

Spatial Distribution of Delinquent Behaviour in a Yoruba Traditional City: The experience from Ile-Ife, Nigeria

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Abstract

Obtaining information from 334 households systematically in four identifiable residential zones, this study investigated the spatial distribution of delinquent behaviour in Ile-Ife, Nigeria. Rate of occurrence of delinquency in the identified residential areas was measured through an index of 5 and tagged Delinquency Rate of Occurrence Index (DROI) showed that truancy (DROI=4.10) was the most prevalent delinquent behaviour in the traditional town centre while stealing was established as the major delinquent behaviour in the middle income (DROI=3.04), high income (DROI=4.42) and post crisis (DROI=3.91) residential areas. Findings further revealed that the local area conditions (locality) predicted 69.3% of adolescent conduct disorder in the study area while the remaining 30.7% were predicted by other factors. Regression Linear equation defined for independent variable x (delinquency behaviour) and dependent variable y (locality) was $y=2.463+0.547x$. The study concluded therefore that significant variation existed in the rate of occurrence indices of delinquent behaviour (DROI) as local area conditions largely determined the level of conduct disorder among the adolescents in different residential zones of Ile-Ife, Nigeria. The approach to reduce delinquent behaviour so as to curb future criminal activities and make residents feel more secured should be guided by those variations in occurrences and local area conditions.

Keywords: Delinquency, Spatial, Variation, Distribution, Juvenile, Crime, Disorder.

Introduction

Involvement of adolescents in delinquent activities is on the increase in Nigeria. The last two decades witnessed crimes ranging from minor stealing to major robbery and killing perpetrated by teens. There has been increasing concern of the Police and the general public on the seriousness of adolescent crime and conduct problems (Wu, Chia, Lee and Lee 1998; Alemika and Chukwuma 2001; Eke 2004; Okorodudu 2010). The menace of destitute on streets across the cities in Nigeria is already a social problem to the government and the general public (Okorodudu, 2010) as delinquent activities are assuming dangerous tendencies as they threaten life, property, the national sense of well-being, peace, security, social order and are eventually, reducing the citizens' quality of life (Agbola, 2004). The issue of juvenile delinquency is an age long problem in Nigerian towns and cities. The antisocial behaviours often associated with the juvenile delinquents' include vandalism, drug abuse, weapon carrying, alcohol abuse, rape, examination malpractices, school violence, and bullying, cultism, truancy and school drop-outs and so on (Sanni, Nsison, Abayomi, Modo and Leonard 2010).

Over time, as delinquency and related crime have become more epidemic and its effect more pervasive, social and environmental scientists have become interested and involved in the nature, causes and consequence of delinquency and crime. Urban planners and geographers have become active researchers in the field of urban crime and delinquency, particularly when it relates to and effects on urban economics and infrastructure. Although, criminologist, penologists and political scientists as well as few sociologists have posited that delinquency and crime are common phenomenon of communities with social and economic hardship no matter the region of the World (Van Dijk, 1994). However, spatial and town planners, environmentalists and urban sociologists posited that crime and delinquency must be viewed in the context of the place where it occurs because such places present bigger or lesser opportunities for criminal behaviour (Brantingham and Brantingham, 1995, Agnew, 1999, Anselin, Cohen, Cook, Gorr, and Tita, 2000, and Albanese, 2002). Juvenile delinquency tends to find explanations in the interaction between biological, environmental, economic and social factors (Eke 2004).

The spatial aspect of the study of crime and delinquency therefore holds that in any community or region of the World even with the same form of social and economic hardship, delinquent behaviour and crime occur more often in some areas than the other depending on the level of opportunity. This therefore suggests that environmental variables interact with other variables in the creation of high delinquent and crime areas. Thus, environmental features of residential areas are important for explaining where delinquency and crimes occur. It is on this note therefore that this study evaluated the relationship between aspects of place and delinquency in Ile-Ife.

Theoretical and Conceptual Framework

The anomie theory addresses the issue of why some social spaces are conducive for crime. Merton (1978) in Durkheim (1966) gives biological explanations of deviance and concludes that biology cannot account for variations from one society to the next in the nature and extent of deviance or criminal activities. His primary interest is not so much why a particular individual deviates, but why the rates of deviance differ so dramatically in different societies and for different subgroups or areas within a single society. It is in this view that Eke (2004) argued that delinquency and crime tends to find explanations in the interaction between biological, environmental, economic and social factors.

