DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS:

Total Sample size: 2504

	Coping	Depression	Addictive Behaviour	Criminal Tendency
Mean	58.06	4.92	.12	2.236
Std. Deviation	9.149	4.718	.368	2.236
Skewness	-.022	1.465	3.294	2.194
Std error of skewness	.049	.049	.049	.049
Kurtosis	.038	2.709	10.834	6.606
Std error of Kurtosis	.098	.098	.098	.098

The descriptive statistics is important in this research to identify how the data is distributed and to decide the further operations to be done in SPSS.

We have compared the groups in SPSS by using ANOVA. We use ANOVA in SPSS when there are more than 2 groups to compare. It tells us about whether there is a significant difference between the groups or not.

COMPARISON

❖ Age-wise comparison of groups:

ANOVA

		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Significance.
COPING	Between Groups	14823.257	3	4941.086	63.450	**.000**
	Within Groups	194683.576	2500	77.873		
	Total	209506.833	2503			
DEPRESSION	Between Groups	1876.320	3	625.440	29.036	**.000**
	Within Groups	53850.650	2500	21.540		
	Total	55726.970	2503			
ADDICTIVE BEHAVIOR	Between Groups	1.849	3	.616	4.574	**.003**
	Within Groups	336.866	2500	.135		
	Total	338.715	2503			
CRMINAL TENDENCY	Between Groups	446.275	3	148.758	30.805	**.000**
	Within Groups	12072.574	2500	4.829		
	Total	12518.849	2503			

We can conclude that there is a significant difference between coping, depression, addictive behaviour and criminal tendency of different age-wise groups. We can see the p values of the variables are .000, .000, 0.003 and .000 respectively in significance column and they are significant at 0.05 level. When the p value is less than 0.05 then we consider it as significant. If there is a significant difference then we can arrange them in hierarchical order to see which group is the highest and which is lowest in overall population for that particular variable. To understand which groups have significant difference the post hoc test Games Howell is used here.

The Games Howell test is used when there is a significant difference between a variable of different groups. It is particularly used when the data is not equally distributed. It gives an insight about which groups have a significant difference. When the significance value is less than 0.05 then we assume that those groups are definitely having major difference.

Results of Games Howell:

1) **Coping :**

Dependent variable	Age	Other age groups	Mean difference	Standard error	Significance
Coping	11 - 18 years	19 - 30 years 31 - 50 years 51 years and above	-2.271* -6.701* -7.063*	.693 .718 .862	.007 .000 .000
	19 - 30 years	11 - 18 years 31 - 50 years 51 years and above	2.271* -4.430* -4.791*	.693 .397 .620	.007 .000 .000
	31 - 50 years	11 - 18 years 19 - 30 years 51 years and above	6.701* 4.430* -.362	.718 .397 .647	.000 .000 .944
	51 years and above	11 - 18 years 19 - 30 years 31 - 50 years	7.063* 4.791* .362	.862 .620 .647	.000 .000 .944

The above table is depicting the details about which groups have significant differences.

The groups which have significant difference between Coping are as follows:

1. 11 years to 18 years and 19 years to 30 years – p value is .007
2. 11 years to 18 years and 31 years to 50 years – p value is .000
3. 11 years to 18 years and 51 years and above – p value is .000
4. 19 years to 30 years and 31 years to 50 years – p value is .000
5. 19 years - 30 years and 51 years and above – p value is .000

Note: To understand which group is higher we have done Post hoc Duncan test.

