



## **Assessment of the Factors Responsible for Crime Pattern in Zaria Metropolis, Kaduna State**

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### **Abstract**

The aim of this study is to assess the factors responsible for crime spots in Zaria metropolis with the view of making appropriate recommendations for effective management of crime. This was achieved through this objective; to assess the factors that encourage crime hotspots growth. The data for the study were obtained through interview and field survey. The results of the analysis show that, Crimes were very rampant in areas like Sabon Gari, PZ, Tudun Wada, Kusfa, Hayin Ojo and Hayin Dogo neighbourhoods. The research concluded that, virtually all types of crime occurred in Zaria metropolis and most crimes in Zaria are committed at night. The major factors responsible for such crimes are drug abuse, Illiteracy, poverty and unemployment. The research recommends that, Geographic Information System as a tool for crime management should be made available to security operatives. training of relevant agents in crime mapping and management should be encouraged.

**Keywords:** Assessment, Factors, Crime, Pattern, Zaria

### **Introduction**

The word crime is derived from the Latin word 'root cernō', meaning "I decide, I give judgment", typically referred to an intellectual mistake or an offense against the community, rather than a private or moral wrong (Linn, 2014) Crimes are human phenomena; therefore, their distribution across the landscape is not geographically random. For crimes to occur, offenders and their targets, the victims and/or property must for a period of time exist at the same location (Linn, 2014) Several factors, from the lure of potential targets to simple geographic convenience for an offender, influence where people choose to break the law. Similarly, the occurrence of crime is not random; it is spatially distributed in patterns. Some pattern is discovered while others are not. Factors such as social class, income level and environment play part in the types of crime that are committed. Resources and/or a lack of resources can influence the probability of crimes committed in any given area (Bridges, 2018).

This does not differ with situation in Zaria metropolis, as crimes have being in the increase in the study area despite several efforts by Kaduna state government and Non-Governmental Organisations

(NGOs) to curb the menace. Criminals have continue to map out new strategies to commit crime in Zaria metropolis thereby causing fear and anxiety in the minds of citizens which affect virtually all aspect of socio-economic development of the people negatively.

Crime has various definitions depending on which angle one is looking at it from. For this research, the researcher considers it fit to work with the definition of crime as given by (Allen, 2014) who defined crime as the violation of law, or an instance of this, punishable by the state. Research seeking to explain the geographic variation in the rate of crime has been ongoing for more than 100 years (Eck, Chainey, Cameron, Leitner and Wilson 2016). One of the teething social melodies that has permeated and plagued all societies of the world is the age-long monster called crime; African countries are not isolated from the contagion of criminal violence (Asamah, 2021). In that regard Egwu 2011 recorded that, youths of African cities make up at least 60% of urban population with less or no programme in these cities to address the challenges of unemployment, there by paving way(s) for severe cases of criminal activities.

Despite several efforts towards curbing criminal activities, the menace continues to be a major concern in contemporary societies. It's for this reason that, the International Crime Victim Survey (ICVS) painstakingly collected data from 55 countries spread over six major world regions including Africa, Asia, Central and Eastern Europe, Latin America and Western Europe. Findings showed that more than half of the urban respondents reported being victimized at least once regardless of what part of the world they inhabit as reported for the period between 1989 to 1996, recorded by (Ackerman and Murray, 2021).

In conjunction with this, analysts find it difficult to define crime hotspots making comparisons difficult both within and between jurisdictions. Making meaningful time- based analyses problematic, because crime hotspot definition criteria may not be used consistently over time. However, inter-jurisdictional and intra-jurisdictional variations in environments also make the application of absolute definition criteria tricky. Despite these challenges some authors have painstakingly defined hotspots in various ways. Generally, the hotspot concept is applied to street crime rather than white-collar crime, organized crime, or terrorist crime. That a few white-collar crimes might overwhelm street crime in their economic impact tends to be ignored. This may be because white-collar crime does not cause the same kind of community fear and anxiety as street crime. Similarly, if a city experienced several terrorist bombings or school shootings within one year, it is considered a hotspot that defies the normal hotspot definition. There is a qualitative aspect to hotspots; they refer only to limited crime types (Linn, 2014).

However, a great deal of confusion surrounds the hotspot issue, which includes distinction between spaces and places. Block and Block (2021) pointed out that a hotspot could be a point (such as a building or a classroom) or an area (such as a census tract or a metropolitan region). Be that as it may, there is currently no widely accepted definition of a hotspot. Indeed, a rigid, absolute definition may not be possible. Except for programs with procedures that self-define hotspots, meaning that, jurisdiction-specific procedures to define hotspots may make the most sense because they will fit local conditions. For example, hotspots are identified according to three criteria: frequency, geography, and time. At least two crimes of the same type must be present. The area is small, and the timeframe is a 1 to 2-week period. Hotspots are

monitored by analysts until they become inactive (Canter, 2017).

Geographic Information System (GIS) as a tool for this study has been defined in various ways by different authors to suit their purpose(s). ESRI (2021) defined GIS as an information system and therefore described it as a system that is designed to work with data referenced by spatial or geographic coordinates. Clerk (2012) defined GIS as automated system for capture, storage, retrieval, and display of spatial data. In the same direction, GIS software helps to co-ordinate vast amount of location-based data from multiple sources. It enables the user to create layers for the data and view the data most critically to the particular issue or mission. For instance, Johnson (2011) stated that GIS helps crime officers determine potential crime sites by examining complex seemingly unrelated criteria and displaying them all in a graphical layer, spatial interface or map. It also helps them map inmate populations, fixtures, and equipment to provide for the safety of inmates by separating gang members, identifying high-risk or potentially violent inmates, and identifying hazardous locations in an area. It reduces the potential for internal violence by providing better command and control. Geographic Information System can be used as an investigative methodology that uses the locations of a connected series of crimes to determine the most probable area of the residence of the offender. It can serve as the building block for several investigative strategies, including suspect and tip prioritization, address-based searches of police record systems, patrol saturation and surveillance, neighborhood canvasses and searches. GIS technology, by high-end spatial analysis and querying, highlights the crime location, and any physical boundaries that are present (that might not otherwise be noticed), and the types of roads and highways that come into both the abduction and body dump sites.

Karthik (2021) said applications of GIS to crime mapping and management has been successful in many developed countries. Information associated with crime in Lima and Columbus (Ohio) was acquired and integrated in a GIS environment the analysis spanned crime from 2013 - 2021. The work informed policy and decision making in Lima Police Department, particularly with respect to community policing (Murray and Roncek, 2016).

Using GIS for crime mapping emanates from the ability of GIS to integrate different spatial data sets into a single analysis. Crime events displayed on their own rarely tell the whole story. Maps have the ability to

display additional data sets that can enhance understanding of the crime layer such as the locations of taverns or bars etc. especially those features that are of paramount interest to the researcher. This drives the selection of supplemental data sets that will help the researcher to understand crime distributions found in the primary data sets. Therefore, an understanding of where and why crimes occur can improve attempts to fight crime. Maps offer crime analysts graphic representations of such crime-related issues (Brantingham and Brantingham, 2016).

The global positioning system (GPS) as major tool for this study is an American military navigation system that uses a network of satellites to locate GPS receivers positioned anywhere on the Earth's surface. GPS receivers are lightweight, portable and cheap, it usage has become a key aspect of fieldwork to Researchers, Surveyors, Civil engineers, Town planners etc. Accurate ground control is essential when mapping using remotely sensed data, as remotely sensed measurements can only be as reliable as the ground truth on which they are based. In 2011 the USA improved the accuracy of standard GPS signals, from  $\pm 100\text{m}$  to  $\pm 10\text{m}$ , greatly improving the ground-truthing of medium scale satellite imagery, such as the widely-used Landsat data. Differential GPS can now readily provide centimetre to metre detail in field survey locations: this has helped to improve the accuracy of

mapping. Many GPS receivers are also data-loggers: you can devise a code system for a given set of features, use the GPS to locate those features, then plot and analyze the resulting features locations by exporting the GPS data into a GIS environment (Kennedy, 2014).