With the inclusion of the interaction between biological, environmental, economic and social factors, the scope of delinquent behavior now varies over time and across communities, societies, states and nations. Delinquency and crime are morally, politically, economically and socially constructed symbols and conditions and the definition of delinquency and concern about it usually reflect the confusion over such terms like a child, a teenager, an adolescent, a juvenile and a youth (Alemika and Chukwuma 2001). The laws of different nations and states stipulate different age brackets for the juveniles and this makes the definition to assume different meaning across nations of the world. For instance, in Nigeria, the maximum age today for juvenile delinquents according to the Juvenile Justice Act of 1986 is 16 years for boys and 18 years for girls. Besides, the concept of a juvenile is sometimes used interchangeably with other concepts like a child, an adolescent and a youth. But the law of a given nation is usually more specific in its definition of a child or juvenile or youth.

Delinquency has been variously portrayed and defined as a condition of drift, maladjustment, pathology, disturbance, moral depravity and unruly behavior (Alemika et al 2001). Alemika further contributed that the definition of juvenile delinquency as well as concern about its manifestation, and control are influenced by a configuration of historical, political, social and economic conditions. Therefore, Juvenile delinquency is broadly defined to any act in violation of criminal law, committed by a person defined under law as a juvenile, which if had been committed by an adult will be treated as crime or criminal conduct (Alemika 1978; Muncie 1999). Alemika et al (2001) defines Juvenile as the violation of the criminal codes regulating the behavior of young persons in the society. Juvenile crime is usually termed delinquency (Jayamala 2008). In addition, Onyehalu (2003) argues that any departure from the accepted norms by people who are not yet adult is delinquency. However, Bingham; Shope, and Raghunathan (2006) refer to such behaviours which are socially proscribed or prohibited as problem behaviours. Any behavior that falls short of societal norms, values, beliefs and expectations are undesirable behaviours (Okorodudu and Okorodudu 2003). Juvenile delinquency is noted by Ekojo and Adole (2008) as gang delinquency. Okorodudu (2010) further defines gangs delinquent as a group of adolescents and youths that exhibit criminal behaviour.

Eke (2004) notes that there are two main categories of delinquent behaviours that frequently feature across towns and cities in Nigeria. These are Criminal and Status offences. The criminal offences include stealing, arson, rape, drug offences and murder, burglary, pick pocket, and armed robbery. However, she listed status offences to include; running away from home, malingering and truancy. On the global scale, Armando Morales (1989) has classified youth gangs or delinquency into four types: Criminal, Conflict, Retreatist, and Cult/Occult gangs. Criminal gangs have a primary goal, that is, material gain through criminal activities such as theft of property from people or premises, extortion, fencing, and drug trafficking. Conflict Gangs engage in violent conflict with individuals of rival groups that invade their neighbourhood or commit acts that they consider degrading or insulting. Retreatist gangs focus on getting "high" or "leaded" alcohol, cocaine, marijuana, heroin or other drugs. Individuals tend to join this type of gang to secure continued access to drugs. Cult/Occult Gangs engage in devil or evil worship cult which refers to systematic worshipping of evil or the devil; occult implies keeping something secret or hidden or a belief in supernatural or mysterious powers.

It has been observed that a delinquent gang is created because the needs of youths are not being met by the family, neighbourhood or traditional community institutions (such as the schools, police, recreational and religious institutions) and government (Eke, 2004, Jayamala, 2008; Okorodudu, 2010). Factors, in the home environments, like poverty, ill-treatment, alcoholic parents, broken family life, may drive the juvenile to the streets to commit delinquencies. Family attitudes, like overprotection, rejection, lack of love, lack of response from parents, lack of suitable ideal and lack of discipline may also drive a child to criminal activities (Jayamala, 2008).

