**AN ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPACT OF POVERTY ON CRIMINAL BEHAVIOUR AMONG YOUTHS**

**ABSTRACT**

Criminal behavior could be seen as a fault of the social system whose institutions do not work equally for all its members. This phenomenon has become a recurrent problem in Nigeria among youths, despite concerted efforts made by government, international and Non-Governmental Youths to curb the menace in the Country. This study which sought to establish the impact of poverty on criminal behavior among youths in Nigeria is an attempt to address the root cause of the problem. The research was carried out within the ambit of Relative Deprivation Theory and adopted both primary and secondary types of data collection using simple descriptive statistics techniques to generate data for the study through structured interview and questionnaire. The study which interrogated the interface between poverty and the prevalence of criminal behavior in Nigeria. The research recommends that a comprehensive synergy involving Government and relevant stakeholders targeted at alleviating poverty will effectively tackled the prevalence of criminal behavior among youths in Nigeria. Other recommendations include strengthening the capacity of NAPTIP, relevant law enforcement agencies and traditional institutions to co-ordinate and sustain a strong security network that will identify, report, arrest and prosecute Criminals and other offenders; serve as a deterrent and check the prevalence of criminal behavior in Nigeria. In addition, the study recommends that the teaching and promotion of Nigeria’s history, national core values of patriotism and nationalism should be given priority and inculcated in the national school curriculum in order to encourage the youths and the entire people of Nigeria to believe in themselves and the country and discourage the excessive quest for illegal activities.

**CHAPTER ONE**

**INTRODUCTION**

**1.1     BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY**

Explanations for crime have taken various dimensions according to different theorists and scholars. Some blame it on defective family structure or arrested personality adjustment. Others emphasize factors such as inequality, environmental influence, poor socialization process (Henslin,2006). In this regards, criminal acts may be induced by many unforeseen factors and circumstances. Crime, according to Taylor (2006) could be seen as a fault of the social system whose institutions do not work equally for all its members. Sociologists look at the social in which individuals find themselves. Could it be that the problem lay not with the individual but in the social condition under which the individual live? The concern here is why people should exhibit behavior that is in violation of established norms, violations that may ultimately result in their being labeled as criminal behavior in terms of social processes.

Mostly, persons known to commit street crimes as reported in the crime index are poor, uneducated, often unemployed and residents of low income neighborhoods (Anasi, 2019). Would a socially and economically sound person turn out to be criminal? In this research work, there is need to understand the socio-economic background of most juvenile and criminals in order to draw correlations or otherwise between low socio-economic status (poverty) and criminal behavior.

### 1.2 Statement of the Problem

This study focuses on the impact of poverty on criminal behavior in Nigeria. The 2019 national poverty statistics indicated that seventy percent (70%) of Nigeria’s population are poor and Sokoto State has the highest statistics of poverty in the country as more than eighty percent (80%) of the people live below poverty line.

The researcher having seen the unwholesome behaviour that emanated from youths which causes burden to parents, school administrator/ teacher and the society, wade into the research of this nature to find out may be parenting styles like democratic, autocratic and laissez-faire have a way of causing delinquent behaviour and probably peer pressure as a social factor, makes adolescent to adopt certain behavior in order to fit in with others could influence criminal behaviour. Consequently, the research interrogates the interface between poverty and criminal behavior in Nigeria.

**1.3 Research Questions**

1. What is the nature of criminal behavior among youths Nigeria in Nigeria?
2. What is the impact of poverty on criminal behavior in Nigeria?
3. What are the factors that create favourable environment for the prevalence of criminal behavior in Nigeria?
4. What are the possible solutions to the prevalence of criminal behavior in Nigeria?

### 1.4 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of this study include the following:

**1.**To give an empirical analysis of the role of poverty on criminal behavior.

2. To examine the circumstances that make youths participate in crime.

3. To find out why crime participation is high in certain areas and among certain groups in the society.

4. To identify some ways in which the society can be able to tackle the problem of crimes.

### 1.5 Significance of the Study

This research focuses on the impact of poverty on criminal behavior in Nigeria. This essentially provides another alternative perspective for a critical analysis of the phenomenon criminal behavior as a problem that requires a proactive and preventive measure aimed at addressing the root cause rather than curative approach which dwells more on arrest, deportation and prosecution of perpetrators and other symptomatic effects of criminal behavior.

The significance of this study to the body of existing literature is basically designed to cover the gaps or pit-falls inherent in the existing institutional approach put in place to check the prevalence of criminal behavior in Nigeria; an approach that dwells more on the symptomatic rather than the root cause of criminal behavior in the country. The focus of this study on preventive measures will significantly help in addressing the root cause of criminal behavior in Nigeria.

Furthermore, the focus of this study on the development of a comprehensive synergy between government and relevant stakeholders targeted at eradicating poverty is in effect an effective strategy that will strengthen the enforcement of relevant laws to effectively prosecute offenders, empower the people and stimulate a ripple or multiplier effect capable of addressing the socio-economic and other relevant challenges that sustain criminal behavior in Nigeria.

The study also helps to bring to the front burner the seriousness and significance of criminal behavior as a problem confronting the entire members of the society and not limited to prostitution involving the female gender, a particular ethnic group or a few states in Nigeria. It is therefore an alternative narrative away from the long held default position or the one sided perspective of the phenomenon criminal behavior as a problem confronting a part or a section of the population in Nigeria.

### 1.6 Scope and Limitations

The research focuses mainly on the impact of poverty on criminal behavior in Nigeria: A case study of NAPTIP Sokoto Zonal Command 2003-2019. Consequently, the study necessitated a visit by the Researcher to the National Agency for the Prohibition of Crime in Persons and other Related Matters (NAPTIP) Zonal Command in Sokoto, Nigeria

However, in view of the fact that a number of factors in addition to poverty could be responsible for the prevalence of criminal behavior in Nigeria, a comprehensive study of all relevant factors that contribute to the prevalence of criminal behavior in the country would have provided a broader and holistic approach to the problem of the research. Such approach will be too ambitious and will not be feasible within the scope and time-frame of this study. However, the finding of this research provides useful strategies, solutions and raised relevant issues of interest for public debate which will form the basis for future research that can accommodate broader scope and longer time frame.

### 1.7 Organization of Chapters

This research work is divided into five chapters; the first chapter deals with the introduction, the second chapter deals with the literature review/theoretical framework. The third chapter focuses on the research methodology. The fourth chapter focuses on the presentation, analysis and interpretation of data. The fifth chapter provides the summary, conclusion and recommendations of the study.

**CHAPTER TWO**

**LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

#### 2.1 Conceptualizing Poverty

Poverty is multi-dimensional. It wears a multitude of faces and has numerous dimensions. It threatens all aspects of living by depriving people of the capabilities needed to survive, develop and thrive. Poverty entrenches or widens social, economic and gender disparities that prevent people from enjoying equal opportunities and undermines protective family and community environments, leaving people affected vulnerable to exploitation, abuse, violence, discrimination and stigmatization. Poverty inhibits the capacity of families and communities to care for children and other less privilege in the society. It also poses a threat by exacerbating the effects of diseases and armed conflicts.

