
Changing Patterns Of Kidnapping And Its Impact On Household Economic Security In Nigeria

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**CHANGING PATTERNS OF KIDNAPPING AND ITS IMPACT ON HOUSEHOLD
ECONOMIC SECURITY IN NIGERIA**

BY

ALIMI ABUBAKAR ETSU

Ph.D SECURITY AND STRATEGIC STUDIES

**CHANGING PATTERNS OF KIDNAPPING AND ITS IMPACT ON HOUSEHOLD
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**A THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES,
NASARAWA STATE UNIVERSITY KEFFI, IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE
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Ph.D SECURITY AND STRATEGIC STUDIES

**INSTITUTE OF GOVERNANCE AND DEVELOPMENT STUDIES,
NASARAWA STATE UNIVERSITY, KEFFI, NIGERIA**

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this thesis has been written by me and it is a report of my research work. It has not been presented in any previous application for Ph.D degree. All quotations are

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Alimi Abubakar Etsu', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

indicated and sources of information specifically acknowledged by means of references.

ALIMI ABUBAKAR ETSU

0919387012778

CERTIFICATION

The thesis **Changing Patterns of Kidnapping and its Impact on Household Economic Security in Nigeria** meets the regulations governing the award of Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D) of the School of Postgraduate Studies, Nasarawa State University, Keffi, and is approved for its contribution to knowledge.

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DEDICATION

To my Mukhtar, Umar, Hajarrah , Hauwa and my parents.

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ABSTRACT

Kidnapping over time has changed in form, context and pattern into a sophisticated organized crime, taking on more sinister motivations, political and economic underpinnings with dire consequences on the sustainability of the economy of affected households. The study examined the changing patterns of kidnapping and its impact on household economic security in Nigeria. The study adopted a survey research design, and using a multistage sampling procedure, the survey covered a total of 400 households, across 4 selected states of Borno, Kaduna, Rivers and Lagos States. Both the descriptive and inferential statistics were employed to analyze the data collected. The null hypotheses formulated for the study were tested using a one-way sample test to compare the mean of more than two, while Multiple linear regression analysis was used to test of significant of the effect of kidnapping on household economic security in Nigeria and the findings reveal that the trending pattern of kidnapping in Nigeria are victim profiling and random kidnapping while socio-economic factors, particularly unemployment, poverty and poor parental upbringing would significantly predict individual's participation in kidnapping; and insecurity and flamboyant lifestyle will likely expose an individual to the risk of being kidnapped. The study concluded from the findings that kidnapping negatively impact household economic security, particularly as it leads to financial and revenue loss, forceful closure of business and forced relocation, out of school children and abandonment of developmental projects amongst other household security indicators. It was thus recommended amongst others that government improve the capacity of security agencies to rescue kidnap victims without the payment of ransom with the view to reducing the effect of kidnapping on household economic security in Nigeria while also engaging all relevant stakeholders towards identifying region specific trend of kidnapping with the view to nipping it in the bud.

Keywords: Kidnapping, Household economic security, Changing patterns, Unemployment.

CHAPTER ONE INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

Kidnapping is a global problem which has taken different dimension of sophistication and aggravation depending on the type and actors involved. For decades, the Latin America grappled with political kidnappings which saw to the disappearance of leftist agitators or powerful figures like ambassadors and congressmen to exert political pressure. Goering (1996) posited that the motive of kidnappers has however metamorphosed into purely economic. The collapse of international communism forced the Columbian guerrilla groups for instance to resort to kidnapping to fund their activities. Their victims became rural cattle ranchers and their families or occasional foreigners, abducted at checkpoints to fetch higher ransom.

Graham (2011) reported that over the last few years, Mexico has witnessed a sharp rise in the crime of kidnapping. Though mostly drug related, the phenomenon has evolved from the traditional mode of kidnapping to a more sophisticated type of express kidnapping and even virtual kidnapping in which case the victim never get to meet their captors; this has seen victims and their families parting with huge sums of money.

In South Africa, kidnapping according to Lancaster (2020) has witnessed a significant change in the past decade. Moving from the regular kidnap for ransom, kidnapping for sexually related offences have now dominated the South African crime diary. He observed that on the average, minors between the ages of 10 and 18 are more likely to fall victim of kidnapping except in armed robbery related hijackings where the victims are taken for the purpose of ensuring the tracking device in the cars are not activated.

Kidnapping in Nigeria takes various forms, ranging from high-profile abductions of public figures to everyday incidents affecting ordinary citizens. Criminal groups, including bandits, insurgents, and cultists, often target individuals for financial gain or political leverage. The motives behind these kidnappings are diverse, but the common thread is the detrimental impact they have on victims and their families.

Kidnapping for ransom has assumed a leading position amongst the prevalent organized or gang crimes in the country (Oguntunde, Ojo, Okagbue&Oguntunde, 2018; Okoli, 2019). It is officially treated as a national security challenge as is often violent and resistant, and often leads to the death of victims. For those engaged in it, it may be a lucrative business and one of the shortest means to wealth. Kidnappers and by extension other organized criminal groups as per Gibbons (1965); Einstadter, (1969) and Zinn, (2008) operate under distinct social circumstances which can mostly be distinguished by their social characteristics, such as motivation and modes of operation. This accounts for the significant difference in the approaches adopted by different criminal gangs operating in the different regions of the country.

