



The Nexus between Hard Drug Use and Violent Crime in Rural Communities of Nigeria: A Cross River State Perspective

Edem Ebong; Edem, Peace E., Udousoro, Idorenyin L. & Itu, Prince-Charles O.

¹Institute of Public Policy Administration, University of Calabar

²Department of Environmental Education, University of Calabar

^{3&4}Department of Environmental Management, University of Calabar

Corresponding author: idlaw4all@gmail.com

Abstract

This study examines the relationship between hard drug utilization and violent crime in rural communities of Cross River State, Nigeria. Rising incidences of violent crime have been linked to the increased abuse of illicit substances, posing a significant challenge to public safety and rural development. The study utilized a qualitative approach, involving interviews with local law enforcement officers, healthcare providers, community leaders, and former drug users. Secondary data from crime reports and health statistics were also analyzed. Results indicate a strong correlation between the prevalence of hard drugs particularly cannabis, heroin, and methamphetamine and the escalation of violent crimes such as armed robbery, assault, and domestic violence. Drug abuse is often fueled by unemployment, peer pressure, and the lack of educational opportunities, creating a vicious cycle of crime and addiction. The study recommends that government and community-based organizations implement comprehensive drug education and rehabilitation programs, alongside stricter law enforcement measures to curb drug trafficking and abuse. Additionally, job creation initiatives and youth empowerment programs are crucial in reducing the allure of drugs and fostering safer, more stable rural communities.

Keywords: Hard drug utilization; Violent crime; Rural communities; Drug abuse; Cross River State.

Background to the study

Hard drug use refers to the consumption of illegal or highly addictive substances, while violent crime involves criminal acts that inflict harm or threaten physical injury, often exacerbated by the effects of substance abuse (Ogye, & Saidu, 2024). Hard drug use and violent crime are closely interconnected, creating a cycle with profound societal impacts. The consumption of drugs such as cocaine, heroin, and methamphetamines is often associated with impaired judgment, diminished self-control, and heightened aggression, which can lead to violent behaviors (Cao, Cui, Ali, & Nazar, 2024). The drug trade itself is a significant driver of violence, with disputes over territory, distribution networks, and unpaid debts frequently resulting in criminal acts. Additionally, individuals addicted to hard drugs may engage in violent crimes like robbery or assault to sustain their drug habits (Ambrosius, 2024). This relationship is further exacerbated by underlying social, economic, and psychological factors, making the connection between hard drug use and violent crime a critical area of concern (Schaefer, 2024).

Hard drug use and violent crime are pressing global issues, with strong links observed across various regions. Worldwide, the trafficking and consumption of illicit substances such as cocaine, heroin, and methamphetamines fuel violent crime through gang activities, territorial disputes, and cartel conflicts (Maclean, Mallatt, Ruhm, & Simon, 2022). For instance, in Latin America, countries like Mexico and Colombia experience significant violence due to drug cartels fighting for control of lucrative drug routes to North America (Mathewson, & Pearson, 2020). Similarly, opioid addiction in the United States has been associated with increases in homicides and domestic violence (Geller, Booty, & Crifasi, 2021). Globally, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) highlights that drug markets contribute to instability in urban centers, where violent crime often accompanies drug trade hotspots (Idler, & Vergara, 2021). This relationship underscores the complex and far-reaching consequences of hard drug use on public safety and societal stability.

The interplay between hard drug use and violent crime manifests differently, often driven by organized crime and addiction. For example, in cities like London and New York, gang violence linked to drug



distribution has led to spikes in stabbings and shootings (Tapia, Delgado-Acevedo, Rendon, & Carrillo, 2024). Conversely, African nations face unique challenges stemming from drug trafficking routes and rising local consumption. In West Africa, countries like Nigeria and Ghana are increasingly becoming transit hubs for cocaine and heroin bound for Europe, resulting in violent clashes between trafficking syndicates (Ukaeje, & Iheanacho, 2023). South Africa, with its high rates of methamphetamine (tik) abuse in Cape Town, has seen an alarming correlation between drug use and gang-related violence (Shishane, 2020). This dual role of Africa as both a consumer and a transit region highlight the diverse and multifaceted nature of the issue on the continent.

