

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CORRECTIONAL ENVIRONMENT, SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOUR AMONG INMATES OF KEFFI MEDIUM SECURITY CUSTODIAL CENTER, NASARAWA STATE

Reamen Justina Ingiaga (PhD)¹ & Tseaa Moses V (PhD)²

Department of Education, Federal University Wukari¹

Department of Guidance and Counseling, Nasarawa State University Keffi.²

Email: justinareamen@fuwukari.edu.ng¹ tseaaamoses@gmail.com²

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0004-2603-1822>¹,

<https://orcid.org/0009-0005-1705-9353>²

Corresponding author: Reamen Justina Ingiaga (Email:
justinareamen@fuwukari.edu.ng)

Abstract

This study examined the relationship between correctional environment, substance abuse, and aggressive behaviour among inmates of Keffi Medium Security Custodial Center, Nasarawa State. A correlational survey design was adopted for the study. A sample of 231 participants consisting of 137 (63.02%) male and 68 (36.70%) female inmates were randomly sampled using a simple random sampling technique. The instruments used for the study were the aggressive behavior scale, substance use scale and the correctional environment scale. Data collected were analyzed using ANOVA to answer research questions while regression analysis was used to test the hypotheses. Findings indicated that there is a significant moderate relationship between correctional environment and aggressive behavior among inmates of Keffi Medium Security Custodial Center, Nasarawa State. Findings also revealed that there is a significant and moderate relationship between substance abuse and aggressive behavior among inmates of Keffi correctional service centre. Based on the findings it was recommended among others that counseling and psychotherapy should be well-structured in custodial centers to assist inmates change their irrational thoughts/behaviours and also inmates should be properly engaged in order to reduce idleness that may lead them to frustration thereby manifesting aggressive behavior in the society.

Keywords: correctional environment, substance abuse, aggressive behavior, correctional and custodial centers

Introduction

Aggressive behaviours displayed by prison inmates is a growing and common problem of concern to correctional center authorities and general populace within and around the perimeter walls of correctional center communities. These behaviours are characterized by wide range of abnormalities such as physical fighting, bullying using dangerous weapons, verbal threat to self and others and impulsive aggression (Awopetu & Igbo, 2014). More so, aggressive behaviour is a threatening behaviour, and it is carried out against objects or people (Townsend, 2015), verbal or physical behaviour that can endanger humans and cause difficulties, damage, pain, or damage property (Marcus, 2017). Meanwhile, according to Buss-Perry that aggressive behaviour

consists of four types, namely the behaviour of physical aggression, verbal, anger and hostility (Gallagher & Ashford, 2016).

Whilst definitions differ widely, Bushman and Anderson in Awopetu and Igbo (2014) stated that aggressive behaviour or aggression is defined as behaviour intended to harm another individual who is motivated to avoid that harm. Equally, aggression is behaviour that is unwanted and is perceived by the person that receives it as intrusive and harmful. This definition excludes accidental acts that lead to harm, such as losing control of a motor vehicle and killing a pedestrian, but includes behaviours intended to harm even if attempt fails such as when a person attempts to shoot but misses a human target. Aggression among correctional center inmates is undoubtedly an important issue, and it is a behaviour that occurs among all types of correctional centers-men, women, juvenile, young and adult offenders (Gresham, Melvin and Gullone, 2016).

Chandrashekar, Math, Kishore, Moily, Raghuram, Parthasarathy, and Johnson (2007) believed that aggression is present in each of us either inmates or non-prison inmates and these can be modified by experience in both positive and negative ways. They defined aggressive behaviour as a behaviour aimed at causing harm or pain to others or self. Then aggression can be manifested towards self or others; can be direct or indirect; physical or emotional; active or passive and verbal or non-verbal. Kjelsberg and Laake (2010) have observed that aggressive behaviours exhibited by correctional center inmates are not only dangerous to self but it is detrimental to the individual and the general safety and moral of correctional center environment. In a related development, these behaviours have also been attributed to various factors such as health related problems, suicide, self-injury, stress, substance use, and many other snags manifested by the correctional center inmates.

However, substance abuse refers to the harmful or hazardous use of psychoactive substances, including alcohol and illicit drugs (Sahu & Sahu, 2012). The most common substance abused are alcohol, marijuana (ganja), bhang, hashish (charas), various kinds of cough syrups, sedative tablets, brown sugar, heroin, cocaine, tobacco (cigarette, gutka, pan masala) etc. Substance abuse is also known as drug abuse. In simpler terms, any chemical that alters the physical or mental functioning of an individual is a drug. A drug may or may not have medical uses; its use may or may not be legal. The use of a drug to cure an illness, prevent a disease or improve health is termed 'drug use'. But when a drug is taken for reasons other than medical, in an amount, strength, frequency or manner that causes damage to the physical or mental functioning of an individual, it becomes drug abuse. Any type of drug can be abused; drugs with medical uses can also be abused which can be a cause of aggressive behaviour.

Conversely, correctional environments have long provided programming to inmates during their confinement. Institutional programming encompasses a broad array of services and interventions, including substance abuse treatment, educational programming, and sex offender treatment. The objective of providing correctional centers with programming is to improve their behavior, both before and after release from correctional center. Indeed, institutional programming is often intended to not only enhance public safety by lowering recidivism, but also to promote greater safety within correctional centers by reducing misconduct. Although some correctional systems typically offer some programming opportunities within correctional centers, research

suggests many correctional centers do not participate in programming while incarcerated (Lynch & Sabol cited in Duwe, 2017).

On the other hand, given the nature of correctional facilities and the service that is provided, the officialdoms that operate the facilities are characterized by strict hierarchies and pervasive bureaucracies (World Health Organization, 2007). The structure of corrections and, consequently, the hierarchical relationship between prison inmates can cause stress which can lead to the display of aggressive behaviour (World Health Organization, 2007). Within correctional facilities (correctional centers, jails), it is estimated that 37% of correctional officers experience job stress and burnout (Bourbonnais, Malenfant, Vezina, Jauvin, & Brisson, 2005). This is higher than the estimated 19-30% in the general working population. Correctional officers who experience symptoms of stress and burnout have the potential to show a lack of motivation and a lack of commitment, resulting not only in decreased organizational commitment (Lambert, Hogan, & Altheimer, 2010), but also in an increase in counter-productive attitudes and behaviors. Counter-productive attitudes and behaviors compromise the safety and security of the correctional facility as well as inmate rehabilitation. An example of a counter-productive behavior is aiding and abetting inmates in carrying out criminal behavior from within the correctional center (Acar & Ulgen, 2020).

Various studies (e.g., Duru, Redzuan, Hamsan, and Shahrimin (2015); Awopetu & Igbo (2014); Shaheen (2015); ALiu, Dou, Yu, Nie and Zheng (2021)) have majorly investigated or examined the relationship and importance of correctional environment, substance abuse, stress and aggressive behaviour in other academic areas. Irrespective of the numerous studies in aggressive behaviour, there seem to be very few studies that have been able to ascertain the influence of correctional environment, substance abuse and stress on aggressive behavior, which has created a gap in literature which this study intends to fill.

Furthermore, studies have shown that correctional center inmates engage in wide range of aggressive behaviour such as violence towards others, suicide, suicidal attempt; deliberate self-harm, substance use, unprotected sexual activity, slavery and destruction of public property that increase their probability of being involved in serious physical diseases or mental disorder such behavior result in frequent conflict with land, resulting in death, injuries to self or others (Suresh, Pratina, RajaniKweur & Madhusudhan, 2011).

It is based on the above that this study investigated the influence of correctional environment, substance abuse and aggressive behaviour among inmates of Keffi security and custodial center, Nasarawa State.

Statement of the Problem

In Nigeria today, it has been observed that individuals exhibit various forms of aggressive behaviours at different places such as home, school, office, political meetings and even religious functions and at any time making the whole society look aggressive. The social and political focus on aggression has increased dramatically in recent years. However, society appears to be in a state of confusion and disbelief as the number of lives lost as a result of the series of aggressive attacks perpetrated by young people increases. For example, in Nigeria, 20.8% of adolescents experienced physical

aggressive behaviour and 48.3% of the adolescents experienced verbal aggressive behavior. Then, in 2015 as many as 22.6% of adolescents did physical battles in America. In addition, in 2016 WHO reported that an estimated of 200,000 aggressive behaviour occurred in adolescents each year in the world; aggressive behaviour also became the fourth cause of death in adolescent groups.

The continuation of aggressive behaviour into adulthood is of particular concern as the prospects for these individuals are bleak. Not only does aggression have both physical and mental impact upon the victims and their families, it also has a negative impact on the aggressive individuals themselves including placing them at a higher risk of alcohol and drug abuse, involvement with the criminal justice system, depression and suicide attempts (Fergusson & Horwood, 2008).

Furthermore, there is ample empirical evidence showing that the correctional center in general is a stressful and fear- and aggression-eliciting environment, starting from the seminal work of Goffman on 'total institutions, the 'pains of imprisonment' research, the climate research to studies of prison climate. The above empirical studies were carried out in other countries with distinct characteristics and environment, hence the need for this study in Keffi security and custodial center in Nasarawa State

Objectives of the Study

This study generally intends to examine the relationship between correctional environment, substance abuse and aggressive behaviour among inmates of Keffi correctional service center. Specifically, this study intends to:

- a) Examine the relationship between correctional environment and aggressive behaviour among inmates of Keffi correctional service center.

Investigate the relationship between substance abuse and aggressive behaviour among inmates of Keffi correctional service center

Research Questions

The following research questions were structured to guide the study:

1. What is the relationship between correctional environment and aggressive behaviour among inmates of Keffi correctional service center?
2. What is the relationship between substance abuse and aggressive behaviour among inmates of Keffi correctional service center?

Hypotheses

The following hypotheses were formulated and tested at 0.05 level of significance

1. There is no significant relationship between correctional environment and aggressive behaviour among inmates of Keffi correctional service center.
2. There is no significant relationship between substance abuse and aggressive behaviour among inmates of Keffi correctional service center.

Methodology

Correlational survey design was adopted for this study. This is because the entire population cannot be studied, so a survey design was considered more appropriate. The targeted population of the study comprised all correctional inmates in the Keffi medium custodial Center in Nasarawa State. The total numbers of correctional inmates

at the time of enquiry were 550 inmates. The convenience sampling technique was used in selecting the participants for this study in order to arrive at a reliable outcome. The sample size used for this study was determined mathematically using the Taro-Yamane's formula with a sample of 231 inmates.

Three instruments were used for this study, these are:

The Buss-Perry Aggressive Questionnaire (BPAQ) was developed by Buss and Perry (1992) to evaluate several aspects of Aggressive behavior in a general study or society. It is a 29-item scale with 5-point Likert scale with 5 for extremely characteristic of me, 4 for somewhat characteristic of me, 3 for neither, characteristic of me or characteristic of me, 2 for somewhat characteristics of me, 1 for extremely characteristics of me. The aggression scale consists of 4 factors, Physical aggression (PA), verbal aggression (VA), ANGER (A) and hostility (H). The total score for aggression is the Sum of the factors score's. The two questions with the asterisk are reversed scored. The scale has a reliability coefficient of .88.

Substance Use Scale

The Michigan Alcoholism screening test (MAST) was developed by Selzer (1971). It's a 24 – items questionnaire established to screen for substance dependence (alcohol) and alcohol related behaviors. It is 2-point Likert scale with yes for positive value and no for negative value. In scoring the Michigan Alcoholism screening test (MAST) points are assigned to a response depending upon whether the item is worded positively or negatively. For items 1, 4, 6 and 7, negative answers are consistent with alcoholic responses. For items 2, 3, 5 and 9-28, positive responses are consistent with Alcoholic responses. The scale assigns a 1-5 weighting to each item, with a rating of 5 being considered diagnostic of Alcoholism. Questions that were highly discriminating were given a value of two points and others assigned a one-point value. An Alcoholic response to questions 8, 19 or 20 is considered diagnostic and is assigned a value of five points. The total score is computed as a sum of items' value. Minnich and colleagues (2018) provide a thorough overview of validity and reliability studies of the MAST. They found that when all 37 included studies were weighted and then averaged, the grand internal consistency coefficient was .84 with average internal consistency coefficients of .85 and .82 for clinical and nonclinical samples.

Correctional Environment Scale

The correctional institution environment scale (CIES) was developed by Rudolf Moos in (1974). It is 66 – item questionnaire that measure inmate's relationship in correctional environment, inmate's safety and order, inmates contact with the outside world, inmates' facilities, inmates' meaningful activities and inmates' autonomy in the correctional setting. It is a 5-pointlikert scale with 5 for Always, 4 for often, 3 for sometimes, 2 for rarely and 1 for never. The reliability was studied by means of internal consistency test, using the Cronbach Alpha statistics. Higher scores across item Correlations are a sign of measuring the same construct. Reliability scores below .70 are considered moderate, scores between .70 and .80 are seen as sufficient, and scores above .80 represent good reliability. (Ever et al., 2010)

ANOVA and Regression analysis was used to analyze the data with the aid of the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). Anova and regression analysis is considered the appropriate statistics to be used because; it will help to determine the relationship between the two independent variables (Correctional Environment,

substance Abuse) of the research and the dependent variable (aggressive behaviour) of the research. Therefore, the study deployed the regression analysis was used to test the hypotheses.

Results

A total of 231 copies of the questionnaires were distributed to the correctional centre. The researcher retrieved the filled copies of the instrument after they had been submitted to key collaborators at the correctional centre.

Research Question One: What is the relationship between correctional environments and aggressive behaviour among inmates of Keffi correctional service center?

Table 1: Pearson Product Moment Correlation Analysis of the relationship between correctional environment and aggressive behaviour

SN	Variable	N	R	R ²	Decision
1	Correctional Environment	231	0.56	0.32	Moderate
2	Aggressive Behaviour				

The result in Table 1 shows the relationship between correctional environments and aggressive behaviour among inmates of Keffi correctional service center. Result shows that the correlation between correctional environment and aggressive behaviour was 0.56. This implies that there is a positive and moderate relationship between correctional environment and aggressive behaviour among inmates of Keffi Correctional Service Center. The coefficient of determination associated with 0.56 is 0.32 which implies that 32% of inmates aggressive behaviour is predicted by the characteristics of correctional environment. This shows that about 68% of inmates' aggressive behaviour is influence by other variables other than correctional environment.

Hypothesis One: There is no significant relationship between correctional environment and aggressive behaviour among inmates of Keffi correctional service center.

Table 2: Regression analysis showing the relationship between Correctional Environment and aggressive behaviour among inmates

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Dec
1	Regression	62.620	1	62.620	106.944	0.00	S
	Residual	134.089	229	.586			
	Total	196.710	230				

The result in Table 2 shows the regression analysis of the significant relationship between Correctional Environment and aggressive behaviour among inmates. Result shows that an F-ratio of 106.944 was obtained with a significant value of 0.00. Since the significant value of 0.00 is less than 0.05, it means that the result is significant, therefore the null hypothesis is rejected. Inference drawn is the relationship between Correctional Environment and aggressive behaviour among inmates is statistically significant. This implies that correctional environment is a significant predictor of inmates' aggressive behaviour.

