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STRUCTURAL EQUATION MODEL ON AGGRESSION AMONG MALE INMATES

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ABSTRACT
The aimed of this investigation is to ascertain the singular and combined impact of latent exogenous factors to aggression as well as to discover what model best fit the aggression among male inmates in selected jail institutions in Negros Occidental, Region VI. The study employed correlational research design, simple random sampling, and structural equation model in the analysis of data obtained from 400 study respondents. Study revealed that inmate's level of impulsive behavior is high, level of frustration is moderate, level of masculine behavior is high, and lastly, the level of aggression is moderate. On the other hand, the study established that there is an important connection between impulsive behavior, frustration discomfort, masculine behavior and aggression. Based on the findings drawn the exogenous variables significantly influence aggression, thus, the hypotheses were rejected. Results showed that Model number 5 is the best fit model where frustration discomfort as measured by discomfort intolerance, emotional intolerance and achievement; impulsive behavior as indicated by positive urgency and lack of perseverance; masculine behavior as signified by restricted emotionality, inhibited affection and exaggerated self – reliance and control predict aggression as indicated by physical aggression, verbal aggression, hostility and anger.

Keywords:
Criminology, a*ggression, impulsive behavior, frustration discomfort, masculine behavior, structural equation model*, *m*ale inmates, *Philippines.*

INTRODUCTION

Phenomenon is happening in a correctional institution where most inmates are experiencing multiple injustice, insult, or wrongdoing. Research has shown that as many as 89% of convicted prisons are full of aggressive behavior and that about half of the prisoners' aggressive behaviors are towards each other (Pauyon, 2014). Prisoners in jails experience the psychological progressions like aggression adjusting to confidentiality constraints, loss of liberty and restrictive correctional system (Labayo, 2018). In addition, must be several on a number of psychological changes due to violence correlated with problems related to impulsiveness, anger, and gender roles typically male actions while imprisonment (Alston, 2011). Therefore, imprisonment consequences may produce lengthy-lasting psychological variations that may cause violence (Parreño, 2013).

This study on aggression is empirical since this would help to assess the current conditions of male inmates' aggression in the jails of Negros Occidental in Region VI. As noticed, hostile behavior among male inmates are directly associated with aggression (Pauyon, 2014). Violent behavior has raised a major problem for the authorities concerned (Anguiano-Carrasco et al. 2012). In most prisons in the Philippines, the primary goal of

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setting up prisons is not fully realized, because most of the inmates are continuously suffering from the issue of insecurity, societal well-being, anger that caused antisocial behavior (McGuire, 2013). Issues such as kicking, harming, theft and destruction in jail environments also escalate antisocial behavior (Wilkowski & Robinson, 2010). Individuals always like to be involved in violent acts that they anticipate to bring in positive results (Weiss, Connolly, Gratz, & Tull, 2017).

There are numerous researches on aggression which connect through different variables. However, in the findings of Miller et al. (2012) concluded that there is a correlation between impulsiveness and violence, as shown by the sub-scale urgency of impulsivity and the sub-scale aggression of hostility and hatred. However, Seibert et al. (2010) argued that males tend to regard acts of aggression to preserve masculinity, and females tend to regard the offensive behavior of men because of their personality. As a result, both males and females combine aggressive behavior with manliness. Whereas, Bushman and Huesmann, (2010) have always linked the occurrence of aggressive behavior to the presence of frustration. The presence of frustration always tends to lead to a certain form of violence.

With the vast difficulties presented by this issue, multiple inquiries were uniformly based on identifying factors, drawing conclusions and providing recommendations. Grabbing the opportunity of responding towards the call for more criminological researches, this concern will be of great contribution in understanding aggression impact and influence among inmates. Meanwhile, there is no study done addressing all the above factors, especially in Negros Occidental and in the Philippines as a whole. The goal of this study was to contribute sufficient proof to an increasing body of data and to establish a new best fit model that aims to provide a new path for continuing to improve safe and effective methods in correctional establishments.

Research Objective

This study aims to determine the structural equation model on aggression among male inmates in Negros Occidental. Specifically, this study aims to deal with the following goals in mind: to evaluate the level of impulsive behavior among male inmates in terms of negative urgency, lack of premeditation, lack of perseverance, sensation seeking, and positive urgency; to assess the level of frustration – discomfort among male inmates in terms of discomfort intolerance, entitlement, emotional intolerance, and achievement; to describe the level of masculine behavior among male inmates in terms of success dedication, restrictive emotionality, inhibited affection, and exaggerated self-reliance and control; to ascertain the level of aggression among male inmates in terms of physical aggression, verbal aggression, hostility and anger; to determine the significant relationships between impulsive behavior and aggression, frustration – discomfort and aggression and masculine behavior and aggression; to determine if impulsive behavior, frustration – discomfort and masculine behavior significantly influence aggression among male inmates in Negros Occidental and lastly to determine the best model on the aggression among male inmates in Negros Occidental.

Hypothesis

The following hypotheses were developed based on the above goals; there is no significant relationships between impulsive behavior and aggression; frustration – discomfort and aggression and masculine behavior and aggression; determine that impulsive behavior, frustration – discomfort and masculine behavior do not significantly influence aggression among male inmates in Negros Occidental and there is no best fit model.

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LITERATURE REVIEW

Impulsive Behavior

Impulsiveness is a multifaceted term involving the tendency to act rapidly and without thought, having more to do with controlling one's behavior, managing different feelings, accelerated data processing, looking for innovation, and the willingness to resist temptation. The counterbalancing forces equilibrium dictates arising from that actions. This does not seem to rely on an affected critical thinking, but on the lack of control over one's hunger, and is defined as a mechanism over and beyond specific drives (Heinz, Makin-Byrd, Blonigen, Reilly, & Timko, 2015). On the other hand, as stated by Plutchik and van Praag (2015) that impulsive behavior is having a propensity to behave on the heat of the moment, neither to reflect or to prepare, nor to consider the possible hazards and alternate methods of operation.

The first indicator of impulsive behavior is *negative urgency*. Urgency applies to the propensity to feel and act on powerful urges often in situations of negative and positive impact (Kovácsová et al. 2016). This is the urge once depressed to make rash decisions, is described by high conscientiousness, low conscientiousness and consent. Thus, negative urgency processes an individual person responsibility to act rashly when witnessing negative consequences. This aspect has been demonstrated to anticipate participation in several activities which are known to include physical punishment or escape from discomfort, especially issues with drinking and eating problems (Grimaldi, Napper, & LaBrie, 2014). Negative urgency is the propensity to behave impulsively while witnessing detrimental effect, for instance when people with high pressure frequently indulge in actions that they probably regret once they are frustrated or in a terrible mood while people with low pressure tend to remain relaxed in all of these circumstances. (Gagnon & Rochat, 2017) indicated the significance of this detrimental form of encouragement in their intentional ego-harm empirical prevention model. They claim that body-harm is propagated via a destructive cycle of encouragement focused on preventing unnecessary intense experience, which is removed by the act of intentional body-harm.

The second indicator of impulsive behavior is *lack of premeditation*. Lack of premeditation corresponds to the inability to understand about and comment on the implications of an act while committing it (Kocka & Gagnon, 2014). Premeditation is the desire to take into consideration the effects of an act before participating in that act because persons with low premeditation usually do not weigh all the benefits and discomforts while behaving, as compared to persons with high premeditation who are more vigilant and purposive. Lack of Premeditation evaluates the propensity of a person to behave before taking into account the possible consequences of the action. Have shown that lack of premeditation leads to difficulties in matching direct benefits with future events (McCabe, 2015). More specifically, in a delay disregarding method, low premeditators have been shown to make fewer favorable preferences than high premeditators in which they had to choose between a small amount of fake money immediately usable and a much higher amount of fake money which was deferred.Several delay-discounting studies showed that absence of premeditation is distinguished by relatively short-term preferences (Gvion & Apter, 2011; Riley & Combs, 2009). While impulsivity's urgent and missing premeditation aspects depend on different mental processes, they often interact dramatically with each other (Whiteside & Lynam, 2001), disease, and any background of neurological problems recorded.

