

Influence of Rural to Urban Migration on Criminal Behaviour in Kaduna South, Kaduna State, Nigeria

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Abstract. The study investigated the influence of rural-urban migration on criminal behaviour in Kaduna South, Kaduna State. A case study and a survey design method was used with criminal report cases from Customary Courts and Police Area Command from 2010-2019 in Sabon Tasha and 176 participants who were selected using convenient sampling technique. Descriptive and inferential statistics of independent sample t- test, ANOVA, Chi- Square were used. Three hypotheses were stated in the study. Hypothesis one revealed a significant moderate rating of crime as a result of rural-urban migration in Kaduna South, $X^2 (11) = 126.591$, $P < 0.01$. The hypothesis was confirmed. Hypothesis two results of the t-test analysis revealed a statistically significant difference between male and female rural to urban migration of crime in Kaduna South, $t(174) = 0.486$, $P > 0.05NS$. In other words, the stated hypothesis was confirmed in this study. Hypothesis three shows the mean and standard deviation scores of rural to urban migration of crime according to age where it revealed reveals a no statistically significant age difference of rural to urban migration of crime for young and old people, $F(2, 173) = 0.487$, $P > 0.05NS$. We concluded and recommended that, it is pertinent that, reasons for the increase in crimes in Nigeria includes unemployment/under-employment and urbanization which are increasing more widely and rapidly than improvement in the social and economic condition as such, functional social amenities such as electricity, pipe borne water should be provided in the rural areas.

Keywords: Rural to Urban Migration and Criminal Behaviour

1. Introduction

The rate at which young people move from the rural areas to the urban centers in Nigeria in search of greener pastures is alarming. Many of these youths are fleeing from the poverty in the rural areas and populating the urban areas increasing the rate of social vices in their new place of settlement. This can be explained in the light of the push-pull factors. The push factors include the pressure resulting from man-land ratio in the rural areas and the existence of serious underemployment arising from the seasonal cycle of climate (Okafor, 2011). This is further compounded by the gross lack of infrastructural facilities in the rural areas, which makes the standard of living in the rural areas unattractive. Since the industries and social amenities are concentrated in the urban areas, youths migrate into the urban areas to seek employment in the industries and ministries, as well as enjoy the comfort which the social amenities offer. For Sarr (2000), youth migrants in Africa are three times more in number than other migrants. He argues that the urbanization rate of the youth was 32 percent in 1990, compared to less than 25 percent for the non-youth population. He estimated that by the end of the year 2010, over 50 percent of the youths in Africa will be residing in the urban areas where job opportunities are limited to a few modern sectors and establishments (Sarr, 2000).

In Nigeria, rural-urban migration is a feature of many regions. The choice of destination depends on several factors but is significantly determined by the extent of the network which exists there. For this reason, rural areas are abandoned for a 'better' life in the city. This movement has dual perspectives: the loss of human resource on one hand and the benefit in form of remittances on the other. The focus in the short run on the remittance benefits makes migration desirable but the long term impact on the family, the

society and the individual at large could have negative consequences (Okafor, 2011).

The growth in urban crime rate in Nigeria is one of the major social problems facing the country in recent time. The dominance of crime in developing countries increases the volatility of the issue, for it pyramids one fear upon others. The concentration of violent crimes in major urban centers worldwide is therefore heralded as an indicator of the breakdown of urban systems. In many urban centers of Nigeria today, criminal activities and violence are assuming dangerous tendencies as they threaten lives and property, the national sense of well-being and coherence, peace, social order and security, thus, reducing the citizens' quality of life. (Agbola, 2000; Ahmed, 2010). The fear of armed robbery keeps Nigerians sleepless at night and they tend to live one day at a time with the fear of whether they will see the light of tomorrow. They are especially afraid of armed-robbers, paid assassins, political thugs and other criminals who assess life as being worthless. Nigerians find it difficult to put their trust on police protection because Nigeria is under policed with an average of one policeman to 5000 Nigerians, compared to that of one policeman to 400 persons in the developed world. Nigerian police are, at times, in collusion with the men of the underworld to unleash terror on their fellow countrymen (Agbola, 1997).

Nigeria, with its large diversity in social structure, cultural heritage and economic endowments has all the potentials for rapid urbanization with inherent depletion of rural areas. Whereas urbanization process must never be oblivious of and divorced from rural consideration, it implies that any strategy to improve urban centres must similarly be equitably matched by a corresponding rural development essentially designed to prevent any provocative immigration influxes into the urban areas (Okafor, 2011).