The United Nations convention on poverty views poverty as” a human condition,

characterized by the sustained or chronic deprivation of the resources, capabilities, choices, security and power necessary for the enjoyment of an adequate standard of living and other civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights. Poverty encompasses deprivation of basic goods and services, it also includes deficiencies in other vital elements of human rights, such as rest and recreation and protection from violence and conflict that expand people‟s choices and enable them to fulfill their potential” (Gordon, 2003:27).

The notion of deprivation focuses attention on the circumstances that surround people, casting poverty as an attribute of the environment they live and grow in. People living in poverty do experience deprivation of the material, spiritual and emotional resources needed to survive, develop and thrive, leaving them unable to enjoy their rights, achieve their full potential or participate as full and equal members of society. In violating people‟s rights by denying them the essentials they need and deserve, we harm them and ourselves, permitting and encouraging the seeds of poverty, alienation and despair to take root.

Although, poverty is a global phenomenon threatening the survival of humanity, in Nigeria poverty has reached an alarming level and could be blamed on non-clear government social policies. The 2019 national statistics of poverty revealed that 70% of the population in

Nigeria live below poverty line.This measure is based on Absolute, Relative, Dollar/day and Food poverty national average measurement (National Bureau of Statistics, 2019:23).

Across the world, government plays a key impact in poverty alleviation. Generally speaking, poverty refers to the condition that exists when people lack the means to satisfy their basic needs such as nutrition, housing, clothing and other essentials of life. The increasing and high level of poverty in developing countries has serious implication for the world economy. Authors are divided as to the meaning of poverty and those areas that should be classified as poverty stricken. This is because, those that are classified as being poor in one area or country may be equivalent with those classified as averagely better-off in another place. However, Poverty generally means a state of being poor; that is when necessary needs are not met (World Bank, 2001: 68).

The problem of defining poverty is largely a cultural problem in determining what is or what should count as inadequate social functioning that are important or considered to be so; are being gainfully employed, maintaining a household and engaged in satisfying personal and social relationship. When such aspects of life are in jeopardy, a person or family may be considered to be in poverty. Indeed, the poor are usually regarded as those whose incomes are so far removed from the rest of the population that they cannot attain the mode of life considered acceptable in the society. No society can surely be flourishing and happy of which by far the greatest part of the numbers are poor and miserable.

Poverty can also be defined as a situation when the resources of individuals or families are inadequate to provide a socially acceptable standard of living. In other words, the individuals live below the conventional poverty line demarcating the poor from the non – poor. Poverty is also defined as “lack of basic necessities of life”. It is seen as a ravaging economic and social occurrence that manifest in the in- ability of the affected persons to acquire the basic necessities of means of self-actualization (Olori,2003:2).

Chambers (1995:173) also defined poverty as “the lack of physical necessities, asset and income”. Invariably poverty has both income and non – income dimension. According to World Bank report (2001:68), poverty is defined as the” inability of certain persons to attain a minimum standard of living”. Poverty manifests itself in different forms depending on the nature and extent of human deprivation. When the minimum level of consumption to sustain human existence becomes important in distinguishing the poor from the non- poor; the unemployed and low income earners come readily as the stratums of poor households. It is more likely that this group may not have the capacity to provide the basic needs like food, clothing and transportation for themselves and their teeming dependants. This class of people spread across geographical diversion, urban-rural and occupational categories.

Poverty in economic terms can be defined as the situation of low income or consumption.

#### 2.2.3 Dimensions of Poverty in Nigeria

In order to facilitate cross- country consumption comparison, and aggregate various dimensions, poverty has been variously recognized as follows; absolute, relative, subjective, rural and urban poverty.

## i. Absolute Poverty

Absolute poverty refers to the lack of minimum physical requirement of a person or a household for existence and is so extreme that those affected are no longer in a position to live a life worthy of human dignity. Absolute poverty exists when the lives of those concerned are impaired by physical or socio-cultural deficiencies.- {Adewoye, 1996:4}. Absolute poverty in other words, is a condition where a person or a group of persons are unable to satisfy their basic and elementary requirement for human survival in terms of food, clothing, shelter, health, transportation, education and recreation.

## ii. Relative Poverty

Relative poverty is the condition of having fewer resources or less income than others within a society or country or compared to worldwide averages. Relative poverty does not necessarily mean that the persons concerned cannot live a life that is worthy of human dignity; it merely states that because of the distribution structures in a society certain economic subjects are disadvantaged to an unacceptable extent. Relative poverty therefore, is a comparative state of deprivation among individuals or groups. It is a vicious circle which keeps the poor in a state of destitution (Central Bank of Nigeria, 1999:40).

## iii. Subjective Poverty

Subjective poverty refers to whether or not individuals or group feel they are poor. In other words, it is the perception of the citizenry on poverty. Subjective poverty is closely related to relative poverty since those who are defined as poor in terms of standards of the day will probably see and feel themselves to be poor (Abdullahi, 1993:6).

## iv. Urban and Rural Poverty

Urban poverty refers to the urban slums, ghettos which are usually characterized by environmental degradation, inadequate welfare services, overcrowded accommodation and low level of education and capital resource. Rural poverty on the other hand, is characterized by poor material condition, high rate of illiteracy, lack of infrastructure, unemployment e.t.c (Abdullahi, 1993:6).

It is equally important to look at the concepts of poverty line, incidence of poverty and poverty gap with a view to provide a broad base of measurement for the analysis of the problem of this research. First of all, poverty line refers to the measure that divides the poor from non-poor, while incidence of poverty is the proportion of the population, for whom consumption falls below poverty line in a given population. Poverty gap on the other hand is the depth of poverty or distance between the income of the average poor and the poverty line. It is the extent to which the income of the poor lie below the poverty line.

## 2.2.6 Delinquent Behaviour

Delinquency is a growing problem across the globe and Nigeria is not an exceptional. This prompted the researcher to beam his search light on finding the influence of parenting styles and peer pressure on delinquent behaviours. So, delinquency as relayed by Walter (2005) is a person usually young, who behaves in a way that is illegal or unacceptable to most people. Also, delinquency is defined as a major or minor law breaking by youth under the age of 18 (Berber, 2002) Law breaking such as; murder, rape, robbery, pick pocket, examination malpractices, thuggery, smoke, alcohol intake, destruction of properties, rioting, pickpocket and so on.