The third indicator of impulsive behavior is absence of persistence. It referred to the failure of a person to concentrate on a job that could be tedious or complicated (Kocka & Gagnon, 2014). Lack of Determination evaluates the propensity of a person to break up in the face of exhaustion, tiredness or anger. The concept of lack of perseverance can most often be found in one‘s inactive pursuit in overcoming obstacles. It is a deviation of human characteristic that identifies an individual‘s inability to spend long periods of time devoted to a single goal or set of goals. Those who do not persevere are unable to set goals for themselves and then cannot take active, cannot calculated steps toward those goals. People who do not demonstrate high levels of perseverance are unable to handle significant, sometimes repeated, setbacks in pursuit of goals (Critchfield, Levy, & Clarkin, 2004). The loss of persistence was the most closely correlated facet of impulsiveness with ADHD. Loss of persistence is

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conceived as the failure to focus solely on a job that might be tedious or challenging (Whiteside & Lynam, 2001), a condition theoretically associated with poor mental performance and difficulty in managing constructive memory intervention encouraging unwanted thoughts and distracted minds (Open Journal Psychiatry, 2016). Therefore, perseverance is the ability to maintain concentrated on a tedious and/or challenging task, while people with low perseverance frequently lose focus and leave assignments, as opposed to persons with high perseverance who usually complete what they started.

The fourth indicator of impulsive behavior is sensation seeking. It applies to the desire to pursue enjoyable sports and the desire to try out new ideas (Kocka & Gagnon, 2014). Sensation seeking refers to the propensity of a person to take out thrilling and novel practices. This is the fourth dimension of impulsiveness that relies on motivating factors correlated with incentive response and propensity to initiate (Lima & Prado, 2009). Sensation seeking has become a reliable indicator of outsourcing activities in surveys of adolescents and young adults (Whiteside & Lynam, 2001; Zuckerman, 2009). Those who are highly sensitive can attempt dangerous activities as a result of a hedonic drive towards new and exciting events, and pleasure-seeking interventions within this developmental phase are in fact related to involvement in several externalizing activities (Zuckerman & Kuhlman, 2001). Sensation seeking is related to increased alcohol abuse activity among adolescents (Coskunpinar, Dir, & Cyders, 2913; Stautz & Cooper, 2013), greater alcohol use levels, violence, and other types of dangerous externalization activities (RobertI, 2004). While sensation-seeking may indicate a wide tendency to engage in illegal conduct, it is less clear whether sensation-seeking gives specific susceptibility to harmful rates of threat conduct. Prior research, for example, has often indicated that there are sometimes distinct indicators of drug use against drug-related problems, especially among adolescents (King, Karychi, Luk, & Patock-Peckham, 2011; Simons-Morton, Chen, Hand, A., & Haynie, 2008; Stice, Rohde, Seeley, & Gau, 2008).

The fifth indicator of impulsive behavior is positive urgency. Latest work by Cyders and Smith has established an additional dimension, positive urgency, which measures the propensity of a person to act hastily under conditions of higher positive result. As far as we understand, the UPPS (without the Optimistic Urgency Dimension) was used by the only two research to examine impulsiveness in people with / without non-suicide self injury. Consequently, positive urgency is behaving impulsively without thought. Everybody has a lot of natural impulsivity, which is distinct from impulsiveness, which usually is not harmful to others. More severe impulsiveness problems, however, include acts of violence that are in most instances uncontrollable but in its un-violent ways, such as pathological gambling, conduct cannot be prevented regardless of how harmful the effects may be. Therefore, impulsive behavior has a period of anxiety that precedes the violent act and a sensation of satisfaction or pleasure after the act (Emery, 2019). The intention of impulsive behavior, though most likely not consciously known to a violent lawbreaker, is to find enjoyment and satisfaction. Even if the perpetrators feel guilt after a criminal act, it is not enough to prevent them from having another explosive or impulsive act of violence in the future(McElroy, 2009).

Frustration Discomfort

Frustration is a key negative emotion that is rooted in embarrassment and can be described as anxious discomfort after a wish that is in conflict with a relentless fact. It has found a way to deal with a specific type of social situation and is encountered when people experience unresolved issues, such as conceptual or psychological obstacles or barriers that need to be overcome to fulfill personal goals, expectations, drives or desires. Technically, dissatisfaction is evoked in the cognitive series when a goal-pursuit is not achieved at the planned time. The most effective disappointment cause is a publicly identified absence of a satisfying occurrence or object, and in particular a perceived interference by a deliberate adversarial act (Jeronimus, Riese, Oldehinkel, & Ormel, 2016)

This first indicator is discomfort intolerance which pertains to the demands that life should be simple, relaxed and free from difficulties. Discomfort Intolerance (DI) pertains to a person's ability to endure physical disturbances or pain in the body (Schmidt, Richey, & Timpano, 2007). Research shows that the unequal ability to withstand pain can be a risk factor in panic disorder occurrence as well as other adverse health results; for example,

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increased use of healthcare, reports of chronic health problems and use of drugs to control uncomfortable excitement (Schmidt, Richey, & Fitzpatrick, 2006). The results of this study confirm the effect of discomfort intolerance towards the prisoners ' aggression by using quantitative data for a brief measure of discomfort intolerance, as well as a conceptual model incorporating this construct into established distress propagation frameworks. Information in the construction of anxiety-related distress aversion derives mainly from indications that inmates with stress-related conditions do not only experience discomfort in response to perceived danger, but also severe physical pain arising from uncomfortable physiological symptoms such as chest pains, nausea and swallowing or suffocating sensations (Schmidt, Richey, & Fitzpatrick, 2006).

The second indicator of frustration discomfort is entitlement. In the psychoanalytic view, the sense of entitlement can be defined as the “privileges which one sensations reasonable in conferring upon one’s personality” (Meyer, 2001). It was firstly discussed by Freud, albeit in another context than the one in which is used by other psychoanalysts. Based on his observations during sessions, Freud concluded that some persons do not want to suffer during the therapy. They explain this by stating that their life was harder than others, so they were entitled to preferential treatment coming from the therapist (Freud, 2006). Later, authors conceptualized the term even further and started speaking about three types of entitlement: a normal one, a restricted one and an excessive one (Levin, 2009; Moses & Moses-Hrushovski, 2000). Each style of entitlement is developed based on the child and adolescent relationship with their parents and peers. A similar idea is used when linking the sense of entitlement with a child’s attachment styles. Normal entitlement is developed during the early stages of infancy. When the mother or caretaker responds in a warm and kind way to the child’s needs, he/she will feel inclined to express his/hers feeling and to ask or refuse different treatment from the adult. As such, the child and later, the adolescent, learns about his/hers rights and limitations and becomes able to both demand what is proper and to negotiate about new rights. Normal entitlement is about “giving and receiving” Meyer (2001) and about finding the proper relationship with other individuals entitled in the same manner.

The third indicator is emotional intolerance mirrored the perception that feelings and thoughts correlated with mental distress were unacceptable, such as “ I cannot carry to think that I'm wasting my life “. The item with the greatest weight on this variable is the sentence, "I have to be totally free as soon as I can from discomforting thoughts, and I cannot tolerate to keep them away. Items included beliefs regarding the uncertainty, controllability, and averseness of emotion Items would include perception in instability, reliability, and unwillingness to take of emotion. Stressed has also the significance of secondary disruptions, such as depression, and the connection to anger sensitivity (Ellis, Abrahams, & Abrahams, 2009). Emotional intolerance is an aspect of resentment narrowness that comprises viewed unwillingness to engage and emotional pain. Frustration, depression, stress, envy, disgrace, or any other disturbing feelings, and the couple's notion that you can not stand it, and that you must be safe from it. The fact, however, is that the encounter of discomfort is part of human existence. One can not escape, and avoidance usually does not transform out to be a good thing if one chooses to reject the contentment of life (Ellis, Abrahams, & Abrahams, 2009).