2) Depression

Dependent variable	Age	Other age groups	Mean difference	Standard error	Significance
Depression	11 - 18 years	19 - 30 years 31 - 50 years 51 years and above	-.817 .332 1.943*	.405 .412 .437	.185 .852 .000
	19 - 30 years	11 - 18 years 31 - 50 years 51 years and above	.817 1.149* 2.761*	.405 .210 .254	.185 .000 .000
	31 - 50 years	11 - 18 years 19 - 30 years 51 years and above	-.332 -1.149* 1.612*	.412 .210 .266	.852 .000 .000
	51 years and above	11 - 18 years 19 - 30 years 31 - 50 years	-1.943* -2.761* -1.612*	.437 .254 .266	.000 .000 .000

The groups which have significant difference between Depression are as follows:

1. 11 - 18 years and 51 years and above – p value is .000
2. 19 - 30 years and 31 - 50 years – p value is .000
3. 19 - 30 years and 51 years and above - p value is .000
4. 31 - 50 years and 51 years and above - p value is .000

3) Addictive Behaviour:

Dependent variable	Age	Other age groups	Mean difference	Standard error	Significance
Addictive Behaviour	11 - 18 years	19 - 30 years 31 - 50 years 51 years and above	-.100* -.108* -.064*	.016 .019 .024	.000 .000 .033
	19 - 30 years	11 - 18 years 31 - 50 years 51 years and above	.100* -.008 .035	.016 .017 .023	.000 .967 .406
	31 - 50 years	11 - 18 years 19 - 30 years 51 years and above	.108* .008 .043	.019 .017 .025	.000 .967 .293
	51 years and above	11 - 18 years 19 - 30 years 31 - 50 years	.064* -.035 -.043	.024 .023 .025	.033 .406 .293

The groups which have significant difference between Addictive Behaviour are as follows:

1. 11 years to 18 years and 19 years to 30 years – p value is .000
2. 19 - 30 years and 31 - 50 years – p value is .000
3. 11 - 18 years and 51 years and above – p value is .033

4) Criminal Tendency

Dependent variable	Age	Other age groups	Mean difference	Standard error	Significance
Criminal Tendency	11 - 18 years	19 - 30 years 31 - 50 years 51 years and above	.101 .689* 1.365*	.212 .215 .216	.964 .008 .000
	19 - 30 years	11 - 18 years 31 - 50 years 51 years and above	-.101 .588* 1.264*	.212 .099 .102	.964 .000 .000
	31 - 50 years	11 - 18 years 19 - 30 years 51 years and above	-.689* -.588* .676*	.215 .099 .106	.008 .000 .000
	51 years and above	11 - 18 years 19 - 30 years 31 - 50 years	-1.365* -1.264* -.676*	.216 .102 .106	.000 .000 .000

The groups which have significant difference between Criminal Tendency are as follows:

1. 11 years to 18 years and 31 years to 50 years – p value is .008
2. 11 - 18 years and 51 years and above – p value is .000
3. 19 - 30 years and 31 - 50 years – p value is .000
4. 19 - 30 years and 51 years and above – p value is .000
5. 31 - 50 years and 51 years and above - p value is .000

❖ Occupation wise comparison:

ANOVA

		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
COPING	Between Groups	13933.466	5	2786.693	35.594	**.000**
	Within Groups	195573.368	2498	78.292		
	Total	209506.833	2503			
DEPRESSION	Between Groups	2227.468	5	445.494	20.801	**.000**
	Within Groups	53499.501	2498	21.417		
	Total	55726.970	2503			
ADDICTION	Between Groups	4.523	5	.905	6.761	**.000**
	Within Groups	334.193	2498	.134		
	Total	338.715	2503			
CRMINALTENDENCIES	Between Groups	411.634	5	82.327	16.986	**.000**
	Within Groups	12107.215	2498	4.847		
	Total	12518.849	2503			

The above table is depicting that there is a significant difference between all variables of occupation wise groups. The p value of all variables is .000 which is significant at .05 level. To understand these in more detail refer the following tables:

1) Coping:

Dependent Variable	Occupation	Other occupations	Mean difference	Standard error	Significance
Coping	Daily Wage workers	Essential + GOVT sector	-2.147	1.033	.305
		Private Sector	.813	1.019	.967
		Own Business	-1.298	1.053	.820
		Student	3.760*	.977	.003
		Other	-1.333	1.097	.829
	Essential + GOVT sector	Daily Wage workers	2.147	1.033	.305
		Private Sector	2.960*	.597	.000
		Own Business	.849	.652	.785
		Student	5.907*	.521	.000
		Other	.814	.721	.869
	Private Sector	Daily Wage workers	-.813	1.019	.967
		Essential + GOVT sector	-2.960*	.597	.000
		Own Business	-2.111*	.631	.011
		Student	2.947*	.493	.000
		Other	-2.146*	.701	.028

