



## PERCEPTION ON THE TREND AND PATTERNS OF YOUTH CRIMINALITY IN IBADAN SOUTHWESTERN, NIGERIA

**ABRIFOR A. CHIEDU\*, OLUDELE M. SOLAJA AND SOETAN D. OLAWUNMI**

Department of Sociology/ Psychology,  
Olabisi Onabanjo University, Nigeria

Email address of the corresponding author: [chieduabrifor@yahoo.com](mailto:chieduabrifor@yahoo.com)

### ABSTRACT

*Crime exists everywhere in the world. However, the prevalence of youth's criminality in Nigeria posed serious concern for all and sundry. It is upon this reality, the study investigates the trend and patterns of youth criminality in Ibadan, Southwestern, Nigeria. The study utilized social learning theory and cultural theory of crime as theoretical guide. Descriptive survey design was used. Sample was one hundred and eighty (180) youths selected from six (6) cluster zones in Ibadan metropolis, Nigeria. These subjects were selected through multi-stage sampling technique which included purposive, stratified and quota sampling methods. Quantitative and qualitative data were collected and analyzed. The quantitative data was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistic while qualitative data were analyzed using content analysis and direct quotes. The result revealed that educational status, place of residence, family structure, use of hard drugs and alcohol consumption, criminal peers as well as idleness significantly influence the prevalence of youth's involvement in crimes in Ibadan. While, surprisingly, factors such as age, gender and marital status were confirm not significant in prevalence of youths crime in Ibadan metropolis. Also, the study found that the major offence committed by youths in Ibadan is rape. Based on this, the study recommend that government should assist providing a technical institution, whereby the youths get involved in learning various handwork such as carpentry, fashion designing, mechanic, electrician, painting work, etc. this will keep the youths from being idle.*

**Keywords:** *Crime, Youths, Underdevelopment, Unemployment, Rape*

### INTRODUCTION

Criminologists have shown that crime is a global phenomenon, an inevitable event and multidimensional in nature. Some authors defined crime as an act committed or omitted in violation of law or value system of a society, to which legitimate punishment or sanctions are attached, and require the intervention of a public authority (Abosede, 2015; Marshall, 1998). Crime can be seen as functional parts of social relations and theoretical basis for many sociological enquiries since no society is free from criminality. In most cases, however, crime affects quality of life, socio-economic growth and development (Jiburum, Mba and Ezeamama, 2014). Thus, there is no excuse or legally acceptable justification for involving in criminal behavior. To this effect therefore, the study set out to examine perception on the trend and patterns of youth criminality in Ibadan Southwestern, Nigeria.

In contemporary society, youth criminal behaviour has brought weight of burden, agony and losses incurred by innocent people, society and nation at large. As a result, government both at local, national and international level is making immense efforts through the security agencies to curb the menace (youth criminality). However, in Nigeria, instead of taming the menace, the dimensions of youth criminality keep on increasing day-in and day-out. More often than not, youths (literate and illiterate) are apprehends for one offence or the other almost every day.



On the complexity of criminality in Nigeria, Attoh (2012) reported that in less than a decade the statistic of murder in Nigeria increased by over 75 percent. The figure which stands at 1,629 in 1994 rose to 2,120 in 2001 and 2,136 in 2003 (CLEEN Foundation, 2007 cited in Attoh 2012). Likewise, the incidences of armed robbery boost above 52 percent from 2,044 in 1994 to 3,889 in 2002 (Attoh, 2012). To reveal the extent of crime in Nigerian urban cities, she further shows that in 2002, there were 52 reported cases of armed robbery in Abia State; but it rose to 176 in 2004. Similarly, in Edo State, there were 71 reported cases of armed robbery in 2002; however the number increased to 144 in 2005 and 163 in 2006. Furthermore, a total of 12,837 criminal cases and arrested 14,996 suspects were recorded in Lagos State in 2008 (Attoh, 2012).