Involvement of adolescents in delinquent activities is on the increase in our society in the last few years. These crimes range from minor killing perpetrated by teens. For example, the recent killing of four students in university of Port Harcourt in Rivers State and that of federal polytechnics Yola in Adamawa State. The suspects paraded on the media were mostly young adolescent as reported by Ojiabor & Sanni (2012). A research carried out by Turner (2011) corroborated the above assertion when they reported that delinquent behaviour rose from 367 to 538 per 100, 000 adolescent between 1986 and 1996. They claimed that most of the suspects arrested in 1996 were adolescents and are arrested previously for crimes like; theft, shoplifting, rioting, robbery and extortion. Eke (2004) note that there are two main categories of delinquent behaviours Nigerian adolescents engaged in, criminal and status offence. The criminal offenses include stealing, rape, drug offences, murder, burglary, pick pocket and armed robbery. However, status offence includes; running away from home, truancy, lie, smoke, alcohol intake among others.

Bingham, Shope and Rachunathan (2006) identified a type of delinquent behaviour as; conventional behaviour which are encouraged by the society. Onyehalu (2003) asserted that the existence of stable and normal societies is based on acceptable ethical principles, norms and healthy values. Okorodudu & Okorodudu (2003) referred to the norms and values as desirable behaviours while Onyehalu (2003).claims that any departure from the accepted norms by people who are not yet adult is delinquency. However, Bingham et.al (2006) refers to behaviours which are socially prohibited as delinquent behaviour. Any behaviour that falls short of societal norms, values, beliefs and expectations are undesirable behaviours. Okorodudu & Okorodudu (2003) in their research identified the following as deviant behaviours exhibition frequently and persistently in the class room; working out on the teacher, noise making, sleeping in class, pinching, aggression, vandalism, lies, truancy, cheating in examinations, immorality, alcoholism, use of drugs, cultism and so on. Boroffice (2003) believes that negative factors such as biological, e. g big head, dwarf or albinism, and social view of self, attitudes, beliefs, sense of his future are some of the factors that predispose adolescents to unhealthy behaviors.

The psychological tensions in adolescents away from home or from school have the potentials of exposing them to negative association, (that is peer group). (Okorodudu & Omoni, 2005). These scholars also observed that adolescent may exhibit suicidal tendencies, Criminal behaviour, vandalism, destruction of public property, maiming and murder of parents and violence against the large society. Criminal behaviour is noted by Ekoja & Adole (2008) as gang delinquency. These gangs delinquent are group of youth that exhibit criminal behavior. Several researches done on factors that precipitated delinquency among adolescents include that of Okorodudu & Okorodudu, (2003); Eke, (2004) when they stressed that adolescence is a period of stress and storm and the period is characterized by rebelliousness. This is caused by non-conducive environment such as; peer influence, drug abuse, poverty at home among others.

Eke, (2004) further buttressed that causes of delinquent behaviour tend to find theoretical explanations in the interaction between biological, environmental and social factors. She believed that the biological or genetic make-up of individuals can cause adolescents ‘engagement in delinquent activities. Chromosomal abnormalities in adolescents may predispose them to anti-social behaviours. The Nigerian government had overtime devised and employed several measures aimed at curbing delinquent behaviour in our society but to no avail. As it still witness pockets of such behaviours in our society. The establishment and administration of juvenile justice; promulgation of juvenile laws and courts, establishment of remand homes, establishment of security and law enforcement agency to have proved the effort of government to minimize these negative behaviors. Many researchers agree that the foundation of delinquent behaviors is rooted in the kind of home the adolescent is brought up (Odebunmi, 2007, Otuadah, 2008, Okpako 2004, Utti 2006).They also argued that the basis for good behavior, orientation good adolescents and attitude development is founded on positive parenting. Therefore, parents should be blamed and be made to take responsibility for the misfortune that befalls the adolescents.

### 2.3 Poverty and Criminal behavior Nexus in Nigeria

The scourge of poverty goes beyond mere measurement of a household‟s expenditure or welfare. Poverty has many dimensions and may include inadequate access to government utilities and services, environmental issues, poor infrastructure, illiteracy and ignorance, poor health, insecurity, social and political exclusion. In urban areas, the burden of demand of services has effects on school enrolment, access to primary health care, growth of unsanitary urban slums e.t.c. Also in rural areas, poverty manifests itself more in the agricultural sector and food security. For any meaningful economic growth and poverty reduction, there is the need to enhance and improve access to social services, including health and education (National Bureau of Statistics, 2012:3)

Although poverty is a global phenomenon threatening the survival of humanity, the incidence of poverty in Sokoto State, Nigeria has reached an alarming level and is blamed on non-clear government social policies. Indeed, the inability of successive governments to streamline and harness the enormous potentials for improved service delivery in all the existing structures of poverty eradication has resulted into persistent poverty. Sadly, Criminals have exploited the quest for better and alternative source of survival and desire for material wealth at all costand the vantage position of Sokoto as a gate-way to neighbouring countries enroute Europe, Asia and other parts of the world perceived to be „greener pasture‟ to introduce criminal behavior as a new dimension of wealth creation into the psyche of the people.

It is important to stress here that the precarious effects of poor policy implementation by past governments at all levels, corruption and misappropriation of public funds, prolonged military rule in the country, neglect of rural sector and it attendant result of food insecurity has led to the collapse of the Nigerian national economy. This untold hardship has forced a large number of families in Nigeria into illegal means of survival (Adepoju, 1995:11).

More-so, the consequences of the implementation of the Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) featuring inflation, depreciation of the naira, low installed capacity performance of industries, retirement, unemployment, have been the main causes of the rapid growth and indeed the preponderance of informal sector activities which include such activities as drug and criminal behavior (Oloruntimehin,2000:8).

Accordingly, the reality of the Nigerian state as a state in economic and political comatose, where millions of the youths see migration out of the country as a solution to their economic misfortunes is a subject of concern; just as an army of jobless people take to crime such as drug and criminal behavior. Due to the collapse of certain structures such as the economic structure, to address poverty, welfare, a system to address unemployment, low wages and salaries and attendant result of criminal behavior made Nigeria to acquire a reputation of being the leading African country in criminal behavior. Nigeria is a country of origin, transit and destination for criminal behavior (Falola, 1999:30).

The phenomenon criminal behavior has considerably increased throughout the world and most especially in Nigeria. Generally speaking, criminal behavior conditions in most African countries have greatly deteriorated, particularly during the last few decades. Real disposable income have declined steeply, malnutrition rates have risen sharply, food production has hardly kept pace with population growth and the quality and quantity of health and education services have also deteriorated(Ogwumike,2003:12).

As in most developing countries, poverty has been the remote cause of almost all the social ills in the country. Inspite of her abundant human and material resources, Nigeria has been classified as one of the poorest countries with high suffering indices (Chika 2004:16).

In the few decades, poverty has become pervasive in Nigeria. During the same period, the country has slipped from a position of a buoyant and upcoming economy to rank according to the British Department forInternational Development (DFID) among the poorest 20 countries in the world (Ayua, 2001:16). Placing Sokoto State, Nigeria within the national poverty context, it is possible to determine the extent of poverty and how much of problem it poses for the State and the country at large. Some people who are threatened by poverty often engaged in various illegal activities like armed robbery and illegal drug trade and other criminal activities such as criminal behavior in order to sustain themselves.