The challenge of urbanization is without disputes, the challenge of the future because the influx of people from rural to urban centers causes challenges and there is more population that settles down with little social amenities. A practical solution to the challenge of urbanization is, on the other side of the coin, the empirical solution to the rural problems (Adedeji & Rowland, 2003). It has been explicitly shown that the problems of urbanization are the problems of the young on whom the future progress of our country depends. It is the youth who are rejecting the rural life for the attractions of the urban areas and they arrive with high hopes in the urban areas for a better way of life. It is the youth who are most greatly

disillusioned when no jobs, no housing, inadequate services and all too few prospects for a better way of life, await them in the town. It is in our youth that the crisis of expectations is at the highest and the disappointment and frustrations will be most heavily felt. And it is the youth whose morals are put at greatest risk. In failing our youths, we fail ourselves and our country (Adedeji & Rowland, 2003).

According to Adedeji and Rowland (2003) such rapid growth of urbanization in Nigeria has its inherent negative implications in social, environmental, economic, political and other dimensions. While the social implication of congestion and over-crowding are obvious or certain, the inadequacy of all sorts of services cannot be ruled out. Such urban setting inevitably brews incidence of violence, robbery and social vices like prostitution. To overlook problems associated with the accelerated pace of urbanization will ultimately accept the worsening condition of the rural areas when mass drift from the traditional rural environment goes on unabated to the urban areas. The failure of government to halt these trends of mass movement of people to over-crowd the urban areas with other associated implications is catastrophic. If there is a need to plan and deal with urban problems, it automatically necessitates planning for the rural areas since both areas are symbiotic and interwoven (Adedeji & Rowland, 2003).

With the 2006 population census in Nigeria, the nation's population was estimated to be 140,431,790 and projection for the future indicates that the population could be over 180 million by the year 2020, given an annual rate of 3.2 percent (National Population Commission and ICF Macro, 2009). This made Nigeria the most populous nation in Africa. The growth in population rate has resulted in rapid growth of the labour force which is far higher than the rate of jobs supplies.

Migration from rural to urban centers is seen by many as an opportunity to "escape traditional patriarchy and experience new freedoms": this includes greater access to education, health, and employment. However, for many who seek these opportunities the opposite occurs, resulting in extreme poverty, exclusion, vulnerability and marginalization due to urban sprawl where "urban land is expanding much faster than the urban population". This result in a strain on the urban area: the urban poor are forced to create slums, and then ultimately face unhealthy living conditions without access to the very opportunities they sought in the first place.

Rural – Urban migration is not merely a modern phenomenon, but a rapid and historic transformation of human social roots on a global scale, whereby predominantly rural culture is being rapidly replaced by predominantly urban culture. The first major change in settlement patterns was the accumulation of hunter-gatherers into villages many thousand years ago. Village culture is characterized by common bloodlines, intimate relationships, and communal behaviour whereas urban culture is characterized by distant bloodlines, unfamiliar relations, and competitive behaviour. This unprecedented movement of people is forecast to continue and intensify during the next few decades, mushrooming cities to sizes unthinkable only a century ago (Ahmed, 2011). Though with migration to urban centers, greater government expenditure on primary and secondary education is being advocated by many, little empirical evidence exists on the beneficial impact of such expenditure on education attainment. Urbanization is the process by which rural communities grow to form Cities, or urban centers, and, by extension, the growth and expansion of those Cities. It is predominantly the process by which towns and cities are formed and become larger as more people begin living and working in central areas (Ahmed, 2011).

Crime rate in Nigeria has assumed a worrisome dimension. In the light of the worsening crime situation, and the ineffectiveness of the crime control apparatuses, Nigeria can be deemed to have a crime problem. Nigeria is among the developing countries of the world, and is experiencing a prevalence of rising crime waves, criminal intentions and varying degree of delinquencies. Nigeria has been on the global crime map since 1980s (Dambazau, 2007). The nature of these crimes includes armed robbery, murder, rape, car theft, burglary, fraud, bribery and corruption, food and drug adulteration, gambling, smuggling, human trafficking, kidnapping, drug trafficking, money laundering, internet scam, advanced fee fraud (419) and other illegal activities. A report revealed a “training school” for jobless youths as armed robbers at Ajegunle area of Lagos. The said training school according to that report includes planning strategies of co-operation, launching an attack and escaping with loots. Their ages range between eighteen and twenty- eight years. The training school” also conducts interview for the recruit. It was also revealed that the training school is where the bandits prepare programmes on which area to raid and plan how to operate different types of fire arms and ammunition. Suspects were nabbed during their morning training session where they were working out modalities on a number of houses to be

raided for the week (Daily Sketch, 1990; Aremu & Ahmed, 2011). Sadly, there are reports of crimes committed mostly by the youths at virtually every corner of the country. Criminality has become an integral part of the nation’s daily life.