The study Area: An overview

Ile-Ife is predominantly a Yoruba speaking city. The city is situated in the south western part of Nigeria (See Figure 1). It lies between Latitude $7^{\circ}15'N$, $7^{\circ}31'N$ and Longitude $4^{\circ}43'E$, $4^{\circ}45'E$. Ile-Ife is built around a permanent traditional community with the phenomenon of urban ghetto apparent in the inner city. Consequently, the social divisions are exacerbated by the spatial distribution of separate social groups. Ile-Ife still remains the traditional characteristics of homogeneity, communal land tenure, close kinship and family ties as well as primary group relationship. Furthermore, there has been an incremental growth in the population of Ile-Ife. A town of 92862 people in 1963 (Population Censure Figure) and 178 409 in 1991 (Population Censure Figure) grew to over 480,000 people in 2006 (Population Censure Figure). With the population growth, physical and political expansion, development possibilities as well as urban problems of various form and in varied complexities started. One of these urban problems is delinquent behaviour.

Ile-Ife like other traditional urban centres in Yoruba land is known to have been in existence before the advent of colonialism. The town was built with security wall surrounding it in the early part of the origin. However, developmental activities in Ile-Ife brought about growth outside the city wall and the growth outside the town wall then produced two cities in one: the traditional and the modern city. Onibokun (1985) submitted that the combination of these two parts in such Nigerian city revealed three contrasting residential zones linked to three historical periods. These are the pre-colonial development, the zone between pre-colonial and post independent residential development and the post independent development.

The pre-colonial development in any African city with long historical origin is the traditional town centre of the city. It could also be referred to as the core while the second is the intermediate or transition zone and the third is sub-urban (Afon 2005). Each of these zones is observed to be internally homogenous in terms of physical layout, socio-economic status and environmental amenities available among others and respectively associated with low, medium and high quality residential areas (Afon 2005). Traditional Yoruba cities in Nigeria where these zones are identifiable include: Ilorin (Akorede 1974); Ibadan (Onokerhoraye 1977); and Ogbomosho (Afon 2005). Similarly, this particular pattern was also observed in Ile-Ife. They were respectively referred to in this study as the traditional town centre, areas with layout development (middle income residential area) and high income area. Another physical setting observed in Ile-Ife for the purpose of this study was the post crisis residential area.

The traditional town centre is mainly occupied by first migrants or the indigenes of Ile-Ife (See Figure 3). In the centre of the town is the palace (Afin) of the Ooni who is the traditional head of the town. Surrounding the palace are the important shrines and the main traditional market. This area consists of small streets and row houses shaping enclosed blocks. Mostly everyone knows each other in these neighbourhoods. The houses in this zone are closely built together and connected to one another with foot paths. This made majority of the building to lack accessibility to road. Houses in this zone are mainly of traditional system. House type commonly feature in this area are traditional courtyard system and face-me-I-face-you which were made from indigenous materials. Residents engage in primary and traditional occupation such as farming and petty trading activities. Traditional town centre of Ile-Ife developed organically and therefore, most of the areas in this place did not enjoy modern physical planning regulations. The physical environment is low in standard as depicted in housing construction techniques and materials as well as layout and the facilities available.

With the growth of population and development, expansions become inevitable and there was pressure of the need to accommodate growing middle income age. People therefore, began to move out of the traditional town centre to new areas within the town. The most important physical feature is that this new areas were developed through a layout plan and modern day planning regulations. The local streets inside the area have a distributed structure with few possibilities for through traffic. This area is regarded in this study as middle income residential area (See Figure 3). Thus expansion of middle income residential area was noticed in Ile-Ife along Ibadan, Ede and Ilesha roads.

Middle income residential area features house types such as flat, bungalow and few face-me-I-face-you and duplexes made from foreign and modern materials. Walls are made with cement block and housing density is less than that of the traditional town centre. Ethnic composition of this area is varies as this area is being occupied majorly by indigenes and non-indigene employed in the formal sector of the town. There is also more accessibility to government and social amenities in this area.

High income residential area developed through a well layout plan (See Figure 3). The ethnic composition is heterogeneous and so also are the building types. Majority of residents in this area engaged in white collar jobs such as professionals, business men and top civil service and government functionaries. The supply of urban

environmental services is favourably bias towards this area. It has high quality of landscape architecture, streets layout with planned distributed structure and possibilities for through traffic. In the area, various facilities can be found. It features house types such as flat and duplexes. In general, it is a quiet housing area, where its spatial layout supports the inhabitants' lifestyles. The area consists of row houses, some with a small front garden and most of the homes have small private open space.