In line with the various concept and definition of poverty, Anyanwu (1997:14) categorized the following as poor especially within Nigerian context.

1. Households or individuals below the poverty line and whose incomes are insufficient to provide for their basic needs.
2. Households or individuals lacking access to basic services, political contract and other forms of support.
3. People in isolated rural areas who lack essential infrastructures.
4. Female headed households whose nutritional needs are not being met adequately.
5. Persons who have lost their jobs and those who are unable to find employment as a result of economic reforms such as the Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) and those who are in danger of becoming „new poor‟ and
6. Ethnic minorities, who are marginalized, deprived and persecuted economically, socially, culturally and politically.

Criminal behavior has been increasingly attributed to incidence of poverty worsened by the neo – imperialist capitalist pattern of development culture which maximizes individual profiteering and well-being above communal well-being. This information is relevant in the conduct of this research which questions the veracity in the systemic connection between poverty and criminal behavior inNigeria.

Criminal behavior as articulated by the United Nations (UN) protocol to prevent, suppress and punish crime in persons especially women and children, UNGASS (2000) defines criminal behavior as:

The stealment, transportation, transfer and harboring or receipt of persons by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the given or receiving of payment, of benefit to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person for the purpose of exploitation.

Exploitation shall include at a minimum the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, stealing or practice similar to stealing. Consent of the crime victims becomes irrelevant within the context of this definition. The protocol assumes that adults and children of both sexes can become crime victims of criminal behavior. It also postulates that individuals free will of crime victims must have been manipulated, constrained, subdued in some manner to allow for exploitation.

Criminal behavior abounds in the form of crime for theft and extortion (NAPTIP, 2005:22).

**CHAPTER THREE**

**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

**3.1 Research design**

The study employs quantitative descriptive research design to examine the impact of poverty on criminal behavior among youths.

**3.3 Research settings**

This study was carried out in Sokoto state. Sokoto, usually referred to as Sokoto State to distinguish it from the city of Sokoto, is located in the extreme northwest of Nigeria, near to the confluence of the Sokoto River and the Rima River. As of 2005 it has an estimated population of more than 4.2 million.

### 3.3 Types and Sources of Data

Primary and secondary data was used for this study. The primary data are those data which are collected afresh and for the first time, and thus happen to be original in character. It also refers to information collected or generated by the researcher for the purpose of the project immediately at hand.

On the other hand, secondary data refer to the information that has been collected by someone other than the researcher for purposes other than those involved in the research project at hand which are also relevant in the conduct of this study. These include official documents, diaries, ministerial reports, etc.

### 3.4 Sample Size and Sampling Techniques

The sample size for the study is one hundred and forty three (143) respondents and thirty (30) crime victims derived from the various youths dealing with criminal behavior and 8 management officials who constituted the key informants interviewed making a total of one hundred and eighty one(181).

This study adopted both the probability and non-probability sampling techniques.

### 3.6 Instruments for Data Collection

Data collection is one of the significant aspects of any research process. This is because, how reliable a research is depend on the right choice of instruments for data collection to be able to elicit the right information.

Therefore, both quantitative and qualitative data was collected for this study; the quantitative data was collected through survey instrument questionnaire, while the qualitative data was collected through an in-depth interview and observation so as to enrich the data collected for the study.

The questionnaire was self-administered by the researcher to respondents while questionnaire administered to crime victims of crime was with the assistance of a Staff in the respective youths in order to respect their work ethics and mode of operations

### 3.7 Data Presentation and Analysis

In this research, data elicited from the questionnaires was analyzed using descriptive statistical analysis with the help of Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) Version 20.0. Responses generated were coded using coding sheet and thereafter, information was transferred into the SPSS package and the results were presented in frequencies and percentages.

The data gathered through interview were analyzed qualitatively. During the in-depth interview sessions, hand written notes were taken in addition to the field data that was audio recorded. To condense the data for easy handling, management, transformation, and interpretation of output, the data were manually transcribed; typed into the computer and thematically formatted using Microsoft Word, data was organised into major themes, categories, and analyzed within the context of the research objectives set out for the study. The transcribed data produced a discussion document with verbatim quotations from

participants.

**CHAPTER FOUR**

**PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA**

### 4.1 Socio economic assessment of respondents

**Table 4.1: Respondents Bio-data**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **SEX** | **Frequency**  11  19  **30**  **Frequency**  7  19    3  1  **30**  **Frequency**  5  14  8  3  **30**  **Frequency**  1  23  5  1  **30**  **Frequency**  2  7  3  3  12  3  **30** | **Percentage** |
| Male | 36.7 |
| Female | 63.3 |
| **Total** | **100.0** |
| AGE | **Percentage** |
| Below 15yrs | 23.3 |
| 15-24yrs | 63.3 |
| 25-29yrs | 10.0 |
| 30-34yrs | 3.3 |
| **Total** | **100.0** |
| **Family Size of Crime victims** | **Percentage** |
| 1 – 5 | 16.7 |
| 5 – 10 | 46.6 |
| 10 – 15 | 26.7 |
| 15 and above | 10.0 |
| **Total** | **100.0** |
| **Number of Siblings of Crime victims** | **Percentage** |
| 1 – 5 | 1.3 |
| 5 – 10 | 76.7 |
| 10 – 15 | 16.7 |
| 15 and above | 1.3 |
| **Total** | **100.0** |
| **Position in the Family of Vicims** | **Percentage** |
| 1 | 6.7 |
| 2 | 23.3 |
| 3 | 10.0 |
| 4 | 10.0 |
| 5 | 40.0 |
| Others | 10.0 |
| **Total** | **100.0** |

Source: Field Survey, 2019

Table 4.1 shows crime victims‟ socio-demographic characteristics. The data reveals that majority of the crime victims 19 (63.3%) are female, while 11 (36.7%) are male respondents. Also, 14 (46.7%) of the crime victims ranges between the ages of 15 – 19 years.

In addition, majority of the crime victims 14 (46.6%) are between 5 – 10 family members, while 8 (26.7%) are between 10 – 15 members. Similarly, in terms of the position of crime victims in their respective families; the table shows that 12 (40.0%) said they fall at position 5 (fifth position), while 7 (23.7%) fall at position 2 (second position).