Glaeser and Sarcodote (2000) explained that 45-60% of the urban crime effect can be related to observable characteristics of individuals and cities. Researchers such as Mabogunje (1981) view urbanization in Nigeria as a development spread over a wide technological spectrum from pre-industrial to industrial. As national income rises, we can expect an increasing substantial drift towards modern industrial technology which is bound to have great impact on the character of Nigerian cities. However, the effectiveness of this impact will be partly conditioned by the extent of the survival of the pre-industrial past. The larger this survival, the less effective the modern impact.

A study by Nwajiuba (2011) revealed that out of 400 respondents interviewed, 240 (60%) opinion rated that crime rates have risen by approximately 50% and above since their stay in Warn. 337 (82.7%) respondents out of the 400 given questionnaires have lived in Warn for at least 17 years. Ethnic conflict and violence, fueled by strong intra-group social capital and weak intra-group social capital may hinder economic growth and the effectiveness of urban governments in areas like Warn where multiple ethnic groups are present. There is no doubt that the rising rate of crime in the city calls for greater concern than has already been exhibited. Galvin (2002); Gaviria and Pages (2002) pointed out that as urbanization increases, so does crime. Therefore, one may argue that not only is more urbanization an indicator of higher crime rate but also (because it is one of the major factors responsible for city growth), that as cities grow so also do crime rates.

Emeh, (2012); Ugwuoke, (2010) and Igbo (2007) Posits that most alarming and terrifying is the present escalation of violent crimes cause by boys in the society and the barbarity, lethality and trauma the perpetrators unleash on the helpless citizens across the country. They also noted that these boys gallivant on the streets at day time because they do not have jobs and disturb the peace of the community at night. Notable in this regard are the rising incidents of armed robbery, assassination and ransom-driven kidnapping which are now ravaging North central political and social environment perpetrated by young men. So far, the prevalent increasing waves of violent crimes in Nigeria have questioned the political will on the part of the leaders and the

capability of the law enforcement agencies in containing the challenges.

The rise in violent crimes (robbery, kidnapping, thuggery, terrorism) committed by people is a sign of gap insecurity in the society. The society already has expectations for individuals and established means of achieving them. When the means are limited as the youth unemployment is 46.5% in 2011, people are forced to achieve the goals through illegal means to fulfill societal expectations. Kidnappings are on the increase across Nigeria and the unemployed youths view the business lucrative. They are available for recruitment by politicians. In the Northern part, they are recruited both by politicians and religious groups to be used in political, religious and terrorism acts. In the South-West region of Nigeria, they find easy employment in petty criminal activities. The culture must at least accept, if not approve, violent action as a means to an end. This could be the reason why suicide bombing is exclusive to the Northern part of the country as violence is encouraged by some religious sects.

The problem of violent crimes in Nigeria has been exacerbated by the youth high rate of rural-urban migration and economic hardship which has pushed many jobless youths some of whom are graduates into various deadly crimes (Edward, 2011). A 2009 World Bank report on 'Employment and Growth', warned that, "The share of young people between the ages of 15 and 24 outside the labor force are growing, despite the country's strong growth performance over the years". Mass sacking in the Central Bank of Nigeria affected 7,500 banking jobs (Ndlovu-Gatsheni, 2007).

Using a national sample of adolescents between the ages of 12 to 17, (Kierkus & Hewitt, 2009 as cited in Parks, 2013) examined whether the link between nontraditional family structure and delinquency varies according to six distinct circumstances: gender, race, age, SES, family size, and place of residence. They found that gender, race, SES, and place of residence do not condition the relationship between migration from rural – urban migration and crime. They did report, however, that age and family size impacted the relationship between rural – urban migration and crime or delinquency. All adolescents and specifically those from larger families were at a higher risk for participating in crime.

2. Statement of the Problem

Migration is a selective process affecting individuals or families with certain psychological, economic, social, educational and demographic characteristics.