Post crisis residential area was originally partly traditional town centre and middle income residential area (See Figure 3). This is because some part of this area developed as transition zone through a layout plan while other organically developed and mainly occupied by the indigenes of Ile-Ife. However, its present social and physical conditions emerged as a result of the last Ife-Modakeke crisis. During the period of caring out this study, the area's reputation was generally low. This area consists of freestanding row houses and dilapidated buildings, many vacant space, unoccupied buildings with some dump sites, low trees and bushes between the buildings. The local streets inside the area have a distributed structure but frequently deserted particularly in the night. The social compositions of the dwellers consist of mostly immigrants, unemployed and low-income families and the areas' spatial layout tend to be spatial segregated with few possibilities for social control and natural surveillance.

Methodology: data collection and analysis

Data for this study were obtained from both primary and secondary sources. Primary data were obtained through the stratification of the study area into the traditional town centre, middle income, high income and post crisis residential areas. A total of 343 streets were identified from the identified residential areas comprising 83, 147, 41 and 72 respectively. One out of every five street (20%) in each residential stratum was randomly selected without replacement. From the selected streets, a total of 3097 buildings were identified comprising 873, 1386, 294 and 544 respectively in the four areas. Every tenth building (10%) was selected using systematic sampling. Questionnaire was administered on household head on each floor of the selected buildings. A total of 357 questionnaires were administered and 334 were retrieved and analyzed. Data collected included residents rating of types and frequency of occurrence of delinquency in the study area. To determine this, residents were provided with a list of delinquent behaviours identified in the literature. They were further instructed to indicate the rate of occurrence of each of the identified delinquent behaviour type. Residents were to express their opinion using one of five Likert scales of 'very frequent' (VF), 'frequent' (F), 'just frequent' (JF), 'not frequent' (NF) and 'not at all frequent' (NAF).

The analyses of the ratings indicated by the residents from the Likert's scales adopted evolved into an index called "Delinquent Rate of Occurrence Index" (DROI). To arrive at DROI, weight value of 5,4,3,2 and 1 were respectively attached to 'very frequent' (VF), 'frequent' (F), 'just frequent' (JF), 'not frequent' (NF) and 'not at all frequent' (NAF). The index for each type of crime was arrived by dividing the Summation of Weight Value (SWV) by the total number of responses.

The SWV for each type was obtained through the addition of the product of the number of responses to each type and the respective weight value attached to each rating.

This is mathematically express as $SWV = \sum_{i=1}^5 x_i y_i \dots \dots \dots (1)$

Where:

SWV= Summation of Weight value;

x_i = number of respondents to rating i ;

y_i =the weight assigned to a value ($i=1, 2, 3, 4, 5$).

The index for each identified crime type thus takes a value of between 5 and 1. The nearer the value to 5, the higher is the occurrence that residents attached to such crime type under consideration.

$$CROI = \frac{SWV}{\sum x_i} \dots \dots \dots (2)$$

The mean index for each of the residential area and that of Ile-Ife were computed. This was obtained by summing the indices of all delinquent behaviour types and dividing by the number of the identified crime types ($n=14$). The mean index of traditional town centre, middle income residential areas, high income residential areas and post crisis residential areas were denoted respectively by $DROI_a$, $DROI_b$, and $DROI_c$, $DROI_d$ while that of Ile-Ife was denoted by $DROI_e$.

Research Findings

The research findings are discoursed under the various headings below. Unless otherwise stated, the tables through which information are summarized are the products of the survey carried out by the authors in 2011.

a. Types and rate of occurrence of delinquent activities in Ile- Ife

Presented in Table 1 was the summary of the perceived delinquency rate of occurrence indices in the traditional town centre, middle income, and high income and post crisis residential areas of the study area. The average delinquency rate of occurrence index ($DROI_a$) was 3.04. It was evident therefore that juvenile delinquency perceived to have higher magnitude of treat in the traditional town centre of Ile-Ife included stealing, truancy, teenage pregnancy, malingering, running away from home gambling and street fight. All these delinquency behaviour had their indices above the average rate of occurrence index obtainable in the traditional town centre of the town.