Kidnapping for ransom by organized criminal elements seems to have dominated Nigeria's crime diary for decades and was only restricted to the Southern region of the country such as Rivers, Lagos, Ondo and Delta states, until recent times in 2013 and 2014 when the Northern parts of Nigeria began to witness this pattern of kidnapping particularly Kano, Zamfara, Kaduna and Borno states without precluding the continuous prevalence of kidnapping in the South (Ngwama, 2014).

In 2013 for example, Ansaru, a sub-group of the terrorist Boko Haram sect in an electronic statement sent to journalists across the country claimed credit for the abduction of seven foreigners among whom were one Lebanese and six Europeans in the North-western state of Kano (Vanguard Newspaper, 2013). On the 7th and 8th of

June 2014, Boko Haram terrorists abducted over 20 women in Garkin Fulani community (Ogbuehi, 2018). Ten days later, the same terrorist group struck again, this time the victim was Kummabza in Borno northeast Nigeria where the people in the village were held hostage for five days and in the process, they kidnapped over 60 victims including women and children. This tactic of holding villages and especially women and children hostage either for ransom or for the purpose of making a political statement became rampant in the region until the 2014 infamous act that seemed to change the pattern and narrative of kidnapping in the entire country. On April 14th, 2014, the hitherto quiet township of Chibok in Southern Borno attracted global attention after Boko Haram fighters kidnapped more than two hundred and seventy school girls of GSS Chibok, prompting local and international outrage with various organizations and celebrities calling for their release (Umar, 2014). The attack on defenceless students exposed a new element in kidnapping especially as it relates to the target victims.

Across the country, media reports have it that the emerging threat to national (human and economic) security posed by the itinerant herders was kidnapping for ransom. For instance, during interrogation by the Nigerian Police Force for his participation in several kidnap incidences in Edo State of Nigeria, one Muritala Umaru confessed to have made over N100 million from kidnapping activities within a few years (Ogbuehi, 2018). Umaru's alleged confession may be taken to be a confirmation of one of the theoretical explanations of kidnapping – that majority of criminals are often attracted to kidnapping because it appears to be a money-spinning venture with benefits far outweighing the expected risks.

In December 2017, there was a reported case of four herdsmen of Fulani extraction nabbed by security agents for masterminding and executing the kidnap of the spouse of

another herder; the abductors demanded the sum of two hundred thousand naira as ransom. Luck however ran out on the criminals as the victim escaped from the illegal custody while negotiation with her family members was still on, resulting in the arrest of the kidnappers (Akingboye, 2017). Earlier that year, the media was awash with news of the kidnap of a traditional ruler in Delta state who was on a journey with a few of his relations by suspected Fulani herders (PM News, 2017). Also in 2018, four Police Officers were ambushed and abducted by suspected Fulani herdsmen while returning from a confidence-building mission in Benue State (Godwin, 2018). The years 2018 and 2019 witnessed more of such brazen show of brigandage and extortion perpetrated either by criminally minded herders or gunmen operating under the guise of Fulani herdsmen to perpetrate their evil plans through kidnappings.

By the end of 2018, kidnapping for ransom had taken a scary twist. In addition to the menace already posed by marauding herdsmen, criminal elements (particularly highway armed robbers and bandits) began to see and focus on the nation's poorly patrolled highways as perfect theatres of operation and sources for ransom. Lagos-Ibadan, Ondo-Owo, Kaduna-Abuja and Abuja-Lokoja highways have already become legendary in this regard. A gang of notorious armed bandits operating along Abuja-Kaduna expressway was reported to have kidnapped about 87 travellers plying the road. They reportedly selected their victims based on their looks (Vanguard, 2018). In May 2018, unknown gunmen stormed Mangada, a village in Birnin Gwari Local Government Area of Kaduna State and abducted the 3 wives of a renowned businessman (Ogbuehi, 2018). Similarly, some armed bandits were reported to have kidnapped 32 passengers along the same axis, stripping the females of their clothing as they marched them into the forest (Obichie, 2018). In yet another incident that occurred between Kiryoyi and Maganda villages in the same Birnin Gwari axis, armed bandits disguised as military

officers on a roadblock allegedly abducted 25 persons, a similar strategy with the kidnap of the Delta monarch (Obichie, 2018; PM News, 2017). Within a space of three years (2017-2019), virtually all states in the north-west zone of the country had reported multiple cases of mass kidnapping of villagers or single cases of urban dwellers to the Police or media, often with the clear intent to extort money or ransom from family members of the victims.

Kaylor (2015) argues that no one is immune from being kidnapped, but some categories of people are particularly more susceptible. Ibrahim & Mukhtar (2017) thus categorised potential vulnerable targets of kidnapping based on age, socio-economic status, level of education and exposure, ethnicity and nationality. In the light of this, it is observed that targets of kidnappings in Nigeria have over the years evolved from expatriates, prominent politicians and wealthy business moguls to ordinary citizens, nurses, students, actors and even poor villagers (Ayuba, 2020:2). Abdulkabir (2017) affirmed that between September and November, 2017, victims of ten out of the forty-two kidnap incidents reported were predominantly school children, the elderly, middle class and civil servants.