Research Question Two: What is the relationship between substance abuse and aggressive behaviour among inmates of Keffi correctional service center?

Table 3: Pearson Product Moment Correlation Analysis of the relationship between substance abuse and aggressive behaviour

SN	Variable	N	R	R ²	Decision
1	Substance Abuse	231	0.69	0.47	Moderate
2	Aggressive Behaviour				

The result in Table 3 shows the relationship between substance abuse and aggressive behaviour among inmates of Keffi correctional service center. Result shows that the correlation between substance abuse and aggressive behaviour was 0.69. This implies that there is a positive and moderate relationship between correctional environment and substance abuse among inmates of Keffi correctional service center. The coefficient of determination associated with 0.69 is 0.47 which implies that 47% of inmates' aggressive behaviour is predicted by substance abuse. This shows that about 53% of inmates aggressive behaviour is influence by other variables other than substance abuse.

Hypothesis Two: There is no significant relationship between substance abuse and aggressive behaviour among inmates of Keffi correctional service center.

Table 4: Regression analysis showing the relationship between substance abuse and aggressive behaviour among inmates.

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Decision
1	Regression	93.236	1	93.236	206.341	0.00	Moderate
	Residual	103.474	229	.452			
	Total	196.710	230				

The result in Table 4 shows the regression analysis of the significant relationship between substance abuse and aggressive behaviour among inmates. Result shows that

an F-ratio of 206.341 was obtained with a significant value of 0.00. Since the significant value of 0.00 is less than 0.05, it means that the result is significant, and the null hypothesis is rejected. Inference drawn is the relationship between substance abuse and aggressive behaviour among inmates is statistically significant. This implies that substance abuse is a significant predictor of inmates' aggressive behaviour.

Discussion of Findings

The result of the study showed that there was a moderate and positive correlation between correctional environment and aggressive behaviour among inmates of Keffi correctional service centre. Result from the test of hypothesis one equally showed that there was a significant relationship between correctional environment and aggressive behaviour among inmates of Keffi correctional service centre. This implies that correctional environment may predict aggressive behaviour among inmates. Hence, the finding was in consonance with Suedfeld (1980), who posited that environmental factors may increase violent behavior are categorized as spatial intrusions, monotony, and external control. Lack of control over one's environment, is also largely an integral part of the prison conditions and one which many find threatening. Violent reactions often occur when the simplest aspects of daily life are beyond one's control.

The result of the study equally showed that there was a significant relationship between substance abuse and aggressive behaviour among inmates of Keffi correctional service centre. This is in line with the findings of Taylor and Husizer in Doran, Luczak, Koutsenok and Brown (2012), who opined that a wide variety of drugs are presumed to be related to aggressive behaviors. The effect of some drugs including cocaine, amphetamines and benzodiazepines have been found to increase violence and aggressive behaviors (Gumilar & Khisni, 2020) and can also influence them negatively when they are seeking employment opportunities (Fauziah, Naresh & Bahaman, 2011).

Conclusion

Conclusively, preliminary evidence indicates that correctional environment, substance abuse, are factors of aggressive behaviour. Further research is necessary to explore the generalizability of these findings and establish the tinges of the prisoner–prison interaction, specifically as it relates to aggression especially in correctional centers.

Recommendations

From the research analysis and conclusions, it becomes plausible to recommend that the inmates:

- Should be subjected anger management which is one of the most common forms of rehabilitation program offered to prison inmates to help deal with stress which also leads to aggressive behaviour.
- Should be introduced to programs that would engage them in order to reduce idleness that dominates inmates' lifestyle in prison on one hand and job opportunities should be created for unemployed youth who are already frustrated and manifesting aggressive behaviour in the society.
- Who are currently seeking rehabilitation pertaining to abuse of drugs should be empowered towards addressing their aggressive behaviour.

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