Crime situation in Nigeria is more intense in urban centers than rural areas due to high level of urban poverty, congestion, unemployment, cost of living, disorganization and moral decadence confronting urban system (see Adebayo 2013; Ahmed 2012; Okafor 2011; Agboola 2009). The preponderance of urban crimes in Nigeria is a reflection of deprivation, marginalization and breakdown in infrastructure and amenities that are suppose to manage or control crime among urban residents. Subsequently, Ajaegbu (2012) noted that the growing gap between the rich and poor affects the society through increased violence in Nigeria. Furthermore, studies conducted by Adebayo (2013) and Ajufu (2013) revealed that youth unemployment contribute to a large extent on youth involvement crime. This is because an unemployed youth can be frustrated and as a result engage in immoral acts or crime which can threatens the socio-economic peace and stability of any particular society. In similar view, Olutayo and Okunola (1998) noted that the breakdown of the extended family structure in which individuals or members of a community were communally parented largely contribute to occurrence of youth crime. More so, Akwara, Akwara, Enwuchola, Adekunle and Udaw (2013) revealed that poverty is a condition that force majority of youths into criminal activities such as stealing, kidnapping, vandalism, armed robbery, assassination, political thugs and militancy.

Youths are energetic, creative, vibrant and articulate individuals between ages of 12-35 years in whose hands lay the expectation of the future of every society (Waswa 2002). Unfortunately, when the hands of youth are not actively engaged for the progress of the society they are likely to be use as devil workshop that is, they may involve in criminal acts. This may be seen from Nigerian situation where there has been upward slope of unemployment rate that increased from 15% in 2008 to 19.7% in 2009, 21.1% in 2010 and 23.9% in 2011 and is projected to hit 25% by the end of 2012 (USA Embassy in Nigeria, 2012; National Bureau of Statistics, 2012). Important to note here is that youth constitute the larger proportion of the unemployed workforce (Lamido 2013). Explicitly, Akanda and Okuwa (2009) between 40-60% of those unemployed in Nigeria are aged between 15-25 years while Rotimi (2011) puts the ages between 18 and 45 years. To this end, youths have had the highest unemployment rate in Nigeria.

This phenomenon significantly influence youths involvement in crime as nearly all of those paraded by the law enforcement agencies before the mass media in the country as members of criminal groups fall within this age youthful bracket (Akwara, et. al, 2013). Likewise majority of those used in suicide bombings by terrorist groups in the country also fall within this age group. And most of those involved in insurgency are also of this age group (Solaja and Atere, 2015). To this effect, it is not gain saying the fact that the growing trend and patterns of youth criminality in Nigeria most especially in urban centers call for urgent attention to address.



## RATIONALE FOR THE STUDY

The need for conducting the study lies on the fact that there is little or no effort has been made to examine the trend and patterns of youth criminality in Nigeria. Also, considering the fact that youths are vital ingredient in development of any given society a study on youth's criminality is a global priority. More so, the phenomenon in which some of the youths who involved in crimes are educated (graduates from secondary and tertiary institutions). The worst thing that would ever happen to any nation is to see educated citizens who are suppose to serve as engine of development involving in crimes, and most of them are involved in kidnapping, pipeline vandalism, rituals, cyber-crimes and advanced fee frauds. While the uneducated are mostly involved in violent crimes such as political thugs, hire assassins, highway robbers, car snatchers etc. which are worse in magnitude and scope than the violent crimes; and they have greater consequences on the socio-economic processes and administration of the country.

Furthermore, some studies suggest that unemployed youths are excessively more likely to be perpetrators, as well as victims of crime (Okafor, 2011; Adebayo 2013; Ajufu 2013). The self employed are in quandary as scant infrastructure makes it impossible for them to pursue their trade (Okafor, 2011). This is exacerbated by political corruption, poverty, poor governance, increasing population, and lack of policy initiatives and implementation to some extent encouraged criminal groups to thrive across Nigeria.

In spite of the increasing deployment of security personnel such as police force, army, mobile soldiers as well as traditional vigilante groups to curb and control crime. It is disheartening to see youths (graduates and undergraduates) who are suppose to form the active labour force of the nation and vital human capacity for national development being apprehended, prosecuted and sent to prisons or receive harsher penalties hence affecting nation building. If the situation persists, what are the implication for the future of the individual youth, family and the nation? How can the trend or pattern of youth criminality be controlled to positively influence the future of youth and, by implication the society as a whole? This study set out to provide answers to these questions.