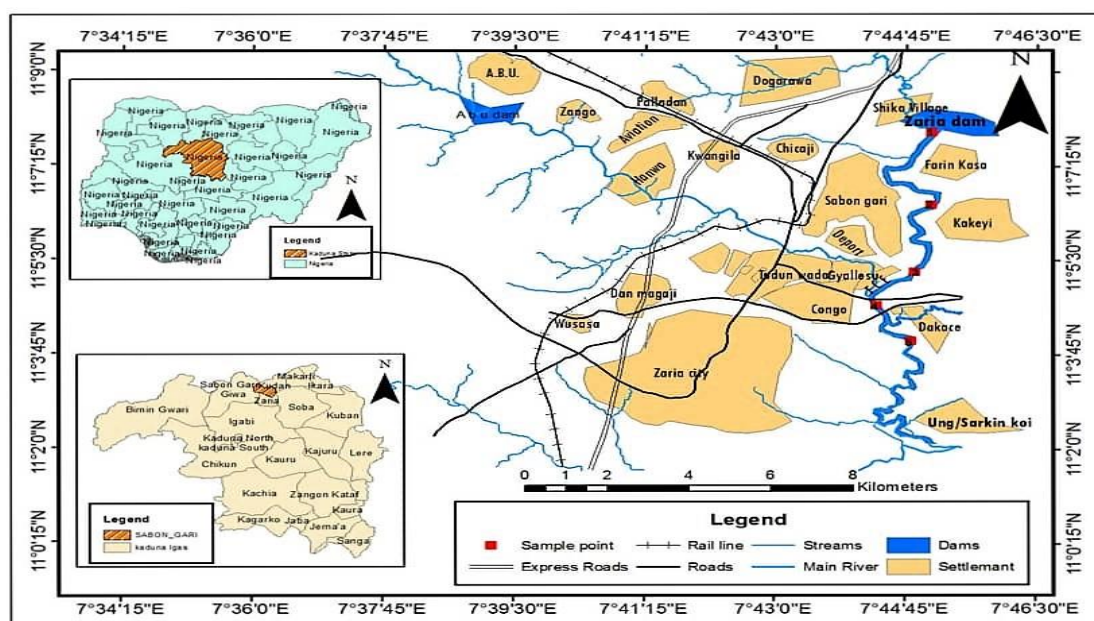
### Aim and Objectives

The aim of this study was to analyze crime pattern in Zaria and its environs.

The specific objective to achieve the aim of the study was to assess the factors that encouraged the growth of crime hotspots

### The Study Area

Zaria is one of the original seven Hausa city-states and it is situated in the southern part of Hausa land in Northern Nigeria. It is the administrative head quarter of the Zazzau Emirate. Zaria town is located between Latitudes  $10^{\circ}57'N$  and  $11^{\circ}15'N$  and Longitudes  $7^{\circ}39'E$  and  $7^{\circ}53'E$ . (see fig.I). The urban area is made up of Sabon Gari and Zaria local government areas and some parts of Giwa Local government area. Like Shika about 7.5km from Ahmadu Bello University main campus, Samaru. The Zaria town is bounded by Kudana to the North, Igabi to the South, Soba to the East and Giwa LGA to the West. Zaria is about 73 km from Kaduna, 50 km from Igabi, 40 km from Soba and 29km from Giwa (Usman & Mohammed, 2014).



**Figure I. Map of Zaria showing urban district areas.**  
**Source: Modified from the Administrative Map of Kaduna State**

## Research Methods

This segment covers the reconnaissance survey, types and sources of data, materials used, sample size and design, techniques of data collection and so on.

### Reconnaissance Survey

Reconnaissance Survey was carried out to get acquainted with the study area to get first hand and relevant information. Discussions were made with the Nigerian police Department of Crime Investigation, Area Command Zaria, Nigerian Army Intelligent Department Depot Nigerian Army, Department of state security services (DSSS), Zaria vigilante group of the designated areas, Local chiefs and some selected youths of crimer one locations,

### Types and Sources of Data

The types of data used to achieve the set aim and objectives of this research are:

- i. Intelligence report was acquired from Department of State Security Service (DSSS) and 93 intelligence Department Depot Nigerian Army, Zaria.
- ii. The topo sheet Map of Zaria Metropolis (provide the scale and the direction) was acquired from Kaduna State Urban Planning and Development Authority (KASUPDA)
- iii. Opinion of residents on satisfaction of community policing, security and major factors responsible for crimes metropolis were gathered from local chiefs, vigilante, elders and selected youths through oral interview.
- iv. Other relevant materials or data were collected from published and unpublished materials including Journals, Textbooks, Thesis, dissertation, internet and unpublished literatures.

## Result and Discussion

### Factors Responsible for Crime in Zaria Metropolis

In an attempt to identify the factors causing crime in the study area, Nigerian Police, DSS, 93 Military Intelligence Zaria, Vigilante Leaders, Local Chiefs and selected youths were interviewed. Similarly, in the researchers' quest to actualize this sixty persons were interviewed and are drawn from the five urban districts. Equal numbers of respondents (12) were drawn from each urban district for fair representation. However, the following variables were investigated; Drug Abuse, Illiteracy, poverty, Weak law enforcement, Parenting,

lack leadership in the community, High population turnover, Political condition, unemployment, Lack of integration in family structure, etc. Various reasons were given for occurrence of crimes in Zaria, primarily related to the following:

### Economic Situation

The major economic factors that contribute to the crime initiations are poverty, unemployment and political situation. Poverty, inequality, financial crisis due to poverty can cause person to involve in criminal activities. A poor father may not afford to educate his children and lack of education may lead to criminal thinking. Homelessness causes the children to spend most of the time on streets making them vulnerable to crime.

### Unemployment

Lack of employment opportunities result to criminal activities amongst the unemployed. An unemployed person needs to run his household by any means and when he doesn't find any legal opportunity to earn a living; he might get involved in criminal activities to finance his living.

### Political Conditions

Due to political uncertainty, sense of insecurity develops among members of the society, the sense in which they become hopeless of their futures because, the people whom they entrusted their mandates (the politicians) involved themselves in an unfair means of accumulating wealth. Similarly, politicians have turned quest for power to a do or die affair, involving themselves into criminal activities such as: Assassination of opponents, Intimidation, Assaults, used of thugs to cause confusion in the opponent's strong holds which often times lead to mayhem in the society among others.

### Social Factors

Lack of Integration: Okah (2013) observed that weak bonds or a tie within the society resulting in lack of integration has been identified as the cause of cultism and crime. Similarly, Okah (2013) quoted Odili in the Tide newspaper of 13th August 2014 as saying that groups that do not become integrated into conventional society may violate the law because they feel alienated to the conventional order that established it. It therefore follows that people who are close to the conventional groups may find it difficult to deviate from the establishment rules. When one is not fully integrated, the tendency to deviate becomes obvious and its result is crime of varying degrees. Owing to the explanation above, it's obvious that, our social structure mirrors to



citizens and communities what we value and how we set priorities. Social environment is needed to be studied with respect to different environmental scenarios laying emphasis on crime committed on that society.

The core Social root causes of crime are Inequality, Lack of support to families and neighborhoods, real or perceived inaccessibility to services, Lack of leadership in communities, Bridge in communication, Difference in religious ideology and Individual well-being, the overexposure to television as a means of recreation to mention just a few.

Social environment is needed to be studied with respect to different social scenarios. For this purpose causes to crime from some of the core parts of the society with whom the youth directly belong are separately explained below.

### **School Environment**

Below are some notable reasons that permit crimes in most tertiary institutions in Zaria and Nigeria at large:

- i. **Over Enrolment:** It is a common knowledge that in Nigeria, admissions are given to desiring Student(s) without recourse to existing facilities and available infrastructure. The social problem of congestion and frustration which this situation engenders, become a breeding ground for stealing cheating, violence and all forms of anti-social behaviours in our schools today.
- ii. **Poor Learning Environment:** The circumstances of our school environment are so bad that hostel and classrooms are either in short supply or the limited ones are in dilapidated conditions. Many of the schools lack teaching aids like textbooks, library and laboratory equipment, furniture, workshops, note books for lesson plans are even in short supply. The results of these are that, teachers are obviously incapacitated in the discharge of their duties. The students on their part are not adequately prepared to face any examination thereby making all kind of crimes inevitable in our schools and by extension constitute nuisance in our society instead of sanity.
- iii. **Admission of Unprepared Students:** The quest for certificate has led many parents to force their Children to school even though the children are not prepared and disposed to attend such schools. Students, who have intrinsic disaffection for education, turn out as nuisance in their schools. They become problems not only to themselves, other students, and the entire school community and by extension the host community. They easily resort to fighting, violence and contribute to perpetuate all manner of crimes in the school and the community at large. The Disposition to Study a Particular Course: Most parents send their children to school directing them to focus or pay attention to a particular course. The penchant by parents to have their children read medicine, law, engineering, accounting etc. has led many children to indulge in all forms of crimes to satisfy the expectations of their parents even though they may not be Clinically fit to study those courses in most cases those category of students end up dropping out of school and when all hope is lost prostration set in, they find themselves into one type of crime or the other in and outside the school environment.
- iv. **Strike by Teachers/lecturers:** The lingering problems on the issue of remuneration between teachers and government have contributed greatly to the increasing wave of crimes in our schools and by extension the society. Often time teachers/lecturers embark on strike and would stay for as long as their demands are not met. Even when these strikes are called off students are the worst hit. Most time, course outlines are not covered and when they are rushed, students are psychologically indisposed to pass such examinations. They resort to crime to be able to pass and when that is not achieved they end up joining one gang or the other to cause mayhem in and outside the school environment.
- v. **Cult Activities in School:** cultism and cult related issues have become a hydra headed monster which seeks to destroy the very fabric of peace and tranquility that characterize teaching and learning in any institution. Amaele (2017) described cultism as a social crime which has become common practice in our schools: primary, secondary and tertiary schools. This is why Maguetin Amaele (2017) reiterated that, cultism is a fraternity established by a conjunction of purposeful intention to achieving narrow ends and the consequences of this always fall back to society.

The intentions of the cultists are usually to cause harm, maim and to destroy lives and property on campuses. Egbezor (2014) observes that cultist have become notorious because they have become associated or identified with unwholesome behaviours such as drug abuse, clashes amongst themselves and others and nocturnal meetings and activities. Cult and cult related activities abet and perpetuate crimes of varying dimensions. Lamenting on the menace of cultism in schools Wokocha (2017) declares that students keep dying, they keep getting maimed and disfigured, they keep being sexually harassed and the orgy goes on. If only government can stop this madness. If only the school authorities can confront the devil. If only the lives of students can be protected from the blood thirsty occult confraternities. However, corroborating the above statement Okah (2013) observed the recent reports of rapes and day-light killings of students by members of the cults in Nigerian Universities, polytechnics and colleges of education have confirmed that they have gone out of control and carryout all sorts of atrocities with impunity. Cultists do not mean well for our schools because, all kinds of crimes, stealing examination malpractices, killings of teachers and fellow students etc. These atrocities are opposed to civilized behaviours globally because means no good the school and the society in general.

### Community Environment

Major causes of crime related to community environment are related to lack of cohesion, disorganization and neglect especially the Youth in the society as recorded by Youth Justice Board (YJB) Research Note No.5 2014. This really paved way for some of the crime committed in our society today as listed below:

- i. Fighting: This is a common characteristics found in youth in an effort to primitively express their grievance and assert their superiorities on perceived enemies. Many youth end up quarreling or disagreeing, which results in bullying, flogging and sometimes beating, in whatever guise fighting is carried out it is the most uncivilized and primitive way of settling scores or differences.
- ii. Parenting: Work or labour is recognized as a human right in article 23 (1) of the 1948 United Nations universal declaration of Human Rights. Labour helps for the conservation and development of man and his welfare. Parents

who are not doing any form of work to earn a living therefore endanger the dignity, peace and welfare of the entire household. Federal office of statistics discovered that about 71% of Nigeria's household were poor, about 26% were core poor, and about 35% were moderately poor (Wokocha 2017). The negative effect of this is that families under this condition lack access to good food, proper shelter, clean water, good health and healthy inter personal social relations. Many children of these homes become vulnerable and prone to crime that manifest severally in stealing, cheating, violence, truancy etc.

- iii. Vandalism: This means willful destruction of valuable property or assets in our societies as a result of unfounded demands or grievances by disloyal youth. Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary (6th edition) (2011) defines vandalism as the crime of destroying or damaging especially public property. Vandalism is therefore a deliberate destruction of property especially public property.
- iv. Illiteracy: Illiteracy and crime are closely related this implies that some people are lured in to crime unknowingly to them because of their level education for instance well to do persons in the society mostly make use of illiterate on the street to achieve their goal and dump them at the mercy of law enforcement agencies. Similarly illiteracy is a common factor of crime identified in the study area because almost all the crime hotspots visited complained bitterly about the level of dropout thereby constituting high percentage crime recorded in those areas.
- v. Drugs Abuse/Misused: Studies have made us to understand the various ways that drugs and crime are related. For instance crime against the person such as robbery or sexual assaults clear examples of drug-related crime, which is evident in many parts of Nigeria and Zaria, is not exempted. The various kinds of links between drugs and crime that may explain the coincidence of these two behaviours, for instance the types of crime associated with the legal status of certain drugs are discussed, including possession, production and purchase of illegal drugs all of which are indictable offences. Three theoretical models, originally proposed by Goldstein to explain the drugs-violence nexus in the United States, are then

examined; these models have since served as a framework to analyze the relationship between drugs and crime. The first model suggests that crime is linked to the psychopharmacological effects of certain drugs; in other words, it refers to intoxication by drugs which are recognized as undermining judgment and self-control, causing paranoid thoughts or distorting inhibitions and perceptions. The second model refers to economic-compulsive crime and suggests that drug users commit crimes in order to get money to buy drugs. Thirdly, the systemic model suggests that crime among illegal drug users is linked to the drug market. Goldstein acknowledged that this tripartite conceptual framework represents possible relationships between drugs and violence and that many other factors may contribute to a person's drug use and criminal activity.

vi. High Population Turnover: Over population is a situation where number of people in a given locality overwhelms the resources of that locality. Owing to this definition it's obvious that pressure will be mounted on the little resources, in that situation common language in that locality becomes survival for the fittest which is not healthy for any society and often time leads to crime. Meaning that, the weaker ones in the society will resort to illegal ways to earn a living.

vii. Corruption in the Law Enforcing Agencies: The senior officers have diverted resources made for running the institution in to their personal pockets for selfish interest. For instance money allocated to purchase equipment is diverted in to the account of individuals for instance; in Nigeria former Inspector general of police (Tafa Balogun) diverted the money for police welfare for personal use. Also, allowances for junior staff is diverted above all funds approve by government to build decent accommodation for staff and other incentives are embezzled by those in position of authority for personal use.

viii. Weak Law Enforcing Agencies: Because Corruption has eaten deeply in to the fabric of

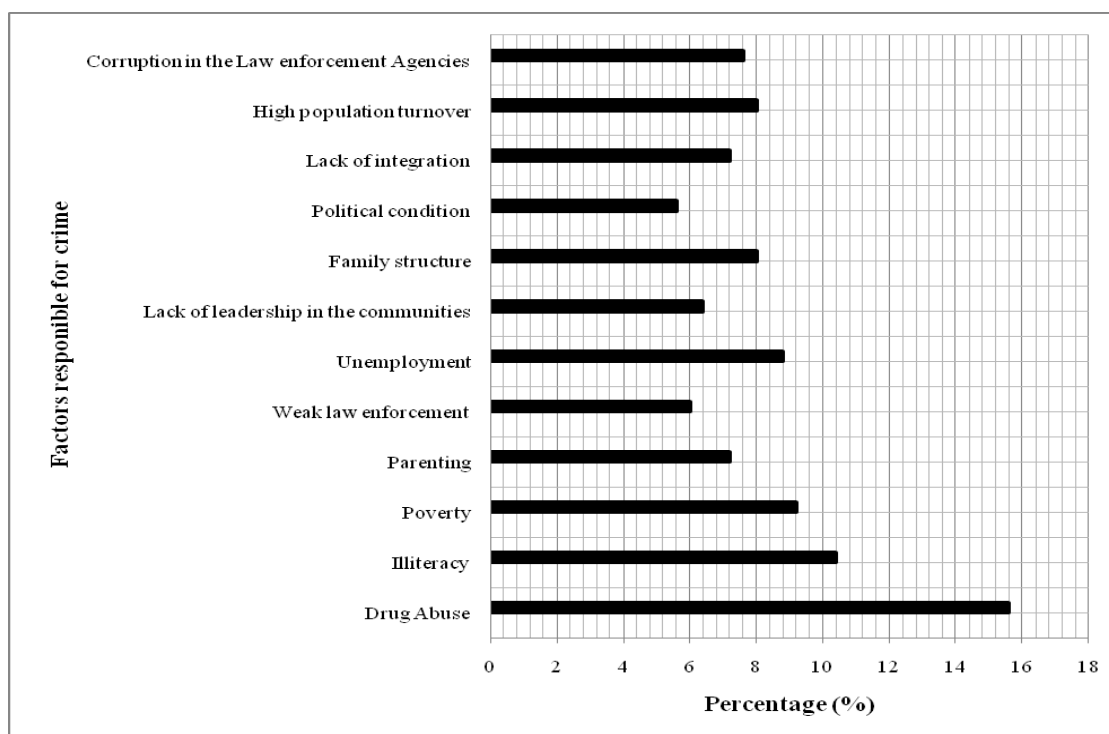
our law enforcement agencies especially those charged with responsibilities of maintaining law and orders (so-call senior staff) has involved themselves in dubious practices there by making them to losing grip of their subordinates, a such that has made them ineffective in their discharge of duty. Lack competence, it's obvious that due process is not followed in promotion and assigning of responsibilities instead; sectionalism, fanaticism, nepotism, and tribalism are use as a yardstick for assigning those that would manage sensitive position of authorities to the detriment of the society. Because those who are given the mantle of authority are really not qualified and the qualified ones will become reluctant and discourage in carrying out their responsibilities as expected of them.

### Family Structures

Every community is a product of families therefore a well structured family will bring forth good society with less crime related cases while un-structured families constitute high rate of crime. However studies have made us to understand that, Youth whose family have one or more characteristics listed below, are more likely to be involved in crime. Egbezor (2014).

- i. Parents involved in crime
- ii. Poor parental supervision
- iii. Their parents neglect them, there is erratic discipline or they are treated harshly
- iv. Family income is low or they are isolated
- v. Family conflict.
- vi. Lack of communication between children and parents.
- vii. Lack of respect and responsibility amongst family members
- viii. Abuse and neglect of children
- ix. Family violence
- x. Family Breakup

Fig. 2 reveals that 16.67% of crimes in the study area were attributed to drug abuse, 10.00% was due to Illiteracy, poverty accounts for 8.33% and unemployment also takes a share of 8.33%. Family structure, High population turnover, Corruption in the Law enforcement Agencies and Parenting accounts for 8.33% each of the crimes committed in the study area. (See fig 2)