The United Nations Children Education Fund (UNICEF, 2018) in a survey reported that between 2013 and 2018, over one thousand kids had been kidnapped by armed criminals in the north east Nigeria including the widely publicized mass kidnapping of about 276 Chibok girls and another 113 from Dapchi in Borno and Yobe states respectively. While this number may only represent a tiny proportion of the incidents of kidnappings in the region, many other cases do not enjoy such publicity owing to the precariousness of the predicament in the region and inadequate media reportage.

More recently, kidnapping has metamorphosed into a thriving enterprise or seen by those hitherto unsuspected members of the public as one of the quickest ways of

attaining wealth. There have been reported cases of wives or husbands or even children masterminding their own abduction or of their loved ones to extort money. The justification provided by some of the perpetrators included being in desperate need of money or the excuse that no other way would make their targets part with their monies except when they are tricked due to their tight-fistedness(Ogbuehi, 2018). For instance, in 2017, a woman who was arrested by the Police alongside her accomplices confessed to have orchestrated her kidnap on the pretext that she requested a ransom of N10 million she needed from her spouse to move to the USA (Punch Newspaper, 2017). In another incident, the Nigeria Police Force paraded a suspect for faking her kidnap with the view to scamming her husband into releasing N15million (Adediran, 2018).

Perhaps, the success with which such acts of kidnapping often go undetected and the lure the proceeds of kidnapping often attract has further bolstered the determination of criminal elements to take their stock-in-trade to before-now uncharted territories such as the “last bastions of hope” of the common man-places of worship. The Police in Kaduna State paraded a Pastor, James Clement and his accomplice for faking his kidnap and demanding N5 million ransom from his relatives in January 2020 at Tirkaniya, Kaduna (Independent Newspapers, 2020). Just a year back, a Methodist Church priest, Reverend Peter Adegoke Adewuyi was arrested by the Ekiti State Police Command after he allegedly faked his own kidnap to collect ransom from church and family members (Ani, 2019).

Efforts to combat kidnappings in Nigeria have not been very successful. Government efforts at fighting the crime in Nigeria has been mainly ad hoc, a mix of the traditional kinetic approach, authorities negotiating with kidnappers and, purportedly, the ransom payment (Onubogu, 2021). The Federal Government, which controls the

military, security and law enforcement agencies has been mostly preoccupied by the seemingly never-ending struggle with insurgents and bandits in the country's north-eastern and north western regions respectively. Operations of the Nigeria's armed forces are now extended as well across the country. With security forces overstretched, roving armed groups in North-western and South- south states and by extension the nation at large have encountered little resistance which accounts for the persistence of kidnapping. Attempts to negotiate peace with violent groups by the Nigerian government in the past had largely been unsuccessful also. Peace accords with kidnappers in the north as well as the amnesty programmes to prevent destruction of oil facilities in the south has not only failed to ease aggression, but in the long term promotes further lawlessness (Campbell, 2020).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Kidnapping has emerged as a grave and pervasive issue in Nigeria, not only posing a threat to individuals' safety but also significantly impacting household economic security. In recent years, the country has witnessed a surge in kidnapping incidents, particularly in regions such as the Niger Delta, North Central, and North West.

However, a crime which was initially limited to the Niger Delta region in sophistication is now perpetrated by different violent criminal gangs functioning across the nation, on land, at sea, pursuing diverse plans and driven by different motivations (Assanvo & Okereke, 2019). Kidnapping has witnessed a steady spread from the Niger Delta region to the Southeast, where it became the most dominant criminal enterprise, then to the Southwest, North-Central, Northeast and the Northwest, and has over the

years featured in over 32 of the 36 states in the country (Ukoji&Okolie-Osemene, 2016).

Presently, the North-west has suddenly become the hot bed for kidnapping (Ayuba, 2020) with Kaduna, Zamfara and Katsina being the worst hit (Godwin, 2019). The North West has thus overtaken the other regions as the hub for kidnapping in contemporary times. In an online Newspaper, Toromade (2019) quoted an Acting IGP during a second Quarter meeting of Traditional Rulers' Council from the North as saying that

" the northern region recorded 79.8% of the total kidnappings in the country in 2019, with the North West witnessing the kidnap of over 365 people within the first quarter of the year alone."

The danger however lies in the fact that unlike their counterparts in the Niger Delta, kidnappers operating in the North-Western region and by extension, the Northern region of the country do so with total disregard to the net worth of their target victims. Rather, they concentrate on abducting minors and poor citizens alike thereby increasing the state of uncertainty and fear in a region already bedevilled with series of security challenges.

One of the most immediate and pressing consequences of kidnapping is the demand for ransom. Families of kidnapped individuals are often forced to pay large sums of money to secure their loved ones' release. These payments can deplete a family's savings, push them into debt, or force them to sell assets, thereby undermining their economic security. Kidnappings can disrupt the livelihoods of victims and their families. For example, if the kidnapped person is the breadwinner, their absence from work can result in loss of income, making it challenging for the household to meet their basic needs.