**Table 4.2: Crime victims’ Family Assessment**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Occupation**  Unemployed | **Frequency** | **Percentage** |
| 9 | 30.0 |
| Petty trader | 11 | 36.7 |
| Civil servants | 4 | 13.3 |
| Teacher | 6 | 20.0 |
| **Total** | **30** | **100.0** |
| **Education** | **Frequency** | **Percentage** |
| No formal Education | 14 | 46.7 |
| Primary/Secondary | 12 | 40.0 |
| Degree ,NCE/ND | 4 | 13.3 |
| **Total** | **30** | **100.0** |

Source: Field Survey, 2019

Table 4.2 shows the assessment of respondent’s background. Eleven (36.7%) of crime victim’s occupation is petty trading, while 9 (30.0%) of crime victim are unemployed. In addition, 16 (53.4%) of the crime victims had no formal education, while 10 (33.3%) highest educational qualification is Primary/Secondary School Certificate.

**4.3: Views of Crime victims on their Criminal**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Criminal apprehended** | **Frequency** | **Percentage** |
| Apprehended | 13 | 43.3 |
| Not Apprehended | 17 | 56.7 |
| **Total** | **30** | **100.0** |
| **Charge to court of law in Nigeria** | **Frequency** | **Percentage** |
| Charge to Court | 10 | 33.3 |
| Not Charge to Court | 3 | 10.0 |
| No response | 17 | 56.7 |
| **Total** | **30** | **100.0** |
| **Testify against him or her in the court** | **Frequency** | **Percentage** |
| Testify | 2 | 6.6 |
| Not testify | 17 | 56.7 |
| No response | 11 | 36.7 |
| **Total** | **30** | **100.0** |

Source: Field Survey, 2019

Table 4.7 reflects crime victims‟ response on whether their Criminals were apprehended or not. Majority (56.7%) said that their Criminals were not apprehended, while 13 (43.3%) said they were apprehended. This shows that majority of the Criminals were not apprehended.

Also, majority (56.7%) did not respond to the question whether or not their Criminals were charged to court, while 10(33.3%) said that they have been charged to court. This means that majority of the crime victims do not know if their Criminals were charged to court or not.

Similarly, (56.7%) of the crime victims did not have opportunity to testify against their Criminals in court of law, while (36.7%) did not respond to the question and (6.6%) claimed to have testified against their Criminals in court. This shows that majority of the respondents did not testify against their Criminals in the court of law in Nigeria. It also explains the challenge of dispensation of justice in accordance with the provision of the law that empower NAPTIP to prosecute crime related to criminal behavior in Nigeria.

#### 4.2.2 Nature of Criminal behavior in Nigeria

**A question sought to find out whether or not respondents are aware of the prevalence of criminal behavior in Nigeria.**

All views expressed by respondents agreed that there exist a prevalence of criminal behavior in Sokoto and the country at large. The respondents are aware of contemporary developments with regard to the incidence and nature of criminal behavior in Nigeria. In agreement with the above views, all the key informants attested to the fact that poverty and ignorance are some of the factors responsible for criminal behavior in Nigeria and Sokoto State is a source, transit and destination criminal behavior in the country. One of the informants interviewed said that:

*Crime in Nigeria today revolves around poverty and ignorance. Many people do not know that what they are doing constitute criminal behavior nor do they know the impact or effects of criminal behavior. All they know is that they do not have money and want to have it at all cost in order to meet up the growing needs of their respective families.*

Another informant also observed that:

*Criminal behavior involves activities that results in a forceful or deceitful stealment and conveyance of persons from one location to another either within or outside the shores or boundary of a Community, State or country for the purpose of exploitation. Criminal behavior also means that the person who is involved may not have the capacity to make an informed choice or decision, when the process of crime is initiated and sustained.* Also commenting on the practice of criminal behavior in Sokoto State, Nigeria, one of the informant interviewed said that:

*Criminal behavior comprises stealing*

The analysis above confirmed the research assumption that suggest that “the nature of criminal behavior in Nigeria involved the forceful or deceitful stealing of young and able bodied people for prostitution and other forms of exploitation” It also established the objective of this study which seeks to ascertain “the nature of criminal behavior in Sokoto State, Nigeria”.

**Table 4.14: Views of Respondents on their knowledge of the prevalence of criminal behavior among in Nigeria**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Option** | **Frequency** | **Percentage** |
| Yes | 122 | 92.4 |
| No | 7 | 5.3 |
| No response | 3 | 2.3 |
| **Total** | **132** | **100.0** |

Source: Field Survey, 2019

Table 4.14 indicates that an overwhelming majority (92.4%) of the respondents are aware of the prevalence of criminal behavior in Nigeria; particularly in Sokoto State, 7 (5.3%) of the respondents said they are not aware of this development in the country while 3 (2.3%) of the respondents did not respond to the question. This shows that majority of the respondents studied are aware of the prevalence of criminal behavior in Nigeria.

One of the informants interviewed provided a perspective on the prevalence of criminal behavior in Nigeria and mentioned that:

Criminal behavior here involves mostly women and children. The prevalence of criminal behavior in this state has been a thing of concern, because we have been receiving useful information from some crime victims which led to the arrest of some Criminals. The ladies (women) are mostly robbed to different cities in Nigeria to work as house maids; where they work without opportunity to go to school and some are subsequently robbed abroad, exploited by their employers and later moved into sex industries, to work as commercial sex workers.

An informant also said that; The crime rate of criminal behavior here is rising day by day because so many people find it difficult to take care of their children or themselves, so they give out their children out to either their relations, family friends and other business associates in the name of House Help, food vendors and other menial jobs as a means of improving family‟s income. This turns out to be means of exploitation as some of them are introduced into commercial sex work, pornographic performances and other form of exploitation for the purpose of generating income for the Criminal. Another dimension is the “Almajiri‟ Children who are often used to beg for alms, hawk goods on the streets and as domestic servants. Some of these children are at risk of being robbed and exploited by Criminals”.

#### 4.2.3 The impact of poverty on criminal behavior in Nigeria

**Table 4.18: Views of Respondents on the incidence of poverty in Nigeria**

With regard to the incidence of poverty in Nigeria, all views retrieved from respondents confirmed that the existence of high incidence of poverty in sokoto and Nigeria as a whole.This shows that all the respondents studied are aware of the incidence of poverty in Nigeria.

The finding corroborated with those of the informants during the interview conducted where all the key informants stressed that poverty is wide spread across Nigeria and Sokoto State in particular. The incidence of poverty among women and young children is high as they are considered most vulnerable to socio-economic depression.

**Table 4.19: Assessment on whether or not Nigerian Citizens are living in Poverty**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Poor** | **Frequency** | **Percentage** |
| Poor | 92 | 69.7 |
| Not Poor | 18 | 13.6 |
| Can‟t tell | 22 | 16.7 |
| **Total** | **132** | **100.0** |

Source: Field Survey, 2019

Table 4.19 shows an assessment of whether or not Sokoto State citizens are one of the poorest in Nigeria. The results gathered indicated that 92 (69.7%) of the respondents said that Sokoto State citizens are one of the poorest in Nigeria, 18 (13.6%) of the respondents did not agree, and 22 (16.7%)said they can‟t tell. This reveals that majority of the respondents agreed that Sokoto state citizens are the poorest in Nigeria.

