therefore they will still go into criminal activities”.

IDI/Female/Igbo/28year/Ijebu-ode correction/23th June, 2022

The study was further conducted at Ibara Correction among female and the outcomes of the interviews were summarised as follows;

“I don’t know the kind of information you will have heard from other women but I will let you know that people are here not because they are wicked but some lack of understanding brought them here because they failed to control their anger. Anger is a small portion and bad product of life that is in every human beings but large number of people cannot control it and it might lead to place like this place. Please I don’t want to talk too much but you can ask people they will tell you is the work of devil but I know and am sure that it is the product of anger, extreme poverty and greed that makes large number of us to be in this place we found ourselves. I can tell you categorically that we have all learn because we do talk to ourselves and learn from one another mistakes. I am not happy leaving in this place at all”.

IDI/Female/Yoruba/27year/Ibara correction/2th July, 2022

The outcome of the interviews conducted among fifteen (15) inmates at Lagos and Ogun States correctional facilities shows that people have diverse reasons for venturing into criminal activities. The result shows that 7 out of the 15 female inmates interview at Ibara and Ijebu-ode corrections in Ogun state and Kirikiri corrections in Lagos state opines that poverty is the major reason for their involvement in criminal activities, 4 out of 15 said they are charged for criminal acts because they could not control anger and emotion as it arise, 3 out of 15 claim that abandonment and children responsibility was the reason for increase in female criminality in Nigeria while 1 out of 15 assert that they believed is greed and covetousness that increase female criminality in Nigeria.

The second research question intends to examine the extent to which the treatment available for female inmates has improved their well-being in Correctional Facilities. The outcome of the structured questionnaire distributed among them were analysed as follows and the result are also presented. Out of the three hundred and forth-eight (348) female inmates in the three selected correctional facilities in Lagos and Ogun states respectively Two hundred and fifty (250) were found useful for the study after coding editing and screening of the structured questionnaires collected form the female inmates in the correctional facilities selected

Table 1. Roles of Treatment available for promoting the well-being of Female Inmates in the Facility

| S/N | Variables | Undecided (U) | Strongly Disagreed (SD) | Disagreed (D) | Agreed (A) | Strongly Agreed (SA) | Total |
|-----|--|---------------|-------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------|
| 1 | Health information were collected before entry into the custody | 18 (7.2%) | 26 (10.4%) | 65 (26.0%) | 109 (43.6%) | 32 (12.8%) | 250 (100.0) |
| 2 | There are adequate provisions for health related problems in the custod | 6 (2.4%) | 27 (10.8%) | 37 (14.8%) | 141 (56.4%) | 39 (15.6%) | 250 (100.0) |
| 3 | Female inmates have access to the health services in the custody | 9 (3.6%) | 14 (5.6%) | 23 (9.2%) | 121 (48.4%) | 83 (33.2%) | 250 (100.0) |
| 4 | The quality of counselling service offered in custody is effective | 18 (7.2%) | 40 (16.0%) | 35 (14.0%) | 83 (33.2%) | 74 (29.6%) | 250 (100.0) |
| 5 | Pregnant and Nursing mothers get special diet | 15 (6.0%) | 130 (52.0%) | 62 (24.8%) | 35 (14.0%) | 8 (3.2%) | 250 (100.0) |
| 6 | Pregnant women get adequate prenatal care in the custody | 14 (5.6%) | 84 (33.6%) | 30 (12.0%) | 91 (36.4%) | 31 (12.4%) | 250 (100.0) |
| 7 | The post natal care services are adequate among nursing mothers | 16 (6.4%) | 55 (22.0%) | 34 (13.6%) | 117 (46.8%) | 28 (11.2%) | 250 (100.0) |
| 8 | The caregiver provides adequate care services to pregnant women | 16 (7.2%) | 56 (22.4%) | 68 (27.2%) | 86 (34.4%) | 22 (8.8%) | 250 (100.0) |
| 9 | Privacy is one of the major opportunity enjoyed by female inmates in the custody | 9 (3.6%) | 144 (57.6%) | 52 (20.8%) | 33 (13.2%) | 12 (4.8%) | 250 (100.0) |
| 10 | Female inmates are often subjected to strong surveillance than male inmates | 19 (7.6%) | 32 (12.8%) | 28 (11.2%) | 52 (20.8%) | 119 (47.6%) | 250 (100.0) |