Residents further perceived that the five most occurring juvenile delinquencies included truancy, teenage pregnancy, malingering, stealing and running away from home. Delinquent behaviour such as sexual harassment, rape, partying/noise, drug offences, pick pocket, armed robbery and arson had their rate of occurrence index below the $DROI_a$. Hence, these delinquency behaviours might not constitute major challenge in the traditional town centre of the study area. While truancy was perceived as the major conduct disorder among the adolescent in the traditional town centre, residents were of the opinion that arson was the least occurring conduct disorder among the adolescent in the traditional town centre.

The mean rate of occurrence index ($DROI_b$) was put at 2.35. Using the mean rate of occurrences as the reference point therefore, delinquency behaviour can be grouped into two in middle income residential area. These were group with index above $DROI_b$ and group with index below $DROI_b$. Group above the mean index ($DROI_b$) had positive deviation while group below the mean had negative deviation. Positive deviation indicates that residents might likely be facing the threat of these conduct disorder. Therefore, residents were of the opinion that offences such as stealing, malingering, pick pocketing, and sexual harassment, armed robbery, teenage unwanted pregnancy, drug offences and arson constitute major challenge in these areas. All these had positive deviation. Stealing was perceived as the major criminal behaviour among the adolescent in this part of the town while truancy was perceived to be the least occurring offences. The indices of these juvenile delinquencies were 3.04 and 1.06 respectively.

Delinquency rate of occurrence indices relative to residents' perception in the high income residential areas of the town was presented in the Table 2. From this summary, an average delinquency rate of occurrence index ($DROI_c$) of 2.93 was obtained. Similarly, base on residents' perception, delinquency can be grouped into two. These were group with positive deviation from the mean and group with negative deviation from the mean. Positive deviation was an indication that the occurrence index of these delinquency behaviours were above the average index of the area.

It also indicated that residents in this part of the town were of the opinion that the challenges of these offences were higher when comparing with others. Therefore, those offences perceived to have higher magnitude of treat in high income residential area included stealing, malingering, illegal gambling, unwanted pregnancy, rape, sexual harassment street fight, partying/noise and truancy.

Offences such as running away from home, drug offences pick pocketing, armed robbery and arson had their rate of occurrence indices below the mean occurrence index of the area and therefore, might not constitute major challenges in high income residential area. Residents were of the opinion that the five frequently occurring juvenile delinquency included stealing, malingering, illegal gambling, teenage pregnancy and rape. The rate of occurrence index of 4.42 was computed for stealing while malingering had 3.63. While the occurrence index for illegal gambling was 3.35, teenage pregnancy and rape had rate of occurrence indices of 3.25 and 3.15 respectively. Residents perceived stealing as the major delinquency behaviour in this part of the town while residents were of the opinion that arson was the least occurring criminal behaviour among the teenagers. The occurrence index of arson in the high income residential area was 1.63.

With the DROI=3.91, stealing was perceived to be the most challenging criminal behaviours among the adolescent in the post crisis residential area. Closely next to this was illegal gambling with DROI=3.33 while sexual harassment, partying/noise and pick pocketing were also perceived by the residents as part of the prevalent delinquency behaviour in this areas. The mean rate of occurrence index ($DROI_d$) of delinquency behaviour among the teenagers in this part of the town was 3.01. Thus, stealing, gambling, sexual harassment, partying/noise, pick pocket, street fight and rape had their DROI above $DROI_d$. This gave an indication that all these above mention criminal and status offences might constitute a major challenge in the post crisis residential areas of the town.

Offences such as truancy, drug offences, running away from home, teenage pregnancy, armed robbery; malingering and arson had their index below the mean computed for the area. However, as obtainable in the traditional town centre, arson was also the least occurring offences among the adolescent in the post crisis area with a mean deviation of -0.56. The average delinquency rate of occurrence ($DROI_e$) for the study area was 2.68. From this summary, two groups of delinquency behaviour were noted in Ile-Ife. These were group that had positive deviation and those with negative deviation. Positive deviation is an indication that residents in Ile-Ife might be facing the challenges of such delinquency behaviour when compare with others. Thus, characteristics and types of delinquent behaviour perceived to have higher magnitude of treat in the town included stealing, rape, teenage pregnancy, street fight, malingering, truancy, parting, running away from home and sexual harassment.

The five most occurring juvenile delinquency relative to residents perception in the town were stealing, teenage pregnancy, truancy, sexual harassment and street fight. The occurrence indices of these delinquency behaviours were 3.63, 3.40, 3.10, 3.06 and 2.99 respectively. In addition teenage pregnancy was perceived to have the highest rate of occurrence index in the case status offences while residents were of the opinion that stealing was the most frequently occurring offence among the adolescent in the case of criminal offences. Arson was perceived to be the least occurring delinquency behaviour in the town. The index of this crime type was 1.46. Traditional town centre had the highest average rate of delinquency behaviour in the town while middle income residential areas had the least average rate of delinquency occurrence index when compare with other residential areas of the town.

To this end, while stealing was the major delinquency behaviour among the adolescent in the post crisis residential areas of the town, the middle income residential area and high income residential area, truancy was the major challenge in the traditional town centre of the town. Illegal gambling was mostly featured in the post crisis and high income residential areas of the town but was more pronounced in, the post crisis residential area of the town. Post crisis residential areas faced more the challenges of drug offences among the adolescent when compare with other three residential areas of the town.

While juvenile delinquencies were common phenomenon in all the residential areas of the town, significant variation exists in the rate of occurrence of all the identified delinquent behaviours in the town. The result of the Chi-Square test confirmed this. For instance, significant variation exist in the rates of occurrence of stealing, truancy and teenage pregnancy in the identified residential zones at $\chi^2=107.467$, 23.725 and 70.132 respectively while malingering ($\chi^2=19.144$) and partying/noise ($\chi^2=16.629$) were significant at $p=0.001$ and 0.003 respectively. All these give an indication that the magnitude at which these delinquent behaviour occur differ from one residential area to another in the study area. This was further confirmed in correlations analysis of locality and delinquency behaviour as a direct relationship was determined.

The test of association between locality and delinquent behaviour showed that the correlation coefficient (r) was 0.608 significant at $p<.01$ (see Table 3). This is strong positive correlation. Therefore, environment may play significant role in the adolescent delinquency. This is in line with the conclusion of Eke (2004) that the environment influences the behaviour of adolescents. Coefficient was further used to predict the influence of independent variable x (delinquency behaviour) on the dependent variable y (locality). The findings revealed that the locality could predict 69.3% of delinquency behaviour in area while the remaining 30.7% is predicted by other factors. These factors may include parental influence, peer pressure and the effect of media as well as the availability of computer and internet services. Table 5 gave the constant and gradient that determined the Regression Linear equation. Regression Linear equation defined for independent variable x (delinquency behaviour) and dependent variable y (locality) was $Y = 2.463+0.547X$.

Conclusion and Recommendations

From the major findings summarized above, conduct disorder among the adolescent is increasingly a problem in Ile-Ife. Notable among these disorders were store stealing, illegal gambling, truancy, teenage pregnancy and sexual violence as well as drug abuse/dealing. All these were perceived to be widespread and constituted major

concern to the residents of Ile-Ife. Base on this, the following recommendations are made to ameliorate crime and delinquency in Ile-Ife.

Residents should be more security conscious by installing special security door lock in their individual houses. This will prevent stealing and property theft which was established as the prevalent conduct disorder among the teenagers in the study area. In addition, residents should hide valuables. They should ensure that valuables are hidden from passer-bys. This can be done through the use privacy curtains (sheer curtains that let in light but block the view) so people or criminals can't see in while household are not at home.

Household heads must promote early sexual education where children are sufficiently informed. This will help in reducing teenage pregnancy that is rampant among the adolescent in Ile-Ife particularly in the traditional town centre. In addition, given every opportunity, household head should effectively socialize their wards, teaching them society norms and values to eschew unacceptable behaviour such as illegal gambling, truancy, malingering, stealing and use of illicit drugs. Furthermore, with the highest level of rape and attempted rape recorded in post crisis residential area, residents (particularly females) should be conscious of their security in this vicinity and avoid walking alone around this area particularly in the night as most of these crime were confirmed to be perpetrated in the night.

There is also need for Ile-Ife community policing to establish more police posts and patrol teams in carefully selected areas particularly in the post crisis residential area where incidence of sexual harassment and drug dealings were perceived to be more prevalent. The inclusion of patrol team in this area will help in fishing out drug joints and other illegal activities as well as hide out of gangsters. This will further help in reducing the prevalent of drug dealing and other conduct disorders that this particular area is known for. The study therefore conclude that the prevalent delinquency differ and significant variation exist in the rate of occurrence indices of delinquency (DROI) as local area conditions determine the level of conduct disorder among the adolescents in different residential zones of Ile-Ife and that the approach to reduce delinquent behaviour so as to curb future criminal activities and make residents feel more secured should be guided by those variation.

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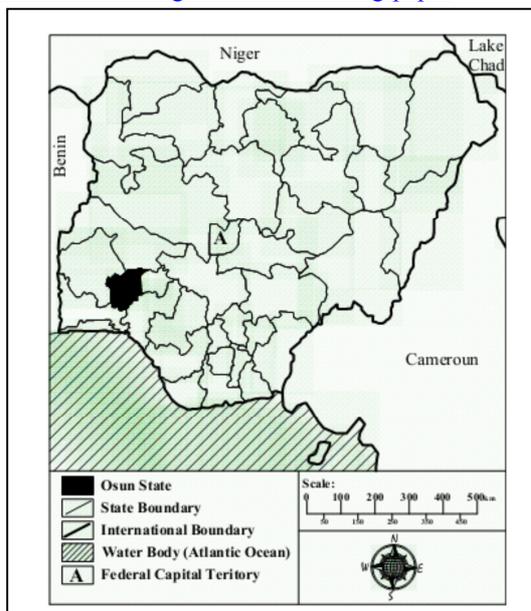


Figure 1: Map of Nigeria indicating Osun State

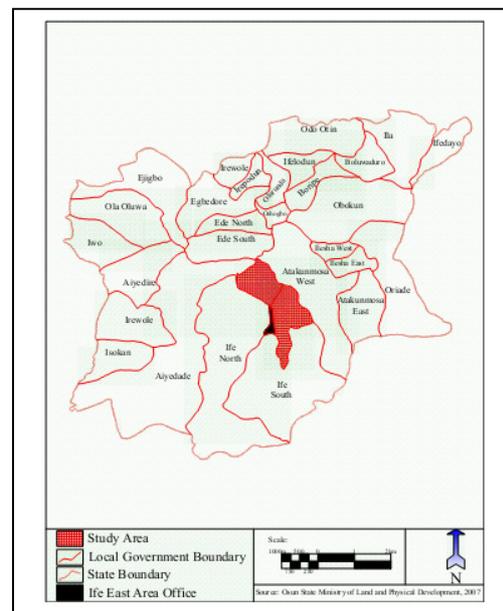


Figure 2: Map of Osun indicating the study area

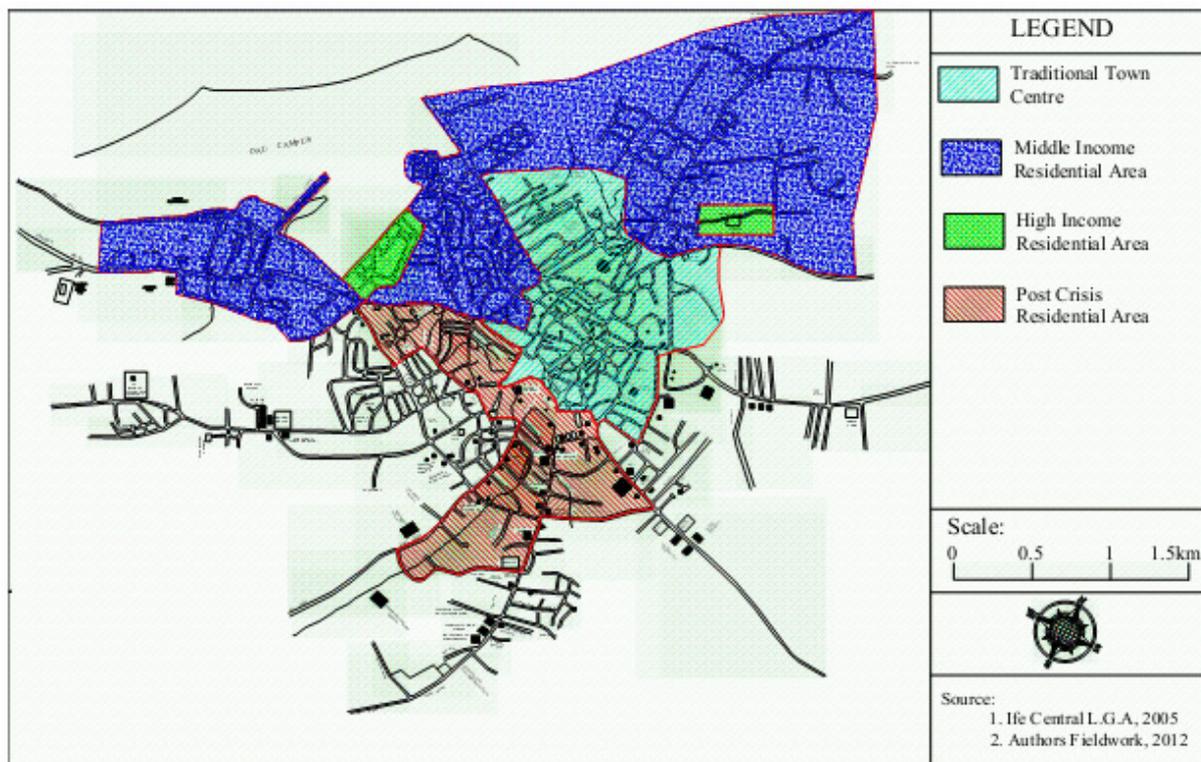


Figure 3 Map indicating residential pattern in Ile-Ife

Table 2 Correlations of Locality and Delinquent Behaviour

Variable	Locality	Delinquency behaviour
Locality	1.000	0.767
Delinquency behaviour	0.767	1.000

N=334, $p < .01$ (Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level)

Table 3 Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std Error of Estimate
1	.8324a	0.693	0.413	0.2414

Table 4 Coefficients

Model	Unstandardized Coefficient		Standardized Coefficient	t	Sig.	5% Confidence Interval	
	B	Std Error	Beta			Lower Bound	Upper Bound
(Constant a)	2.463	0.767		3.011	0.042	0.057	3.021
X	0.547	0.209	0.543	3.119	0.049	0.219	0.810

Table 1 Types and rate of occurrence of delinquent activities different residential areas

Traditional Town Centre		Middle Income Residential Area		High Income Residential Area		Post Crisis Residential Area		Ile-Ife Township	
Delinquent related activities	DROI	Delinquent related activities	DROI	Delinquent related activities	DROI	Delinquent related activities	DROI	Delinquent related activities	DROI