	Own Business	Daily Wage workers	1.298	1.053	.820
		Essential + GOVT sector	-.849	.652	.785
		Private Sector	2.111*	.631	.011
		Student	5.058*	.559	.000
		Other	-.035	.749	1.000
	Student	Daily Wage workers	-3.760*	.977	.003
		Essential + GOVT sector	-5.907*	.521	.000
		Private Sector	-2.947*	.493	.000
		Own Business	-5.058*	.559	.000
		Other	-5.093*	.638	.000
	Other	Daily Wage workers	1.333	1.097	.829
		Essential + GOVT sector	-.814	.721	.869
		Private Sector	2.146*	.701	.028
		Own Business	.035	.749	1.000
		Student	5.093*	.638	.000

The above table is depicting the details about which groups have significant differences.

The groups which have significant difference between Coping are as follows:

1. Daily wage workers and students – p value is .003
2. Essential + GOVT sector and private sector – p value is .000
3. Essential + GOVT sector and student – p value is .000
4. Private sector and student – p value is .000
5. Private sector and own business – p value is .011
6. Private sector and other – p value is .028
7. Student and other - p value is .000
8. Student and own business - p value is .000

2) Depression:

Dependent Variable	Occupation	Other occupations	Mean difference	Standard error	Significance
Depression	Daily Wage workers	Essential + GOVT sector	3.932*	.518	.000
		Private Sector	3.214*	.511	.000
		Own Business	3.028*	.549	.000
		Student	1.796*	.506	.007
		Other	2.523*	.569	.000
	Essential + GOVT sector	Daily Wage workers	-3.932*	.518	.000
					.086

		Private Sector	-.718	.270	.080
		Own Business	-.904	.337	
		Student	-2.136*	.261	.000
		Other	-1.409*	.369	.002
	Private Sector	Daily Wage workers	-3.214*	.511	.000
		Essential + GOVT sector	.718	.270	.086
		Own Business	-.186	.325	.993
		Student	1.418*	.246	.000
		Other	-.691*	.358	.385
	Own Business	Daily Wage workers	-3.028*	.549	.000
		Essential + GOVT sector	.904	.337	.080
		Private Sector	.186	.325	.993
		Student	-1.232*	.317	.002
		Other	-.505	.410	.822
	Student	Daily Wage workers	-1.796*	.506	.007
		Essential + GOVT sector	2.136*	.261	.000
		Private Sector	1.418*	.246	.000
		Own Business	1.232*	.317	.002
		Other	.727	.351	.304
	Other	Daily Wage workers	-2.523*	.569	.000
		Essential + GOVT sector	1.409	.369	.002
		Private Sector	.691	.358	.385
		Own Business	.505	.410	.822
		Student	-.727	.351	.304

The groups which have significant difference between Depression are as follows:

1. Daily wage workers and Essential + GOVT sector – p value is .000
1. Daily wage workers and Private sector - p value is .000
2. Daily wage workers and own business - p value is .000
3. Daily wage workers and student - p value is .007
4. Daily wage workers and Other - p value is .000
5. Essential + GOVT sector and student - p value is .000
6. Essential + GOVT sector and other – p value is .002
7. Private sector and student - p value is .000
8. Own business and student - p value is .002

3) Addictive Behaviours:

Dependent Variable	Occupation	Other occupations	Mean difference	Standard error	Significance
Addictive Behaviours	Daily Wage workers	Essential + GOVT sector	.175*	.058	.037
		Private Sector	.112	.058	.395
		Own Business	.101	.062	.578
		Student	.161	.057	.060
		Other	.197*	.059	.013
	Essential + GOVT sector	Daily Wage workers	-.175*	.058	.037
		Private Sector	-.063	.024	.078
		Own Business	-.075	.031	.146
		Student	-.014	.020	.982
		Other	.021	.024	.949
	Private Sector	Daily Wage workers	-.112	.058	.395
		Essential + GOVT sector	.063	.024	.078
		Own Business	-.012	.031	.999
		Student	.049	.020	.138
		Other	.085*	.024	.007
	Own Business	Daily Wage workers	-.101	.062	.578
		Essential + GOVT sector	.075	.031	.146
		Private Sector	.012	.031	.999
		Student	.061	.028	.258
		Other	.096*	.031	.026
	Student	Daily Wage workers	-.161	.057	.060
		Essential + GOVT sector	.014	.020	.982
		Private Sector	-.049	.020	.138
		Own Business	-.061	.028	.258
		Other	.035	.021	.529
	Other	Daily Wage workers	-.197*	.059	.013
		Essential + GOVT sector	-.021	.024	.949
		Private Sector	-.085*	.024	.007
		Own Business	-.096*	.031	.026

		Student	-.035	.021	.529

The groups which have significant difference between Addictive behavior are as follows:

1. Daily wage workers and Essential + GOVT sector – p value is 0.37
2. Daily wage workers and other – p value is .013
3. Private sector and other - p value is .007
4. Own business and other – p value is 0.026

4) Criminal Tendencies:

Dependent Variable	Occupation	Other occupations	Mean difference	Standard error	Significance
Criminal Tendencies	Daily Wage workers	Essential + GOVT sector	1.062*	.281	.003
		Private Sector	.819*	.275	.041
		Own Business	.629	.298	.288
		Student	.054	.277	1.000
		Other	.785	.301	.101
	Essential + GOVT sector	Daily Wage workers	-1.062*	.281	.003
		Private Sector	-.242	.121	.346
		Own Business	-.433	.167	.102
		Student	-1.008*	.125	.000
		Other	-.276	.172	.593
	Private Sector	Daily Wage workers	-.819*	.275	.041
		Essential + GOVT sector	.242	.121	.346
		Own Business	-.190	.157	.830
		Student	-.766*	.111	.000
		Other	-.034	.162	1.000
	Own Business	Daily Wage workers	1.298	1.053	.288
		Essential + GOVT sector	-.849	.652	.102
		Private Sector	2.111*	.631	.830
		Student	5.058*	.559	.005
		Other	-.035	.749	.969
	Student	Daily Wage workers	-.629	.298	1.000
		Essential + GOVT sector	.433	.167	.000
		Private Sector	.190	.157	.000
		Own Business	-.575*	.160	

		Other	.156	.198	.005 .000
	Other	Daily Wage workers Essential + GOVT sector Private Sector Own Business Student	-.054 1.008* .766* .575* .732*	.277 .125 .111 .160 .164	.101 .593 1.000 .969 .000

The groups which have significant difference between Criminal Tendency are as follows:

1. Daily wage workers and Essential + GOVT sector – p value is 0.03
2. Daily wage workers and private sector – p value is 0.41
3. Essential + GOVT sector and student - p value is .000
4. Private sector and student – p value is .000
5. Own business and student – p value is .005
6. Student and other – p value is .000

❖ Financial status wise comparison:

ANOVA

		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
COPING	Between Groups	410.584	3	136.861	1.636	.179
	Within Groups	209096.249	2500	83.638		
	Total	209506.833	2503			
DEPRESSION	Between Groups	947.034	3	315.678	14.407	.000
	Within Groups	54779.935	2500	21.912		
	Total	55726.970	2503			
ADDICTION	Between Groups	.758	3	.253	1.869	.133
	Within Groups	337.957	2500	.135		
	Total	338.715	2503			
CRIMINALTENDENCIES	Between Groups	186.368	3	62.123	12.593	.000
	Within Groups	12332.482	2500	4.933		
	Total	12518.849	2503			

The above table is depicting that there is a significant difference between depression and criminal tendency of people from different financial backgrounds. The p value of all variables is .000 which is significant at .05 level. To understand these in more detail refer the following tables:

1) Coping:

Dependent Variable	Financial Status	Other groups	Mean difference	Standard error	Significance
Coping	Below 50,000	50,000 - 2,50,000 2,50,000 - 10,00,000 10,00,000 and above	-.581 -.168 .727	.535 .507 .639	.698 .987 .667
	50,000 - 2,50,000	Below 50,000 2,50,000 - 10,00,000 10,00,000 and above	.581 .413 1.308	.535 .453 .598	.698 .799 .128
	2,50,000 - 10,00,000	Below 50,000 50,000 - 2,50,000 10,00,000 and above	.168 -.413 .895	.507 .453 .573	.987 .799 .401
	10,00,000 and above	Below 50,000 50,000 - 2,50,000 2,50,000 - 10,00,000	-.727 -1.308 -.895	.639 .598 .573	.667 .128 .401

The above table shows that there is no significant difference between coping of groups of different financial background.

2) Depression:

Dependent Variable	Financial Status	Other groups	Mean difference	Standard error	Significance
Depression	Below 50,000	50,000 - 2,50,000 2,50,000 - 10,00,000 10,00,000 and above	.843* 1.591* 1.511*	.276 .264 .335	.012 .000 .000
	50,000 - 2,50,000	Below 50,000 2,50,000 - 10,00,000 10,00,000 and above	-.843* .747* .668	.276 .228 .307	.012 .006 .132
	2,50,000 - 10,00,000	Below 50,000 50,000 - 2,50,000 10,00,000 and above	-1.591* -.747* -.080	.264 .228 .297	.000 .006 .993
	10,00,000 and above	Below 50,000 50,000 - 2,50,000 2,50,000 - 10,00,000	-1.511* -.668 .080	.335 .307 .297	.000 .132 .993

The above table is depicting the details about which groups have significant differences.

The groups which have significant difference between Depression are as follows:

1. Below 50,000 and 50,000 - 2,50,000 – p value is .012
2. Below 50,000 and 2,50,000 - 10,00,000 – p value is .000
3. Below 50,000 and 10,00,000 and above – p value is .000
4. 50,000 - 2,50,000 and 2,50,000 - 10,00,000 – p value is .006

3) Criminal Tendency:

Dependent Variable	Financial Status	Other groups	Mean difference	Standard error	Significance
Criminal Tendency	Below 50,000	50,000 - 2,50,000 2,50,000 - 10,00,000 10,00,000 and above	.570* .722* .651*	.144 .137 .162	.000 .000 .000
	50,000 - 2,50,000	Below 50,000 2,50,000 - 10,00,000 10,00,000 and above	-.570* .153 .082 .	.144 .104 135	.000 .459 .930
	2,50,000 - 10,00,000	Below 50,000 50,000 - 2,50,000 10,00,000 and above	-.722* -.153 -.071	.137 .104 .128	.000 .459 .945
	10,00,000 and above	Below 50,000 50,000 - 2,50,000 2,50,000 - 10,00,000	-.651* -.082 .071	.162 .135 .128	.000 .930 .945

We can observe in the above table that there is a significant difference between different groups at 0.05 level.

The groups which have significant difference between Criminal Tendency are as follows:

1. Below 50,000 and 50,000 - 2,50,000 – p value is .000
2. Below 50,000 and 2,50,000 - 10,00,000 – p value is .000
3. Below 50,000 and 10,00,000 and above – p value is .000

CORRELATION

Results of **Correlation** of **Daily Wage Workers** Group. (N=96)

Correlations

		COPING	DEPRESSION	ADDICTION	CRIMINAL TENDENCIES
COPING	Pearson Correlation	1	**.254***	.062	.132
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.013	.548	.200
DEPRESSION	Pearson Correlation	**.254***	1	.150	**.479****
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.013		.145	.000
ADDICTION	Pearson Correlation	.062	.150	1	**.260***
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.548	.145		.010
CRIMINAL TENDENCIES	Pearson Correlation	.132	**.479****	**.260***	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.200	.000	.010	

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

The above table depicts the significant correlations that are present in the group of the daily wage workers for the variables of coping, depression, addiction and criminal tendencies.