Source: Fieldwork Report, 2022

Table 1 above reveals that 141, 56.4% (Strongly Agreed + Agreed= 56.4%) majority of the female inmates agreed that health information was collected before entry, and 91, 36.4% (Strongly Disagreed + Disagreed= 36.4%) of the female inmates disagreed that health information was collected before entry, while 18 (7.2%) were undecided. Evidence gathered in question shows that 180, 72% (Strongly Agreed + Agreed= 72%) majority of the respondents agreed that there are adequate provisions for health-related problems in the correctional facilities, and 64, 25.6% (Strongly Disagreed + Disagreed= 25.6%) respondents disagreed, while 6 (2.4%) were undecided. Also, evidence gathered indicated that 204, 81.6% (Strongly Agreed + Agreed= 81.6%) respondents agreed that female inmates have access to health care services in the custody, and 37, 14.8% (Strongly Disagreed +Disagreed= 14.8%) respondents disagreed to it, while 9(13%) were undecided. The result gotten in this question shows that 157, 62.8% (Strongly Agreed + Agreed= 62.8%) which is majority of the female inmates agreed with the effectiveness of the quality of counselling offered in the custody, and 75, 30% (Strongly Disagreed and Disagreed=30%) of the respondents disagreed, while 18(7.2%) were undecided. More so, the result gathered from the selected correctional facilities shows that 43, 17.2% (Strongly Agreed + Agreed=17.2%) respondents agreed that pregnant and nursing mothers get a special diet in the correctional facility, and 192, 76.8% (Strongly Disagreed+ Disagreed=76.8%) respondents indicate that majority of the female inmates disagreed, while 15 (16%) were undecided.

Furthermore, based on the evidence gathered, 122, 48.8% (Strongly Agreed +Agreed= 48.8%) of the respondents agreed that pregnant women in the custody get adequate prenatal care services, and 114, 45.6% (Strongly Disagreed + Disagreed=45.6%) respondents disagreed to it, while, 14 (5.6%) were undecided. The evidence gathered in this question

shows that 145, 58% (Strongly Agreed + Agreed=58%) female inmates respondents agreed that nursing mothers in the correctional facility receive adequate post-natal care services, and 89, 35.6% (Strongly Disagreed + Disagreed= 35.6%) respondents disagreed to it while 16(6.4%) were undecided. In this study, evidence gathered indicates that 108, 43.2% (Strongly Agreed + Agreed= 43.2%) respondents agreed that caregivers provide adequate care services to pregnant women in the custody, and 124, 49.6% (Strongly Disagreed + Disagreed=49.6%) respondents disagreed to it, while 16 (7.2%) were undecided. Also, 45, 18% (Strongly Agreed+ Agreed=18%) respondents agreed that privacy is one of the major opportunities enjoyed in custody, and 196, 78.4% (Strongly Disagreed + Disagreed=78.4%) respondents, which shows that majority of the respondent disagreed to it, while 9 (3.6%) were undecided. More so, evidence gathered in this question shows that 171, 68.4% (Strongly Agreed + Agreed=68.4%) respondents, in which majority agreed that female inmates are often subjected to strong surveillance than male inmates, and 60, 24% (Strongly Disagreed + Disagreed=24%) respondents disagreed, while 19(7.6%) were undecided.