The fourth indicator of frustration discomfort is achievement. Achievement with items that represent the prejudice of mental distress. The perspective of accomplishment in which competency-related activities or results are assessed is one essential type of emotional environment to happen (Pekrun, Goetz, Titz, & Perry, 2006;Pekrun, 2002). As said by Pekrun's significance-control theory of accomplishment feelings, viewed control over the actions and results of the accomplishment circumstance and viewed value of these actions and results stimulate feelings in this context (Pekrun, Goetz, Titz, & Perry, 2006). An influential excitement in the sense of success is gratitude (Goetz, Frenzel, Stoeger, & Hall, 2010). Pride includes particular self-assessment processes and cognitions and is triggered when attention was focused on self, the inmates assesses an occurrence as pertinent to and consistent with their identification objectives, and the lead of the occurrence is ascribed to psychological factors (Graham & Weiner, 2006; Lazarus, 2001;Weiner, 2005). As such, pride is described as a disciplinary, positive result of empathy resulting from the assignment of appreciated success to inner affects (Pekrun, 2006; Weiner G. J.). Consequently, inner correlational assertions, apparent control, and relative value of an accomplishment results occur to be constructive indicators of gratitude (Goetz, Frenzel, Stoeger, & Hall, 2010; (Weiner, 2005). In particular, dignity can be driven by achievement viewed as one that is due to internal, manageable, and changeable

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affects (e.g. effort) as well as achievement due to internal, unmanageable, and sustainable affects (Tracy & Robins, 2007)

Masculine Behavior

Aggression, strength, control, independence, sporty, hard – these are just a few words correlated with maleness (Miracle, 2016). Masculinity or masculine behavior is very dependent upon culture and is defined as having qualities appropriate to or usually associated with a man. Male norms determine attitudes and define social views, principles, and aspirations on what it means to be a man (Mahalik, Good, & Englar-Carlson, 2003).

Masculinity studies have grown as an offshoot of feminist theory and showcase the notion that gender is not inborn. But rather it is created through social interactions and gender is a performance, not a natural reaction. Masculine social and emotional patterns that emphasize emotional strictness and humbleness have been widely hypothesized to limit men's access to susceptible thoughts and increase mental distress (Levant, 2011). Psychologists stated that men are integrated in social maleness principles that have restricted and stereotyped their emotionality and desire to react to or recognize thoughts (Pederson & Vogel, 2007).

In addition, psychologists stated that men are integrated in social maleness principles that have restricted and stereotyped their emotionality and desire to react to or recognize thoughts (Pederson & Vogel, 2007). Conveying susceptibility in times of hardship may be especially inimical to the individual self-conceptualization of maleness, particularly in terms of disappointment. The encounter of disappointment might become both a vehicle for gender sociality and an instilled product of it, as the gender role of male socialization encourages − a phobia based on masculine experiences (Wright, 2007).

Additionally, indicated that males are socially conditioned to suppress and prevent ego-conscious feelings, particularly guilt, but their conduct is constantly enforced in a profoundly ashamed posture by someone else (Kindlon& Thompson, 2000). Over the last few decades, study on ego-conscious feelings, such as disappointment, resentment, and dignity, has extended significantly. (Stoeber, Kempe, & Keogh, 2008; Tracy, Robins, & Tangney, 2007). Institutionalized shame, or trait disappointment, is often encountered as a severe internal-experience involving a worldwide self image as faulty, deficient, and undeserving of compassion (Lewis, 2012; Tilghman-Osborne, Cole, & Felton, 2010). On the other hand, trait shame is correlated with life-long mental health problems such as violence, suicidal behavior, loneliness, and depression (Lester, 2009; Orth, Robins, & Soto, 2010). They further claimed that the manly behavioral construction involves successful commitment, strict emotionality, inhibited friendship, overstated ego-reliance, and power.

Aggression

Aggression consist of four indicators namely: verbal, physical, hostility and anger. Verbal aggression refers to harmful and damaging words uttered to another person that has linked to aggressive behavior and physical aggression. Aggression can eventually manifest itself into violent attacks and assaults against other individuals. While incarcerated, most inmates will exhibit signs of aggression because there is a certain climate within the prison environment where, if you show any sign of weakness, other inmates will begin taking advantage of you, assaulting you or even make you pay them to keep them and their friends from assaulting you. Therefore, it is very important that violent offenders, and all inmates, show aggression at some level so other inmates know that they will not tolerate being someone‘s doormat. In addition, Látalová and Praško (2010) make the argument that failure is a human influence that anticipates violent behavior. In other words, anger can result to the specific intent of premature perpetuation of super aggressive attitude (Tremblay & Nagin, 2005).

In addition, men are more expected to be more aggressive than women. However, it has also been shown that when female inmates do manifest aggressive behavior, it is more reactive and impulsive than that of their male counterpart (Komarovskaya, Warren, & Loper, 2007). In cognitive psychology, aggression is aggressiveness that has intense physical endanger as its aim, such as death or serious injury. Brutality and aggressive behavior are used

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interchangeably and aggression is described as any attitude that is meant to hurt another individual who doesn't want to be damaged (Baron & Richardson, 2004).

Additionally, aggressive or violent attitude may be physical or non-verbal, including but not constrained to physical or verbal violence, attacks, intimidation, abuse, threats or other bad behaviour in any type which induces or could trigger a sensible person to distrust physical injury to any individual(s) or group(s) towards any persons or property (BJMP, 2007).

Further, the level of violence in UK penitentiaries has been documented by the National Offender Management Service (NOMS) for a period of time and has proved to be a matter worthy of consideration as well as further enquiry. Jail statistical data for different types of violent or aggressive attack reveal that occurrences per 1,000 inmates grew from 163 in 2002 to a highest point of 193 in both 2006 and 2008, before falling to 167 in 2012 (Ministry of Justice, 2013). In terms of attacks on correctional officers, the statistics were comparable to those for inmate-to-prisoner attacks. Incidents per 1,000 inmates grew from 40 in 2002 to a peak of 46 in 2005 before falling constantly to 34 in 2012. Major attacks by male inmates have continuously been much greater than in women's prison populaces (Ministry of Justice, 2013).

Furthermore, physical jail aggressiveness was carried out by looking computerized databases, including PsycINFO, Internet of Scientific method and PubMed. No prior reports were discovered, except a critical examination of the individual traits of jail violent behavior (Schenk & Fremouw, 2012). However, this analysis focused primarily on the human and psychiatric attributes of inmates, which were young age, minority groups, low level of education, criminal records and mental factors, while disregarding the other aspects of the Environmental System (Bronfenbrenner, 2009).

More, mental aspects correlated with jail violent behavior, such as serious mental disorder, illiteracy, resentment, instrumental violent belief systems, history of pain and felonious feeling. The findings of this research have shown that same variables have played an important role in jail violence. Two findings in various international communities and jail environments have shown that the role of serious mental disorder and illusionary thinking is a strong predictor of jail wrongdoing (Lee & Edens, 2005; Walters & Crawford, 2013).

Moreover, inmates who have experienced severe violence or brutality are much more likely to commit violence or brutality than those who have not experienced physical violence (Neller, Denney, Pietz, & Thomlinson, 2005). The consequences of behavioural patterns on aggression were also mentioned and examined by 213 male adult inmates in Category B jail (Turner & Ireland 2010). The outcome of the predictor variables of the International Personality Point Pool found the offenders had instrumental violent views, weak empathy, emotional stability and intelligence (Goldberg, 2000).

RESEARCH METHOD

In this study, the researcher used the descriptive-correlation technique using the Structural Equation Method (SEM). First, it employed method of descriptive-correlational research in which is measured the associations of variables with varying level of dimension. It was emphasized by Gill (2013), that descriptive study entails describing a certain aspect of a group of individuals whose responses provide continuous data where simple means on the average level is depicted. Furthermore, correlation is used to investigate and measure the connection between two or more variables. Second, the study used structural equation modeling that aims to come up with the best fit model on aggression among male inmates as it is influenced by impulsive behavior, frustration discomfort and masculine behavior. This is an advanced multivariate method to scrutinize multiple dependence relationships between variables instantaneously. Specifically, this research examined the interrelationship of impulsive behavior, frustration discomfort and masculine behavior on the aggression among male inmates. This study also utilized structural equation modeling which is a complex method of data analysis compared to other statistical methods.