Diverse measures and efforts have been devised to mitigate the worsening trends of kidnapping in Nigeria. The passing into law of the "Kidnapping Prohibition Law" and Nigeria Terrorism Act (2011)" by the Senate and some State Houses of Assembly which prescribed series of punishments ranging from death to jail for life for those convicted for kidnapping has not abated the rate of the crime (Onubogu, 2021). Other efforts such as deployment of security forces, implementing community policing initiatives, and engaging in dialogue with some criminal groups have not yet led to a comprehensive resolution of the issue. Therefore, this thesis explores the complex interplay between kidnapping and household economic security in Nigeria, shedding light on the multifaceted challenges faced by families across the country.

1.3 Research Questions

This study will provide answers to the following research questions:

- i. How has the changing pattern of kidnapping characterized household economic security in Nigeria?
- ii. What are the main issues surrounding kidnapping and household economic security in Nigeria?
- iii. What are the challenges of kidnapping to household economic security in Nigeria?
- iv. To what extent has kidnapping influenced household's economic security in Nigeria?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The main objective of the study is to examine how the changing patterns of kidnapping affect household economic security in Nigeria. Specific objectives of the study include to:

- i. Examine how the changing pattern of kidnapping characterized household economic security in Nigeria.

- ii. Investigate the main issues surrounding kidnapping for household economic security in Nigeria.
- iii. Investigate the challenges of kidnapping on household economic security in Nigeria.
- iv. Ascertain the extent to which kidnapping influences household's economic security in Nigeria.

1.5 Statement of Hypothesis

Based on the above objectives, this study is set to test the following null hypotheses:

- i. *H₀*: There is no significant relationship between the changing pattern of kidnapping and household economic security in Nigeria.
- ii. *H₀*: The main issues surrounding kidnapping has no significant relationship with household economic security in Nigeria.

H₀: The challenges of kidnapping has no significant relationship with household economic security in Nigeria.

H₀₄ Kidnapping for ransom has no significant influence on household's economic security in Nigeria.

1.6 Significance of the Study

This study provides new insights to understanding the changing dimension of kidnapping and how it has impacted economic security of households in Nigeria.

Specifically, this research would benefit the following:

Nigeria's security landscape has been significantly impacted by kidnapping incidents. Scholars in the field of security studies can analyse the implications of kidnapping for national and regional security, including the challenges it poses to law enforcement, counterterrorism efforts, and border security. Findings of this study serve as basis for developing evidence-based policy strategies by government and non-governmental

organizations for tackling the menace of kidnapping as well as reducing its threat to national security in the country.

The results of this study assist members of the military, security and law enforcement agencies involved in anti-kidnapping operations in Nigeria to understand the mindset of individual kidnappers with the view to forestalling the prevalence of the crime in the country.

This study provides valuable information to members of the public on the societal expectations and pressure on members of the society which propels them to take to crime of kidnapping. The results of the study also benefits respective households since the households would experience improved wellbeing when kidnapping abates.

Findings of this study provide personal security information to individuals on how to reduce exposure to risks associated with kidnapping in Nigeria.

The results of this study provides clear information to the kidnappers or would-be kidnappers on the distressing situation their activities put the victims and their families through towards encouraging them to stop

The result of this study adds to existing literature on kidnapping which can be used for future discussions on the impact of kidnapping on economic security in Nigeria.

In summary, this study is academically significant because it touches on a wide range of issues and provides insights into complex societal, economic, political, and security issues. It also has practical implications for policy development and crime prevention efforts in Nigeria and beyond.

1.7 Scope of the Study

The study is designed to cover the general perception of, and attitude of heads of household to the changing patterns of kidnapping and its impact on economic security of households in four of the states that were host to major acts of kidnapping recorded

in Nigeria. A period of twenty years spanning 2000 to 2020 was closely scrutinized. The study covered Kaduna, Borno, Lagos and Rivers. The choice of these states is deliberate. First, for analytic convenience Nigeria is to be divided into two, northern and southern regions which correspond with 'sharing' the six geopolitical zones equally among the two divide.

Secondly, evidence from the literature indicates that these four states were the epicentres of kidnapping in the country. The study also covered factors adjudged to be responsible for participation in kidnapping as well as risk factors that exposes individuals to being kidnapped.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

This section presents conceptual, empirical and theoretical reviews of related literatures on changing patterns of kidnapping and its impact on household economic security in Nigeria.

2.1 Conceptual Framework

The two key variables of this study are Kidnapping and Household Economic security which are the independent and dependent variables respectively. These variables are conceptualized.

2.1.1 Kidnapping

There is no universally acceptable definition of kidnapping as the understanding of the concept is entirely a function of jurisdiction, legal and moral viewpoint of the country as well as who and for what purpose it is being defined. For Turner (1998), kidnapping is the forceful or fraudulent seizure and transportation of a person or persons to a location where they are held against their will in illegal confinement. Though apt, this definition fails to cover certain key elements and typology of kidnapping such as virtual kidnapping where the victim has no contact whatsoever with their abductors.