Table 2. Linear Regression Result showing the impact of the treatment available on the wellbeing of female inmates

| Models | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | T- statistic | P-value |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------|---------------------------|--------------|---------|
| | B | Std Error | Beta | | |
| 1 (Constant) | 13.679 | 1.314 | | 10.414 | 0.000 |
| Clean centre for female inmate | .639 | .187 | .218 | 3.422 | 0.001 |
| Several forms of challenges | .701 | .213 | .207 | 3.293 | 0.001 |
| Coping with challenges | .734 | .182 | .247 | 4.029 | 0.000 |
| Personal and financial needs by government | -.239 | .227 | -.065 | -1.050 | 0.295 |

Dependent Variable: Wellbeing of female inmate

Source: Fieldwork Report, 2022

The table 2- examine the impact of the identified challenges on the wellbeing of female inmates, the sum of individual respondent's scores on the factors that promote wellbeing was treated as a dependent variable while the sum of individual scores faced by female inmates from Section B of the study research instrument was treated as the independent variable in the linear regression analysis. The result showed that the signs of the coefficients of the clean centre, several forms of challenges, and coping with challenges were positive and significant, implying that female inmates' wellbeing increases with the increase in the level of cleanliness at the centre, coping with challenges. The effects of these challenges are significant; showing that clean centre, several forms of challenges, and coping with challenges are significant challenges. However, the results showed that the personal and financial needs of female inmates provided by the government have an insignificant negative effect on the wellbeing of the female inmates. This implies that the government has not done well in taking care of the female inmates' personal and financial needs. The result shows that most of the female inmate's personal and financial needs are met either by non-governmental organizations or family relatives or spouses.

Table 3. Chi-Square Tests showing the relationship between the treatment available and the wellbeing of female inmates

Hypothesis One-There is or no relationship between treatment available and wellbeing of female inmates

| | Value | Df | Asymptotic Significance (2 – sided) |
|------------------------------|---------|-----|--|
| Likelihood Ratio | 586.967 | 351 | 0.000 |
| Linear-by-Linear Association | 383.897 | 351 | 0.109 |
| N of Valid Cases | 2.096 | 1 | 0.148 |

Source: Fieldwork Report, 2022

To answer the third research question and achieve Objective of the study, individual student’s scores on the roles of treatment available for female inmates were obtained by summing the score on items 1 to 10 of Section B of the study research instrument in relation to their scores on the factors that promote wellbeing which was obtained by summing the score on item 1 to 10 of the research instrument from Section B using Pearson Chi-Square test and regression analysis to examine the extent at which the treatment available for the female inmates has improved their wellbeing

The third research question intends to identify how the training programmes has promoted the well-being of female inmates Correctional Facilities. After the distribution of the structured questionnaires among the female inmates in the selected study locations in Lagos and Ogun States respectively the following submission were derived, analysed and result were presented as follow

Table 4. Types of training programmes available for promoting the well-being of Female Inmates

| S/N | Variables | Undecided (U) | Strongly Disagreed (SD) | Disagreed (D) | Agreed (A) | Strongly Agreed (SA) | Total |
|-----|---|------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| 11 | Most correctional facilities in Nigeria provided several trainings for female inmates | 21 (8.4%) | 19 (7.6%) | 25 (10.0%) | 150 (60.0%) | 35 (14.0%) | 250 (100.0) |
| 12 | Most of the training are designed to change behaviours of the female inmates | 24 (9.6%) | 13 (5.2%) | 20 (8.0%) | 81 (32.4%) | 112 (44.8%) | 250 (100.0) |
| 13 | There are several forms of trainings provided for female inmates in the custody | 19 (7.6%) | 14 (5.6%) | 19 (7.6%) | 135 (54.0%) | 63 (25.2%) | 250 (100.0) |
| 14 | Trainings provided are effective | 19 (7.6%) | 13 (5.2%) | 23 (9.2%) | 154 (61.6%) | 41 (16.4%) | 250 (100.0) |
| 15 | Trainings provided has reduced the level of recidivism | 21 (8.4%) | 23 (9.2%) | 18 (7.2%) | 129 (51.6%) | 59 (23.6%) | 250 (100.0) |
| 16 | Vocational skills acquisition is designed to meet the skill required by the inmates | 20 (8.0%) | 18 (7.2%) | 17 (6.8%) | 108 (43.2%) | 87 (34.8%) | 250 (100.0) |
| 17 | Educational training is aimed at improving the knowledge of the inmates | 7 (2.8%) | 8 (3.2%) | 4 (1.6%) | 98 (39.2%) | 133 (53.2%) | 250 (100.0) |