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Structural equation modeling can be used to determine interrelationships between the model variables. Exhausting SEM in data analysis has the strong point to extract measurement error from estimates of observed variables, which provides more accuracy in approximating the strength and degree of relationship (Byrne, 2013). Correspondingly, Deshon (1998), emphasizes the benefits of SEM. This inquiry method permits the investigator to simultaneously estimate a measurement model, postulating relations between measured variables and underlying latent variables, and to stipulate structural relations among the latent variables.

The study surveyed 400 inmates from Selected Jails in Visayas. The researcher utilized simple random sampling in selecting the appropriate respondents. A purely random is a set of a numerical population in which each sub-set respondents has an equivalent chance of being selected. A simple random test is intended to represent a group in an unbiased manner (Hayes, 2019). For SEM, the survey information is generally assumed to follow quantitative probability distribution, so all of the detail is found in the means and regression coefficients equation. This needs 400 measurements or tests in computation-research. Numerous experiments and studies have used 400 responders as the study's total survey size (Glasow, 2005). On the opposite, several academics have concluded that the standard deviation does not rely much on the population size, which is paradoxical to many scholars (Smith, 2017). To assess the 400 subjects, suitable for Structural Equation Modeling, the thumb principle (Andrew & Waller, 2005) has been adopted in which the investigator likes to work utilizing pseudo random selection (Muthén & Muthén, 2002). Inclusion criteria include ability of inmates to read and write in the consent form and survey instrument, comprehend instruction and those who voluntarily submit to the test. Additionally, those who are willing to give consent and lastly, those who are willing to participate were included in the study. Meanwhile, exclusion criteria include those who cannot to read and write at the time of data collection and those who are not willing to participate. Female inmates will also be excluded from the study. Likewise, prisoners unable to read and sign a written consent form have been rejected. Lastly, withdrawal criteria include violation of the researcher to the privacy of the respondents and confidentiality of their identity that needed to be protected. That respondents are free to make decisions not to engage, refuse to take part or terminate involvement at any time without any punishment or loss of any advantage to which they are anything else obligated. It shall also take into account the definition or clarification of the existence and probability of the potential distress or negative effects, including cognitive dangers, if any, and what has been done to mitigate such hazards, and the measures to be taken where appropriate.

The following numerical measures used in the computation of data and testing the hypotheses level significance of 0.05; the mean was used to determine the level of significance among impulsive behavior, frustration discomfort, masculine behavior and aggression; the pearson rwas utilized to establish the interrelationship between impulsive behavior, frustration discomfort, masculine behavior and aggression; the linear regression was used to determine the significant influence impulsive behavior, frustration discomfort, masculine behavior on the aggression and structural equation modeling (SEM) was utilized to explore for best fit model. Factor analysis would carry out in testing the latent variables.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Presented in Table 1 is the level of impulsive behavior of male inmates which as measured by five indicators, namely: negative urgency, lack of premeditation, lack of perseverance, sensation seeking and positive urgency. The five indicators of level of impulsive behavior of male inmates registered an overall mean of 3.49 which was described as *high.* This means that the impulsive behavior in terms of negative urgency, lack of premeditation, lack of perseverance, sensation seeking and positive urgency were oftentimes manifested by male inmates. The highest mean score under impulsive behavior was revealed to be in the variable of lack of premeditation with a mean of 4.03 ; second was the variable of lack of perseverance with a mean of 3.62; third was the variable of negative urgency with a mean of 3.47; fourth is the variable of sensation seeking with a mean of 3.25; and lastly, the lowest is the variable of positive urgency as discussed with a mean 3.07.

The high rating on impulsive behavior is an indication that male inmates with a high level of impulsive behavior have been identified as having a multidimensional thought. It includes a responsibility to act rapidly and without thought, having more to do with controlling one's behavior, coping with different emotions, rapid pattern

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recognition, finding excitement and being unable to resist temptation. Many of these were respected by the prisoners, and thus their high impulsive behavior rating is contrary to the declaration of (Plutchik & Van Praag, 2015) indicated that impulsive behavior is having a propensity to behave on the heat of the moment, neither to reflect or to prepare, nor to consider the possible hazards and alternate methods of operation. In fact, (Ramirez & Andreu, 2006) is supported by the present study espousing that impulsivity is the Propensity to react promptly to a provided stimulation and without adequate thought on its effects.

Furthermore, this result strongly supports the findings of (Rose & Segrist, 2014) by stating that impulsiveness is a multifaceted term that has been described differently as an unwillingness to hesitate, a propensity to act without foresight and planning, a lack of awareness to effects and an unwillingness to prevent undesirable behaviors of the prisoners. The findings is parallel to the work of Rose and Segrist, 2014 describing impulsivity as an explicit reference to aggressive behavior that serves to potentiate self– destructive and aggressive actions, and characteristic. In addition, the high descriptive level is interpreted that impulsive behavior of male inmates is oftentimes manifested.

Table 1
Level of Impulsive Behavior among Male Inmates

Indicator	SD	Mean	Descriptive Level
Negative Urgency	0.64	3.47	High
Lack of Premeditation	0.53	4.03	High
Lack of Perseverance	0.46	3.62	High
Sensation Seeking	0.78	3.25	Moderate
Positive Urgency	0.66	3.07	Moderate
Overall	**0.38**	**3.49**	**High**

Presented in Table 2 is the list of the items in the four indicators of frustration-discomfort of inmates. These indicators are discomfort tolerance, entitlement, emotional intolerance, and achievement. The four indicators of the frustration-discomfort of inmates obtained and overall mean rating of 3.31 described as moderate. This meant that the frustration-discomfort of inmates is sometimes demonstrated. The results showed that discomfort intolerance had the highest mean of 3.36 among the four indicators of frustration-discomfort of inmates. The overall highest mean score under frustration - discomfort was revealed to be in the variable of discomfort tolerance with a

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mean rating of 3.36 which is moderate, second was the variable of achievement with a mean rating of 3.35 which is moderate, third was the variable of emotional intolerance with a mean rating of 3.29 which is moderate, and lastly, the lowest is the variable of entitlement with a mean rating of 3.22 which is moderate.

The respondents of this study evaluated the frustration discomfort as moderate, a description of moderate level rating for this particular variable. This variable indicated that male inmates can discreetly possess behaviors that can follow culturally specified standards suitable for the situations particularly in jail premises. This finding is parallel to the statements of (Yusuf, 2016) hypothesizing that capability for group aggression vary greatly with the degree and scale of perceived poverty amongst the community associates. Additionally, the present findings is inconsistent to the work of (Baumeister, Vohs, & Tice, 2007) indicated that inmates who scores moderate on frustration discomfort claimed to have foolishness of psychological trauma; hatred of injustice and deceitful satisfaction; hatred of problems and difficulties; and, last but not least, hatred of unsatisfied accomplishment or objective may have cause their behavior inside the institution. Also, this result validates the findings of (Bozorgpour & Salimi, 2012) stated that the postponement of decision and pre-trial imprisonment can be ascribed to a gradual court proceeding, which is also a violation of human rights that can provoke anger and disappointment and result to violent behavior. Moreover, the moderate descriptive level is interpreted that frustration discomfort among male inmates is sometimes demonstrated.