Truancy	4.10	Stealing	3.04	Stealing	4.42	Stealing	3.91	Stealing	3.63
Teenage/ Unwanted Pregnancy	4.05	Malingering	2.94	Malingering	3.63	Gambling	3.33	Teenage/ Unwanted Pregnancy	3.40
Malingering	3.96	Pick pocket	2.90	Gambling	3.35	Sexual harassment	3.31	Truancy	3.10
		Sexual harassment	2.88	Teenage/ Unwanted Pregnancy	3.25	Parting/Noise	3.20	Sexual harassment	3.06
Running away from home	3.88	Armed robbery	2.81	Rape	3.15	Pick pocket	3.09	Street Fight	2.99
Gambling	3.74	Teenage/ Unwanted Pregnancy	2.71	Sexual harassment	3.13	Street Fight	3.09	Malingering	2.92
Street Fight	3.20	Drug offences	2.63	Street Fight	3.04	Rape	3.06	Rape	2.87
Sexual harassment	2.89	Arson	2.53	Parting/Noise	3.02	Truancy	2.97	Parting/Noise	2.78
Rape	2.83	Running away from home	2.17	Truancy	2.96	Drug offences	2.92	Running away from home	2.71
Parting/Noise	2.73	Parting/Noise	2.15	Running away from home	2.71	Running away from home	2.92	Drug offences	2.43
Drug offences	2.34	Rape	1.86	Drug offences	2.65	Teenage/ Unwanted Pregnancy	2.77	Gambling	2.29
Pick pocket	2.20	Street Fight	1.67	Pick pocket	2.23	Armed robbery	2.61	Pick pocket	2.11
Armed robbery	1.50	Gambling	1.56	Armed robbery	1.81	Malingering	2.56	Armed robbery	1.83
Arson	1.26	Truancy	1.06	Arson	1.63	Arson	2.45	Arson	1.46

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