The general objective of the study is to examine the trend and pattern of crimes committed by youths in Ibadan, South Western Nigeria. The specific objectives are to;

- i) Investigate the types of crime involved in by Nigerian youths in Ibadan metropolis, Nigeria
- ii) Know the factors influencing youth criminality in Ibadan metropolis Nigeria.
- iii) Suggest ways to which the menace of youth criminality in Nigeria.

## METHODOLOGY

**Research Design:** The research was carried out using survey method.

**Study Location:** The study was carried out in Ibadan. Ibadan is the capital city of Oyo state and 2<sup>rd</sup> largest city in Africa. According to the 2006 census Ibadan has a population of 1,333,659. It



represents a typical example of a rapidly growing state capital in Nigeria. However, report on shows that Ibadan is faced with the trouble of high level of youth involvement in crime such as kidnapping, robbery, car snatching, rituals, murder etc which posed security challenges to residents and security agencies. Based on this reality, the study was carried out in six (6) selected clusters zones that are densely populated zones in Ibadan. The selected zones are Molete, Challenge and Iwo-road areas. Others include Ojo, Bodija and Mokola areas in Ibadan respectively. In addition, the Nigerian Police stations in the selected areas were also involved in the study.

**Table 1: Distribution of Locations/Zone of Respondents (Households)**

Zones	List of Locations/Zones within the study areas in Ibadan	Number of Household in each Zones
A	Molete Zone	30
B	Challenge Zone	30
C	Iwo-Road Zone	30
D	Ojo Area Zone	30
E	Bodija Zone	30
F	Mokola Zone	30
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>180</b>

Source: Author's Fieldwork, 2014.

\* Selected Zones for the Study

**Subject:** Subjects for the study were one hundred and eighty (180) youths residing in six (6) cluster zones in Ibadan metropolis, Nigeria. These subjects were selected through household survey method. For the In-depth Interview session, three (3) key informants (KIIs) which include 1 traditional head, 1 leader of vigilante group and 1 DPO of the police station in the study area.

**Research Instrument:** This study utilized both quantitative and qualitative instruments of data collection. The quantitative data was collected through the use of structured questionnaire. The variables in the questionnaire were classified into two; offences against persons and offences against property. Offences against persons consists of crime such as murder, assault, rape and indecent assault, kidnapping etc, while crime against property includes armed robbery, theft and other forms of stealing, burglary, housing breaking, arson, etc. The question is designed with both open and closed ended questions. In order to establish the reliability of this instrument, a pilot study was carried out on a sample of thirty (30) youths in the selected areas of Ibadan. The research used a test-retest approach revealed Cronbach alpha of 0.87 showing that the instrument is reliable. In confirming the validities of the instrument, face and content validities were ensured by conference of experts.

On the collection of the qualitative data, semi-structured in-depth interview guide were used to elicit information from the selected key informants from security stakeholders from the selected



locations. The key informants for the interviews were selected based on those that have direct dealings with the security of lives and property, crime control and prevention.

**Method of Data Presentation and Analysis:** The descriptive and inferential statistical packages were used in analyzing the data. For descriptive statistics, frequency count and percentage distribution table were used. While the inferential statistics include the use of mean score to show the relationship between different variables that explains and identify the trend and pattern of crime among Nigerian youths. In addition, the qualitative data were analyzed through content analysis and direct quotes.

## RESULTS

### Socio-demographic Characteristics of Respondents

Socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents revealed that 108 (60%) were male while females are 40% (72). Thus, majority of the respondents are male. The age distribution of the respondents shows that those within the age group of 21- 25 years were 82 (45.5%), age group 26 – 30 years were 55 (30.7%), age group 31 -35 years were 28 (12.4%), age group 36-40 years were 11 (6.3%) and age group 41-45 years were 4 (2.3%) respectively. It can be noted that majority of the respondents falls within the age group of 13- 30 years. Also, the marital status of respondents revealed that 112 (62.6%) were single, 60 (33.5%) of the respondents were married, 3 (1.7%) and 4 (2.2%) were separated and divorced respectively. The result shows that religion of the respondents, 114 (64.0%) were Christians, 61 (34.3%) were Muslim, and 2 (1.1%) were African traditional worshippers. Hence, it can be deduce that majority of the respondents were Christians.