Table 2
Level of Frustration Discomfort among Male Inmates

Indicator	SD	Mean	Descriptive Level
Discomfort Tolerance	0.67	3.36	Moderate
Entitlement	0.69	3.22	Moderate
Emotional Intolerance	0.71	3.29	Moderate
Achievement	0.68	3.35	Moderate
Overall	**0.51**	**3.31**	**Moderate**

Presented in Table 3 is the level of masculine behavior as measured by four indicators namely: success dedication, restrictive emotionally, inhibited affection and exaggerated self-reliance and control. The four indicators of masculine behavior obtained an over-all mean of 3.63, described as high level. The highest mean score was success dedication with a mean rating of 4.10 which is high, second was exaggerated self – reliance and

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control with a mean rating of 3.76 which is high, third was restrictive emotionality with a mean rating of 3.51 which is high, and lastly, the lowest inhibited affection with a mean rating of 3.14 which is moderate.

The high rating on masculine behavior is indication that male inmates with high level of masculine behavior means that he or she is capable of being dominant, powerful, able to control others, independent, athletic, and tough. All these have been appreciated by inmates hence their high rating for masculine behavior is a substantive support to the declaration of Pederson & Vogel (2007) stating that males are embodied in social values of maleness, which have restricted and marginalized their emotional state and desire to react to or recognize emotions.The findings are also in actualization of the idea of Wright (2017) says that, lack of confidence in times of hardship may be especially non-ethical to male identity-conceptualization of maleness, particularly in the case of disappointment. Additionally, the results strongly support the findings of (Mahalik et al., 2003) which states that the inmates who experience disappointment can become both a vehicle for sexuality socializing and an internalized product of sexuality socializing, as the role of male sex socializing encourages a — disappointment of phonetic, masculine encounter.

Additionally, the finding is parallel also to the statement of Jakupcak et al., (2005) espousing that in masculine behavior, it was discovered that maleness, pity-proneness, and male fear of feelings anticipate open hostility and frustration in males, which implies violence. They further stated that males most in need of assistance often stop seeking service providers. Moreover, the high descriptive level is interpreted that masculine among male inmates is oftentimes demonstrated.

Table 3
Level of Masculine Behavior among Male Inmates

Indicator	SD	Mean	Descriptive Level
Success Dedication	0.56	4.10	High
Restrictive Emotionally	0.70	3.51	High
Inhibited Affection	0.62	3.14	Moderate
Exaggerated Self-reliance and Control	0.65	3.76	High
Overall	**0.41**	**3.63**	**High**

Presented in Table 4 is the list of items in the four indicators of the aggression level of male inmates in Negros Occidental. These indicators include physical aggression, verbal aggression, hostility and anger. The four indicators of aggression had an overall mean rating of 3.37 or moderate. This implied that aggression of inmates was sometimes evident. The highest mean score under aggression was revealed to be in the hostility with a mean

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rating of 3.57 which is high, second was anger with a mean rating 3.50 which high, third was verbal aggression with a mean rating of 3.26 which is moderate, and lastly, the lowest was variable of physical aggression with a mean rating 3,17 which is moderate.

The respondents of this study assessed the aggression as moderate. Descriptions of the moderate level rating for this particular variable. It brings out the idea that aggression among male inmates in correctional institution particularly in jail as rated by the male inmates is sometimes occurring. This may be due to monotonous tasks, time-bounded routine, and the legally prescribed daily activities and assignments that usually push them to minimize their aggressive behavior. All these have beenappreciated by male inmates hence their moderate rating for aggression, a substantiation of the declaration of Tremblay & Nagin (2015) indicated that prisoner demeanor can lead to premature perpetuation of real violent behavior.

In addition, the findings also supports the study of Walters & Crawford (2013) citing that different psychological factors associated with prison aggression like mental disorder, illusory ideas, frustration, instrumental violent views, background of pain and delinquent feeling however, are restricted. All of these are possible experiences by male inmates in jails hence their moderate rating on aggression, a substantial of the declaration of (Lee & Edens, 2005) that every inmate demonstrates multiple hostile practices and played significantly important role in prison aggression despite of the policy they are bound to follow. Additionally, the finding validates the study of Neller et al., (2006) who espoused that Inmates who have encountered extreme violence or conflict might become more likely to commit violence or conflict than those who have not experienced severe aggression. And since they are restricted they can become submissive to the policy they need to abide. Moreover, the moderate descriptive level is interpreted that aggression among male inmates is sometimes demonstrated.

Table 4
Level of Aggression among Male Inmates

Indicator	SD	Mean	Descriptive Level
Physical Aggression	0.59	3.17	Moderate
Verbal Aggression	0.61	3.26	Moderate
Hostility	0.66	3.57	High
Anger	0.70	3.50	High
Overall	**0.51**	**3.37**	**Moderate**

Showed the data in Table 5.1 the correlation between the impulsive behavior and the aggression among male inmates. It can be perceived from the results there was an important positive strong association among impulsive behavior and aggression as reflected in the table, the p-value that was less than 0.05 and correlation coefficient, r = 0.564. This meant that impulsive behavior was strongly related to aggression of inmates. This indicates that there is a significant relationship between impulsive behavior and aggression among male inmates. Particularly, the data revealed that all indicators: negative urgency, lack of premeditation, lack of perseverance, sensation seeking and positive urgency showed an important relationship to physical aggression, verbal aggression, hostility and anger as their individual p-values are less than 0.05.

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The respondents of this studyassessed correlation between level of impulsive behavior and aggression among male inmates oftentimes manifested, a description of thesignificant relationship for this particular variable is determined. The significant relationship between male inmates' level of impulsive behavior and aggression, is an actualization of the statement by Pedrero Pérez (2009) showing that a high degree of impulsiveness is not an exclusive indicator of violent behaviour; it is also linked to cognitive instability, anxiety disorder and cognitive impairment, prefrontal and frontal lobe neurological problems and drug abuse. Therefore, the higher the level of impulsive behavior among inmates, the higher the level of aggression. However, result of the study of Starkey & Isler (2016) no variations in impulsivity among susceptibility categories within the similar age group or lack of statistical value among impulsivity and pleasure seeking and hazard behavior to violence (Bergeron et al., 2014);

In addition, some sources (Buzcort et al. 2013) revealed the hostility and impulsiveness levels were greater between groups addicted to alcohol and drugs than the healthy controls. Additionally, both impulsiveness and violence connect or infer that impulsiveness has the same impact on violence, in this case physiological, irrespective of the level of apprehension (Vaeroy et al., 2016).

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Table 5.1
Significance on the Relationship between Impulsive Behavior and Aggression among Male Inmates

Impulsive Behavior	**Aggression**				
	Physical	Verbal	Hostility	Anger	**Overall**
Negative Urgency	.384** (.000)	.407** (.000)	.366** (.000)	.444** (.000)	**.505** (.000)**
Lack of Premeditation	-.082 (.100)	-.056 (.260)	.064 (.203)	-.031 (.537)	**-.031 (.531)**
Lack of Perseverance	.256** (.000)	.232** (.000)	.287** (.000)	.310** (.000)	**.344** (.000)**

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Sensation Seeking	.336** (.000)	.275** (.000)	.215** (.000)	.268** (.000)	**.342** (.000)**
Positive Urgency	.359** (.000)	.453** (.000)	.431** (.000)	.380** (.000)	**.511** (.000)**
Overall	**.432** (.000)**	**.450** (.000)**	**.450** (.000)**	**.459** (.000)**	.564** (.000)**

Similarly, showed the data in Table 5.2 is the relationship between frustration discomfort and aggression among male inmates with registered P-value less than 0.05, and r = 0.538 and has been discovered to be important. This implies that the frustration discomfort of inmates greatly influenced with their aggression. Specifically, the records revealed all indicators: discomfort intolerance entitlement, emotional intolerance and achievement showed an important relationship to physical aggression, verbal aggression, hostility and anger as their individual P-values are less than 0.05. This means that frustration-discomfort is significantly correlated with aggression among male inmates.

The respondents of this studyassessed correlation between level of frustration discomfort and aggression among male inmates as sometimes manifested, a description of thesignificant relationship for these particular variables is determined. The present finding supports the study (Yusuf, 2016) which claimed that dispute was a direct reaction to the accrued anger and resentment feels by citizens, who cannot see their needs because of limited resources or compels over and above their abilities. Also, Aronson et al. (2015) that violence rises if an individual feels he or she is becoming prevented from achieving an objective. In fact, Many researchers believed that anger may be another element in a different field to demonstrate how unwanted agitation contributes to escalated aggression. (Kulik & Brown, 2010).