While responding to a question, one of the key informants said that “yes, when we take a good look at the state of poverty in Sokoto State, most especially the alarming rate of unemployment, which makes it difficult for one to survive and because of this criminal behavior flourishes in the State due to the fact that people are willing to do anything in order to acquire wealth and or source of living.

In the same vein, another informant said:

Loss of hope in the future due to unemployment has caused so many families to give out their children either to their friends or relations as a result of their inability to provide basic necessities for their families. This has created an enabling environment for criminal behavior to thrive in Sokoto State. It essentially explains the vulnerability of members of our communities where Criminals exploit the vulnerable condition of mostly women and children and other less privileged to steal unsuspecting women and children for the purpose of exploitation.

Also, another informant made reference to issues in agreement with the impact of poverty on criminal behavior in Sokoto State, Nigeria. He said that:

“Indeed, the poverty level in Sokoto state and Nigeria in general is alarming, because of limited access to sources of economic empowerment available to the people. This limitation literally pushed the citizens; especially those residing in the rural areas to move from the rural areas to urban centres in search of a means of livelihood and wealth acquisition”.” If you go around the town now and ask people about where they come from, you will be shock to discover that majority of those you meet will tell you they are from the villages across the State and are in the city to make ends meet. You will see some parents and their children working in the house of elite. This means that scourge of the poverty has displaced the family entirely to the extent that their survival depends entirely on the elite who engages them as domestic servants. Such a family is vulnerable to abuse and exploitation”.

In a brief discussion with a parent, he said that: most of my children are not staying with me, they are working for somebody (name not specified) and myself and my wife we are trading on petty goods to raise money for other members of the family.

The result of the interpretation and analysis clearly provide answers and logical explanation on the central impact of poverty on criminal behavior in Sokoto State, Nigeria. Hence, the research has provided answers to the question: “what is the impact of poverty on criminal behavior in Sokoto State, Nigeria?” It also confirms the research assumption that says “poverty is largely responsible for the prevalence of criminal behavior in Sokoto State, Nigeria”.

**Table 4.20: Respondents assessment on the incidence of poverty in Nigeria**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Incidence of poverty** | **Frequency** | **Percentage** |
| High | 102 | 77.3 |
| Moderate | 24 | 18.2 |
| No response | 6 | 4.5 |
| **Total** | **132** | **100.0** |

Source: Field Survey, 2019

Table 4.20 shows that overwhelming majority (77.3%) of the respondents said that the incidence of poverty is high, 24 (18.2%) said it is moderate, and 6 (4.5%) did not respond. This means that majority of the respondents studied indicated that the incidence of poverty across the country is high; particularly in Sokoto state.

While responding to the question on the incidence of poverty on criminal behavior in Nigeria, one of the informants said that:

*Poverty is on the increase in Nigeria. If you want to know how people are suffering, go on the street, go to the market centers, go to bus stops and filing stations, to under the bridge and villages. In fact, poverty in the village is wide spread because presently their food crops are not yet ripe to begin consuming there you find a family not eating a square meal a day while many others just ones and you see them striving to go to farms and some of them don‟t have money to buy fertilizer. It is a serious problem and that is why we are having much of rural urban migration and constitutes urban hazard today with criminality on the increase.*

In the same vein, another informant said:

“You see with poverty as an underlying factor, it is responsible for creating an enabling environment for criminal behavior to thrive. In Sokoto State for example, people are suffering due to widespread hunger.It essentially explains the vulnerability of members of our communities. Criminals do exploit the vulnerable condition of mostly women and children and other less privileged to steal unsuspecting women and children for the purpose of exploitation. Most of these children (crime victims) are denied access to any form of protection and denied opportunities to go to school”

Another informant added that: poverty pushes most of these parents to surrender their children to people who they believe will take good care of them. Although, most of the parents do not know that the intention of the Criminals is to use their children for their selfish motive.

Also, another informant made reference to issues that are in agreement with the points raised above on the impact of poverty on criminal behavior in Sokoto State, Nigeria. He said that:

*Indeed, the poverty level in Nigeria is high. It is high because of limited access to sources of economic empowerment available to the people. This limitation literally pushed people; especially rural dwellers to look for available means to move from the rural areas to urban centres in search of greener pasture and an escape route from poverty. In the process a number of them are robbed to urban centres by Criminals and subsequently to other countries abroad and subjected into all forms of exploitation.*

The result of the interpretation and analysis of data above clearly provide answers and logical explanation on the central impact of poverty on criminal behavior in

Nigeria. Hence, the research has provided answers to the question: “what is the impact of poverty on criminal behavior in Nigeria?” It also confirms the research assumption that says “poverty is largely responsible for the prevalence of criminal behavior in Nigeria”

**CHAPTER FIVE**

**SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

### 5.1 Summary

The research examines the impact of poverty on criminal behavior in Nigeria. In an attempt to achieve this goal the research focused on the nature, causes and effects of criminal behavior, poverty and criminal behavior situation in Nigeria, factors contributing to poverty and criminal behavior in Nigeria and draws out possible ways of addressing poverty and by implication criminal behavior in Nigeria. Relevant literature were reviewed on the subject matter and Relative Deprivation theory was adopted to explain and ascertain the extent to which poverty plays a impact on criminal behavior in Nigeria. Towards this end, it was assumed that people venture into criminal behavior; a criminal business in response to their feelings of deprivations as reflected in their perceived existence of social inequality (gab) between their current socio-economic status and their prospects and what appear to be reasonable and legitimate expectations, in comparisons with what other persons in the society are believed to enjoy in terms of material, cultural and or political satisfaction. It is further discovered that factors contributing to poverty are responsible for the prevalence of criminal behavior in Nigeria. Similarly, corruption in governance aggravates the incidence of poverty in the society, where human and material resources are poorly harnessed, managed and distributed among the people. This in turns widens social inequality among the people. As a result of this, people venture into different criminal practices such as criminal behavior in order to up-grade their status and earn a better living condition that will guarantee their escape from poverty.

In order to allow a clear and logical analysis of the subject matter, the research reviewed the operations of NAPTIP in tackling the menace of criminal behavior in Nigeria, dwelt on the historical background and the nature and dimension criminal behavior, internal and external crime as well as the purposes and methods of criminal behavior. All these were highlighted and discussed and it was discovered that Nigeria is a source, transit and destination for criminal behavior activities. Effort was also made to discuss some steps taken by government, international and Non- Governmental Youths to curb criminal behavior in Nigeria. It was discovered that the development of a proactive and comprehensive synergy between government and relevant stakeholders towards addressing, poverty rather than arrest, deportation and prosecution of offenders alone, will effectively check the prevalence of criminal behavior in Nigeria.

