

Exploring The Satisfaction Of Inmates With Welfare Conditions At The Correctional Service Centers In Oyo State, Nigeria

Eyitayo Olaleye¹; Folashade Adigun, PhD²; Afolabi A. Adedibu, PhD³;
Jacob Oluwoye, PhD⁴

¹Center For Urban And Rural Research, Department Of Community And Regional Planning, Alabama A & M University, Normal, Al, U.S.A.

^{2,3}Department Of Urban And Regional Planning, LadokeAkintola University Of Technology, Ogbomoso, Nigeria

⁴Center For Urban And Rural Research, Department Of Community And Regional Planning, Alabama A & M University, Normal, Al, U.S.A.

Formatted: Font color: Dark Red

Formatted: Font color: Red

Formatted: Font color: Red

Abstract

The welfare conditions of inmates at the Nigerian Correctional Service generally attract media and political debates. However, such conditions have not been sufficiently examined in the literature. To fill this gap, this study was aimed at exploring the perceptions of the inmates towards characterizing the living, welfare, healthcare, and security conditions at the correctional centers. Using a purposive random sampling technique, 450 inmates were selected from three correctional centers (Ibadan, Oyo and Ogbomoso) in Oyo State, Nigeria. A self-designed questionnaire was administered among the inmates. This was facilitated with the use of gatekeepers (operational staff) at the correctional centers. However, only 313 respondents returned the completed questionnaires, implying a retrieval rate of 74%. There were 224 in Ibadan, 80 in Oyo and 9 in Ogbomoso. Having applied percentages to discuss the descriptive and correctional characteristics of the inmates, their perceptions on welfare conditions at the correctional centers were empirically analyzed using the relative satisfaction index. Findings revealed that inmates at the Ogbomoso correctional center reported that they were more satisfied than their counterparts at Ibadan and Oyo correctional centers with regard to living area, occupancy, heating and ventilation, water supply and clothes and beddings. Furthermore, the Ibadan correctional center was better placed than Oyo in toilet facilities, kitchen and meals, bathroom, and window for the inmates. By implication, across all domains, the Oyo correctional center appeared to be present with less satisfactory welfare conditions for the inmates. It is therefore recommended that inmates' living and welfare facilities should be expanded and their contact with friends and relatives should be improved where possible to bridge the gap in their welfare conditions and protect their mental wellbeing.

Keywords: correctional service, inmates, welfare, relative satisfaction index, Oyo State.

Date of Submission: 07-06-2024

Date of Acceptance: 17-06-2024

I. Introduction

The United Nations Office for Project Services (2016) reported inhumane conditions of correctional facilities across the developing countries including Nigeria. In particular, the report recommended that housing provision for inmates should be viewed in its social context such that, beyond the ordinary building, the inmates would live with happiness. In addition, the satisfaction of inmates in the correctional centers should be the primary focus of the correctional facilities that are available for them (Baker et al., 2016). In another view, Osasona (2016) maintained that availability of basic infrastructures in the correctional centers determines the kind of rehabilitation that the inmates would experience. The reasoning of taking the welfare conditions of inmates seriously is enshrined in the physiological and safety provisions of Maslow's hierarchy of needs (Moore, 2019; Maslow, 1954).

Traditionally, the inmates are forcibly confined within the correctional facilities so that they are punished for their crimes, serve deterrence and are prevented from infecting other members of the society (Muhammad et al., 2017). Nevertheless, the correctional service system is supposed to exist with the full complements of legal, vocational, educational, religious, and social services (Oyeyipo et al., 2021). In many cases, poor status of these services is commonplace as there is a growing concern among the public about the

appalling conditions of the Nigerian correctional facilities (Oyeyipo et al., 2021). In Nigeria, a stream of research output has been turned out in evaluating the satisfaction of the general population on public housing (e.g. Oni-Jimoh et al., 2018; Aliyu and Amadu, 2017), private housing (e.g. Bello, 2019; Nicholas and Patrick, 2015) and student housing (e.g. Mbazor, 2021; Ibem and Amole, 2010). However, the satisfaction of inmates on the available correctional facilities has not been sufficiently explored by researchers. This makes the literature sketchy in characterizing the living conditions of inmates across the correctional centers in Nigeria.

To generate perspectives, Muhammad et al. (2017) described the Nigerian correctional facilities as “human cages” with absence of facilities for correction in the true sense of correction. Most correctional facilities lack toilets, resulting in the inmates defecating in buckets located in the cells. Most windows are small and there is little ventilation (Muhammad et al., 2017). There have also been cases of death arising from communicable diseases due to difficulty in adequate feeding and health care (Oyeyipo et al., 2021). These are pointers to the fact that the conditions of detention are not consistent with human dignity in the Nigerian correctional facilities. It is against this background that this study was aimed at exploring the perceptions of inmates on the welfare conditions at the correctional service centers in Oyo State, Nigeria.