**Fig. 2 : Percentage contribution of factors to crime occurrence.**  
**Source: Field Survey, 2022.**

## Conclusion

Based on the findings of this research, it was concluded that, virtually all types of crime occurred in Zaria metropolis and most crimes in Zaria are committed in the night. SabonGaari, PZ, Tudunwada, and HayinDogo are hotspots, consequently, Bomo Village, HayinDogo, Palladan, Kabama, UnguwarYusi, HayinOjo, Gaskiya and TukurTukur are located far away from police stations so they need one police station each. The research findings also revealed that, Drug abuse, Illiteracy, poverty, and unemployment are the major causes of crime in Zaria metropolis. Finally respondents are not satisfied with the response of police to crime scene and distress calls in Zaria metropolis.

## Recommendations

Sequel to summary of findings the following recommendations are hereby suggested for proper management of crime in Zaria metropolis.

- i. Good community leadership: In recent times community leaders have lost grip of their followers making their community vulnerable to all kinds of crimes, however, one way to restore lost glory of our community leader is

that, government should enact law(s) to empower them to arrest and discipline criminals in their locality. Similarly, government and NGOs should give financial support to community leaders in Zaria Metropolis to enable them sort internal machineries for information gathering in areas of criminal activities if this is strictly followed crime will be the thing of the past. Another way of revamping community leaders to manage crime is through designing programme to assist them collaborate with other youth-serving agencies to develop an integrated system of services designed to manage crime in Zaria metropolis.

- ii. Encouraging literacy: Uneducated person is as good as blind man therefore the only remedy to illiteracy is education meaning that to manage illiteracy in Zaria metropolis Kaduna state government must be put in place laws to punish parent who failed to send their children/wards to school. In the other hand children who failed to go to school even when their parent paid for their school fees should be arrested and made compulsory to go school



without compromised. Similarly, Kaduna state

- iii. Government should made education free and compulsory to certain level.
- iv. Tackling drug abuse: Drug abuse among other contributing factors of crime has plagued all the nooks and cranny of Zaria metropolis. However, to manage drugs related crimes the following strategies must be considered.

**Community Policing:** The police forces continue to be on the first line of defense against crime and drugs. The more we link law enforcement with local residents in positive ways that create trusting relationships, the more secure our communities will be. It's however observed that in Nigerian the police cannot do it alone therefore Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) program to support the police officers will go a long way in curbing the menace of drug related crimes.

**Coordination between Law Enforcement Agencies:** Coordination between law enforcement agencies will improves the efficiency of individual counter-drug efforts. By increasingly reinforcing one another; sharing information and resources; removing conflicts between operations, establishing common priorities, and focusing energies across the spectrum of criminal activities will increase our overall capabilities of managing crime.

**Targeting Gangs:** Initiatives for targeting gangs goes a long way in reducing drug trafficking. Gangs are active in drug-distribution chains operating in various parts of our cities. The Drug Enforcement Administration should increase efforts to break up trafficking organizations, Task Forces to address drug related crime and focus will be on armed traffickers through the Achilles or vulnerable point to oversee where drug-related violence is severe.

**Breaking the Cycle of Drugs and Violence:** The correlation between drugs and crime is well established. Drug addicts are involved in approximately three to five times the number of crimes arrestees who do not use drugs. Virtually all reported crime in the study area is related to substance abusers. Simply punishing drug- dependent criminals is not enough. If

crime is to be reduced permanently, addiction must be treated. Treatment while in custody, in prison, and under post- incarceration or release supervision can reduce recidivism by roughly 50 percent.

- v. **Employment of GIS in crime management:** Crime data should be made available as well as training of relevant agents in crime mapping and management should be encourage to aid decision making process, once the law enforcement officers are taught spatial techniques of crime hotspots management, it will assist them in performing spatial analysis functions queries to display crime prone areas in order to maximize available resources to abate crime.

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