The research also adopted both primary and secondary types of data collection. The primary method involves the administration of questionnaires and conducting interview with officials of National Agency for the Prohibition of Crime in Persons (NAPTIP) Sokoto Zonal Command, Ministry of Social Welfare and Culture Sokoto, Save the Child Initiative (NGO) based in Sokoto, Poverty Alleviation Agency Sokoto, Nigerian Immigration Service (Anti-criminal behavior Unit) all in Sokoto State. The results of the data gathered shows that majority of the robbed crime victims (19 63.3%) are female children, while majority of the respondents are males and fall between the ages of 42 and 49 years. Also, 14 (46.7%) of crime victims laments on the difficulty to reintegrate into the society, pursue education and build a productive and professional career. While majority of respondents 132 (100.0%) are aware of the incidence of poverty in Nigeria. 56 (42.4%) suggested that addressing the root cause of criminal behavior which revolves around poverty through economic and other forms of empowerment of the populace remains the most viable solution that will effectively curb the prevalence of criminal behavior in Nigeria.

The study further suggested that efforts need to be intensified towards strengthening the operations of NAPTIP and other relevant law enforcement youths through sustained funding, amendment of existing laws and the promulgation of new relevant laws that will enhance Government capacity to coordinate efforts put in place by relevant stakeholders to curb the prevalence of criminal behavior in Nigeria.

### 5.2 Conclusion

Criminal behavior has intensified in Nigeria, due to widespread poverty, economic desperation, greed and ignorance among people in Nigeria. Over the years Criminals have taken advantage of the underdevelopment of Nigeria

Criminal behavior is a major violation of human rights, as men, women and children are robbed for exploitative purposes such as sexual exploitation, begging, organ harvesting, under paid jobs through forced labour in the agricultural, manufacturing and construction industries, Clubs, recreational centres and other entertainment industries as well as domestic services. This had become a major source of concern to individual families and the society at large. Crime victims of criminal behavior suffered from psychological trauma, effects of stigmatization, low self esteem, diseases among others; where most crime victims find it difficult to be re-integrated into the society in order to pursuit educational opportunities, productive career and other legitimate forms of empowerment. The problem of criminal behavior has assumed wider dimensions, not only to the individual crime victims and families but also to the entire country and society at large.

In view of the above, Government and other relevant stakeholder should play a major impact in the eradication/alleviation of poverty through the creation of an enabling environment for employment, skills acquisition and other economic empowerment opportunities in order to reduce the level of social inequality as well as educate,engaged and prevent people from tendency of being lured into crime such as criminal behavior as a means of earning a living or wealth creation at all cost. Also, Government should strengthen the capacity of law enforcement agencies and the judiciary to ensure the effective enforcement of existing laws, and punish offenders accordingly in order to serve as a deterrant to others. A dynamic and robust counter criminal behavior strategy that focuses on a synergy among various stakeholders targeted at alleviating poverty and eliminating social in-equality in the society, rehabilitation and reintegration of crime victims and prosecution of offenders will effectively curb the prevalence of criminal behavior in Nigeria.

### 5.3 Recommendations

Based on the research, the challenges and opportunities in this study, the following are recommended.

* The study recommends that government should embarked upon the implementation of various programmes aimed at tackling criminal behavior by reducing both the vulnerability of potential crime victims and the demand for exploitation in all its forms, ensuring adequate protection and support to those who fall crime victims of criminal behavior and supporting the efficient prosecution of the criminals involved as Criminals; to serve as a deterrent to others and discourage the practice of criminal behavior in Nigeria.
* It also recommends that Government should work towards establishing a comprehensive legislation on criminal behavior that will strengthen the enforcement of severe and capital punishment for offenders and enhance the capacity of NAPTIP, other relevant law enforcement agencies and the Judiciary to developappropriate expertise in tackling the menace of criminal behavior in Nigeria.

* The findings of the study recommends that media, non – governmental youths (NGO‟s) and other relevant stakeholders should sustain and increase the current public and media interest in criminal behaviorin Nigeria through more public education and enlightenment campaigns based on research, conferences, workshop and other relevant intervention strategies that will sensitize people; mostly the youths against the negative effects of criminal behavior.
* It also recommends that politicians, opinion leaders, religious institutions and other major stakeholders in the society, should play complementary impacts in supporting government efforts at alleviating poverty among the people. Efforts should be intensified towards investments in the critical sectors of Agriculture, Health, Education and infrastructure in order to assist government in its efforts at addressing factors contributing to poverty as a strategy to seliminate incentives that create favourable environment for theprevalence of criminal behavior in Nigeria. In addition, the study recommends the review of school curricula at all educational levels to teach and promote history of Nigeria, incorporate core national values of patriotism and nationalism in order to encourage youths to believe in themselves and the country, discourage the excessive quest for greener pasture abroad and curb the prevalence of criminal behavior in Nigeria.



* The findings of this study also recommends that government in conjunction with captain of industries and non-governmental organization should encourage increased investment in the development of skills acquisition centres across the country and promotion of enabling environment for local and international patronage of finished products in order to gainfully engaged the teeming youth population in Nigeria for productive purposes the purpose, boost the economy and discourage people from seeking illegal and alternative source of livelihood such as criminal behavior
* The study also recommends that government should formulate a policy that will factor in peculiarities of age-long traditional practices that usually discourage mostly the youth population from enrolling in formal school system across the nation. This is with the view to de-populate the teeming number of in-active youth population through accommodating the traditional practices as well as encourage school enrollment among the youths. For example, the „Almajiri‟ or Tsangaya system, nomadic pastoralist system, petty trading, fishing and other types of adhoc (informal) business that divert the attention of youths from formal school system; when incorporated alongside formal school system will develop the capacity of Nigerian youths and gainfully utilize their potentials towards the growth and development of the economy and eliminate their vulnerability to criminal behavior.

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**QUESTIONNAIRE**

## SECTION (A) SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATOR

Sex of the respondent Male ⁯ Female ⁯

Age of the respondent 15-20⁯ 21-25⁯ 26-30⁯ 31-35⁯ 36-40⁯ 41-45⁯ 45-50⁯ 51 and above ⁯

Number of House hold in the compound Specified: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Number of children/wife Wives: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

What is your primary occupation?

1= Unemployed ⁯ 9 = Student ⁯

2= Casual Labourer ⁯ 10 = Pensioner⁯

3 = Clerk ⁯ 11 = Hawker ⁯

4 = Civil Servant ⁯ 12 =Street vendor ⁯

5 = Trader ⁯ 13 = Doctor/Healer/traditional Doctor ⁯

6. Farmer ⁯ 14 = Security/Guard ⁯

7= Handcraft ⁯ 15 = Landlord ⁯

8= Mechanic ⁯ 16 = Others specify \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Do you have secondary or tertiary source of income?

Yes ⁯ No ⁯

If Yes, why do you think you require secondary or tertiary job

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Monthly income from primary occupation.