Table 5.2
Significance on the Relationship between Frustration-Discomfort and Aggression among Male Inmates

	Aggression

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Frustration-Discomfort	Physical	Verbal	Hostility	Anger	**Overall**
Discomfort Intolerance	.157** (.002)	.269** (.000)	.215** (.000)	.214** (.000)	**.270** (.000)**
Entitlement	.312** (.000)	.401** (.000)	.396** (.000)	.390** (.000)	**.474** (.000)**
Emotional Intolerance	.268** (.000)	.293** (.000)	.411** (.000)	.349** (.000)	**.419** (.000)**
Achievement	.283** (.000)	.351** (.000)	.374** (.000)	.352** (.000)	**.431** (.000)**
Overall	**.344** (.000)**	**.442** (.000)**	**.472** (.000)**	**.440** (.000)**	**.538** (.000)**

Showed in Table 5.3 the correlation between the masculine behavior and the aggression among male inmates. It can be perceived from the results the positive strong association among impulsive behavior and violence as reflected in the table, the P-value that was less than 0.05 and overall correlation coefficient, r = 0.438. Hence the two variables had positive association. This meant that masculine behavior was strongly correlated to aggression of inmates. The higher the masculine behavior is, the more likely the inmates had high aggression. Likewise, the data revealed that the three indicators restricted emotionality, inhibited affection and exaggerated self-reliance and control showed a significant relationship to physical aggression, verbal aggression, hostility and anger as their individual P-values are less than 0.05. This indicates that frustration-discomfort and aggression among male inmates is significantly correlated.

The respondents of this studyassessed correlation between level of masculine and aggression among male inmates as oftentimes manifested, a description of thesignificant relationship for these particular variables is determined. Results also It has shown that there is a positive correlation among male behavior and violence. The present finding is supported by some authors (BjoÈrkqvist, Osterman &Lagerspetz, 2014) espousing that when violence becomes much more clandestine as it seeks to conceal the identity and/or dangerous intentions of the attacker. Claimed that higher ought manly disparity between men would be less openly aggressive than other males would have been. This is also true to the study of Weisbuch (2009) This projected the greater male need difference would be less openly violent than other males. This is an actualization to the findings of some sources Boelen&Reijntjes (2009) Telch et al. (2003); Timpano et al, (2009) discussing that the Increased levels of reported anxiety sensitivity for harmful physical and emotional experiences are strongly associated with increased risk of various adverse emotional effects such as aggression if not utilized with ways of coping

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Table 5.3
Significance on the Relationship between Masculine Behavior and Aggression among Male Inmates

Masculine Behavior	Aggression				
	Physical	Verbal	Hostility	Anger	**Overall**
Success Dedication	.048 (.334)	.149** (.003)	.128* (.011)	.213** (.000)	**.173** (.000)**
Restrictive Emotionality	.224** (.000)	.257** (.000)	.286** (.000)	.225** (.000)	**.312** (.000)**
Inhibited Affection	.118* (.019)	.153** (.002)	.253** (.000)	.196** (.000)	**.230** (.000)**
Exaggerated Self-reliance and Control	.283** (.000)	.279** (.000)	.342** (.000)	.331** (.000)	**.391** (.000)**
Overall	**.271** (.000)**	**.331** (.000)**	**.400** (.000)**	**.377** (.000)**	**.438** (.000)**

Table 6, with the use of regression, the researcher examined if there were possible influence relationships. When aggression of inmates was regressed on the impulsive behavior, frustration-discomfort and masculine behavior, it generated an R^2 of .427 as shown on Table 6. The ANNOVA value of this regression was 98.459, significant at .000. It can be stated therefore that the combination of the three exogenous variables significantly influenced aggression. The R^2 of .427 indicated that 42.7% of the variance in aggression was attributed to impulsive behavior, frustration-discomfort and masculine behavior of inmates. This meant further that 57.3% of the variation in aggression was attributed to other variables not covered in this study. Furthermore, the table showed that among the three exogenous variables, impulsive behavior had the greatest contribution (Beta =.486, P-value =.000) followed by frustration-discomfort with (Beta = .271, p-value less than 0.05and the lowest was masculine behavior (Beta = .224, p-value less than 0.05). All variables had significantly influenced the aggression of inmates.

The significant influence of the variables to aggression disclosed that exogenous variables such as impulsive behavior, frustration – discomfort, and masculine behavior significantly influence aggression. It means that impulsive behavior, frustration – discomfort, and masculine behavior are predictors of aggression among male inmates in Negros Occidental. Evidently, the finding is consonant with the result study of Gagnon & Rochat, (2017) who suggested the importance of this negative reinforcement pattern which is a cause of aggression in their

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experiment of deliberate self-harm. They further argue that self-harm as a form of aggression is perpetuated by a negative reinforcement cycle based on the avoidance of unwanted emotional experience, which is relieved through the act of deliberate self-harm. In addition, the findings are parallel to the statement of Fossati et al., (2007) proposing that individuals with high impulsivity may tend to choose more destructive coping strategies which is considered as aggression to alleviate distress quickly.

Certainly, result is similar to the studyKulik and Brown (2009) which stated that anticipated results was more difficulty when no one pledged support
than the group that had not anticipated accomplishment. This studies show that an unforeseen anger occurs when a mathematical mean does not occur which improves hostility. There is some evidence to show that the existence of aggressive objects like a weapon can provoke violence because of anger.In the same vein, the study supports the pronouncement of Cox et. al. (2001) indicating that the unequal ability to manage pain may be a causal factor in anxiety condition growth as well as other adverse health results. In addition, Clark (1986) explained that anxiety arises from a propensity to cataclysmically perceive physiological stimuli related to models of panic tolerance indicate that fear of anxiety is a normative propensity which will lead to fear in the sense of uncomfortable, unexpected feelings and may cause violence. In addition, Schmidt and Lerew (1998) It was found that distress aversion quantitatively projected such depression-related indicators which may also affect a person's violent behavior.

Furthermore, results the study ofTolmacz and Mikulnicer (2011) found that anxious attachment is moderately correlated with a more restricted type of entitlement, while avoidant attachment is associated with a stronger vigilance towards a partner and with the total entitlement score. Moreover, masculine socializing practices that emphasize psychological control and humbleness have been widely theoreticized to reduce male access to sensitive emotions and increase mental distress (Levant, 2011). Lately, masculine behavior became a trend work into ego-conscious feelings like embarrassment, remorse and confidence has significantly expanded to know intervention of it complex and high reactions sine it highly influence aggressive behavior of an individual person. (Stoeber et. al, 2007).

Table 6

Significance on the Influence of the Exogenous Variables on the Aggression among Male Inmates

	Aggression			
Exogenous Variables	*B*	β	*t*	*Sig.*
Impulsive Behavior	.486	.061	8.032	.000
Frustration Discomfort	.271	.047	5.771	.000
Masculine Behavior	.224	.055	4.070	.000
R	.654			

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R^2	.427
F	98.459
ρ	.000

Establishing the Best Structural Model for Aggression among Male Inmates

This portion provided an analysis of the interrelationships among the variables of the study, exogenous include, impulsive behavior, frustration – discomfort, and masculine behavior, while aggression as the endogenous variable.The hypothesized model outlined in Figure 1 was tested and found to be deficient; then several alternative models were tested in an attempt to achieve an identified best fitting model. However, Generated Best FitModel as seen in Figure 2 is the identified best fit. A discussion on the models and their implications for understanding the impact of the exogenous variables on endogenous variable behavior were also presented. Five different models were established in an attempt to obtain the best fit model of aggression. The summary of the findings of the goodness of fit measures of these five structural models is presented in Table 7.