The movement of people from rural to urban areas is a common occurrence in Nigeria. The movement poses some problems in the rural as well as in the urban centre even though; there are benefits derivable from it. In most rural areas, the impact of rural-urban migration was a rapid deterioration of the rural economy leading to chronic poverty, criminality and food insecurity in the urban centers (Mini, 2000). These arise mainly due to excessive drain of youth from the rural populace thus leaving only the older and aged members to constitute the labour force of the rural area.

In recent times and in several parts of the world, everybody has become interested in crime because it is a social problem, an epidemic disease that attacks the rights of individuals and groups. Crime has become a hot debate in the agenda of most nations yet it does not seem to be on the decline, rather it is on the increase. The value system of a society defines what is criminal. As a result, the rate, type, cause, and effect on each society or community may differ widely. Other grave problems bordering on social issues faced by urban Nigerians include inadequate job opportunities which give rise to growing incidence of insecurity; resulting from crimes, theft, house breaking, armed robbery etc – as the only attractive options left to those who cannot legitimately make ends meet to sustain themselves. However, even those legitimately employed engage in intense fraudulent activities because the condition has forced them to find that crime is necessary in order that they may continue to afford to live in the high – priced urban areas (Adedeji & Rowland, 2003).

Migration to urban areas is placing increasing pressure on local government's ability to respond to social service needs of urban populations, planning for criminal activities which make them to enlarge their coast in trying to cup up insecurity in the urban centers. This is a worldwide challenge; in 2008 over half of the world's population in urban, and in Africa the urban population doubled between 2000 and 2030 (UNFPA, 2007). On-going migration to urban areas is placing pressure on limited appropriate housing, resulting in increases in the numbers of urban residents now found to reside in informal housing. Informal settlements present a range of health and development challenges to governments, including access to water, sanitation, housing, and adequate health services, including HIV services (Ambert, 2006; Ambert, Jasey; Thomas, 2007 & Thomas, 2006).

Population explosion activates the housing challenge both at family and society levels. Congestion in

households and communities has implications for both the health and psychology of victims. Nigerian cities such as Lagos, Port-Harcourt, Kano, and Onitsha among others are characterized by human traffic, vehicular congestions, environmental pollution, consistent in- migration and spurious expansion of territories to accommodate human additions.

The movement from rural to urban areas makes a negative impact on the quality of rural life especially when such migrants carry away their needed consumption into the city. The trend of the movement of the rural people into the city has also militated against the agricultural development in these countries. In recent times there are more problems associated with rural urban migration; the impacts of these problems have apparently outweighed the associated benefits. This situation has made it very difficult or rather impossible for Kaduna State governments including Kaduna south area to plan and deliver the most needed social amenities for their people, especially those living in the rural areas to dissuade them from migrating into the city. More so, because of the movement of people from these rural areas, its consequent reduction in population has attracted less attention from the government as some already existing infrastructure facilities may be left non-functional and new ones may not be brought to replace the old ones. It is on this note that this research tends to investigate on the influence of rural to urban migration and criminal behaviour of youths in Kaduna South area of Kaduna State.

3. Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study are:

- To examine the prevalence rate of crime in rural to urban migration in Kaduna south area.
- To determine the gender difference in rural to urban center migration and crime committed.
- To assess the age differences in rural to urban centers migration and crime committed between the Youths and the old people in Kaduna south.

4. Research Hypotheses

The following hypotheses were tested in this research:

- There will be prevalence rate of crime in rural to urban migration in Kaduna South area of Kaduna State.

- There will be a significant gender difference in rural to urban center migration and crime committed.
- There will be a significant age differences in rural to urban migration between the Youths and the old people.

5. Methodology

5.1 Research Design

This research explored the influence of rural to urban migration and criminal behaviour in Chikun LGA area of Kaduna State. The design was a case study and a survey design method. The data for the study was drawn from the cases files on crime rate as reported in Kaduna South 2010 to 2019 in the Police Area Command in Kaduna south of Kaduna state and a sample of 176 participants who responded to the questionnaire in order to attest the cases of report collected from Police Area Command.

5.2 Participants

The participants were 176 conveniently selected and cases in Police station in Chikun local government area of Kaduna State (Kaduna south Division and Area Command). Ethical consideration was observed as they were guaranteed confidentiality on the reports and records that were collected from the selected Police station in Kaduna south from the year 2010 to 2019 and the participants that participated. The selected participants were detailed about the research and were promised of confidentiality of the data that were collected which were only used for this research purpose. The demographic data of the participants were described respectively which comprises of their gender, age, sex, occupational status, marital status, states and religion.