II. Literature Review

While the literature is not extensive on the satisfaction level of inmates regarding the correctional facilities in Nigeria, the crowding issue characterizing these facilities has received attention. No doubt, congestion has contributed to increasing cases of jail break in the Nigerian correctional centers. As of 2012, the Kirikiri Maximum Correctional Service in Lagos had over 2600 inmates crammed into the official space meant for only 1056 inmates (Iriekpen and Ezeobi, 2012). Since then, in consequence, correctional service riots and breaks have been on the increase at Kirikiri (Shajobi-Ibikunle, 2014). Before then, there were riots in Benin Correctional Service in 1987, in Suleja Correctional Service in 1988 and in Yola correctional facilities in 1989 (Amole, 2009). In June 2008, 280 inmates escaped in the jail break that occurred in Onitsha Correctional Service and only 195 were caught. (Amole, 2009). In the break of Ibadan Correctional Service in 2009, eight inmates were shot dead, and 18 others wounded when over a thousand prisoners tried to break out of the correctional center (Ayade, 2010). The foregoing indicates a part of the historical development of jail breaks in Nigeria, which were associated with deplorable conditions of welfare facilities at the correctional centers (Shajobi-Ibikunle, 2014).

Another factor that has been constraining the welfare of inmates is inadequate funding from the government. Generally, in the Nigerian correctional service system, the necessary facilities and logistics required for effective reformation and rehabilitation are not adequately provided (Ayade, 2010). This is indicated by the practice that prison workshops are grossly neglected with only obsolete and non-functional machines and equipment (Ayade, 2010). The prison is also incapacitated as a result of non-availability of the basic logistics the workers require in carrying out their professional assignments (Shajobi-Ibikunle, 2014). Previously, Onu (1996) related the poor medication and poor ration for inmates as stemming from poor funding.

In an empirical analysis, Orakwe (2011) examined the incidence of recidivism in the correctional centers located in Southern Nigeria. It was argued that if the former inmates have indeed been “reformed,” they would have less propensities to re-engage in criminal activities which might return them to the correctional centers. The likely cause of such incidence was then investigated, with particular focus on the quantity and quality of staff at the correctional centers. An observation technique was combined with interview as methods of data analysis. The researcher revealed that most recruitments at the correctional centers lack merit and this has limited the utilization of available resources within the centers. When the correctional center is featured with unqualified personnel, welfare conditions of inmates are naturally in bad trajectories as inefficiencies in resource use are not far-fetched (Orakwe, 2011).

Also, Onyekachi (2016) conducted a study on the status of Nigerian prisons. The study was extended across ten correctional centers in Nigeria. The author used a blend of qualitative instruments to collect data from the staff of the sampled correctional centers. Data were analyzed using a thematic approach. Findings revealed that most correctional centers in Nigeria are in deplorable state. There was then a call for adequate funding of the correctional centers by erecting new structures, cells, proper feeding, and medication for the inmates. This would help in achieving the correctional purpose of the centers (Onyekachi, 2016). In a similar study, Nwefoh et al. (2020) investigated the impact of resource utilization in a sample of correctional centers in Makurdi medium prison service in North Central Nigeria. The author echoed the earlier submissions of Onyekachi (2016) and Orakwe (2011).

As a precursor to the objective of the present study, Ukwayi and Okpa (2017) investigated the Port Harcourt correctional center with the aim of uncovering the causes of inmates’ persistent riots within the center. Secondary and primary data were collected from the center’s authorities and inmates, respectively. Ukwayi and Okpa (2017) found that, owing to inadequate facilities within the correctional center, inmates constantly competed over the available resources. This culminated in poor living conditions of the inmates, and thus their

satisfaction was on very low levels at the correctional center. Thus, inadequate welfare facilities remain the key cause of riots within the Port Harcourt correctional center (Ukwayi and Okpa, 2017).

In another argument, Ajah and Nweke (2017) assessed the level of welfare provisions made available for prison inmates in Nigeria. The authors selected a sample of 307 participants that were made up of 269 prison inmates and 38 prison staff in both Abakaliki and Awka correctional centers. Stratified random method was adopted as the sampling technique. Data were generated through questionnaire administration on demographic characteristics of participants, recreational facilities available in the correctional centers and types of diseases that prisoners suffer. Descriptive statistics were used as the analytical technique. Findings indicated that the only recreational facility provided in the sampled correctional centers is football. Other essential recreational facilities (table tennis, basketball, and volley ball) included in the survey instrument were found as non-existent. Also, the most prominent diseases suffered by the inmates included malaria, skin related diseases, toilet infections and other diseases. The researchers therefore recommended the provision of recreational and medical facilities for prison inmates. This could help in boosting the welfare provisions and boost the quality of health for the inmates (Ajah and Nweke, 2017).

III. Methodology

This study is descriptively designed so that the perceptions of inmates regarding the correctional facilities are uncovered. The study area is Oyo State which has three main correctional centers in Ibadan, Oyo and Ogbomoso. The inmates in these correctional centers form the sampling frame and were randomly selected using the purposive random sampling technique. The process of selecting the sampling size is as follows.

First, a closed questionnaire was designed. The questionnaire contained three sections A, B and C. Section A asks information on the demographic characteristics of the inmates; Section B on the correctional status of the sampled inmates; and finally, Section C on the measures of satisfaction of inmates in the correctional centers.

Second, the number of inmates in each correctional center was collected from official records of the correctional authorities. It was revealed that inmates in Ibadan correctional center were 1071; 377 were being confined in Oyo and only 44 were being restricted in Ogbomoso. This makes the total respondents in all the Oyo State correctional centers to be 1492. From this sampling frame, about 30% were taken as representative sample in this study. In effect, 321 were selected in Ibadan, 113 in Oyo and 13 in Ogbomoso, giving the total sample size as 450.