Uzorma and Nwanegbo-Ben (2014) defined kidnapping as the unlawful, forceful or fraudulent seizure and detaining, or snatching away a person with the intent of demanding ransom from the victim's family. It could also include taking the person to another country for servitude. This definition highlights the importance of ransom as vital to the understanding of kidnapping; however, kidnapping within the context of this study goes beyond just kidnapping for ransom.

Also, the South Carolina Code 16-3-910, views kidnapping as the illegal capture, confinement, deception, lure, and abduction or taking away of a person through any means whatsoever without authority of law. This definition however excludes the seizure of a minor by the parents.

Kidnapping according to the UN-CTS M5.5 is simply the illegal confinement of a person using force, threats, deception or inducement. The intention is an unlawful gain, monetary or material, in exchange for freedom; or in order to obligate a person to act or fail to act on something. This definition also excludes disputes over child custody.

The Michigan state police in 1978 defined kidnapping as the illegal carrying away of another individual through the use of coercion, influence, perversion, false promises, or the like to serve as a hostage, to abuse sexually, for payment or reward or with any other objective. This study aligns with the encompassing nature highlighted by this definition; hence it is adopted as the operational definition of kidnapping within the context of this study.

2.1.2 Household

Crispin (1998) defined household as an individual living by himself or a group of people, whether related by blood or not, staying together whether permanently or temporarily with common maintenance sharing at least one mealtime per day or occupying the same accommodation. To the author, the most important element of being a member of a household is not necessarily by relation (whether blood or by marriage) but by sharing critical benefit and domestic consumption units.

The UN defined household as a person or group of persons who either individually or collectively agrees to provide themselves with food or other essentials of living. This

definition recognizes housekeeping and dwelling unit as two basic concepts of household.

The NBS General Household survey (2006/2007) defined household as an arrangement which consists of an individual or group living together under the same roof or in the same building/compound, eat from the same pot and recognize themselves as a unit.

2.1.3 Household Economic Security

Kosny and Pitrowska (2013) views economic security in terms of both the macro and micro economic dimensions. While the former according to the authors remain the responsibility of the state as reflected in the national budget of a nation year in year out, the latter affects the identity, behaviour and welfare of individuals. Hence they defined household economic security as those conditions that must be fulfilled to ensure the general wellbeing, sustainability and survival of an individual. This definition is limited by its emphasis on the individual without recourse to group of people who live and poll resources together for their general wellbeing.

Beeferman (2002) defines economic security as the assurance that an individual has, to meet his basic immediate needs in the short term and ensuring job security, sufficient financial resources to guarantee a quality life upon retirement.

The ILO in the socio-economic security programme adopted the definition of economic security to mean a number of conditions which guarantees a sense of security in terms of basic social security (health, housing, social protection etc) and work related safety (income, representation, labour market, employment, job security among others).

Hacker (2011) on the other hand argues that the economic security of a household might not have any significant correlation with potential increase in income, rather the sustainability of the current state which implies that some underprivileged households might have an increased level of economic security than some not so poor households due to the stability of consumption. In the same vein, The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) defines economic security as the ability of people, households, and communities to meet their fundamental necessities with dignity. It argued that the economic security of one household varies from another as their basic needs. It therefore identified some basic elements of economic security to include food production and consumption, income, living condition and capacity.

Within the context of this study therefore, household economic security would mean the ability of persons or households to provide and sustain their basic needs, maintain a steady income and ensure the general wellbeing of the household.

2.2 Empirical Review

There are several empirical studies on kidnapping and economic security in various parts of the world.

2.2.1 Changing Pattern of Kidnapping

In a study to examine the public perception and measures of solving the threat of kidnapping in Ondo state, Nigeria, Owagbemi and Olaseinde (2021) averred that the general perception of the people of the state about kidnapping is that the crime came to prominence a little over 16 years ago with a significant change in pattern where the kidnap targets are no longer expatriates and the wealthy, rather kidnap victims are now middle class individuals. They added that kidnapping has produced a condition of insecurity and mistrust within the communities. The authors recommended

institutionalization of community policing, entrenchment of moral legitimacy while instilling traditional values of hard work and honesty as means of curbing kidnapping in the state. Owagbemi and Olaseinde emphasized emotional trauma and financial strain on the families of kidnap victims but fails to identify the reason for the change in kidnapping pattern or the basic factors that makes a middle-class individual at risk of falling victim of the crime.

Ogbuehi (2018) in a doctrinal study on kidnapping and the way forward asserts that the spread of kidnapping across the country with its distinct features and region-specific actors, victims and mode of operation has deepened the challenges against security in Nigeria. The author identified lack of employment, poverty, vengeance and greed as reasons why individuals take to the crime of kidnapping adding that majority of the criminals indulge in it for the money. Ogbuehi thus suggested good governance, proactive security architecture, employment opportunities and expansion of the scope of the Code of Conduct Bureau and Tribunal to cover non-public and civil servants as ways of curtailing the menace. Although the study was detailed in its highlight of the changes in the pattern of kidnapping in Nigeria as it affects organized criminal gangs, no effort was made to examine kidnappings perpetrated by other criminal elements, small gangs or individual group. The study also failed to provide the effect of the crime on the country as a basis for drawing far reaching recommendations.