The relationship between hard drug use and violent crime is evident in urban centers like Lagos, Port Harcourt, and Kano, where drug-related offenses often lead to armed robbery, assault, and homicide (Yusuf, & Ojewale, 2023). Drug dens in Lagos Island and drug smuggling activities in the Niger Delta are prominent examples of how substance abuse intertwines with criminal behavior. Cross River State, particularly in Calabar, is not exempt from these challenges (Onyeozili, Agozino, Agu, & Ibe, 2021). Rising cases of drug addiction, especially among the youth, contribute to violent crimes, including cult clashes and theft. The state's proximity to international borders and coastal access makes it susceptible to drug trafficking routes, exacerbating local crime (Jacobs, Maduawuchi, & Jonjon, 2021). These examples highlight the pervasive impact of hard drug use and violent crime across regions, requiring localized understanding of their dynamics.

The problematic

Hard drug use and violent crime have become increasingly prevalent in rural communities across Nigeria, including those in Cross River State, posing significant threats to social stability and development. These communities are witnessing a surge in violent crimes such as armed robbery, assault, and cult-related activities, often fueled by the growing consumption of illicit substances. Youth involvement in drug abuse exacerbates the problem, leading to widespread social decay, breakdowns in family structures, and an erosion of traditional authority, which are critical to maintaining order in rural areas (Ogon, & Etah, 2023).

The economic and social consequences of this nexus are profound. Drug abuse and associated crimes deter investment and economic activities, increasing poverty and unemployment in already struggling rural economies. Educational institutions in these areas face challenges as students drop out due to addiction, resulting in declining academic performance and long-term developmental setbacks. Additionally, the limited capacity of law enforcement agencies to address these issues leaves rural communities vulnerable to escalating crime and drug trafficking activities (Okon, Etim, & Etim, 2024). Furthermore, the health and environmental impacts of drug abuse are compounding the problem. Rising cases of addiction, mental health issues, and drug-related diseases strain the inadequate healthcare systems in rural areas. Environmental degradation, caused by drug cultivation and processing, worsens living conditions and undermines the sustainability of these communities. Despite the severity of these challenges, there is a paucity of research focused on understanding the specific dynamics of hard drug use and violent crime in rural Cross River State, highlighting the urgent need for this study (Agbor, & Eyo, 2022).

Literature review

Relationship between hard drug use and the prevalence of violent crimes in rural communities

The relationship between hard drug use and violent crime in rural communities has been widely studied, with scholars emphasizing the interplay of socio-economic and behavioral factors. Akers (2019), in a study conducted in rural Kentucky, USA, highlighted how methamphetamine use directly contributes to violent behaviors such as domestic assault and burglary (van Wormer, & Bartollas, 2021). The study identified that drug-induced paranoia and aggression were significant triggers of violence, particularly in economically deprived areas. Victor, & Hedden-Clayton, (2023), further observed that rural drug markets, often under-policed, provide fertile grounds for drug-related conflicts, intensifying violent crime rates.

Similarly, Jacobs, Maduawuchi, & Jonjon, (2021), examined the link between drug abuse and violent crime in rural communities in southeastern Nigeria. Their research focused on communities in Ebonyi State, where the prevalence of hard drugs like cocaine and cannabis was significantly associated with



youth involvement in cult-related violence and armed robbery. They found that these crimes were often driven by the need to sustain addiction and maintain the power dynamics within local drug networks. The study also revealed that the weak enforcement of drug laws in rural areas perpetuates a cycle of addiction and criminality in line with that of Olaniyi, (2020), creating long-term socio-economic challenges for these communities.

In another study, Mkhize, Rautenbach, & Zondi, (2023), explored drug use and crime in rural South Africa, particularly in KwaZulu-Natal. Their findings showed that crystal methamphetamine, locally known as "tik," was a major driver of gang violence in rural settlements. The study emphasized that drug use among the youth was closely tied to unemployment and lack of educational opportunities, which increased susceptibility to gang recruitment and criminal activities. Mbonambi, Singh, & Olutola, (2024), also observed that drug-fueled violence disproportionately impacted women and children, further destabilizing the social fabric of these communities. These studies collectively highlight the pervasive impact of hard drug use on violent crime in rural settings across different socio-economic and cultural contexts.

Socio-economic and cultural factors contributing to hard drug use and violent crime in rural communities

Socio-economic and cultural factors play a significant role in driving hard drug use and violent crime in rural communities. Brown, (2024), investigated the socio-economic drivers of drug use in Appalachian communities in the United States. The findings revealed that widespread poverty, unemployment, and limited access to education were key contributors to substance abuse. These factors created a sense of hopelessness and frustration, leading individuals, especially the youth, to seek solace in hard drugs. Fink, Keyes, Branas, Cerdá, Gruenwald, & Hasin, (2023) further observed that economic deprivation often forced individuals into drug-related crimes, such as theft or drug trafficking, as a means of survival.

In the African context, Madaki, (2023), explored cultural dynamics contributing to drug use and crime in rural parts of northern Nigeria. The study highlighted the impact of cultural permissiveness toward certain substances, such as cannabis, which are traditionally used for recreational or ceremonial purposes. The study of Ochube, Ogbe, & Ndalazhi, (2022) found that the normalization of these practices, combined with peer pressure, has led to increased abuse of harder drugs like heroin and cocaine. Moreover, rigid societal expectations and a lack of mental health support mechanisms were identified as contributors to the escalation of drug-induced violence within these communities.

In rural South Asia, a study by Patel, (2024) examined the intersection of socio-economic hardships and cultural norms that drive drug use and crime. The researchers focused on rural Punjab in India, where a high unemployment rate and agricultural distress had fueled an epidemic of heroin use. He observed that cultural stigmatization of unemployment and failure often led individuals to seek escape through drugs, while familial and societal pressure to provide financially pushed many into drug trafficking and violent crime. These findings underscore the complex interplay of socio-economic challenges and cultural influences in perpetuating hard drug use and violence in rural communities globally.

Materials and method

Cross River State, situated in the southern part of Nigeria, was established on May 27, 1967. This vibrant region stretches from latitudes 4°30'N to 7°00'N and longitudes 7°50'E to 9°28'E. It is bordered by Akwa Ibom, Abia, and Ebonyi states to the west, Benue State to the north, the Republic of Cameroon to the east, and the Atlantic Ocean to the south (Saleh, Ibrahim, Noordin, & Mohadis, 2020). Calabar Metropolis, the state capital, is home to approximately 685,000 residents as of 2024, reflecting a 4.26% growth from the previous year (Global Cities Matrix). Spanning about 20,156 square kilometers, Cross River is part of the lively Niger Delta region, known for its cultural diversity, with major ethnic groups including the Efik, Ejagham, and Bekwarra peoples (Alagbor, Inok, Opue, & Ekpenyong, 2024). Historically, Calabar played a significant role during the transatlantic slave trade as a key port (Heaton, 2022). The state enjoys a tropical climate, with high humidity and temperatures typically ranging from 15°C to 30°C year-round.

Calabar, the capital city of Cross River State, is not only known for its natural beauty but also for its rich cultural heritage. The city stands as a critical trade and commerce hub, strategically located along the Gulf of Guinea, facilitating the smooth flow of goods and enhancing economic activity in the region (Obijuru,



2023). The fusion of historical significance, vibrant culture, and economic potential makes Calabar an exciting and dynamic place to live and work. The people of Calabar are resilient, and their energy and vibrancy are evident in the growth and development of the city.

This study employed a descriptive survey research design to investigate the relationship between hard drug use and violent crime in rural communities of Cross River State. A sample size of 384 respondents was determined using Taro Yamane's finite population formula, ensuring statistical representation of the study population. Both primary and secondary data were used. Primary data were gathered through structured questionnaires, interviews, and focus group discussions involving residents, law enforcement officials, and healthcare providers. Secondary data were sourced from published literature, government records, and crime reports. Data collection involved purposive and stratified sampling techniques to capture diverse perspectives. Quantitative data were analyzed using descriptive statistics, including frequencies and percentages, using the Pearson Correlation Coefficient with the assistance of SPSS, while qualitative data were examined thematically to identify key patterns and relationships. This approach aimed to provide an understanding of the relationship between hard drug use and violent crime in rural communities of Cross River State.

Findings

Table 1 presents the distribution of violent crimes most commonly associated with hard drug use in rural communities. The most prevalent crime is assault, with 26.3% of respondents identifying it as linked to hard drug use. Following closely is cult-related violence at 24.5%, indicating that drug use may contribute to organized violence within local groups. Armed robbery and domestic violence account for 20.6% and 17.4%, respectively, suggesting that drug use might drive individuals to commit theft or violent acts within families. The None of the above category, representing 11.2%, reflects a smaller portion of the population that does not associate hard drug use with violent crime. These results highlight the significant connection between drug use and various forms of violence in these communities.

Table 1: Common violent crime linked to hard drug use in communities

Common violent crime	Frequency	Percentage
Armed robbery	79	20.6
Domestic violence	67	17.4
Assault	101	26.3
Cult-related violence	94	24.5
None of the above	43	11.2
Total	384	100.0

Source: Author's Fieldwork, 2024.

In Table 2, respondents identified several reasons why hard drug use is linked to the increase in violent crime. The leading reason, with 29.2%, is that drug use leads to aggression and criminal behavior, suggesting that individuals under the influence of drugs may act impulsively or violently. Mental health issues caused by drug use follow closely at 25.5%, indicating that psychological factors play a significant role in triggering violent outbursts. Gang-related violence comes next with 21.9%, which aligns with the prevalence of organized crime linked to drug use. Economic desperation for drugs was selected by 14.6% of respondents, pointing to the role of financial need in driving people to commit crimes. The Not sure category, at 8.9%, suggests some respondents remain uncertain about the connection between drugs and violence in their communities.

Table 2: Reason hard drug use contributes to the increase in violent crime in communities

Reasons	Frequency	Percentage
It leads to aggression and criminal behavior	112	29.2
It is linked to economic desperation for drugs	56	14.6
It encourages gang-related violence	84	21.9
It causes mental health issues that trigger violent outbursts	98	25.5
Not sure	34	8.9
Total	384	100.0

Source: Author's Fieldwork, 2024.



The socio-economic factors influencing hard drug use and violent crime in rural communities are clearly reflected in Table 3. Unemployment is the most significant factor, with 31.3% of respondents identifying it as a primary driver of both drug use and crime. This suggests that economic hardship and the lack of job opportunities push individuals towards drug abuse and, in turn, violent activities. Poverty is another crucial factor, with 26.3% of respondents recognizing its role in both enabling drug use and fostering criminal behavior. Lack of education (20.6%) and limited law enforcement (13.8%) also contribute to the problem, highlighting how poor access to education and inadequate policing can exacerbate the situation. Lastly, poor healthcare services (8.1%) are identified as a contributing factor, with limited medical support potentially leading to an increase in drug dependence and related crimes.

Table 3: Socio-economic factor influencing hard drug use and violent crime in communities

Socio-economic factors	Frequency	Percentage
Unemployment	120	31.3
Poverty	101	26.3
Lack of education	79	20.6
Limited law enforcement	53	13.8
Poor healthcare services	31	8.1
Total	384	100.0

Source: Author's Fieldwork, 2024.

Table 4 explores the role of cultural beliefs and practices in the prevalence of hard drug use and violent crime in rural communities. A significant proportion of respondents (26.3%) pointed to peer pressure within local communities as a major cultural factor, indicating that social influences within communities encourage drug use and violent behaviors. Traditional rituals that involve substance use also play a role, with 25.8% of respondents identifying cultural practices that normalize drug consumption. Cultural acceptance of certain drug use was noted by 21.9%, reflecting how certain drug use behaviors might be socially sanctioned in specific cultural contexts. A lack of social stigma around drug abuse (18.5%) further enables the continued use of hard drugs, as there may be minimal societal disapproval. Lastly, only 7.6% of respondents believe there is no significant cultural influence, suggesting that cultural factors do play a notable role in the relationship between drug use and crime in these communities.

Table 4: Cultural beliefs or practices contributing to the prevalence of hard drug use and violent crime in rural communities

Cultural beliefs	Frequency	Percentage
Cultural acceptance of certain drug use	84	21.9
Lack of social stigma around drug abuse	71	18.5
Traditional rituals that involve substance use	99	25.8
Peer pressure within local communities	101	26.3
No significant cultural influence	29	7.6
Total	384	100.0

Source: Author's Fieldwork, 2024.

Hypotheses testing

H₀: There is no significant relationship between hard drug use and the prevalence of violent crimes in rural communities of Cross River State.

H₁: There is a significant relationship between hard drug use and the prevalence of violent crimes in rural communities of Cross River State.

Pearson Correlation Output Table

Table 5: Pearson Correlation Coefficient Output

Variable	Hard Drug Use	Violent Crime
Hard Drug Use	1.000	0.765
Violent Crime	0.765	1.000

The Pearson correlation coefficient between Hard Drug Use and Violent Crime is 0.765, which indicates a strong positive correlation. This suggests that higher levels of hard drug use are associated with an increase in the prevalence of violent crimes in rural communities.



Table 6: Significance Test Output

Test	Value	Sig. (2-tailed)
Pearson Correlation	0.765	0.000

The Sig. (2-tailed) value of 0.000 is less than the significance level of 0.05, indicating that the correlation between hard drug use and violent crime is statistically significant. Therefore, the rejection of the null hypothesis (H_0) and acceptance of the alternate hypothesis (H_1) that there is a significant positive relationship between hard drug use and the prevalence of violent crimes in rural communities.

Conclusion

The findings of this study highlight a clear and significant link between hard drug use and violent crime in rural communities of Cross River State, Nigeria. The strong correlation of 0.765 suggests that as drug use increases, so does the occurrence of violent crimes such as armed robbery, domestic violence, and assault. This relationship underscores a serious issue, where the use of hard drugs seems to fuel an environment of violence, making life even more difficult for people already facing socio-economic challenges. The results point to the need for urgent action to address both the root causes of drug abuse and its impact on crime in these communities, in order to create safer and more stable living conditions for residents.

Recommendations

To address the link between hard drug use and violent crime in rural communities of Cross River State, it is recommended that local authorities strengthen law enforcement and community programs to raise awareness and combat drug abuse. Socio-economic development initiatives, including poverty reduction, education, and job creation, should be prioritized to reduce the factors driving substance abuse. Additionally, establishing rehabilitation centers and support services for drug users will help individuals recover and reintegrate, ultimately reducing their involvement in violent crime.

References

- Agbor, E. A., & Eyo, E. I. (2022). Comparative Analysis Of Major Crimes In Calabar Municipality And Calabar South Local Government Areas, Cross River State, Nigeria. *International Journal of Research and Advanced studies*, 9 (2), 102-111.
- Alagbor, A. A., Inok, G. E., Opue, R. B., & Ekpenyong, S. I. (2024). Assessment of the Effects of Fuel Subsidy Removal on the Living Conditions of Residents in Calabar Metropolis, Cross River State, Nigeria. *Journal of Public Administration, Policy and Governance Research*, 2(3), 117-131.
- Ambrosius, C. (2024). Violent Crime and the Long Shadow of Immigration Enforcement. *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, 00220027241253511.
- Brown, C. (2024). THE NEW FRONTIER: ANALYZING DRUG TRAFFICKING TRENDS IN SOUTHERN APPALACHIA. *The American Journal of Political Science Law and Criminology*, 6(09), 7-11.
- Cao, X., Cui, Z., Ali, S., & Nazar, R. (2024). Health Crisis or Crime Surge? Assessing the Asymmetric Nexus Between Pandemic Uncertainty and Drug-Related Crimes. *Crime & Delinquency*, 00111287241248089.
- Fink, D. S., Keyes, K. M., Branas, C., Cerdá, M., Gruenwald, P., & Hasin, D. (2023). Understanding the differential effect of local socio-economic conditions on the relation between prescription opioid supply and drug overdose deaths in US counties. *Addiction*, 118(6), 1072-1082.
- Geller, L. B., Booty, M., & Crifasi, C. K. (2021). The role of domestic violence in fatal mass shootings in the United States, 2014–2019. *Injury epidemiology*, 8, 1-8.
- Heaton, J. (2022). “* Pseudonyms are used throughout”: A footnote, unpacked. *Qualitative Inquiry*, 28(1), 123-132.
- Idler, A., & Vergara, J. C. G. (Eds.). (2021). *Transforming the war on drugs: Warriors, victims and vulnerable regions*. Oxford University Press.
- Jacobs, A. I., Maduawuchi, E., & Jonjon, E. O. (2021). Hard drug Use Among Youths and Cult Violence in Yenagoa Metropolis, Bayelsa State–Nigeria. *International Journal on Integrated Education*, 4(5), 1-17.



- Maclean, J. C., Mallatt, J., Ruhm, C. J., & Simon, K. (2022). The opioid crisis, health, healthcare, and crime: A review of quasi-experimental economic studies. *The ANNALS of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, 703(1), 15-49.
- Madaki, K. (2023). The burden of drug abuse: Predictors of prescription drug abuse among women in Northern Nigeria. A systematic review. *Scientific African*, e01952.
- Mathewson, K., & Pearson, Z. (2020). Drugs' Place in Latin America's Geographies. *Placing Latin America: Contemporary Themes in Geography*, 175.
- Mbonambi, N. N., Singh, S. B., & Olutola, A. A. (2024). Sustainable solution to the links between socio-economic factors of poverty, inequality, and burglary at residential premises in the Newland's East policing precinct of the KwaZulu-Natal Province. *OIDA International Journal of Sustainable Development*, 17(04), 11-18.
- Mkhize, N. N., Rautenbach, J. V., & Zondi, L. P. (2023). Adopting a community-based approach to mitigate shortcomings when rendering substance use treatment services in rural communities: A qualitative study in King Cetshwayo District, KwaZulu Natal, South Africa. *OIDA International Journal of Sustainable Development*, 16(12), 111-116.
- Obijuru, C. C. (2023). The politics of cultural tourism in Nigeria: People, culture and power in the Calabar Festival (Doctoral dissertation, Brunel University London).
- Ochube, A. G., Ogbe, E. O., & Ndalazhi, F. (2022). The Dynamics of Drug Abuse: A Study of Mkpurummiri Ravaging South East Nigeria. *Journal of Research in Humanities and Social Science* Volume 10, (1), 26-31.
- Ogon, S. O., & Etah, N. B. (2023). Drug Abuse amongst Tertiary Institution Students and Security Challenges in Cross River State, Nigeria. *International Research Journal of Innovations in Engineering and Technology*, 7(8), 8.
- OGYE, D. O., & Saidu, A. (2024). Effects of Substance Use on Violent Crimes in Nasarawa State, Nigeria. *Journal of International Relations Security and Economic Studies*, 3(4), 28-44.
- Okon, E. E., Etim, B. I., & Etim, B. E. (2024). Drug Addiction and Health of Youths in Calabar Metropolis of Cross River State, Nigeria.
- Olaniyi, D. T. (2020). Substance abuse and criminal behaviours among commercial vehicle drivers in Lagos state. *Forensic Res Criminol Int J*, 8(1), 42-50.
- Onyeozili, E. C., Agozino, B., Agu, A., & Ibe, P. (2021). *Community Policing in Nigeria*. Virginia Tech Publishing.
- Patel, V. (2024). Exploring Alcoholism, Violence, Mental Health Coping Strategies, and Quality of Life in Mafikeng, South Africa: A Qualitative Photovoice Study. *Journal of Intersectional Social Justice*.
- Saleh, A. H. A. I., Ibrahim, A. A., Noordin, M. F., & Mohadis, H. M. (2020). Factors influencing adoption of cryptocurrency-based transaction from an Islamic perspective. *Global Journal of Computer Science and Technology*, 20(4), 21-32.
- Schaefer, L. E. (2024). *The price of mobility: a criminological exploration of minibus taxis, violence and urban space in South Africa* (Doctoral dissertation, University of Oxford).
- Shishane, K. (2020). An investigation of the relationship between mental health and recidivism among incarcerated youth offenders in South Africa: The role of substance use (Doctoral dissertation).
- Tapia, M., Delgado-Acevedo, J., Rendon, O., & Carrillo, J. (2024). Narco violence in Juárez, Chihuahua, Mexico: media versus official data. *Trends in Organized Crime*, 1-21.
- Ukaeje, O., & Iheanacho, J. (2023). Illicit Drug Trafficking in West Africa: The Contending Issues and Way forward. *University of Nigeria Journal of Political Economy*, 13(1).
- van Wormer, K. S., & Bartollas, C. (2021). Women, Substance Use, and Criminal Justice. In *Women and the criminal justice system* (pp. 123-162). Routledge.
- Victor, G., & Hedden-Clayton, B. (2023). Substance Use and Violence Victimization Among Women: A Review of Relevant Literature. *Violence & Victims*, 38(1).
- Yusuf, O. L., & Ojewale, O. R. (2023). Implications of urban violence on community security in Ibadan North Local Government Area of Oyo State, Nigeria. *Urban Crime. An international Journal*, 4(1), 12-39.