Source: Fieldwork Report, 2022

Table 4- above explains the result of the type of training program available for improving the wellbeing of female inmates. Evidence gathered shows that 185, 74% (Strongly Agreed + Agreed=74%) respondents, in which the majority agreed that most correctional facilities in Nigeria provided several training for female inmates, and 44, 17.6% (Strongly Disagreed + Disagreed= 17.6%) respondents disagreed, while 21 (8.4%) were undecided. Evidence gathered shows that 193, 77.2% (Strongly Agreed + Agreed= 77.2%) respondents, in which majority agreed that most of the training is designed to change behaviours of the female inmates, and 33, 13.2% (Strongly Disagreed + Disagreed=13.2%) respondents disagreed, while 24 (9.6%) were undecided. Also, evidence gathered shows that 198, 79.2% (Strongly Agreed + Agreed=79.2%) respondents, in which the majority agreed that there are several forms of training provided for female inmates in the custody, and 33, 13.2% (Strongly Disagreed + Disagreed=13.2%) respondents disagreed, while 24(9.6%) were undecided. More so, 195, 78% (Strongly Agreed + Agreed=78%) respondents, in which majority agreed that the training provided is effective, and 36, 14.4% (Strongly Disagreed + Disagreed=14.4%) respondents disagreed, while 19 (7.6%) were undecided.

Furthermore, evidence gathered in this table 4 above shows that 188, 75.2% (Strongly Agreed + Agreed=75.2%) respondents, in which the majority agreed that the training available has reduced the level of recidivism, and 41, 16.4% (Strongly Disagreed + Disagreed=16.4%) respondents disagreed, while 21 (8.4%) were undecided. Also, 195, 78% (Strongly Agreed + Agreed= 78%) respondents, in which the majority agreed that vocational skill acquisition is designed to meet the skill required by the inmates, and 35, 14% (Strongly Disagreed + Disagreed=14%) respondents disagreed, while 20 (8.0%) were undecided. More so, 231, 92.4% (Strongly Agreed+ Agreed=92.4%) respondents, in which the majority agreed that educational training is aimed at improving g the knowledge of the inmates, and 12, 4.8% (Strongly Disagreed + Disagreed=4.8%) respondents disagreed, while 7 (2.8%) were undecided

Table 5. Chi-Square Tests showing the relationship between the types of training available and the wellbeing of female inmates

| | Value | Df | Asymptotic Significance (2-sided) |
|------------------------------|---------|-----|-----------------------------------|
| Pearson Chi-Square | 673.055 | 312 | 0.000 |
| Likelihood Ratio | 357.613 | 312 | 0.038 |
| Linear-by-Linear Association | 9.442 | 1 | 0.002 |
| N of Valid Cases | 249 | | |

Source: Fieldwork Report, 2022

HYPOTHESIS 2: There is no significant relationship between the types of training available and the wellbeing of female inmates. The results presented in Table 5; showed that the calculated Pearson Chi-Square value (χ^2) = 673.055 and DF = 312 while the p- value of 0.000 indicates 1% level of significance. Since the p- value is less than 0.05 (i.e. $p < 0.05$), the null hypothesis is rejected and it is concluded that there is a significant relationship between the types of training available and the wellbeing of female inmates. It can also be inferred that the types of training available do influence the wellbeing of female inmates.