Third, 450 copies of the questionnaire were administered to the inmates. This was facilitated by the use of gatekeepers (operational officers) in the correctional centers. Nevertheless, the retrieval rate of the questionnaires was only about 74% as only 331 questionnaires were correctly filled and returned by the inmates. These were 224 in Ibadan, 80 in Oyo and 9 in Ogbomoso, totaling 331. This retrieval rate was considerably high, despite the psychological breakdown that is commonly experienced by inmates in general.

Fourth, while data collected in Sections A and B on the questionnaire were analysed using frequency counts and percentages, data obtained in Section C were analysed under the auspices of the relative satisfaction index (RSI). The RSI is a descriptive statistical technique for extracting key variables (or factors) from the complexity of multivariate data (Hassanain, 2008). It is suitable when the researcher's interest is to extract or determine average level of satisfaction regarding a variable drawn from the multitude of population (Davoodi and Dağlı, 2019). Following the propositions of Teck-Hong (2012) and Hassanain (2008), the RSI in this study is computed using a five-point Likert scale ranging from 1 (strongly dissatisfied or SD), 2 (dissatisfied or D), 3 (slightly satisfied or SS), 4 (satisfied or S) and 5 (strongly satisfied HS). This scaling system was represented on the questionnaire. For each correctional facility that was surveyed, the following formula was used to compute the RSI:

$$RSI = \frac{5n_5 + 4n_4 + 3n_3 + 2n_2 + 1n_1}{N}$$

where n_1 is the number of inmates that ticked SD on the questionnaire; n_2 is the number of inmates that ticked D; n_3 is the number of inmates that ticked SS; n_4 is the number of inmates that ticked S; and n_5 is the number of inmates that ticked HS. N is the total number of questionnaires filled and collected in a given correctional center.

IV. Empirical Analysis

Demographic characteristics of inmates

As presented in Table 1, the analysis of age of inmates shows that the dominant age group of the inmates across the three correctional centers is 31-40 years. This age group comprises almost half (47%) of the inmates. Inmates whose ages range between 18 and 30 years constitute the second dominant population (32%).

The least population group of the inmates is the older adults whose are 56 years old or above. This indicates that the Oyo State Correctional Service is dominated by youth population. They accounted for about 79% of the entire inmate population in the three correctional facilities in the State. When disaggregated by individual correctional facilities, the same pattern of age group was observed. The youth population still dominates across the three correctional facilities. As indicated in Table 1, the age group 18-40 years constitutes 77%, 84% and 100% of inmates' population in Ibadan, Oyo and Ogbomoso correctional facilities, respectively. There is no older adult inmate (above 55 years) in Oyo and Ogbomoso while there are just 2 (1%) in Ibadan. This reaffirms the earlier submission that the correctional facilities in Oyo State are dominated by youthful population. An implication of this is that the propensity to commit crime might be high among the youths in Oyo State.

Table 1: Demographic characteristics of respondents

| Characteristic | Category | Percent of inmates (%) | | | |
|----------------|--------------|------------------------|-----|----------|-----------|
| | | Ibadan | Oyo | Ogbomoso | Aggregate |
| Age | 18-30 | 31 | 34 | 56 | 32 |
| | 31-40 | 46 | 50 | 44 | 47 |
| | 41-55 | 22 | 16 | 0 | 20 |
| | 56 and above | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Marital status | Married | 43 | 50 | 67 | 45 |
| | Single | 38 | 44 | 22 | 39 |
| | Divorced | 10 | 6 | 11 | 10 |
| | Widowed | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | Separated | 6 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Religion | Christianity | 51 | 60 | 54 | 54 |
| | Islam | 41 | 35 | 33 | 40 |
| | Traditional | 8 | 5 | 11 | 6 |
| Tribe | Yoruba | 53 | 68 | 100 | 58 |
| | Hausa | 16 | 17 | 0 | 16 |
| | Igbo | 20 | 11 | 0 | 17 |
| | Others | 11 | 4 | 0 | 9 |

The analysis of the marital status of the inmates shows that 45% of the inmates were married. The single inmates constitute 39%. Other respondents were divorced (10%), separated (4%) or widowed (2%). Within the group context, the majority of the inmates were married prior to their conviction. The analysis of marital status across the individual correctional centers shows little or no difference from the aggregate status. The distribution, as shown in Table 1, rather confirms that married inmates constituted the majority group of the population of inmates. In particular, 50% of the inmates in Oyo are married while 67% are married in Ogbomoso. Only Ibadan has less fraction (43%) of married inmates. Majority of the sampled inmates claimed affiliation with either of the two prominent religions in the country i.e. Christianity and Islam. The aggregate religious affiliation, as identified by inmates in the three correctional facilities, shows that 54% were Christians, 40% were Muslims while 6% claimed attached with traditional religion. This is no surprise as religious activities in the Southwestern Nigeria in general are dominated by Christianity and Islam.

Concerning individual correctional facilities, the distribution of religion of inmates did not show much variation except in Oyo and Ogbomoso where there were less traditionalist inmates than the overall pattern. The result of tribe analysis of inmates shows that almost six of every ten inmates (58%) identified themselves as Yoruba. Hausa and Igbo inmates were 16% and 17% respectively while inmates from other tribes were 9%. This is no coincidence as the Correctional Service is in Oyo State which is predominantly inhabited by the Yoruba people. A disaggregation of data by individual prisons shows similar pattern except in Oyo where the number of Hausa inmates (17%) is higher than their Igbo counterparts (11%). It was also observed that, in Ogbomoso, all inmates were of Yoruba background (see Table 1).