5.3 Instrument

The instruments used for this research were derived from both primary and secondary sources. The primary data were acquired from field generated data through the administration of questionnaires while the secondary data were cases collected on rural to urban migration and criminal activities in Chikun LGA from the respondents which were further analyzed. Ten (10) items questionnaire were extracted from Amrevurayire and Vicent (2016) 40 items, developed to measure the rate of crime and rural- urban migration on the gender that migrate most and the age grade. While the secondary data were collected on the information of the rate of crime

commission from the Police station at Kaduna south Division and Area Command from 2010- 2019.

5.4 Procedure

The procedure for collecting data include introducing the researchers to the selected Police station in Kaduna south to obtain permission. Before collecting the information from selected Police station in Kaduna South. The researcher introduced and explain the purpose of the research to the Police stations and thereafter, the reports and records from the year 2010 to 2019 were demanded for further analysis and interpretation of results. Thereafter, 176 participants

were selected using convenient sample technique and were administered questionnaires, filled and returned back for analysis.

5.5 Statistical Technique Used

The statistics method used in this present study are independent sample t- test, ANOVA, Chi- Square as to determine the differences, prevalence and association between the variables. Also frequencies, percentage tables and bar chart were included to show the demographic characteristics of the perpetrators and cases collected.

6. Results

Data Presentation

Table 1: Frequency and Percentages of the Characteristics of Participants

DEMOGRAPHICS		FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGES
Gender	Male	86	48.9
	Female	90	51.1
	Total	176	100%
Age	12-25 Years	97	55.1
	26-35 Years	54	30.7
	Above 35 Years	25	14.2
	Total	176	100%
Marital Status	Single	126	71.0
	Married	45	25.6
	Divorced	6	3.4
	Total	176	100%
Religious Affiliation	Christianity	99	56.3
	Islam	77	43.7
	Total	176	100%
Education	Primary	7	4.0
	Secondary	78	33.0
	Tertiary	111	63.1
	Total	176	100%

Table 1 shows the frequencies and percentages of the characteristics of 176 participants (86 males and 90 females). Age: 12-25 years (N=97, 55.1%), 26-35 years (N=54, 30.7%) and above 35 years (N= 25, 14.2%). Marital status: single (N=125, 71%), married (N=45, 25.6%) and divorced (N= 6, 3.4%). Religious affiliation: Christianity (N=99, 56.3%) and Islam (N= 77, 43.7%) and Education: Primary (N= 7, 4%), Secondary (N=58, 33%) and Tertiary (N= 111, 63.1%).

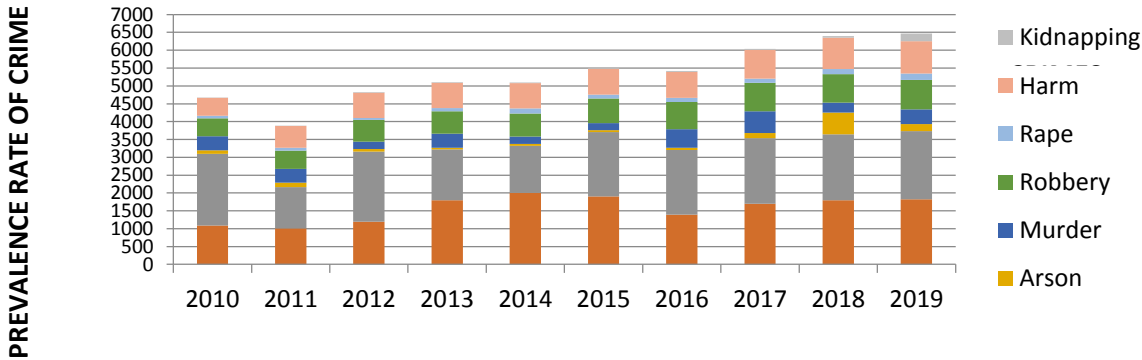
Table 2: Prevalence of Crime

Year	Assault	Attempted Murder	Arson	Murder	Robbery	Rape	Harm	Kidnapping
2010	1092	2005	95	400	500	75	500	5
2011	1009	1152	125	390	515	80	608	8
2012	1201	1960	75	200	616	50	709	13
2013	1800	1419	49	391	631	91	710	16
2014	2000	1317	61	202	650	136	717	14
2015	1909	1800	49	198	696	100	728	25
2016	1396	1806	68	516	760	118	732	26
2017	1700	1839	139	610	798	122	800	33
2018	1800	1845	610	279	800	136	881	44
2019	1820	1915	200	407	830	172	911	216
Total	13337	8973	1541	3593	5046	910	7457	400

Source: The Nigeria Police Abstract of Crime Statistics (2010-2019) Sabo Police Station, Kaduna South

Table 2 presents the rate of crime reported in Sabo police Station Kaduna South between year 2010 – 2019. The statistics revealed a progressive increase in the rate of crime from 2010 to 2019. In particular, there was high prevalence rate of assault, attempted murder and robbery across the years. The result also found harm indicating a steady increase across the years. Meanwhile, cases of kidnapping took an imaginable increase between 2018 and 2019 in Kaduna south. Figure 1 showed the graphical presentation of the prevalence rate of crime as described above. Therefore, the statistics imply that, crime such as assault, attempted murder, robbery and kidnapping are life treating crimes and need to be urgently addressed. Meanwhile, kidnapping is a new emerging crime that needed a proactive action to combat it.

Figure 1: Prevalence of Crime Rate Reported in Sabo Police Station Kaduna South between the Year 2010-2019



4.2 Test of Hypotheses

Hypothesis 1: There will be high prevalence rate of crime in rural to urban migration in Kaduna South of Kaduna State. This hypothesis was tested using a Nonparametric Chi-Square test in table 3, 4 and 5.

Table 3: Perceived Prevalence of Crime in Kaduna South of Kaduna State

Crime Checklist	Observed N	Expected N	Residual
Theft	28	11.0	17.0
Cyber crime	11	11.0	.0
Robbery	11	11.0	.0
Kidnapping	42	11.0	31.0
Fraud	4	11.0	-7.0
Cultism	11	11.0	.0
Bribery	9	11.0	-2.0
Child abuse	3	11.0	-8.0
Rape	13	11.0	2.0
Assault	4	11.0	-7.0
Impersonation	2	11.0	-9.0
Drug abuse	17	11.0	6.0
Vandalization	2	11.0	-9.0
Domestic violence	6	11.0	-5.0
Murder		11.0	.0
Sexual abuse	2	11.0	-9.0
Total	176		

Table 3 shows the perceived responses of participants on the prevalence of crime in Kaduna South of Kaduna State. The result revealed that participants indicated 42 kidnapping with highest prevalence rate of 31%, 28 Theft (17%), 17 drug abuse (6%), 13 rape (2%) while other crimes have a lower rate as shown in the table 3.

Table 4: Perceived Rating of Crime as a Result of Rural-Urban Migration in Kaduna South of Kaduna State

Rating	Observed N	Expected N	Residual
5	6	14.7	-8.7
7	7	14.7	-7.7
8	28	14.7	13.3
9	44	14.7	29.3
10	23	14.7	8.3
11	23	14.7	8.3
12	19	14.7	4.3
13	12	14.7	-2.7
14	7	14.7	-7.7
15	4	14.7	-10.7
16	2	14.7	-12.7
17	1	14.7	-13.7
Total	176		

Table 4 shows the level of crime perpetrated as a result of rural-urban migration in Kaduna South. The analysis revealed that 44 participants rated it 9 marks (29.3%), 28 participants rated it 8 marks (13.3%), 26 participants rated it between 10 and 11 marks (8.3%) and 19 participants rated it 13 marks (4.3%) while other rating were below 1%. Therefore, in general there is a significantly moderate level of crime in Kaduna South as a result of migration.

Table 5: Chi-Square Test Results

	Crime Checklist	Rural-Urban Migration Rating of Crime
Chi-Square	156.727 ^a	126.591 ^b
Df	15	11
Asymp. Sig.	.000	.000

Table 5 shows the results of the further analysis of the Chi-Square test where it revealed that there is a statistically significant difference in the prevalence rate of crime $X^2(15) = 156.727$, $P < 0.01$ committed in Kaduna South. Also, that there is a statistically significant moderate rating of crime as a result of rural-urban migration $X^2(11) = 126.591$, $P < 0.01$ in Kaduna South.

Hypothesis 2: there will be gender difference in rural to urban center migration and crime committed in Kaduna South. This hypothesis was tested using Independent Sample t-test in table 6.

Table 6: Summary Results of the Difference between Male and Female migration of Rural to Urban Migration of Crime in Kaduna South.

Gender	N	M	SD	df	t	P
Female	86	9.99	2.399	174	0.486	.628
Male	90	12.16	3.167			

$t(174) = 0.486, P > 0.05$.

Table 6 shows the summary results of the t-test analysis where the mean and standard deviation scores of male (M= 12.16; SD= 3.167) and female (M= 9.99; SD= 2.399). Furthermore, the analysis revealed a statistically significant, $t(174) = 0.486, P > 0.05$ NS difference between male and female rural to urban migration of crime in Kaduna South. In other words, the stated hypothesis was confirmed in this study. This result implies that male migrate from rural to urban and as the cause of the high crime rate more than female in Kaduna South.

Hypothesis 3: There will be age difference in rural to urban migration of crime among young and old people in Kaduna South. This hypothesis was tested with analysis of variance (ANOVA) in table 7 and 8.

Table 7: Means and Standard Deviations of the Rural to Urban Migration of Crime for Young and Old People

Age	N	MEAN	SD
12-25 years	97	1.61	0.963
26-35 years	54	1.67	0.911
Above 35 years	25	1.44	1.003
Total	176	1.60	0.951

Table 7 shows the mean and standard deviation scores of rural to urban migration of crime according to age where it revealed that participants between 12-25 years (M= 1.61, SD= 0.963), 26-35 years (M= 1.67, SD= 0.911) and above 35 years (M= 1.44; SD= 1.003). Further analysis with ANOVA in Table 8 reveals a no statistically significant $F(2, 173) = 0.487, P > 0.05$ NS age difference of rural to urban migration of crime among young and old people.

Table 8: Summary of ANOVA Results on Rural to Urban Migration of Crime for Young and Old People

Source	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	.886	2	0.443		
Within Groups	157.273	173		0.487	.615
Total	158.159	175	0.909		

$F(2, 173) = 0.487, P > 0.05$ NS

In other words, the hypothesis was not confirmed in the study. This result implies that age did not differ in the perception of rural to urban migration of crime among young and old people in Kaduna South.

7. Discussion

The finding of results in this study is based primarily on the hypotheses raised from the study that were formulated for the research and supports it with some of the literatures that are in line with the findings. From the data analyses, the result of research hypothesis one was confirmed as statistically significant and therefore concluded that, there was a statistically significant high prevalence rate of crime in rural to urban migration in Kaduna South of Kaduna State. Supporting the hypothesis, a study by Nwajiuba (2011) revealed that out of 400 respondents interviewed, 240 (60%) opinion rated that crime rates have risen by approximately 50% and above since their stay in Warn. 337 (82.7%) respondents out of the 400 given questionnaires have lived in Warn for at least 17 years. Ethnic conflict and violence, fueled by strong intra-group social capital and weak intra-group social capital may hinder economic growth and the effectiveness of urban governments in areas like Warn where multiple ethnic groups are present. There is no doubt that the rising rate of crime in the city calls for greater concern than has already been exhibited.

Galvin (2002); Gaviria and Pages (2002) pointed out that as urbanization increases, so does crime. Therefore, one may argue that not only is more urbanization an indicator of higher crime rate but also (because it is one of the major factors responsible for city growth), that as cities grow so also do crime rates. The rate of migration in the region is one of the highest in the country and is fueled by population growth and the adverse economic and political situation in the country. This has led to a continued removal of potential human resource from the primary production sector of Agriculture to other areas such as “spare parts trading” in urban areas across the nation. In the southeast of Nigeria only about 22% of the people are rural residents. There is a very high degree of rural-urban migration with 78% of indigenes residing outside their homes. About 32% reside within the southeast region but not in their home communities and 14% reside in locations within Nigeria but outside the south east (Nwajiuba, 2011).

The second hypothesis was confirmed in this study to be statistically significant gender difference in rural to urban migration and cause of crime in Kaduna South. Supporting the finding in this study Emeh, (2012); Ugwuoke, (2010) and Igbo (2007) Posits that most alarming and terrifying is the present escalation of violent crimes cause by boys in the society and the barbarity, lethality and trauma the perpetrators unleash on the helpless citizens across the country.

They also noted that these boys gallivant on the streets at day time because they do not have jobs and disturb the peace of the community at night. Notable in this regard are the rising incidents of armed robbery, assassination and ransom-driven kidnapping which are now ravaging North central political and social environment perpetrated by young men. So far, the prevalent increasing waves of violent crimes in Nigeria have questioned the political will on the part of the leaders and the capability of the law enforcement agencies in containing the challenges. In the past, armed robbers used to operate only in the night. But today, they operate both night and day, attacking homes, offices, banks, shops, restaurants and churches to rob, rape, maim and kill. They attack banks with dynamites, strike at filling stations and swoop on victims at target points (Emeh, 2012; Ugwuoke, 2010; Igbo, 2007). Given that boys and girls experience life differently due to varying socialization methods, it is likely that gender is a significant variable. However, the majority of research is focused on males, and so a full understanding of the differences in male and female juvenile delinquency remains elusive. This is due in large part, to the fact that males historically make up the majority of delinquents. However, in the last decade crime amongst female juveniles has grown at a faster pace than that of male offenders (Chesney-Lind & Okamoto, 2001).