Furthermore, educational status of respondents revealed that 5 (2.8%) had no formal education, 9 (5%) of the respondents had only primary education/koranic knowledge, 55 (30.7%) were SSCE holders, 60 (33.5%) were NCE/OND holders, 46 (25.7%) were degree holders and 4 (2.2%) had other higher degrees. Therefore, it can be deduce that majority of the respondents had formal education but at different levels. Also, the result shows that 12 (6.9%) had been convicted/sentenced for any offense before while 93.1% (162) of the respondents have not been sentenced/convicted. The respondents who has been sentenced before were asked how many times, 16 (25.8%) said once, 12 (19.4%) said twice while 3 (4.8%) said thrice, 4 (6.5%) four times, 27 (43.5%) said five times and above. In addition, the result shows that 10 (5.6%) have been to remand home as a juvenile while 167 (94.4%) have not. Also, the respondents who have been to a remand home as a juvenile were asked the number of times they have been there, 8 (36.4%) of the respondents have been their once, 6 (27.3%) have been to a remand home as a juvenile twice, 3 (27.3%) 3times, 2 (9.1%) four times and 158 (87.8%) of the respondents gave no response to the question.

### Types of Crime Involved in by Youths in Nigeria



Crime is inevitable, multidimensional and global phenomenon. It occurs in every known society however, crime changes in form overtime and the magnitude of occurrence varies from one society to another. Youths being the economic active population are more vulnerable to engage in criminal behaviour (Lamido 2013; Akanda and Okuwa 2009). However, the objective of here is to investigate the common types of crime involved in by youths in Ibadan Metropolis, Nigeria. Table 2 below revealed the types of crime committed by youths in the study area.

**Table 2: Descriptive analysis on types of crime committed by youths in Ibadan**

Response	Frequency(n=180)	Percentage (%)
Murder	16	10.3
Attempted murder	14	9.0
Suicide	8	5.2
Grievous harm& wounding	10	19.4
Assault	20	12.9
Rape	61	39.4
Kidnapping	6	3.9
Burglary, cyber crime forgery & stealing	45	13.9
Total	180	100

Source: Researcher’s Fieldwork 2014

Table 2 shows that 10.3% (16) of the youths in Ibadan committed murder, 9.0% (14) attempted murder, 5.2% (8) of the youths committed suicide, 19.4% (30) grievous harm and wounding, 12.9% (20) assault, 39.4% (61) rape and indecent assault, 3.9% (6) of the respondents said youths in Ibadan committed the crime of kidnapping while 13.9% (25) affirmed that youths involve in burglary, cybercrime, forgery & stealing. It can be deduced that the major offence against person by youths in Ibadan is rape.

Confirming the type of crime youths committed in Ibadan metropolis, the response of the interviewee was presented as follows:

A respondent revealed that:

Youths involve in many criminal acts and atrocities in Ibadan metropolis, Nigeria. They engage in stealing, robbery, forgery, kidnapping as well as rape. Just last week, we arrested six boys who rape a secondary school girl in this community and collected her hand bag with mobile phones she was holding... Also, a report of burglary was made by a male store owner who sells cosmetics, shoes, wristwatch and perfumes. While in the cause of the investigation it revealed that the perpetrators are male students of one of the tertiary institutions in Ibadan. I don’t want to mention... majority of the crimes committed in this location are done by youths. And, the most prevalence crime reported to us is rape incidence (KII/Vigilante/ Ojo /2014).

Another interviewee confirms that:

Current report shows that among all the cities in Nigeria, Ibadan is rated high with criminal record. Just as in most society of the world, the crimes are often committed by youths...The youths between age of 15-45 years are prime offender of law in Ibadan. They involve in kidnapping, internet frauds, trading of



hard drugs, stealing, burglary, ritual and unlawful killings as well as rape. Most perturbing, is that report of rape has increase in Ibadan recently. For the past six months now, there has not been a week without a report of rape or sexual abuse of girls most of which are students in primary, secondary and higher institutions. (KII/DPO/ Challenge/2014).

From the response above, it can rightly be said that not all the crime perpetrated by youths are reported to security officials such as the vigilante and police. Some factors such as the fear for social stigma, injustice, insecurity etc. may be the reason for it. However, the response of the key informants revealed that among the reported crime cases rape is the most noticeable and common form of crime committed by youths in the study area. This can be due to idleness, frustration, consumption of hard substance, alcohol and bad intention as well as indecent dressing among girls in many Nigerian cities.

#### **Factors influencing criminal activities among youths in Nigeria**

Crime encompasses action or behavior that offends certain collective feeling which are especially strong and clear cut (Durkheim, 1982). Therefore, to curb or control occurrence of crime among perpetrators the feelings that they offend need to be found in their action or consciousness without exemption. More so, studies have shown that some factors are responsible for every criminal behavior or action. Thus, the objective here is to know the factors influencing criminal activities among youths in Ibadan metropolis, Nigeria.

**Table 3: Factors influencing Criminal Activities among Youths in Nigeria**

ITEM	Significant Societal Level Factors Influencing Criminal Activities among youths.	SA (5)	A (4)	D (3)	SD (2)	U (1)	Ef(x)	Fx/Ef
1.	Societal perceptions on youth's criminality could influence crime among youths.	15	96	261	118	7	497	2.76
2.	The level of acceptance and integration of youths from Nigerian prisons into the society could influence repetition of crime among youths.	25	64	264	134	4	491	2.73
3.	Availability of employment for youths could reduce crime among youths.	35	188	150	146	3	522	2.9
4.	Associating with criminal friends by youths could influence youth criminality	10	152	210	132	4	508	2.82
5.	The society should be blamed for the high prevalence of youth criminality in Nigeria.	100	292	138	74	4	608	3.4
6.	Creation of employment	5	48	222	182	2	459	2.55
7.	Provision of aftercare services and better prison conditions.		88	243	146	3	485	2.69
8.	Adoption of probation	10	104	174	78	55	421	2.34
9.	Granting of parole to convicts.	5	212	150	46	57	470	2.61
10.	Adoption of positive public attitude.	25	56	171	104	52	408	2.3
11.	Effective and efficient rehabilitative and reformatory programmes for youths.	25	76	144	110	53	408	2.3
	Grand mean							2.78

Source: researcher's field work 2014

The above variable is an indication to the significant societal level factors influencing criminal activities among youths. The respondents disagreed (2.76) that societal perceptions on youth criminality could influence crime among youths. The table shows that the respondents disagreed (2.73) that the level of acceptance and integration of youths from Nigerian prisons into the society could influence repetition of crime among youths. They disagreed (2.9) that availability of employment for youths could reduce crime among youths. They also disagreed (2.82) that associating with criminal friends by youths could influence youth criminality. The respondents strongly disagreed (3.4) that the society should be blamed for the high prevalence of youth criminality in Nigeria. They also disagree that creation of employment (2.25), provision of aftercare services and better prison conditions (2.69), adoption of probation (2.34), granting of parole to convicts (2.61), adoption of positive public attitude (2.3) and effective rehabilitative and reformatory programmes for youths are influencing criminal activities among youths.



Having revealed the level of factors influencing youth's involvement in crime, the key informant interview (KII) suggests how youth's crime in area can be curbed thus;

An interviewee affirmed that:

Government should organize youth seminars in order to enhance their knowledge about crime and the penalty or punishment attached to criminal offences, showing love to the less-privileged youths, providing for their daily needs...Government should provide job for the youths because an idle hand is devil workshop... Also, there should be cordial relationship between youths and security officers, good leadership and proper parental care.' (KII/DPO/Challenge/Ibadan/2014).

## DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

This study was designed to examine the perception on trend and patterns of youth's criminality in Ibadan Southwestern, Nigeria. The first objective was to identify the causes and prevalence of youth's crime in Ibadan metropolis. The result shows that several factors such as educational status (1.83), place of residence (1.84), family structure (1.79), use of hard drugs and alcohol consumption (1.76) as well as criminal peers (1.97) significantly influence the prevalence of youth's involvement in crimes in Ibadan. While, surprisingly, factors such as age, gender and marital status were confirm not significant in prevalence of youths crime in Ibadan metropolis. The finding corroborates with Derzon (2005) who observed that a negative family characteristic such as poor parental supervision of children is often studied as a risk factor for future delinquency or crime, and children who come from such home are believed to be at greater risk or are more likely to commit offences than children who do not. Also, the finding tallies with Maseko (2009) who observed that youth indulge in criminal acts due to the pressure from their age groups and rebellion against parental authority. Moreover, the finding support Prior and Paris (2005) who reported that youths indulge in criminal acts due to the high level of poverty, and in order to survive they get involved in crime. In similar vein, Farrington (2007) who submitted that youths who are from poor homes may lack proper feeding, and the necessary provisions for day to day sustenance including school needs, in order to attend to these needs they get themselves involved in crime as an alternative means to provide for them. On the other hand, the finding contradicts with Engle (2005) and Silva (2007) who noted that the sex of a youth as a factor responsible for crime; they establish the fact that boys commit crimes more often than girls.

Furthermore, the second objective of the study is to examine different crimes involved by Nigerian youths in Ibadan metropolis, Nigeria. The result revealed that youths involve in numerous crimes ranging from murder (9.0%), suicide (5.2%), grievous harm and wounding (19.4%), assault (12.9%), rape and indecent assault (39.4%), kidnapping (3.9%) while burglary, cybercrime, forgery & stealing (13.9%). It can be deduced that the major offence committed by youths in Ibadan is rape. The findings support Hirschi (2002), Simatwa, (2012) and Adebayo (2013) who catalogue various offences committed by youths as homicide, rape, aggravated assault, robbery, burglary, murder, abortion, larceny, stealing, loitering about, keeping fire arms, sexual harassment, gambling, smuggling, human trafficking, kidnapping, drug trafficking, money laundering, internet scam, advanced fee fraud (419) and other illegal activities. In addition, the third objective was to identify the societal and institutional factors that influence youth crime in



Ibadan, Nigeria. The result shows that that lack of employment (2.25), provision of aftercare services and better prison conditions (2.69), adoption of probation (2.34), granting of parole to convicts (2.61), adoption of positive public attitude (2.3) and effective rehabilitative and reformatory programmes for youths are influencing criminal activities among youths.

## **CONCLUSION**

From the findings of this study it is concluded that armed robbery, house breaking, grievous harm and wounding and rape are the major offences committed by the youths and that broken homes, peer pressure are the highest cause of the offences. Lack of basic needs which could be caused by lack of parental care and monitoring are mostly responsible for why youths commit crime. The trend and pattern in which youths have been involving in criminal offences in Ibadan metropolis demand intensive efforts from the security personnel and the police officers to curb. Also, there is a great and urgent need for the effective and efficient law enforcement, the government officials should make laws that can or will prevent Nigerian youths from getting involved in criminal activities and also the police officials should ensure these laws and order are being enforced; youths who are caught with in criminal acts should be arrested and prosecuted. This will serve as a lesson reference point to other youth who has likely possibilities of getting involved in crime in the future.

**REFERENCES**

- Abosede, A., J (2015) Economic Cost of Crime (Terrorism) in Nigeria in A. Atere and Alliyu N. (eds.) *Security and Electoral Crimes in Nigeria*. Pillar Press, pp. 11-44
- Adebayo, A., A. (2013) Youths' unemployment and crime in Nigeria: A nexus and implications for national development. *International Journal of Sociology and Anthropology*. . 5(8), 350-357
- Agboola, O., A (2009). Revalidation and Reliability estimates of Crime Behaviour Factor Battery (CBFB). *Unpublished M. Ed Dissertation, University of Ibadan, Ibadan*.
- Ahmed, Y.A., (2012) The pattern and distribution of crime incidence in an urban environment; A case study of Osun State, south western Nigeria, *International Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences* 2(5).178 – 188.
- Ahmed, V., A. (2010). "Trend and pattern of Urban crime in South Western Nigeria, *Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis, University of Ilorin, Nigeria*.
- Ajufo BI (2013). Challenges of Youth Unemployment in Nigeria: Effective Career Guidance as a Panacea. *African Research Review*. 7(1); 307-321.
- Akwara, A., F, Akwara, N.F; Enwuchola, J, Adekunle, M and Udaw, J. E. (2013) Unemployment and Poverty: Implications for National Security and Good Governance in Nigeria. *International Journal of Public Administration And Management Research*. 2 (1), 1-11
- Alemika, E. E. O. (2003) "Federalism and the Police in Nigeria" A. T. Gana and S. G. Egwu (ed.) *Federalism in Africa*. Vol. 2; Trenton, New Jersey: Africa World Press, Inc.
- Attoh, F (2012) Rethinking Crimes and Violent Behaviour in Nigeria: An Appraisal of the Challenges and Solutions. *British Journal of Arts and Social Sciences*. 8 (II), 213-221
- CLEEN Foundation: [http:// www.cleen.org](http://www.cleen.org)
- Dan Bazua, A., B. (1994). *Law and community in Nigeria an Analytical discourse*, University Press, Plc.
- Dentler, R., A. (1967). *Major Social problems*, Chicago, Rand mc Nally and Company.
- Erickson, E. H. (1968). Identity: Youth and Crisis. New York: W. W. Norton. Felson, R.B. (1989). Parents and the reflected appraisal process: A longitudinal analysis. *Journal of Personality and Individual Differences*, 21 (4), 461-467
- Farrington, D. (2007). *Understanding and preventing youth crime*, Cambridge University, Joseph Rouwtree Foundations.
- Haladu, A.A. (2003). Outreach strategies for curbing drug abuse among out-of-school youth in Nigeria: A challenge for community Based Organization (CBOS), in A. Garba (ed). *outh and drug abuse in Nigeria: Strategies for counselling, management and control*. Kano: Matosa Press
- Hirschi, T. (2002). *Causes of delinquency* [http:// www.Heritage.Org](http://www.Heritage.Org). Transaction Publishers
- Jiburum, U., Mba, C.H and Ezeamama, U. J (2014) Crime and Choice of Residence in Enugu, Southeast Nigeria: A Non-Parametric Analysis. *Research on Humanities and Social Sciences*..4 (17),144-150
- Lamido, S. (2013, July 23) "Unemployment Fuelling Insecurity in Nigeria" *PunchNewspaper*.
- Maseko, J., S. (2009). *Socialisation of children and youth: Role of the home and the school* [ulr. Unisa.ac.za/bitstream/handle/10500/2134/02](http://Unisa.ac.za/bitstream/handle/10500/2134/02).



- Marshall, G. (1998). *Dictionary of Sociology*. New York: Oxford University Press Inc
- Ojo, M., O. D. (2012). A sociological Review of issues on juvenile Delinquency. *The Journal of International Social Research* 5(21):465-482.
- Oluremi, D. F. (2012). Drug Abuse among Nigerian Adolescents strategies for counselling. *Journal of International Social Research*. 5(20), 342 – 347
- Olutayo, A. O and Okunola, R.A. (1998) Youth and Crime: A study of Rural Hybrids in Ogun State, Nigeria. *Journal of the Nigerian Anthropological and Sociological Association*, 1(1).
- Omisakin, I.S. (1998) Crime trends and prevention strategies in Nigeria. A study of old Oyo state. *NISER monograph series* Ibadan.
- Oyebanji, J.O. (1982). Economic Development and the Geography of crime: an Empirical Analysis. *Geo Journal*. 6(5)
- Perales A, and Sogi C. (1995) Violent behaviour among adolescents: identifying risk factors to design prevention programmes. In: Pimentel Sevilla C, ed. *Violencia, familia y niñez en los sectores urbanos pobres*. [Violence, the family and childhood in poor urban sectors.] Lima, Cecosam, 1995:135–154.
- Prior, D. and Paris, A. (2005). Preventing children's involvement in crime and anti-Social behaviour: A literature review. *a paper produced for the national evaluation of the children's Fund institute of Applied social studies University of Birmingham*.
- Rotimi, Kunle (2011). "Political Violence and Social Insecurity". [www.nigeriatel.com](http://www.nigeriatel.com)
- Schaefer, R., T. (1989). "Sociology" 3<sup>rd</sup> ed. Western Illinois University in collaboration with Robert P. LammMcGraw Hill, Inc.
- Simatwa, M., W. (2012). Management of student discipline in secondary schools in Kenya, a case study of Bungoma Country. *Educational Research* 3(2):172-189.
- Solaja, M.O and Atere, A (2015) Terrorism and its implication on electoral process in Nigeria: The way forward in A. Atere and Alliyu N. (eds.) *Security and Electoral Crimes in Nigeria*. Pillar Press, pp. 11-44