Correctional characteristics of inmates

Figure 1 presents the correctional status of the inmates. On aggregate, more than half (60%) of the inmates have been remanded but awaiting trials. Less than a quarter (23%) have been sentenced and are serving their jail terms while almost one fifth (17%) have been convicted of various offences but are yet to be sentenced. The inmates awaiting trial have not appeared in the court of law while the convicted inmates have been tried in the court but are yet to be sentenced. A disaggregation of data by individual correctional facilities shows similar pattern across the correctional facilities except in Ogbomoso where all inmates have been sentenced and are already serving their jail terms.

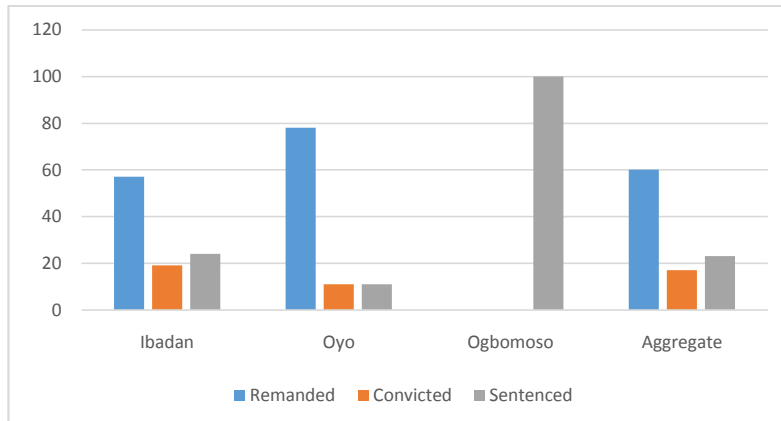


Figure 1: Status of inmates in the Correctional Service

As shown on Figure 2, about 26% of total inmates confirmed that they have been in the Correctional Service for more than two years, same proportion have been in the Correctional Service for 7 to 12 months, 23% for 1 to 6 months and 11% for less than 1 month. Similar pattern was observed across the individual correctional facilities except in Ogbomoso where about two-thirds (67%) of the inmates have spent less than 1 month. It needs to be clarified that most of the inmates in Ogbomoso have served in other correctional facilities but have been transferred to Ogbomoso to complete their jail terms. The information of time already spent in the Correctional Service provided useful information on inmates' satisfaction with the conditions of the Correctional Service. This will be further explored in the next session.

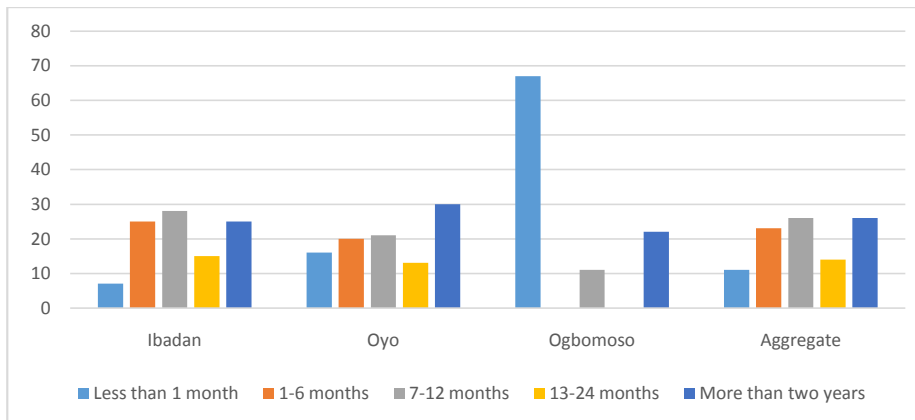


Figure 2: Time already spent at the Correctional Service

The number of times inmates have been to the Correctional Service is as presented in Figure 3. Majority (72%) of the inmates claimed they were in the Correctional Service for the very first time. A little over a quarter (27%) have been to the Correctional Service for between 2-5 times while very few (1%) have been to the Correctional Service more than 5 times. Further analysis by the individual Correctional Service did not show much deviation from the overall pattern but it was somewhat different in Ogbomoso where all the inmates claimed that they were first timers in the Correctional Service.

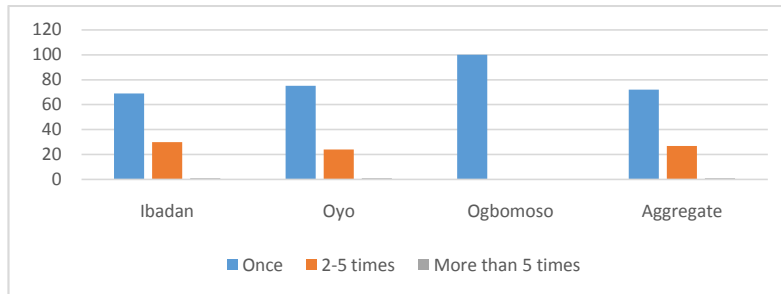


Figure 3: Number of times the inmates have been remanded at the Correctional Service

The expected release time is as analyzed on Figure 4. Around 77% of the inmates did not know when they would be released from the Correctional Service. This set of inmates includes those awaiting trial. While 11% were expected to be released in less than one year but not earlier than 3 months, about 90% were looking forward to their release time not less than one year while very few (2%) were expected to be released any time within the next three months. Again, a disaggregation by individual Correctional Service did not show much difference from the overall pattern except in Ogbomosho where all the inmates have less than one year to complete their jail terms.