In identifying the best fitting model, all the indices included must consistently fall within the acceptable ranges. Chi-square/degrees of freedom value should between 0 and 2, with its corresponding p-value greater or equal to 0.05. Root Mean square of Error Approximately value must be less than 0.05 and its corresponding p-close value must be greater or equal to 0.05. The other indices such as Normed Fit Index, Tucker-Lewis Index, Comparative Fit Index, and Goodness of Fit Index must be all greater than 0.90.

Lastly, hypothesized Model 1 as seen in Figure 2 is the identified best fit. The model fitting was calculated as being highly acceptable as reflected in Table 8. The Chi-square divided by the degrees of freedom was 1.271 with the P- close value of .988. This indicated a very good fit model to the data. This was also strongly supported by RMSEA index of .026, which was less than to 0.05level of significance, with its corresponding P-close value that was greater than 0.05. Similarly, the other indices such as GFI,NFI, TLI and CFI were found to be consistently indicating a very good fit model as their values, all fall within each criterion.

Examining closely, the model represents the causal relationship of exogenous latent variables: impulsive behavior and masculine behavior to the endogenous variable aggression. It further showed the causal relationship of latent exogenous variables: frustration- discomfort to the impulsive behavior and masculine behavior. Frustration-discomfort of inmates had no direct relationship to aggression but it has strong influence to impulsive behavior and masculine behavior of inmates. As to the observed variables, only (PU) positive urgency and (LP) lack of perseverance, under (imp_beh) impulsive behavior, are included. Likewise, (DI) discomfort intolerance, (EI) emotional intolerance and (AC) achievement under (mas_beh) masculine behavior are included. Furthermore, the model also shows that (PA) physical aggression, (VA) verbal aggression, (HY) hostility and (AR) anger under (ag_beh) aggression are all included in the model. Moreover, residuals are represented by the symbol e are observed among all the indicators of impulsive behavior, masculine behavior, frustration-discomfort and aggression.

Regression weights were estimated to measure the effects between measured and latent variables. As shown in Table 9, the model proposed that impulsive behavior and masculine behavior were the strong predictor of aggression as signified by its level of significance (Beta 0.535, P-value< 0.000) and (Beta 0.281, P-value =.039) respectively. This indicated strong connection of impulsive behavior and masculine behavior towards aggression. In the same way, the model presented that frustration-discomfort had very strong link to latent exogenous

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variables: impulsive behavior and masculine behavior as signified by their level of significance (Beta 0.872, P-value< 0.000) and (Beta 0.766, P-value<0.000) respectively.

Lastly, Table 10 represents the computed regression estimated p-values less than 0.05. The yielded results are as follows: Aggression linked with Impulsive Behavior and Positive Urgency linked with Impulsive Behavior resulted to a p-value 0.000 which means significant. Interestingly, when Lack of Premeditation linked with Impulsive Behavior resulted to a p-value 0.993 which means not significant. This implies that lack of premeditation among inmates did not have significant influence to their impulsive behavior. Also, masculine behavior linked with Aggression; Exaggerated Self-reliance and Control linked with Masculine behavior; linked with masculine behavior and Success Dedication linked with Masculine behavior resulted to a p-value of 0.000 which are all significant.

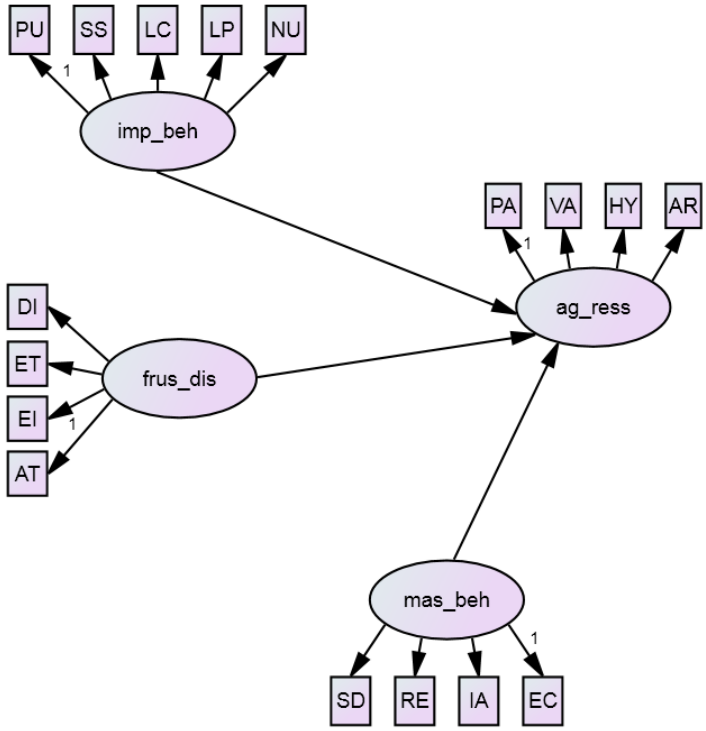

Figure 1: Hypothesized Model of the Study

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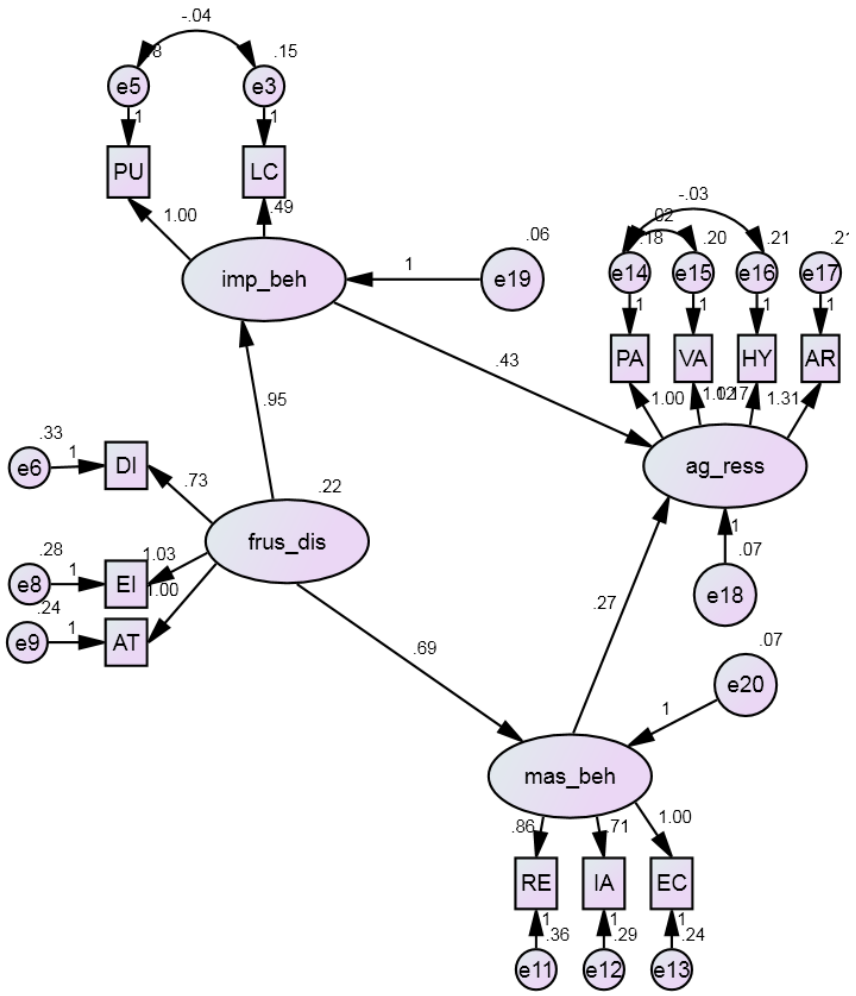

FIGURE 2. **A Model showing the interrelationship between the independent variables: (IMP-BEH) Impulsive Behavior, Frustration – discomfort (FRUS-DIS), and (MAS-BEH) Masculine Behavior on Aggression Behavior (AG-BEH)**

Legend:

VA-Verbal Aggression
HY-Hostility
AR-Anger
ag_ress-Aggression
LC-Lack of Perseverance
PU-Positive Urgency
imp_beh-Impulsive Behavior
DI-Discomfort Intolerance
EI-Emotional Intolerance
AT-Achievement
frus_dis-Frustration Discomfort
RE-Restrictive Emotionality
IA-Inhibited Affection
EC-Exaggerated Self-reliance and Control
ag_ress-Aggression

Table 7

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Summary of Goodness of Fit Measures of the Five Generated Models

Model	P-value (>0.05)	CMIN / DF (0<value<2)	GFI (>0.95)	CFI (>0.95)	NFI (>0.95)	TLI (>0.95)	RMSEA (<0.05)	P-close (>0.05)
1	.000	5.467	.841	.726	.687	.679	.106	.000
2	.000	3.547	.893	.846	.801	.817	.080	.000
3	.000	3.842	.911	.863	.826	.828	.084	.000
4	.000	1.895	.962	.963	.925	.952	.047	.000
5	.101	1.271	.975	.990	.955	.986	.026	.988

Legend: CMIN/DF – *Chi Square/Degrees of Freedom* NFI – *Normed Fit Index*
GFI – *Goodness of Fit Index* TLI – *Tucker-Lewis Index*
RMSEA – *Root Mean Square of Error Approximation* CFI – *Comparative Fit Index*

Table 8
Goodness of Fit Measures of Structural the Best Fit Model

INDEX	CRITERION	MODEL FIT VALUE
P-Close	> 0.05	.988
CMIN/DF	0 < value < 2	1.271
GFI	> 0.95	.975
CFI	> 0.95	.990

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NFI	> 0.95	.955
TLI	> 0.95	.986
RMSEA	< 0.05	.026

Legend:

CMIN/DF	-	Chi-Square/Degrees of Freedom
NFI	-	Normed Fit Index
TLI	-	Tucker-Lewis Index
CFI	-	Comparative Fit Index
GFI	-	Goodness of Fit Index
RMSEA	-	Root Means Square of Error Approximation
Pclose	-	P of Close Fit

Table 9
Direct and Indirect Effects of the Independent Variables on Aggression of Model 1

Variables	Direct Effect	Indirect Effect	Total Effect
Impulsive Behavior	.628	_	.628
Frustration Discomfort	.318	_	.318
Masculine Behavior	.284	_	.284

Table 10
Estimates of Variable Regression Weights in Best Fit Model

			Estimate	S.E.	Beta	C.R.	P-value
imp_beh	<---	frus_dis	.947	.090	.872	10.562	***
mas_beh	<---	frus_dis	.689	.081	.766	8.501	***
ag_ress	<---	mas_beh	.274	.133	.281	2.063	.039
ag_ress	<---	imp_beh	.432	.121	.535	3.572	***

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PU	<---	imp_beh	1.000		.769		
LC	<---	imp_beh	.487	.059	.537	8.203	***
AT	<---	frus_dis	1.000		.685		
EI	<---	frus_dis	1.025	.095	.669	10.825	***
DI	<---	frus_dis	.727	.085	.507	8.584	***
EC	<---	mas_beh	1.000		.647		
IA	<---	mas_beh	.709	.100	.481	7.067	***
RE	<---	mas_beh	.855	.115	.515	7.420	***
PA	<---	ag_ress	1.000		.689		
VA	<---	ag_ress	1.022	.086	.680	11.914	***
HY	<---	ag_ress	1.171	.107	.725	10.943	***
AR	<---	ag_ress	1.308	.116	.759	11.288	***

Legend:

VA-Verbal Aggression
HY-Hostility
AR-Anger
ag_ress-Aggression
LC-Lack of Perseverance
PU-Positive Urgency
imp_beh-Impulsive Behavior
DI-Discomfort Intolerance
EI-Emotional Intolerance
AT-Achievement
frus_dis-Frustration Discomfort
RE-Restrictive Emotionality
IA-Inhibited Affection
EC-Exaggerated Self-reliance and Control
ag_ress-Aggression

The best fit model for aggression among male inmates is generated in model number 5. Model number 5 is exemplified by the influence of frustration discomfort on the impulsive behavior and masculine behavior. Moreover, these variables also influence the aggression of male inmates positively. Pathways from impulsive behavior to masculine behavior to aggression is significant. Another pathway was also cited from frustration discomfort to impulsive behavior and masculine behavior to aggression. The identified pathways are significant in nature. Therefore, increasing the level of frustration discomfort is also an increase among male inmates' impulsive behavior and masculine behavior that cause to increase level of aggression to them. The indices resulted in the generated model number 5 are all within the acceptable range. Specifically, CMIN/DF= 1.271, p-value = 0.101, RMSEA = 0.026, p-close= 0.988 and indices such as NFI (0.955), TLI(0.986), CFI(0.990) and GFI (0.975) respectively. Parallel to this, the outcomes of study by Geen and Berkowitz (2007) suggests this frustration-generated violence can be expressed when restrictions against violence are reduced and the propensity to respond aggressively is increased. These frustration-activated hostile ideas such as impulsivity and masculinity often drive other individuals to aggressive judgments. Through appropriate ways of managing the frustration-discomfort of the individual inmates, the impulsivity and masculinity can be managed and can remained passionate about their purposes in life and share their lives with family and friends in their struggle and challenges while they are incarcerated. To withstand and foster their longings, compulsion, suppleness and worth as a human being, they should give the impression to causally contribute to a wide range of positive outcomes, including improved psychological health.

In addition, several studies confirmed that around half of all criminal violent crimes committed in jails are attacks due to aggression as a result of impulsivity and gender role (Correctional Services Canada, 2006). Corresponding to this findings (Harrison, 2009) discovered that inmates imprisoned for violent crimes are likely to recur if they do not receive adequate care that may lead to the demonstration of violent behaviour. Parallel to this, the outcomes of this study is geared towards the concept of Dollard, Doob, Miller, Moreover, & Seats (2009) that aggressive behavior is not always aimed at a person originally triggered goal or in an acceptable ratio to the level of aggression obtained. The present findings is also true to the study of Baron & Byrne (2004) stating that displaced aggression may occur when individual dwells on small offenses towards another and can result in them

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becoming more sensitive to any provocations due to impulsivity and masculine behavior. Therefore, positive reinforcement and psych education can be very helpful in the prevention of the increase of frustration - discomfort, diagnosis of aggression, and moderation of both the impulsive and masculine behavior. And thus, will lower down aggression, impulsive behavior, frustration – discomfort, and masculinity among male inmates. The model further showed conformity to the findings of Ferris &Grisso(2016) stating that the effects of its violence are numerous. There are some possible positive outcomes in regard to verbal and constructive violence. Moreover, violence helps to conserve the person; provocation can be used to reinforce the superiority of a person in their social setting. As for negative violence, the effects for both the attacker and the survivor are generally more severe. In teens and adults, children who are violent at school are likely to be ignored by their colleagues, The harm due to excessive negative behavior involves impulse-related physical injury, male mental and emotional distress, and hostility-related economic costs.

Violence can therefore also imply the government's ability to introduce successful therapeutic interventions for the male prisoners expected, as well as the ability of the male prisoners the Bureau of Jail Management and Penology (BJMP) to produce the results and priorities which have been set, which are beneficial to the life of the person imprisoned in their supervision. The findings validates the statement of Fromm (2003), emphasizing that human violence may lie in external stimulation, and inmates may find more inventive ways to manage their frustration than just violent reactions. Conversely, aggression, too, may be learned behavior, as for one, has concluded from studies of so-called primitive societies. In communities with comparable outward indicators, some have been marked by elevated rates of relational violence, destructiveness, brutality and cruelty, while others are seen as life-affirmative communities in which there is limited hostility, abuse or brutality amongst individuals, no rough punishment, hardly any crime and the war organization is missing or takes an extremely small role. It will also offer a reason why inmates would tend to react violently to emotions of frustration, and anger was triggered by impulsiveness and male behaviour.

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