1. The table shows a significantly positive correlation between Coping and Depression. This means that there exists a relationship between the level of coping and the level of depression. Since coping has been measured in terms of adaptive and maladaptive ways, the more maladaptive ways of coping have a direct relationship with depression. So, the higher the maladaptive coping, the more the depression as well as the lower the maladaptive coping, lower will be the levels of depression. Similarly, higher the levels of depression, higher will be the maladaptive coping, and a lower level of depression will mean a reduced level of maladaptive coping. This has been statistically proved at 0.05 level of significance.
2. Significantly positive correlation between Depression and Criminal Tendencies. This means that there exists a relationship between levels of depression and the criminally influenced behaviours. It can be concluded that an increase in the levels of depression will increase criminal tendencies, as well as if the level of depression is reduced, then it will reduce the criminal related behaviours. The same can also be said for an increase in the levels of criminal tendencies will mean an increased level of depression, and a reduced level of criminal tendencies will mean a reduced level of depression. This has been statistically proved at 0.01 level of significance.
3. Significantly positive correlation between Addiction and Criminal Tendencies. This means that there exists a relationship between addiction and criminally influenced behaviours/ tendencies. An increased level of addiction will lead to more criminally tendency behaviour, and a lower level of addiction will mean a lower level of criminal tendencies in an individual falling in this group. The same can also be said for an increase in the levels of criminal tendencies will mean an increased level of addiction, and a reduced level of criminal tendencies will mean a reduced level of addiction. This has been statistically proved at 0.05 level of significance.

Results of **Correlation** of **Below ₹50,000 Annual income** Group. (N=522)

Correlations

		COPING	DEPRESSION	ADDICTION	CRIMINAL TENDENCIES
COPING	Pearson Correlation	1	.080	-.017	.026
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.069	.706	.556
DEPRESSION	Pearson Correlation	.080	1	**.171****	**.646****
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.069		.000	.000
ADDICTION	Pearson Correlation	-.017	**.171****	1	**.206****
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.706	.000		.000
CRIMINAL TENDENCIES	Pearson Correlation	.026	**.646****	**.206****	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.556	.000	.000	

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

The above table depicts the significant correlations that are present in the group of individuals belonging to below ₹50,000 annual income for the variables of coping, depression, addiction and criminal tendencies.

1. The table shows a significantly positive correlation between Depression and Addiction. This means that there exists a relationship between levels of depression and addictive behaviours. It can be concluded that an increase in the levels of depression will increase addiction, as well as if the level of depression is reduced, then it will reduce the addictive behaviours. The same can also be said for an increase in the levels of addiction will mean an increased level of depression, and a reduced level of addiction will mean a reduced level of depression. This has been statistically proved at 0.01 level of significance.
2. The table shows a significantly positive correlation between Depression and Criminal Tendencies. This means that there exists a relationship between depression and criminal behaviours. It can be concluded that an increase in the levels of depression will increase criminal behaviours, as well as if the level of depression is reduced, then it will reduce the criminal tendencies. The same can also be said for an increase in the levels of criminal behaviours will mean an increased level of depression, and a reduced level of criminal behaviour will mean a reduced level of depression. This has been statistically proved at 0.01 level of significance.
3. Significantly positive correlation between Addiction and Criminal Tendencies. This means that there exists a relationship between addictive behaviours and criminal tendencies. It can be concluded that an increase in the level of addiction will lead to an increase of criminal tendencies, as well as if the addiction is reduced, then it will reduce the criminal tendencies. The same can also be said that if criminal tendencies increase, addiction will increase and if criminal tendencies are reduced, then addiction will reduce. This has been statistically proved at 0.01 level of significance.