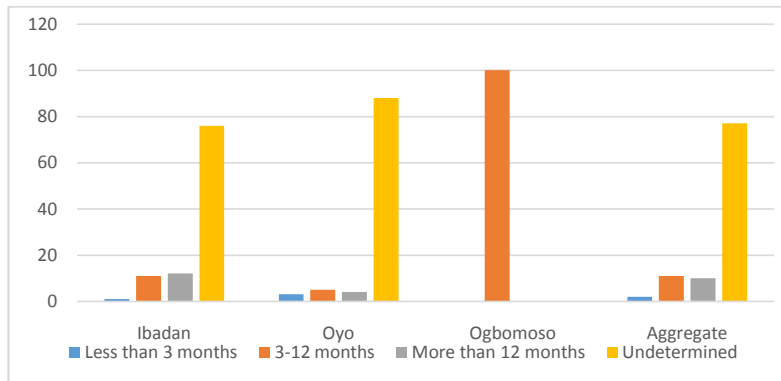


Figure 4: Expected time of release of the inmates at the Correctional Service

Analysis of inmates’ satisfaction

The relative satisfaction indexes (RSIs) of inmates in the three correctional centers were compared across four domains of facilities (living conditions, welfare conditions, healthcare conditions and security conditions).

Inmates’ satisfaction with living conditions

Figure 5 compares the inmates’ RSIs on the living conditions in the three correctional centers. It is revealing that the RSIs of inmates in Ogbomosho are highest in all elements except in electricity where it recorded lowest with RSI of 2.22. This suggests that there was erratic or unstable electricity supply in Ogbomosho correctional center. This may not be unconnected with the general irregular supply of electricity in Ogbomosho town, as confirmed by many residents of the town during the field survey for this study. The RSIs of inmates in Oyo correctional center were higher than those of their contemporaries in Ibadan in living area, occupancy, heating and ventilation, water supply and clothes and beddings. However, relative to the Oyo correctional center, the inmates claimed that they were more pleased with the Ibadan correctional center in the provision toilet facilities, kitchen and meals, bathroom, and window.

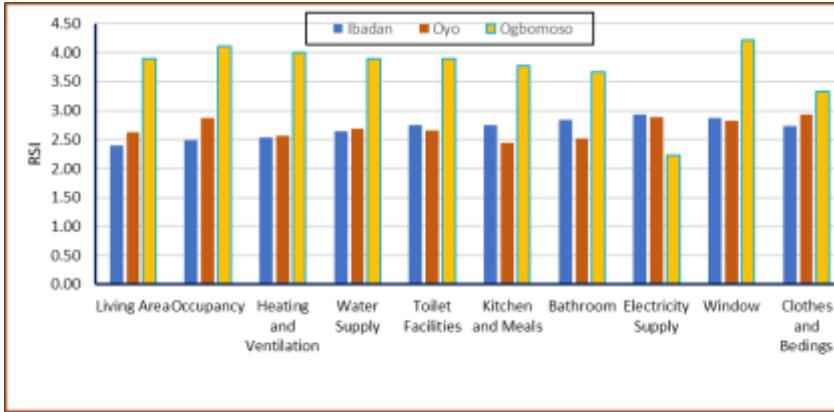


Figure 5: RSIs of living conditions in the three correctional centers

Inmates' satisfaction with welfare conditions

The RSIs of inmates on welfare component of Correctional Service condition are as shown in Figure 6. When compared with other correctional facilities, the inmates' RSIs with the welfare conditions at Ogbomoso correctional center were highest in locked time (4.22), visitation (4.00), open time (4.00), sport and recreation (2.89) and free time (3.89). Relative to other correctional facilities, Ibadan recorded highest RSI in education and training (2.89) while Oyo recorded highest RSI in social workers (2.63). Nonetheless, Ogbomoso had lowest RSIs in social workers (1.78) and education and training (2.33). This may not be unconnected with the fact that Ogbomoso correctional centers largely occupied inmates who were about to complete their jail terms.

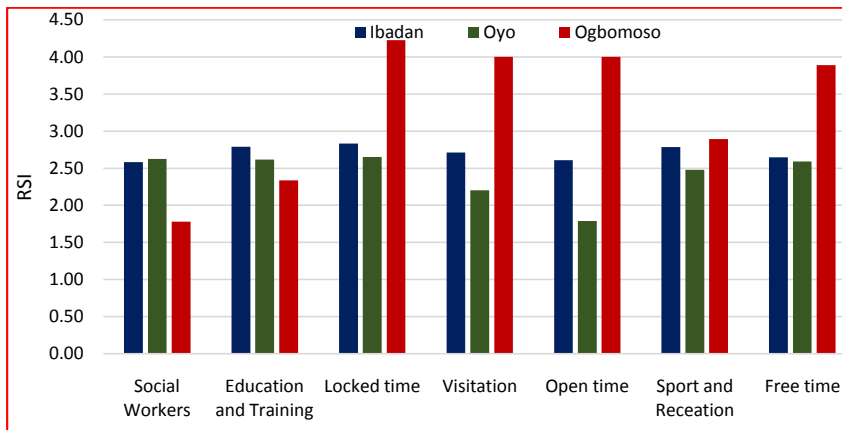


Figure 6: RSIs of welfare conditions in the three correctional centers

Inmates' satisfaction with healthcare conditions

The elements relating to healthcare were grouped together to form the healthcare component of Correctional Service's conditions. The inmates' RSIs of these elements across the three correctional facilities are as reflected in Figure 7. Except in "access to medical care" where it recorded the second highest RSI of 2.42, relative to other correctional facilities, Ibadan correctional center had the highest RSI in all other elements of healthcare. In all elements of healthcare, Oyo correctional center recorded second highest except in "access to medical care", where it has the lowest with RSI of 2.03. It is interesting to note that Ogbomoso which recorded highest in "access to medical care", had the lowest RSI in all other elements of healthcare. This suggests that Ogbomoso correctional center, which despite being deficient in medical facilities and staff, gives prompt medical accessibility to the inmates through public health facilities.

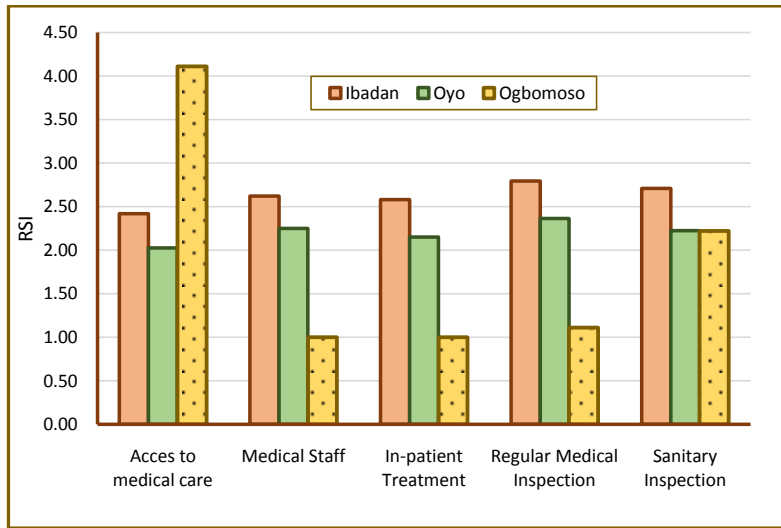


Figure 7: RSIs of healthcare conditions in the three correctional centers

Inmates' satisfaction with security conditions

Analysis of inmates' satisfaction with security and safety is presented in Figure 8 which shows that Ogbomosho correctional center had highest RSI in all elements of security and safety i.e. guards (3.67), video control (3.89) and firefighting (3.22). Oyo correctional center recorded lowest in all the elements of security and safety except in video control where it recorded second highest with RSI of 2.85. The inmates at Ibadan correctional center present with fair satisfaction on the security measures. Overall, the three correctional centers showed impressive performance on security. This is evidenced in that no jail break has been recorded in the three centers in recent times.

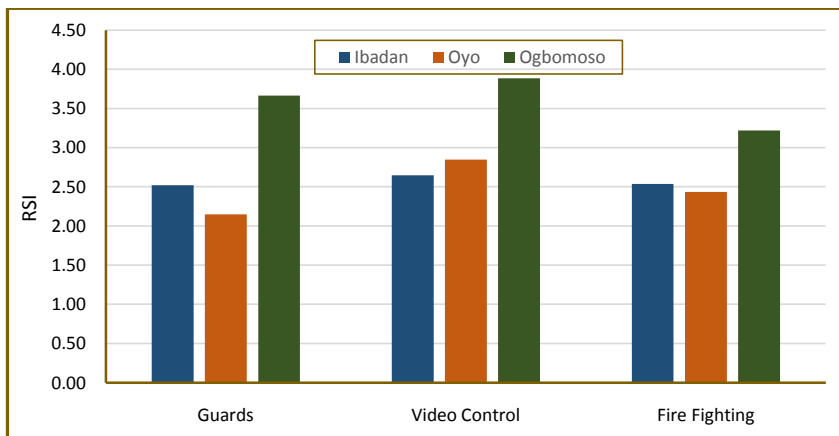


Figure 8: RSIs of security conditions in the three correctional centers

Aggregate inmates' satisfaction

The results of the individual and aggregate inmates' RSI are as presented in Table 2. The mean RSI in the three correctional facilities were 2.67 (dissatisfied) for Ibadan, 2.50 (dissatisfied) for Oyo and 3.21 (slightly satisfied) for Ogbomosho. It noteworthy that these results are understandable as the Correctional Service environment is not expected to provide the same psychological, physical and social satisfaction as a normal home environment. Even if the best of facilities are provided at the correctional service centers, inmates may still not be fully satisfied with the facilities because freedom is nowhere to be compared with incarceration.

Table 2: Comparison of inmates' aggregate RSIs

| Components | Elements | Relative Satisfaction Index (RSI) | | | Joint RSI |
|---------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|------|----------|-----------|
| | | Ibadan | Oyo | Ogbomoso | |
| Living conditions | Window | 2.88 | 2.83 | 4.22 | 3.31 |
| | Occupancy | 2.49 | 2.88 | 4.11 | 3.16 |
| | Heating and Ventilation | 2.54 | 2.56 | 4.00 | 3.03 |
| | Water Supply | 2.64 | 2.69 | 3.89 | 3.07 |
| | Toilet Facilities | 2.75 | 2.66 | 3.89 | 3.10 |
| | Living Area | 2.40 | 2.63 | 3.89 | 2.97 |
| | Kitchen and Meals | 2.75 | 2.44 | 3.78 | 2.99 |
| | Bathroom | 2.84 | 2.53 | 3.67 | 3.01 |
| | Clothes and Beddings | 2.74 | 2.94 | 3.33 | 3.00 |
| Welfare | Electricity Supply | 2.93 | 2.89 | 2.22 | 2.68 |
| | Locked time | 2.83 | 2.65 | 4.22 | 3.23 |
| | Visitation | 2.71 | 2.20 | 4.00 | 2.97 |
| | Open time | 2.61 | 1.79 | 4.00 | 2.80 |
| | Free time | 2.64 | 2.59 | 3.89 | 3.04 |
| | Sport and Recreation | 2.78 | 2.48 | 2.89 | 2.72 |
| | Education and Training | 2.79 | 2.61 | 2.33 | 2.58 |
| Healthcare | Social Workers | 2.58 | 2.63 | 1.78 | 2.33 |
| | Access to medical care | 2.42 | 2.03 | 4.11 | 2.85 |
| | Sanitary Inspection | 2.71 | 2.23 | 2.22 | 2.39 |
| | Regular Medical Inspection | 2.79 | 2.36 | 1.11 | 2.09 |
| | Medical Staff | 2.62 | 2.25 | 1.00 | 1.96 |
| Safety and Security | In-patient Treatment | 2.58 | 2.15 | 1.00 | 1.91 |
| | Video Control | 2.65 | 2.85 | 3.89 | 3.13 |
| | Guards | 2.52 | 2.15 | 3.67 | 2.78 |
| | Fire Fighting | 2.54 | 2.44 | 3.22 | 2.73 |
| | Mean RSI | 2.67 | 2.50 | 3.21 | |
| Grand mean = 2.79 | | | | | |

Given this caveat, the RSIs are only instructive of the state of the correctional facilities in meeting the needs of the inmates. In Table 2, the elements with the highest and lowest RSIs in Ibadan were electricity (2.93) and living area (2.40) respectively. In Oyo, the highest RSI was scored by clothes and bedding (2.94) while the element with lowest RSI was open time (1.79). In Ogbomoso, the element with highest RSI was window (4.22) while the lowest RSI was medical staff (1.00). Across the domains of correctional facilities in the three correctional centers, Ogbomoso has the maximum RSI (4.22) and the minimum RSI (1.00).

V. Conclusions And Policy Implications

This study explored the satisfaction of inmates with the facilities at the three correctional centers in Oyo State. Although majority of the sampled inmates were awaiting trials, they had stayed at the Correctional Service for more than two years and they were uncertain of their release time. This presented poor state of mental health of the inmates. The analysis of inmates' satisfaction with facilities at the Correctional Service shows that the inmates were mostly pleased with electricity in Ibadan, with major complaints on the overcrowded living area. In Oyo, the highest inmates' satisfaction was recorded in clothes and bedding while the element with lowest score was open time. In Ogbomoso, the inmates were pleased with all the healthcare facilities except the sufficiency of the medical staff. The evaluation of living conditions in the three correctional centers shows that the satisfaction indexes of inmates in Ogbomoso are highest in all elements except in electricity. Given the RSI scores, inmates at the Ogbomoso correctional center reported that they were more satisfied than their counterparts at Ibadan and Oyo correctional centers with regard to living area, occupancy, heating and ventilation, water supply and clothes and beddings. Furthermore, the Ibadan correctional center was better placed than Oyo in toilet facilities, kitchen and meals, bathroom, and window for the inmates. By implication, across all domains, the Oyo correctional center appeared to be present with less satisfactory welfare conditions for the inmates.

Given the foregoing findings, healthcare facilities and living conditions at the correctional centers are of critical concerns. The general principle is that prisoners should enjoy an equivalent standard of care to persons outside correctional facilities, yet their needs tend to be greater than those of free persons. It is therefore recommended that inmates' living areas should be expanded and their contact with friends and relatives should be improved where possible to protect their mental wellbeing. As a general rule and taking into account necessary security precautions, the Correctional Service authorities should consider not preventing families from providing food and materials to inmates to enhance their diets which are likely to have been compromised due to overcrowding at the correctional centers. In addition, more trained healthcare staff (doctors, nurses, dentists, psychiatrists, psychologists, etc) should be employed in the correctional centers for effective provision of health services to inmates. Finally, water points should be established at many locations within the correctional centers such that inmates have easy and frequent access to water for the purposes of hygiene, sanitation and hydration.