The third hypothesis was not confirmed in this study, thus, it was concluded that, there was no statistically significant age difference in rural to urban migration of crime of young and old people in Kaduna South. Many factors contribute to the development of delinquency among youths and teenagers. Using a national sample of adolescents between the ages of 12 to 17, (Parks, 2013) examined whether the link between nontraditional family structure and delinquency varies according to six distinct circumstances: gender, race, age, SES, family size, and place of residence. They found that gender, race, SES, and place of residence do not condition the relationship between migration from rural – urban migration and crime. They did report, however, that age and family size impacted the relationship between rural – urban migration and crime or delinquency. All adolescents and specifically those from larger families were at a higher risk for participating in crime. Clinard (1974) observed that “increasing urbanization has almost everywhere, whether in the United States, Latin America, Africa or Asia, been accompanied by a marked increase in various forms of deviant behaviour”. In other words, the difference in deviancy between the rural and urban population lies in the increase of crime and

delinquency rate during the process of industrialization which involves a host of other processes such as modernization and urbanization.

8. Conclusion

The aim of this research was to find out how rural-urban migration influence the rate of crime. Based on empirical findings, two variables namely rural-urban migration and crime were drawn on and from the results obtained, there was a cumulative effect such that the presence of more than one of the criminal activities are perpetrated in Kaduna South. Crime is a phenomenon that affects various states, countries across the globe in varying degrees as it affects safety and security of lives. The prevalence of violent crime in the world today is worrisome for all and sundry and there has been an upsurge in the rate of crimes committed, with people as victims of crimes in our community. These crimes include armed robbery, kidnapping, burglary, violent assault, murder, forcible rape, manslaughter and non-negligent homicide, militancy, amongst others. It is widely reported that, reasons for the increase in crimes in Nigeria include unemployment/under-employment and urbanization which are increasing more widely and rapidly than improvement in the social and economic condition. This has led to palpable fear among the populace as the security of lives and properties can no longer be guaranteed. Records of crimes showed that, kidnapping is on the increase across Kaduna South and the unemployed youths view the business as lucrative which is cause by rural-urban migration.

9. Limitations of the Study

The following unavoidable situations encountered in the course of this research that could have been possible sources of errors in the study and that could as a consequence place limitation on the study are:

- Some of the participants' literacy level was lower than expected and in spite of the instruction given and the time taken to explain by the researcher and the assistants to interpret and guide the participants to properly fill the questionnaires, some areas in the questionnaire were not properly answered.
- Access to the police station and was not easy in the first instance as they were concerned about the disruption the administration and claimed confidentiality of the reports (cases).
- Due to the suspicious nature of the young people engaged in crime, there was some

level of superstitions and misconception on the part of the participants and some may likely not have submitted the relevant information.

10. Recommendations

Based on the foregoing, the following recommendations if implemented by policy makers and authorities concerned with population migration, would further help to reduce rural-urban migration and crime. The study, therefore, recommends that:

- Functional social amenities such as electricity, pipe borne water should be provided in the rural areas.
- Forensic Psychologists should be employed in order to provide a template to the government of Kaduna State on how to curb up crime and reduce migration from rural-urban centers.
- Good schools and qualified teachers should be made available in the rural areas. Agro-allied industries should be set-up in the rural areas to reduce rural-urban migration in order to provide job opportunities for the people of the rural area.
- Good roads should be constructed in the rural areas and credit facilities should be provided for the rural people to improve their production level, which will lead to improvement in their standard of living.

11. Suggestions for Further Studies

- Researchers in their subsequent studies should endeavor to use larger sample size in order to improve generalization and applicability of research findings. This will go a long way to strengthen the external validity of research findings.
- More studies should be conducted on rural-urban migration with sample in the whole Kaduna State and across the country as it will help to provide clear insight and understanding of psychological predictors of crimes in Kaduna State and Nigeria at large.
- In addition, future studies should include other variables like unemployment, and self-esteem among others to ascertain if such variables predict crimes.

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