Abdulkabir (2017) in a descriptive study to examine the causes and effect of kidnapping towards proffering workable solution to the menace in Nigeria noted the geometric progression with which the kidnapping franchise has spread across the country with varying victims from the lowest in the social strata to the rich, affluent and politically exposed individuals. The study stressed that kidnapping has taken a business-like form with the involvement of both the old and the young bolstered by unemployment,

poverty, spiritual proclivity, alcohol abuse and political sponsored thuggery. It concluded that the effect of the crime on the victim has been both traumatic and fatal. The study recommended that government put deliberate steps in motion to checkmate political hooliganism while reducing poverty and unemployment. The identified causes of kidnapping in the study were mostly speculative as little effort was made to prove the validity of each and its relevance for a particular context.

Obileye and George, (2021) explored the patterns of kidnapping in contemporary Nigeria. It contends that globally, kidnapping has taken a geometric increase with new actors emerging daily pursuing different agenda. The criminal act of abduction for ransom and other sinister motive has aggravated the insecurity level in the country and increased tension amongst the populace. Adopting the explanatory research design, findings of the study revealed agrowing trend in the cases of kidnapping especially in the 21st century requiring immediate action from all stakeholders. It recommended that as a deterrence to would be kidnappers, government must put in place measures that would increase the risk of engaging in the criminal act and reducing the possibility of getting away by providing enabling environment for the relevant security agencies to prevent, detect and arrest perpetrators of the crime thereby making kidnapping unattractive. The treatment of kidnapping in the literature is not only exploratory but general in nature.

Henry and Kenneth (2021) examined the changes that has characterized kidnapping in Nigeria with particular focus on national development. It appraised the evolution of kidnapping particularly for ransom and posited that the prominence of kidnapping especially for ransom in Nigeria began as a political instrument by the Niger Delta youth to correct alleged injustice meted to the region by oil companies. Adopting narrative and analytical research methods, the study espoused that the proceeds of the

crime in form of huge ransom received has made kidnapping lucrative and more attractive to other criminal and terrorist groups which sprung up across the country with multiple implications for sustainable national development of the country. It contends also that kidnapping has significant negative impact on economic, education and national security of the nation. The study thus suggested that government improves the preparedness and response capacity of security and law enforcement agencies with the view to containing the criminality which has spread across the country. The unique dimension of the phenomenon or its capacity to change in form and substance over time was not given detailed attention in the study.

Ameh, Kareem and Adah (2020) investigated the changes, causative factors and effect of criminal abduction in Nigeria with spotlight on the evolving nature of kidnapping franchise. Relying on descriptive and historical research method, the study posited that over time, kidnapping has evolved with region specific actors, victims and modus operandi, and propelled by different motivations majorly pecuniary. Kidnapping has taken a scary twist with the emergence of random and mass abductions and killings on the highways which is being replicated across the country by different armed groups pursuing different agenda. It identified socio-economic, cultural and political factors as being accountable for the pervasiveness of kidnapping with its attendant consequence at the governmental, societal and individual levels. The study advocated increased participation and empowerment of the traditional institutions towards checkmating the activities of the criminals. The study pursued to highlight the changes that had characterized kidnapping over time, it however failed to examine the emerging trend of fake or self-abduction which has seen many families paying huge sums as ransom.

Adegoke (2015) examined kidnapping as a national security challenge and its implication for the social and economic wellbeing of the oil producing states. Adopting

the survey methods, data was collected primarily for the study by deploying structured questionnaires to 170 militant leaders who were participants of the Federal Government's amnesty programme. Respondents were selected purposively and randomly using a multistage sampling technique. Findings of the study revealed strong link between insecurity and poor infrastructural facilities on one hand and kidnapping on the other. The study also established unemployment as a key driver of kidnap for ransom by a margin of 88 %. It alluded to the fact that most of the crimes committed in the country today are perpetrated by able bodied educated youth with no means of survival. It recommended prompt delivery of social amenities and deliberate efforts to tackling insecurity as a panacea to kidnapping. This study is region specific, hence the need to conduct similar studies in other regions for a holistic national approach to understanding and tackling the menace.

2.2.2 Main Issues Surrounding Kidnapping on Household Economic Security

Ibrahim and Ahmad (2020) in their work "Causes of Kidnapping in Nigeria and Proposed Solutions" identified unemployment, poverty, corruption, political influence amongst others as causes of kidnapping in Nigeria. They recommended that government at all levels step up efforts towards eradicating the crime through improved community policing, reduction in the illegal proliferation of small and light weapons and discouragement of ransom payment. The study is however limited by its sole focus on government towards ridding the society of the kidnapping without tackling the need to address negative socio-cultural perceptions in the society which fuels unacceptable behaviour resulting in crime.

Diara (2010) extensively examined the spate of kidnapping in the country as a response to the acquisitive nature and widened class structure encouraged by capitalism. It posited that the socio-economic dimension of kidnapping has been extensively

associated to the meeting of physiological needs, which involves demanding ransom as evidenced. The notion of materialistic crime of kidnapping supports the laws of demand in economics. The exploitative nature of capitalism which encourages social disconnection and dislocation between the few owners and controllers of wealth and the masses was also blamed as a major factor that has led to the rise in the spate of kidnapping in the country, as social dislocation and disconnection breed crime and violence. The author maintained that kidnapping especially for ransom in particular is a capitalist-oriented problem which often results in revolution and other social vices in any given society. It recommended industrialization as a means of reducing the social menace of unemployment which propels individuals to take to crime. The study however failed to provide explanation to the involvement of influential and high-profile individuals in the crime of kidnapping.

In another study, Nnam and Otu (2015) while investigating the key predictors and cases of kidnapping in Nigeria rejects the singular notion of unemployment being the major factor that propels individuals to engage in kidnapping. They argued that while unemployment could contribute to desperation of an individual to take to the crime of kidnapping, avarice and desperate desire to amass quick wealth are the major predictors of the crime as even the gainfully employed and affluent contribute significantly to the progression of kidnapping in contemporary Nigeria. They cited the case of a Chevron staff who earns over one million naira monthly arrested for masterminding the kidnap of a bank executive to buttress this position. The above assertion explains why only a small fraction of the unemployed engage in the crime.

Ogini (2020) in an ex-post-facto research investigated the peoples' view of the role of the Police in curbing kidnapping activities in Ubiaja in Edo state. A sample size of 341 respondents was determined by the study using Taro Yamane's formula, and the data

collected was analyzed using Chi-square statistical technique. The study found a strong correlation between inadequate funding, corruption, ill-equipped and poorly trained police force, and the peoples' perception of their seeming lack of capacity to check the prevalence of kidnapping within the study area. The study recommended amongst others adequate funding for the force, improved training and retraining of the rank and file as well as provision of state of the art equipment for effective discharge of their constitutional mandate of prevention and detection of crimes such as kidnapping. The study however failed to take cognizance of the importance of proper recruitment process as a yardstick for building a resilient Police force.

Ibrahim and Mukhtar (2017) in an empirical study examined the link between terror campaign and kidnapping. They investigated the nexus between corruption and kidnapping on the one hand and its correlation with poverty on the other. The study adopted secondary qualitative data and concluded that the existence of the crime is a resultant effect of youth unrest in the oil producing region, further bolstered by terrorist activities in the Northeast. They also averred that while corruption is not directly linked to abduction, there is an indirect link in which young political thugs assist corrupt political leaders and later become kidnapper; poverty on the other hand was found to have correlation with kidnapping in Nigeria; and there are multiple consequences of kidnapping, such as financial victimization, rape and even death of the victims.

Yang, Wu and Huang (2007) conducted the foremost study on the dynamics of kidnapping in Taiwan. Using survey research comprising questionnaires and in-depth interviews, data were collected from 146 kidnap convicts serving jail terms with the view to gaining first-hand information about their motivation, victim selection process, victim handling and ransom negotiation. The study revealed that kidnappers in Taiwan are small number of criminals who form adhoc kidnapping group and motivated by need

to settle financial debts and loyalty to the ring leader. Victim selection remains the exclusive preserve of the ring leader who mostly select potential targets for abduction based on their social relations and geographical location. The authors thus recommended amongst others the crackdown on illegal gambling institutions which provides fertile platforms for crime to thrive. The adhoc nature of kidnap gangs in Taiwan does not capture the peculiarities of the contemporary security situation in Nigeria where kidnapping is perpetrated by organized criminal gangs driven by different motivations.

Odoemelam and Omage (2013) investigated the effect of the changes in cultural values of the people of Edo state, Nigeria on kidnapping. It attempted to establish an interplay between the Western capitalist system characterized by acquisitiveness, selfishness and avarice on the one hand and the traditional agrarian practice in Nigeria on the other. It averred that the consequence of such interplay was the erosion of moral and cultural values with its attendant negative impact on the Nigerian society. Using descriptive and historical method, the finding of the study showed that the avaricious tendency of the affluent and the political class that purposely obstructs the economic empowerment of the poor characterized by the continuous expanding space between the affluent and the underprivileged as well as one-sided allocation of wealth - remains a major overture to kidnapping in Nigeria. This accounts for the mind set of some kidnappers which sees ransom as a means of collecting what is due them from the political class. It recommended that traditional institutions be strengthened to imbibe the socialization of the youth in the African trado-cultural system and values towards curbing the menace of kidnapping. The study was conducted using data from Edo State, there is need to conduct similar study in other parts of the country.

2.2.3 The Challenges of Kidnapping on Household Economic Security

Okrinya (2018) developed a dynamic mathematical model of kidnapping that explains the relationships between criminal abductor and vulnerable humans leading to kidnapping for the main purpose of ransom payment. The author used the model to show that reducing the recruitment rate of kidnappers and increasing the rescue rate without any casualty on the part of kidnapped victims will lead to the obliteration of kidnapping in the society. The study however failed to indicate how these two analytic requirements can be accomplished in real life.