References

- [1] Ajah, B.O. And Nweke, J.O. (2017). Prison Facilities And The Welfare Of Inmates In Nigeria: A Study Of Abakaliki And Awka Prisons. *World Applied Sciences Journal*, 35(3): 361-369
- [2] Aliyu, A.A., And Amadu, L. (2017). Urbanization, Cities, And Health: The Challenges To Nigeria – A Review. *Annals Of African Medicine*, 16(4): 149-158
- [3] Amole, D. (2009). Residential Satisfaction And Levels Of Environment In Students' Residences. *Journal Of Environment And Behaviour*, 41(6): 1-14
- [4] Ayade E.A. (2010). Problem Of Correctional Service Overcrowding In Nigeria: Some Lesson From South Africa And America. *Lim Dissertation*, Legal Studies Department, Central European University, Budapest, Hungary
- [5] Baker, E., Lester, L. H., Bentley, R. And Beer, A. (2016). Poor Housing Quality: Prevalence And Health Effects. *Journal Of Prevention & Intervention In The Community*, 44(4): 219-232
- [6] Bello, A. (2019). Review Of The Housing Policies And Programmes In Nigeria. *International Journal Of Contemporary Research And Review*, 10(2): 20603-20616
- [7] Davoodi, T And Dağlı, U.U. (2019). Exploring The Determinants Of Residential Satisfaction In Historic Urban Quarters: Towards Sustainability Of The Walled City Famagusta, North Cyprus. *Sustainability*, 11(22): 6261
- [8] Hassanain, M.A. (2008). On The Performance Evaluation Of Sustainable Student Housing Facilities. *Journal Of Facilities Management*, 6 (3): 212-225
- [9] Ibem, E.O. And Amole O.O. (2010). Evaluation Of Public Housing Programmes In Nigeria: A Theoretical And Conceptual Approach. *The Built And Human Environment Review*, 3: 88-116
- [10] Iriekpen, O. And Ezeobi, U (2012). The Police, Rule Of Law And Human Rights: The Police Perspective. In Tamuno T.N Et Al. (Eds). *Policing Nigeria: Past, Present And Future*. Lagos: Matthouse Press Limited
- [11] Maslow, A. (1954). *Motivation And Personality*. New York: Harper
- [12] Mbazor, D.N. (2021). Assessment Of The Influence Of On-Campus Housing Quality And Facilities On Students' Academic Performance At The Federal University Of Technology, Akure, Nigeria. *Baltic Journal Of Real Estate Economics And Construction Management*, 9: 14-32
- [13] Moore, E.A. (2019). Addressing Housing Deficit In Nigeria: Issues, Challenges And Prospects. *Economic And Financial Review*, 57(4)
- [14] Muhammad, Y. A., Gwangndi, M. I., And Hassan, A. S. (2017). The Rights Of Prisoners In Nigeria And The Role Of Prisons And Modern Penology. *Journal Of Law, Policy And Globalization*, 60(1): 71-80
- [15] Nicholas, E.O. And Patrick, D.D. (2015). A Review Of Governmental Intervention On Sustainable Housing Provision For Urban Poor In Nigeria. *International Journal Of Social Science Studies*; 3(6):40-48
- [16] Nwefoh, E., Aguocha, C.M., Ryan, G. Et Al. (2020). Depression And Experience Of Incarceration In North Central Nigeria: A Situation Analysis At Makurdi Medium Security Prison. *International Journal Of Mental Health Systems*, 14: 76
- [17] Oni-Jimoh, T., Liyanage, C., Oyeibanji, A. And Gerges, M. (2018). Urbanization And Meeting The Need For Affordable Housing In Nigeria. *Housing*, 21(4)
- [18] Onu, A.O. (1996). *Traditional Legal System*. A Paper Presented At A Seminar Series, Department Of Sociology, University Of Nigeria, Nsukka
- [19] Onyekachi, J. (2016). Problems And Prospects Of Administration Of Nigerian Prison: Need For Proper Rehabilitation Of The Inmates In Nigeria Prisons. *Journal Of Tourism And Hospitality*, 5(4): 1-14
- [20] Orakwe, O. (2011). *The Sociological Aspect Of Prisons Reorganization In Nigeria*. Lagos: Unilag Law Book
- [21] Osasona, T. (2016). *The Nigerian Criminal Justice System*. The Center For Public Policy Alternatives (Cppa)
- [22] Oyeyipo, E.J., Asamu, F.F., Arisukwu, O., Oyekola, I.A. And Olorunmola, J.J. (2021). Prison Overcrowding Trend In Nigeria And Policy Implications On Health. *Cogent Social Sciences*, 7(1): 1956035
- [23] Shajobi-Ibikunle, D.G. (2014). Challenges Of Imprisonment In The Nigerian Penal System: The Way Forward. *American Journal Of Humanities And Social Sciences*, 2(2): 94-104
- [24] Teck-Hong, T. (2012). Housing Satisfaction In Medium- And High-Cost Housing: The Case Of Greater Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. *Habitat International*, 36(1): 108-116
- [25] Ukwayi, J. K., And Okpa, J. T. (2017). Critical Assessment Of Nigeria Criminal Justice System And The Perennial Problem Of Awaiting Trial In Port Harcourt Maximum Prison, Rivers State. *Global Journal Of Social Sciences*, 16(1): 17-25
- [26] United Nations Office For Project Services (2016). *Technical Guidance For Prison Planning: Technical And Operational Considerations Based On The Standard Minimum Rules For The Treatment Of Prisoners (The Nelson Mandela Rules)*, Copenhagen, Denmark