0 = Less than 5,000 ⁯ 1 = 5,000 – 10,000 ⁯ 2 = 11,000 – 15,000 ⁯

3 = 16,000 – 20,000 ⁯ 4 = 21,000 – 25,000 ⁯ 5 = 26,000 – 30,000 ⁯ 6 = 31,000 – 35,000 ⁯ 7 = 36,000 – 40,000 ⁯ 8 = 41,000 – 45,000 ⁯ 9 = above 50,000 ⁯

Monthly income from secondary and or tertiary occupation.

0 = Less than 5,000 ⁯ 1 = 5,000 – 10,000 ⁯ 2 = 11,000 – 15,000 ⁯

3 = 16,000 – 20,000 ⁯ 4 = 21,000 – 25,000 ⁯ 5 = 26,000 – 30,000 ⁯

6 = 31,000 – 35,000 ⁯ 7 = 36,000 – 40,000 ⁯ 8 = 41,000 – 45,000 ⁯

9 = above 50,000 ⁯

Dependency ratio: How many people are under your care: Give number \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

## SECTION (B) HOUSING INDICATOR

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Number of Rooms:  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |  | (Given) |
| Number of people in | the | house |

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Construction materials used for the building.

Mud ⁯ Cement Block ⁯ Mud Blocks ⁯ Bricks ⁯

General condition of the building

Sound and properly mentioned ⁯ Dilapidating ⁯ Dilapidated ⁯

Are you satisfied with the quality of house you are living in?

Very satisfied Satisfied Fairly Satisfied Unsatisfied Very unsatisfied

Is the population living in unauthorized housing? (Observation) Yes⁯ No ⁯

Is the population living in precarious zones (prone to disaster)? (Observation) Yes⁯ No ⁯

**SECTION (C) SANITATION**

**Type of toilet:**

**In house toilet: Bucket latrine Pit-latrine: VIP latrine: Near by bush**

**Do you have to share toilet (with more than one HHD)?**

**Yes: No:**

**What is the main method of disposal Of HHD waste and garbage; Dump it on street:**

**Waste is dump at specified dumping site Waste is picked up: Waste is Burn :**

**Others**

**What is the minimum waste disposal equipment should be placed in your area?**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

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**Are you satisfied with quality of environment you are living in?**

**Very satisfied Satisfied Fairly Satisfied Unsatisfied Very unsatisfied**

**SECTION (D) ACCESS TO WATER**

**What is your main source of water?**

**Piped water directly to house: Outside tap (within yard, but outside house). Piped**

**water to**

**(public) collection point: Bore hole: well Buy**

**If from well do you use to get water throughout the year? Yes No**

**If you buy how much water do you buy in a day? (Give amount)**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**If you receive pipe water in the house for how many hours in a day and how much do you**

**pay? (Give**

**hours and**

**amount)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**What is the minimum hours of running water do you require in a day? 1-5 hrs 1-10 hrs**

**1-15**

**24hrs .**

**Are you satisfied with quantity and quality of water you received?**

**Very satisfied Satisfied fairly Satisfied Unsatisfied Very unsatisfied**

**SECTION (E) ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY**

**Is you house connected to Electricity supply?**

**Yes No**

**If yes, how many hours do you receive light in a day and how much do you pay in a**

**month?**

**(Give number of hours and**

**amount)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**What are the minimum hours of light do you require in a day? 1-5 hrs 1-10 hrs**

**1-15 hrs 24 hrs**

**106**

**Is there any problem with electricity supply in your area? Yes No**

**If Yes specify**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Are you satisfied with electricity supply on your area?**

**Very satisfied Satisfied Fairly Satisfied Unsatisfied Very unsatisfied**

**SECTION (F) ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES**

**Have your children and you needed health services during the last four (4) month?**

**Yes: No:**

**If yes, what for what? (List reasons) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**If you or your children and wife or wives are sick where do you obtain medical service?**

**Government Hospital Private clinic**

**If Government Hospital/clinic you attended by a doctor Yes: No:**

**If drug is prescribed to you, do you obtain it in the Hospital or you buy**

**Obtain in the Hospital Buy**

**If private clinic, why (Give**

**reason(s)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**How far is your house away from nearest government**

**hospital/clinic?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**What is or are the minimum services you require in a hospital/clinic**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Are you satisfied with quality of Health services you received?**

**Very satisfied Satisfied Fairly Satisfied Unsatisfied Very unsatisfied**

**SECTION (G) EDUCATION**

**Educational level of House Hold Head (HHH) Primary Secondary**

**Tertiary**

**107**

**Others specify**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Do your children go to school?**

**Yes: No:**

**Which school do your children attend? Government Private**

**If private why**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Does the school have adequate facilities and staff (such as teachers, desks Chairs,**

**blackboards,**

**lighting, books, etc observation)? Yes: No:**

**What is the number of pupils per class and yearly enrolment**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Have any of your children dropped out of school?**

**Yes: No:**

**Why have they dropped out?**

**Could not afford school fees: Child (ren) could not cope: others:**

**What are the minimum requirements you like to be put in place in government and**

**private**

**Schools?**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Are you satisfied with quality and quantity of education services in your area?**

**Very satisfied Satisfied Fairly Satisfied Unsatisfied Very unsatisfied**

**SECTION (H) SECURITY**

**Is your neighbourhood safe?**

**Yes: No:**

**Have you experienced crime/theft and/or other violence?**

**Yes: No:**

**If yes what kind of crime/theft and or**

**violence?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

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**How far is the nearest Police Station from your area of resident? Give distance**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Number of police officers on duty in a particular time in an**

**area\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Do you think you and your family are adequately protected?**

**Yes: No:**

**What are the minimum-security measures you think should be put in place for you to feel**

**secured in your neighbourhood?**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Are you satisfied with security measures put in place in your neighbourhood?**

**Very satisfied Satisfied Fairly Satisfied Unsatisfied Very unsatisfied**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **S/N** | **NATURE OF CRIME** | **JAN** | **FEB** | **MAR** | **APRI** | **MAY** | **JUN** | **JULY** | **AUG** | **SEP** | **OCT** | **NOV** | **DEC** |
| 1. | Armed Robbery | 3 | - | - | 1 | - | - | 3 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 2 |
| 2. | Murder/ Homicide | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 2 | - | 1 |
| 3. | Assault | - | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | 5 | - | 1 | 8 |
| 4. | Theft/Stealing | 12 | 8 | 4 | - | - | 7 | 3 | 2 | 4 | - | 6 | 10 |
| 5. | Rape Case | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| 6. | Forgery | 3 | - | - | - | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 3 | - | - | 8 |
| 7. | Burglary/ Home Breaking | 8 | - | - | 3 | - | 1 | - | - | 7 | 5 | 2 | 6 |
| 8. | Suicide | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 9. | Cheating | 10 | 5 | - | - | - | 11 | - | 1 | - | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 10. | Hurting/Fight | 6 | 7 | 10 | - | 2 | 4 | - | 4 | - | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| 11. | Kidnapping | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |