

Residential Differentials in Incidence and Fear of Crime Perception in Ibadan

Adigun, Folasade Oyenike

Department of Urban and Regional Planning, Ladoke Akintola University of Technology, Ogbomoso
foadigun@lautech.edu.ng

Abstract

The paper examines crime experienced by residents and the fear of crime events in residential areas of Ibadan. It was observed that households of the high and medium densities have higher average residential crime experience (ARCE) than average crime experienced by any household in Ibadan while households in the low density residential area have a lower ARCE. Findings on fear of crime indicate that the low density residential area has the highest mean FCEI value (1.1) followed by the medium (0.8) then the high density (0.5). The pattern of fear of crime events (FCEI) observed in Ibadan is a reverse of the pattern of residential crime magnitude (RCM) and average crime experienced (ARCE) among the three residential areas. The study suggests that strategies of dealing with crime and its fear should be done in collaboration with local communities so as to reflect the experiences and concerns of residents.

Keywords: crime, events, fear, residential area

1. Introduction

The problem of skyrocketing, daunting and seemingly untameable urban crime has become a nerve-racking phenomenon to all and sundry. The consequences of crime are evident on the residents, quality of life and the liveability of cities. This manifests in the loss of investment, lives and properties. Coupled with these is the resulting conducive terrain for strengthening of deeply rooted crime cultures and other socio-economic implications on the residents and image of cities. Besides, there are countless emotional consequences of crime on human beings; chief among which is fear and insecurity. Fear has been regarded as the immediate 'within' (or internal) response that poses threat to human safety (Afon 2001).

Fear of crime is conceived to arise from concern about crime, the consequences of victimization, the probability of being victimized, feelings of vulnerability and wider social and situational influences (Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform 2009). Several factors influence fear of crime. These are: gender, age, nationality, marital status, education level, locality, official crime rate, perception of crime in local area, prior experience of victimization among others (Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform 2009). Repeatedly in the literature, studies of fear of crime point to a paradox that those groups that expressed the highest level of fear of crime typically have the lowest victimization rates (Stafford & Galle 1984). Women and the elderly are more fearful of crime while better educated and prosperous people are less fearful of crime (Melbourne Institute of Applied Economic and Social Research). While fear of crime can be differentiated into public feelings, thoughts and behaviours about the personal risk of criminal victimization, distinctions can also be made between the tendency to see situations as fearful, the actual experience while in those situations, and broader expressions about the cultural and social significance of crime and symbols of crime in people's neighbourhoods and in their daily symbolic lives (Encyclopaedia).

Crimes and its consequences occur not only within, but are also influenced and may indeed be compounded by a wide range socio-economic and environmental context, summarized in urban residential patterns (Faris & Dunham 1939; Shaw & McKay 1942; Bagley et al 1976; Aguda 1994; Agbola 1997; Afon 2001; Phillip 2008, Adigun 2012). For instance in the study carried out by Shaw & McKay (1942) in the city of Chicago, it was documented that juvenile delinquency conforms to a regular spatial pattern in Chicago; with the highest rates at the inner-city zones (i.e. around the central business district) and a declining rate with increasing distance from the centre. Thus the areas with low delinquency are located mostly near the city's periphery.

Afon (2001) in his analyses of occurrence of criminal activities in Ilorin found that all categories of crime investigated occurred in the high density area. Nonetheless, some criminal activities are peculiar to certain densities with different degrees of incidence. This is attributed to varying social and economic attributes of the residents as well as the environmental characteristics of the residential areas in Ilorin. 'House breaking' was observed to be more in the low density area than in the remaining two densities. This supports earlier findings of Aguda (1994).

Using residential densities as basis for data collection, Agbola (1997) explored the impact of the increasing urban violence in Nigerian cities on physical planning, urban design and building construction practices. Among cases reviewed, the incidence of burglary and other crimes such as armed robbery, loitering, street fighting, hooliganism, prostitution, drug dealing and gambling are found to be more in the high density (22.11percent) and

decreases through the medium (19.49 percent) to the low (16.99 percent) density residential areas. The highest incidence of urban violence is robbery with 47.37 percent followed by burglary with 32.02 percent. The number of victims of urban violence is more in the high density residential. The highest proportion of lives lost to urban violence is recorded at the low density residential areas. Abodunrin (2004) reported a similar pattern of crime distribution in Ogbomoso. The high density residential areas had the highest crime incidence (47.2 percent) within the period studied while 34.7 percent and 18.1 percent crime cases were recorded in the medium and low density residential areas. In the same vein, it was observed that youth crime has spatial implication in Toronto (Charron 2012). Most of Toronto's police-reported incidents of youth crime took place in an outdoor public space (33%) or commercial establishment (32%). The study identified more youth crimes in places that are more easily accessible to them and where there is less social control. These studies conclusively demonstrate that first, there are notable geographical variations in the patterning of crime locations and secondly, these variations differ in regards to type of crime. The current study does not only investigate the occurrence of crime in each residential density using residents' declaration of crime incidence but also the fear of events associated with criminal incidences.

Consequent upon the established relationship between crime and residential area the data for this study was collected based on residential zones. According to Afon (2005) the use of urban residential zones has been considered a reliable basis for the collection of primary data for the subsequent reasons (Hebert & Johnston 1978; Gana 1996). First, residential zones in urban centres tend to show more permanent geographical attributes in terms of locations, structures, housing types, commercial activities etc. Secondly, these permanent geographical attributes objectively represent the social, economic and cultural attributes of the residents (Herbert & Johnson, 1978). Thirdly each residential zone is likely to internally contain residents' that have homogeneous social and economic characteristics (Gana 1996). Fourthly, by grouping urban centre into residential zones the analysis of who live in each, the crime experienced and fear of same in each group is relatively simplified.

The study therefore examines the incidence of crime and residents' level of fear of associated events within the context of residential neighbourhoods in Ibadan with a view to establishing a link between incidence and fear of crime.

2. Study Area

Ibadan is located approximately on longitude $3^{\circ}5^1$ East of the Greenwich meridian and latitude $7^{\circ}23^1$ North of the equator at a distance of 145 kilometers north east of Lagos. Ibadan region is described as an area extending for about 55km from Asejire in the East to Agemo in the West and for about 700km from Iroko in the north to Mamu in the South (Akinola 1963 cited by Akintola (1994). The city was founded in the 1820s (Mabogunje 1968). Ibadan city is one of the Yoruba traditional urban centres whose urbanization predates colonialism. The city grew from a population size of 200,000 souls in 1890 to 175,000 in 1911, 238,075 in 1921, 459,196 in 1952, and 1,783,962 in 1981 (Mabogunje 1968 and Ayeni 1994) to 1,338,659 in 2006 (NPC, 2006). Ibadan is made up of eleven local government areas, out of which five are found in the inner city surrounded by the remaining six local government areas. This comprises of Ibadan North, Ibadan North east Ibadan, Ibadan North west, Ibadan South east, Ibadan South west, Akinyele, Lagelu, Egbeda, Ona-Ara, Oluyole and Ido. Ibadan is directly connected to many urban centres and their rural hinterland by system of roads, railways and air routes.

3. Research Methodology

The study utilized primary data obtained through questionnaire administered to residents. Information obtained includes residents' socioeconomic characteristics, household crime experienced within six months and level of fear of crime. Five local government areas of Ibadan formed the sampling frame. These include Ibadan north, Ibadan north east, Ibadan northwest, Ibadan south east and Ibadan south west. These are referred to as the inner LGAs of Ibadan. Localities within the three distinct residential areas were identified. Previous research efforts identified three major categories of residential areas which are distinct in social as well as physical attributes (Onokerhoraye & Omuta, 1986; Afon 2004). These are: low quality residential area usually (high density residential zone); medium quality residential area (medium density residential zone) and high quality residential area (low density residential zone). In modern urban centres residential density is described in terms of floor area ratio and population. In traditional urban centre traditional/core, transitional and suburban residential areas represent the three residential areas highlighted above (Onibokun 1972). According to Okewole (1977) historically, the traditional core area is a pre-colonial development occupied by indigenous population and or the early settlers. This area is often found in the heart of the city (Onokerhoraye & Omuta, 1985). The transitional residential area developed during the colonial era forms the next layer of development. The sub-urban/low density residential area could be pre and post independence developments. In cities of this nature socio-economic characteristics (such as level of education, occupation and income) and environmental quality are considered to vary inversely with density. These features were used in identifying the three residential areas.

The study employed a multi stage sampling technique. The random and systematic sampling techniques were used within the context of already stratified local government areas and the three residential zones. The first level of stratification was done on the basis of the delineated local government areas. The second level of stratification was based on identified residential areas. Localities with the features of the three residential areas were identified in each local government area and purposively selected for the study. The first building in each randomly selected street was chosen at the discretion of the researcher. Subsequent selection was done at an interval of ten buildings. To cater for residents in landlocked portions of the core area where buildings are not accessible by roads, buildings were selected at uniform interval of every five building off the roads. The target population are the residents. A household was selected from each chosen building from where a resident not less than 18 years either male or female was sampled. The selected residents were investigated using a structured questionnaire. A total of 654 copies of the questionnaire out of the 671 distributed were considered useful for the analysis. This represent 97.47 percent recovery rate.

Data analysis was mainly descriptive. Three indices were developed in this study. These are 'Residential Crime Magnitude' (RCM), 'Average Residential Crime Magnitude' (ARCE) and 'Fear of Crime Events Index' (FCEI). The first is the aggregate of crime experienced by households while the second is the average of this aggregate. ARCE was calculated as the mean of RCM. This was done for each residential area and the whole city. The mathematical expression is as follows:

$$ARCE = RCM/N \quad (1)$$

Where :ARCE = Average residential crime magnitude

RCM = Residential Crime Magnitude

N = Number of respondent

The third index measures residents' level of fear of events associated with crime incidence. Variables indicating FCEI were measured in ranking scale of Likert as "very high" (5), "high"(4), "moderate (3)", "low"(2) and "very low"(1). The FCEI was obtained by dividing the summation of weighted value (SWV) by the total number of responses. The SWV of each variable is the addition of the product of the proportion of responses to it and the weighted value attached to each rating. This is done for each residential area. The mathematical expression is as follows:

$$FCEI = SWV/N_i \quad (2)$$

$$SWV = \sum N_i V_i \quad (3)$$

Where: FCEI = 'Fear of Crime Events Index'

SWV = Summation of weight value

N_i = Number of Respondents rating variable i; and

V_i = weight assigned to variable i

4. Results and Discussion

4.1 Crime Incidence in Residential Neighbourhoods

The data obtained on crime experienced by residents were summarised into ten categories. This categorization was done based on lessons from previous studies (Tanumo 1991; Sullivan 1996; Omisakin 1998; and Abodunrin 2004) coupled with the intuition of the researcher. Crime types were categorized into ten broad groups (see table 2).

4.2 Intra Urban Variation in Crime Experienced by Households

There is significant variation in the value of RCM recorded in the three residential zones ($X^2 = 1279.04$; $df = 2$, table value = 5.991, at 0.05 level of significance). This implies that there is intra-city variation in total number of crime experienced by households in the residential areas. In other words residents of the three residential areas experienced crime differently. The RCM of each residential area was taken as a proportion of the city total and comparison is made among the three residential areas. It was observed that the low density of Ibadan has the least proportion of RCM (13.2%) compared to medium and high densities with 35.5% and 51.3% respectively. Summarily crime experienced by households decreased in magnitude from the high to the medium then the low density residential areas.

This finding is not different from what scholars have recorded in previous studies. For instance Agbola (1997) and Afon (2001) observed the most significant level of crime incidence in the high density area of Lagos and Ilorin respectively. Sampson et al (2002) also stated that disadvantaged neighbourhoods are more criminogenic. This study however argues that the general conception that crime figure is more in the high density residential areas should not be taken religiously without relating it to the population size more so that higher population size in high density residential areas (Adeboyejo & Onyeoruru 2003) could account for higher magnitude of crime. This kind of analysis will provide an opportunity to establish the average crime experienced by households in the area.

4.3 Average Residential Crime Experienced by Households (ARCE)

The incidence of crime was taken as a quotient of sample size in each residential area and city. The high density of Ibadan has the highest ARCE of 9.4 followed by the medium and low densities with 9.2 and 6.9 respectively. This implies that average of nine crime incidences are experienced by a single household in the high density residential areas within six months. This may sound so high but it should be noted that a household has one or more individuals which in many cases are more than six persons in the high density residential areas. The ARCEs obtained for the medium and low density areas can also be interpreted in the same way.

The intra-city difference is further illustrated by comparing the residential area ARCE with the city ARCE. It was observed that the high and medium densities of Ibadan have respectively an ARCE value of 0.5 and 0.3 above the city ARCE. Simply put the residents of these areas have higher crime experience than average crime experienced by any household in Ibadan. The low density has -2 below the city ARCE (see table 3). Households in this residential area have a reverse of the experience of the first category. In other words they have a lower crime experience than an average household in the city. Conclusively the residential areas with ARCE figure higher than the city average could be considered more prone to crime than others. This indicates that the high and medium density residential areas are more prone to crime than the low density areas. This pattern conforms to the observations in the literature (Agbola 1997 and Afon 2001; Sampson et al 2002; Abodunrin 2004). When these crime totals are disaggregated into their respective categories an informative scenario evolved and is documented in the next section.

4.4 Spatial Variation in the Categories of Crime Experienced by Households

There is significant intra-city variation in the magnitude of crime categories in the study area (F ratio = 5.606, P value = 0.001, at 0.05 level of significance). This implies that the incidence of different crime category significantly varies from one another among the three residential areas in the study area. The pattern of incidence is similar for certain crime categories such as crime of acquisition, crime against morality and custom, public disorderliness and white collar crime (see table 4). The incidence of these crime categories decreases from the high density to the medium then the low density residential areas. On the other hand crime of stealth/pretext and assaults records highest incidence in the medium density followed by the low then high densities.

Within each residential density crime categories however displayed varying patterns. In the high density residential area, the next category after crime of acquisition (57.7%) is crime of public disorderliness (24.1%), white collar crime (10.8%) then assaults (2.5%) and crime against morality and custom (1.6%). White collar crime (11.2%) comes second after crime of acquisition (66.9%) in the medium density leaving stealth/pretext (5.4%) and assaults (4.8%) in the third and fourth position. In descending order of incidence crime categories forms this pattern in the low density area: acquisition (44.5%), white collar crime (12.5%), crime of public disorderliness (10.7%), assaults (10.0%) and stealth/pretext (8.3%). The least occurring category is crime against public law and order in the low density residential area but unnatural crime in the medium and high densities.

4.5 Fear of Crime Events in Ibadan

The mean FCEI value for the three residential areas is 0.8 (see table 5). The mostly dreaded crime events are 'shock/psychological imbalance' and 'properties carted away' with 1.1 each; 'self torture/beaten' (1.0); 'killing of household member' and loss of one's life each with 0.9. These events have positive deviation about the city FCEI. On the other hand, events with negative deviation about the city FCEI include self raped (0.7); kidnapping (0.6); vandalization of vehicle (0.5). Other events in this category are burning of house/properties and burning of vehicle each with 0.4. These events could be regarded as less fearful events of crime in the city of Ibadan. Respondents dread these events but not as the ones in the first category. Residents had the same level of fear for some events as the average level of fear of crime events in the city. These are 'female household member raped'; female household member tortured/beaten, infection with HIV/AIDS/other STD and destruction of window/door locks and or burglar proof each with 0.8.

Included in table 5 is the mean FCEI value for each residential area. The low density has the highest mean value (1.1) followed by the medium (0.8) then the high density (0.5). Within the low density, events of crime that residents feared above the average level of fear for all crime events in this area are 'shock/psychological imbalance' and 'properties carted away' with 1.81 each; money stolen (1.6); 'killing of household member' (1.4); loss of one's life and self tortured/beaten each with 1.3 and female household member raped (1.2). Events that residents fear less include infection with HIV/AIDS/other STD (1.0); self raped and destruction of window/door locks/burglar proof with 0.9 each; kidnapping (0.8) and vandalization of vehicle (0.7). Others are burning of houses/properties and burning of vehicles each with 0.5. The most dreaded events are 'shock/psychological imbalance' and 'properties carted away' while the least are burning of houses/properties and burning of vehicles. Destruction of properties is of less concern to the rich, some could even use properties as ransom for their lives. But issues that border on their lives and health seems paramount to them presuming that criminals are oftentimes interested in carting away valuables except hired or sponsored killers. Though this

area had the lowest residential crime magnitude and average crime experienced yet the level of fear of crime events is high. This suggests that there are other factors which influence level of fear of crime events. Information on crime incidences, agitation as well as expectations of eventualities of crime may contribute to this.

In the medium density crime events that residents feared above the average level of fear of crime events include self tortured or beaten (1.1); loss of one's life; 'killing of household member'; female household member tortured/beaten; 'properties carted away' and 'shock/psychological imbalance', money stolen each with FCEI value of 0.9. On the other hand residents fear some events below the average level of fear of crime events in the area. These include self raped; kidnapping and money stolen with 0.7 each; vandalization of vehicle (0.6); burning of houses/properties and burning of vehicles with 0.5 each. Female household member raped and infection with HIV/AIDS/other STD had the same FCEI value (0.8) with city and medium density FCEI value. The most and least feared of all crime events understudied is self tortured or beaten and, burning of houses/properties and burning of vehicles respectively.

Residents of the high density have high fear for some crime events than average fear of crime events in their area. These include destruction of window/door locks/burglar proof (0.9); 'shock/psychological imbalance' (0.7); loss of one's life; 'killing of household member'; self tortured/ beaten with 0.6 each. Female household member raped; self raped; female household member tortured/beaten; infection with HIV/AIDS/other STD; property carted away and money stolen have the same FCEI value equivalent of the mean FCEI for this density. Residents have less dread of some crime events than average fear of crime events in the area. These include kidnapping (0.4); vandalization of vehicle; burning of houses/properties and burning of vehicles with 0.3 each. The high density dwellers have high fear of destruction of window/door locks/burglar proof while the least feared is burning of vehicles. Residents may fear the crime events that give way to other crime events or that rendered them more vulnerable to attack. Window/door locks/burglar proof is one of households' safety measures of common place in our society. The poor has a fear of criminals destroying this security barrier and breaking in, much more that there are less valuables to offer.

It was observed that some crime events within the residential areas have FCEI either above or below the mean FCEI of Ibadan. On a general note all the identified crime events in the high density have lower FCEI than Ibadan's FCEI of 0.8 except destruction of window/door locks and or burglar proof. This implies that residents of the high density of Ibadan had low level of fear for crime events. This is probably due to the nature of the selected localities which are core areas with considerable traditional Yoruba virtues of cohesion, communalism and good neighbourliness all of which discourages anonymity: an enhancing factor for criminality. The medium density has the same FCEI value as the city mean FCEI. Eleven events in the low density have FCEI value above the city FCEI value while three events have FCEI value below it. This is indicative of high level of fear of crime events in the area.

The pattern of fear of crime events observed in Ibadan is a reverse of the pattern of residential crime magnitude and average crime experienced among the three residential areas. Fear of crime events is at the lowest ebb in the high density where the highest ARCE was recorded while the low density had a greater level of fear of events associated with crime even though the lowest ARCE was observed. This indicates that there are other factors dictating fear of crime apart from crime experienced though these are not covered by this study.

5.0 Conclusion

Residents of the three residential areas of Ibadan experienced crime differently. The high density of Ibadan has the highest average residential crime experienced (ARCE) of 9.4 followed by the medium and low densities with 9.2 and 6.9 respectively. Not only this the incidence of different crime category significantly varies from one another among the three residential areas. The pattern of incidence is similar for certain crime categories such as crime of acquisition, crime against morality and custom, public disorderliness and white collar crime. The incidence of these crime categories decreases from the high density to the medium then the low density residential areas.

The most dreaded crime events in the study area are 'shock/psychological imbalance' and 'properties carted away' with 1.1 each; 'self torture/beaten' (1.0); 'killing of household member' and loss of one's life each with 0.9. These events have positive deviation about the city FCEI. It was observed that some crime events within the residential areas have FCEI either above or below the mean FCEI of Ibadan. All the identified crime events in the high density have lower FCEI than Ibadan's FCEI of 0.8 except destruction of window/door locks and or burglar proof. This implies that residents of the high density residential areas of Ibadan had low fear of crime events. The pattern of fear of crime events observed in Ibadan is a reverse of the pattern of residential crime magnitude and average crime experienced among the three residential areas. Fear of crime events is at the lowest ebb in the high density where the highest ARCE was recorded while the low density had a greater level of fear of events associated with crime even though the lowest ARCE was observed. This indicates that there are other

factors dictating fear of crime apart from crime experienced. Examination of these factors could be a basis for further research work in the study area. In order to further the understanding of the spatial distribution of the subject of discourse, the dichotomy could also be investigated among cities of different sizes as well as between urban and rural areas.

The study by examination of the level of fear associated with different crime events has provided an insight into what should be addressed provided or improved in order to enhance liveability in the cities. The results of this research show that incidence and fear of crime has spatial variation, indicating that strategies of dealing with crime and its fear should reflect these differences. Thus, areas with high crime incidence and fear should receive more attention. In addition, intervention in residential areas should be done in collaboration with local communities so as to reflect the experiences and concern of residents.

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Table 1: Selected Localities in Ibadan.

S/N	Local Government Areas	No of Questionnaire administered	Residential Zones	Localities
1	Ibadan North	77	High	Yemetu, Oke Aremo, Oje, Itu Taba
		52	Medium	Mokola and Total Garden,
		25	Low	New Bodija
2	Ibadan North east	71	High	Ode Aje, Beyerunka and Ita Bale Labo
		47	Medium	Iwo Road and Orita Basorun
		24	Low	Agodi
3	Ibadan South east	83	High	Elekuro, Odinjo and Idi Arere
		55	Medium	Orita-Challenge and part of Yejide
		27	Low	Part of Felele
4	Ibadan South west	67	High	Foko, Gege, Bode and Popoyemoja
		44	Medium	Odo-Ona and Oke-Bola.
		22	Low	Oluyole Estate
5	Ibadan North west	38	High	Agbeni/Agbaje, Idikan and Abebi
		26	Medium	Eleyele
		13	Low	Onireke GRA
	Total	671		

Source: Author's, 2010

Table 2: Categories of Crime

S/N	Crime Category	Crime Types
1	Crime of acquisition	Armed robbery, robbery, car snatching, theft and other stealing, house breaking, store/shop breaking, school breaking, forcible entry, burglary, gambling, demanding with menace, suspected stolen vehicle, procurement of minor gift, other property related offenses, foreign exchange, cyber crime.
2	Crime of stealth/pretence	False pretence, mischief, cheating, unlawful possession, receiving stolen property, being in possession,
3	Crime of aggression	Murder, attempted murder, manslaughter, kidnapping, child stealing, abduction, homicide, suicide, attempted suicide, slave dealing, threatening violence, and other offenses against persons,
4	Crime of assaults	Grievous harm/wounding, assault occasioning harm, assault, intimidation, intentional insult, deformation of character
5	Crime against morality and custom	Rape, attempt to commit rape, indecent assault, enticing, defilement
6	Crime against property	Arsons, destruction of property, fire incidence
7	Crime of public disorderliness	Breach of peace, affray, public unrest, riot, inciting disturbance, obstruction, trespass, conspiracy/breach of trust
8	White collar crime	Perjury, coining offenses, forgery of currency notes, forgery, bribery, corruption, misappropriation, impersonation, examination/election malpractices
9	Crime against public law and regulations	Escape from lawful custody, resisting arrest
10	Unnatural crime	Unnatural offenses, occultic/witchcraft trial by ordeal, sudden & unnatural death

Source: Author's 2010.

Table 3: Intra-city Variation in Average Residential Crime Experienced by Households

Residential Area	Number of crime experienced (RCM)	Proportion of RCM (%)	Number of Respondents (N)	ARCE = RCM/N	Intra-city Deviation = ARCE - *
Low	767	13.2	111	6.9	-2
Medium	2066	35.5	224	9.2	0.3
High	2983	51.3	319	9.4	0.5
Total	5816	100	654	8.9*	

Source: Author's, 2010

Note: figures with * is the city ARCE, that is average crime experienced by a household within six months

Table 4: Crime Categories in Ibadan

S/N	Crime Category	Residential Densities			Total (%)
		Low (%)	Medium (%)	High (%)	
1	Crime of acquisition	341 (44.5)	1383 (66.9)	1722 (57.7)	3446 (59.3)
2	Crime of stealth/pretence	64 (8.3)	112 (5.4)	38 (1.3)	214 (3.7)
3	Crime of aggression	34 (4.4)	31 (1.5)	21 (0.7)	86 (1.5)
4	Crime of assaults	77 (10.0)	99 (4.8)	74 (2.5)	250 (0.04)
5	Crime against morality and custom	28 (3.7)	39 (1.9)	48 (1.6)	115 (1.9)
6	Crime against property	20 (2.6)	17 (0.8)	22 (0.7)	59 (1.0)
7	Crime of public disorderliness	82 (10.7)	141 (6.8)	718 (24.1)	941 (16.2)
8	White collar crime	96 (12.5)	231 (11.2)	323 (10.8)	650 (21.8)
9	Crime against public law and order	10 (1.3)	9 (0.4)	9 (0.3)	28 (0.9)
10	Unnatural crime	15 (1.9)	4 (0.2)	8 (0.3)	27 (0.5)
	Total (RCM)	767 (13.2)	2066 (35.5)	2983 (51.3)	5816

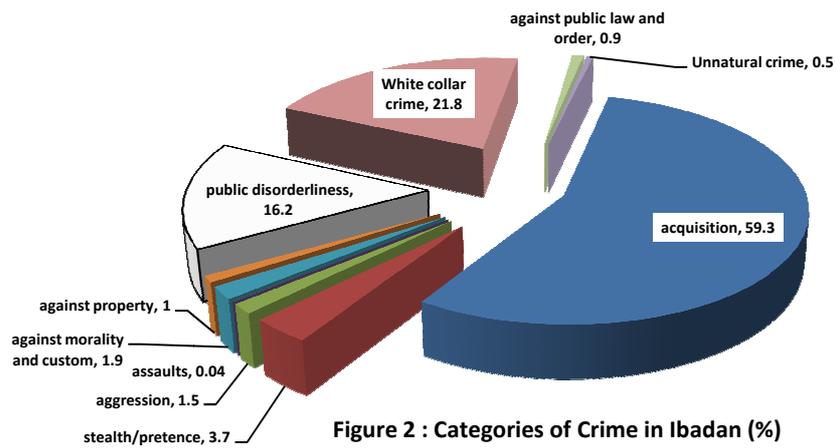
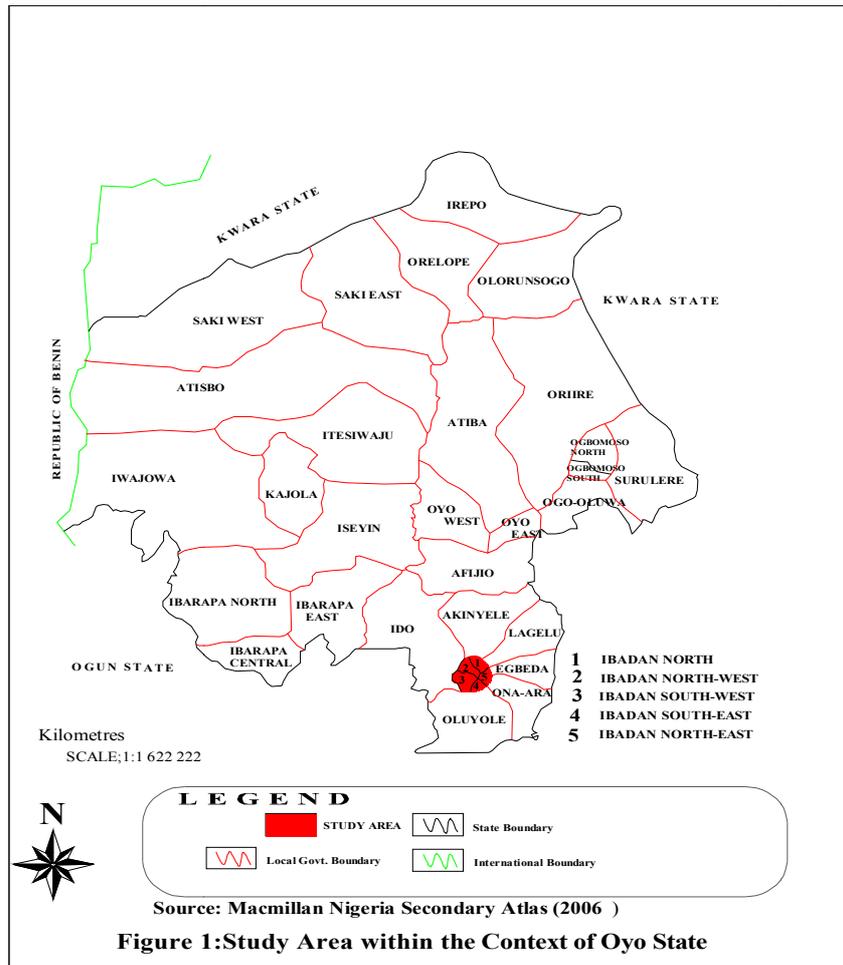
Source: Author's, 2010

Note that the proportion is in parenthesis

Table 5: Fear of Crime Events in Ibadan

Events associated with crime incidence	FCEI for Residential Areas			FCEI	FCEI- *FCEI	(FCEI- *FCEI) ²
	Low	Medium	High			
Loss of one's life	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.1	0.01
'killing of household member'	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.1	0.01
Female member of household raped	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.8	0	0
Self raped	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.7	-0.1	0.01
Kidnapping	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.6	-0.2	0.04
Self tortured or beaten	1.3	1.1	0.6	1.0	0.2	0.04
Female household member tortured or beaten	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.8	0	0
Infection with HIV/AIDS/other STD	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.8	0	0
Shock or psychological imbalance	1.81	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.3	0.09
Property carted away	1.81	0.9	0.5	1.1	0.3	0.09
Money stolen	1.6	0.9	0.5	1.0	0.2	0.04
Destruction of window/door locks and or burglar proof	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.8	0	0
Vandalization of vehicle(s)	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.5	-0.3	0.09
Burning of houses and properties	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	-0.4	0.16
Burning of vehicle(s)	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	-0.4	0.16
Total	16.81	11.8	7.7	11.8	0.1	
*FCEI	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.8		

Source: Author's, 2010



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