Table 6: Linear Regression Result showing the impact of the types of training available on the wellbeing of female inmates

| Models | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | T- statistic | P-value |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|---------------------------|--------------|---------|
| | B | Std Error | Beta | | |
| 1 (Constant) | 17.465 | 1.149 | | 15.198 | 0.000 |
| Training Available | 0.130 | 0.041 | 0.195 | 3.127 | 0.002 |

Dependent Variable: Wellbeing of female inmate

Source: Fieldwork Report, 2022

To access the actual impact of the types of training available on the wellbeing of female inmates, the sum of individual student’s scores on the factors that promote wellbeing from Section B was treated as a dependent variable while the sum of individual student’s scores on the impact of training available in table 4 of the study research instrument was treated as the independent variable in the linear regression analysis, thus, the impact of the types of training available on the wellbeing of female inmates was established. The results were presented in Table 6 above respectively. The table showed that the sign of the coefficient of the Impact of Training Available was positive, implying that female inmates’ wellbeing increases with the increase in the level of training available to them significantly. The coefficient of Training Available is statistically significant at 1% level of significance ($\beta = 0.130$, $p < 0.01$). Thus, regression line $Y = 17.465 + 0.130X$ means that when Training Available to female inmates increases by one unit each (i.e. 1%), their wellbeing increases significantly by 13%.

CONCLUSION

The research is concluded based on the stated specific objectives and research questions raised in the research work as guides to the outcome of the inquiry. The first conclusion was drawn from the questions that intend to investigate various predisposing factors that influence female involvement in criminal activities in Lagos and Ogun State Correctional Facilities in Nigeria. The study was concluded that there are various factors that can be held responsible for rise in female involvement in criminal activities which ranges for personal factors (desire to get rich quick, covetousness, greed) Environmental factor (Pee pressure, family needs, lack of benefits or support from the government or other family members), Socio-economic factor (Unemployment, Poverty) among others in Nigeria

The second research thrives to examine the extent to which the treatment available for female inmates has improved their well-being in Correctional Facilities. It was concluded that large numbers of the female inmates in the custody were not happy about the treatment available for them in the prison. The outcome of the submission of the inmates gives light to the conclusion that large numbers of them were not adequately enjoying their fundamental rights as spelt out by the UNODC Policy of 2011. The level of prison congestion needs to be properly dealt with to fight against the menace associated with awaiting trials and prison congestion in Nigeria.

The last conclusion was drawn from the question that strives to identify how the training programmes have promoted the well-being of female inmates Correctional Facilities. The outcome of the study shows that the inmates were provided with good and quality formal educational training but the vocational training need to be restructured to meet the purpose of rehabilitation and reformation of mind set of the inmates once they are released back to the society because most available vocations in place in the Nigerian prisons were male oriented in nature.

Recommendations

There are several recommendations that came out of this study which will be of great help to the State policy makers in their various policy formulations toward promoting the wellbeing of the masses. More so, it will stand as guides to inmates and the wardress in promoting the wellness of the inmates in the custody

- 1) The Minister of interior should make recommendation to the Senate on how to direct ministry of justice to act fast on the numbers of inmates awaiting trials so as to reduce prison congestions before 2023 December in Nigeria
- 2) The warders and wardress need to be continually train to meet UNODC Policy of global treatment and reform of the prisons. This will aids their mode of operation in the way and manners they attends to the inmates before mid of next year 2023
- 3) The Nigerian government should provide other means of punishment rather than congesting the prisons. Other means can be community services such as marketing square sweeping, shamming, public declaration of the picture of perpetrators among others as means of deterrent,
- 4) Both male and female should purge themselves out of preconceived notion by conforming to the stipulated norms and value of the society. This can be done through selecting conformist pathways over subcultural acts.
- 5) The ministry of employment should advice the Federal government on how to provide adequate work for the youths to include both male and female ion the country to fight against increase in the rate of unemployment in Nigeria in the year 2023
- 6) Prison reform and rehabilitation of offenders should be the primary goals of the warders and wardress. This can be done through positive change in the attitude of the warders and wardress in the corrections towards the treatment rendered to the inmates at all levels
- 7) Most training in the corrections are male centered because prison history and formation is centered around men. The prison officers should thrive to introduce more of female vocational skills for the female inmates rather than most of the vocations in most of the corrections. Once this continues it will harden the female inmates rather than transforming their mind set after been released from the custody.

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