Odoma and Akor (2019) in a study to establish the business angle of kidnapping especially for ransom maintained that kidnappers are rational individuals who weighs the potential outcome of their acts in terms of expected risk and remuneration before embarking on target selection. Relying on survey research method, the study conducted in-depth interview with 7 victims of kidnapping in Ayingba town, Dekina LGA of Kogi state and analyzed qualitatively through content analysis and ethnographic summaries. Finding of the study showed that the kidnap value of a potential victim in terms of ability of the victim or their associates to pay required ransom, family or corporate premium and perceived social network is a major determinant for target selection. It recommended stiffer punishment as well as criminalization of ransom payment to reduce the attractiveness to kidnapping. The study however failed to highlight increased capacity for the security, military and law enforcement to rescue kidnap victims without payment of ransom since ransom payment does not guarantee safety of the victim.

Erunke (2022) in a theoretical exploration analyzed the correlation between insecurity and kidnapping stressing that kidnapping has aggravated the level of security challenges in Nigeria, especially the southern and north-eastern zones where organized gangs utilize kidnapping as a tool to further other criminal activities such as terrorism and militancy. Relying on existing literature on contemporary security challenges in Nigeria, the study

found that the threat of kidnapping has impacted both state and non-state actors, and ordinary citizens by not only diverting attention from activities that would have been geared towards national development, but also exposed the country to negative perception in the international community. It thus recommended non-kinetic measures such as negotiation, open dialogue as well as improvement in the composition and equipment of the security architecture of the country as a panacea to the unending violent crime. The study examined kidnapping as a source of insecurity but failed to explore the negative impact of insecurity which provided fertile ground for kidnapping and other crimes to thrive.

Kaylor (2015) investigated kidnapping within the context of human trafficking and sex slavery. It explained that notwithstanding the possibility of anybody falling victim of kidnapping, certain categories of people such as refugees, the poor and close family members stand higher risk of being kidnapped particularly through deception. The study contends that kidnapping for the purpose of sex slavery exposes the victim to prolonged physiological and psychological effects which reduce their quality of life and social interaction. It suggested the intervention of both national and international bodies towards reducing incidences of kidnapping for sex or trafficking while establishing specialized institutions to help victims of the crime. The study is however limited in scope to kidnapping for sex and trafficking purposes thus did not capture other socio-economic and behavioural factors that could increase the risk of an individual of being kidnapped especially for ransom or other purposes.

In an article on the increasing threat of kidnapping faced by the private sector, Boe (2017) asserts that criminally stimulated kidnappers are most likely to target the lower cadre or middle management employees than Chief Executives or expatriates in the corporate environment. The contemplation is that, while the CEOs would most likely

yield a higher ransom, the heightened risk of arrest that comes with kidnapping a high-profile victim may outweigh any potential financial reward. Besides, abducting expatriates or CEOs in Nigeria is increasingly becoming difficult because of the strict security protection employed around them. Relying on the data on kidnapping from Control Risks, the article emphasized that the presence of an insider who is an accomplice could increase the chances of influential individuals to being kidnapped. It recommended that high profile individuals and corporate organizations engage services of specialized insurance companies whose services covers kidnap for ransom insurance as such companies have capabilities of providing resources and support to victims of kidnapping and their families through their strategic partnerships with specialist response firms.

2.2.4 Influence of Kidnapping on Household Economic Security

Sarkodie, Aggrey and Dwomor (2020) in a descriptive study examined factors responsible for kidnapping in Ghana and its impact on hotel businesses. They posited that spiritual proclivity, greed, illiteracy, poverty and unemployment forms the major thrust of peoples' involvement in kidnapping in Ghana with its attendant reduction in patronage, increase in budget for security, mistrust and loss of profit for the hoteliers in the country. The study espoused stiffer punishments for kidnappers, well equipped police force and job creation as possible means of curtailing the prevalence of the crime. The study aptly highlighted the impact of kidnapping on the hospitality business which is a major sector of the economy. However, it did not consider the effect of the crime on households as it takes an economically secure household member to own or patronize hotels.

Onyido (2019) in her work investigated the effect of kidnapping on education of female children in Nigeria and concluded that the stability and standards of the Nigerian

educational system is under threat from kidnappers. She noted that the fragile nature and the disadvantaged position of the girl child in terms of access to education combined with threat of or actual kidnapping could result to severe emotional trauma with its attendant consequence to national development of the country. She thus advocated for sustained public enlightenment on the ills of kidnapping, increased funding for security agencies as well as deliberate policies targeted at protecting the girl child and encourage their enrolment in schools. Onyido's work adequately explored the change in the pattern of kidnapping attacks with focus on threat to educational system and girl child education. It however fails to provide solution focused strategies towards protection of schools from kidnapper's attack.

Achumba, Ighomereho, and Akpor-Robaro (2013) investigated Nigeria's insecurity status and its consequences for investment, operations, and long-term growth. The amount and dimension of insecurity were assessed using secondary data and observations made by authors in various locations, zones, and walks of life as stated in their remarks, as well as direct proof of insecurity occurrence in various parts of Nigeria. According to the paper, the country's insecurity dilemma is large and complex, and it will stay such if the scenario persists.

File-Muriel (2013) in a research titled " Exploration of the social effectiveness of political testimonios in Columbia" examined the challenge of kidnapping in Columbia but focused chiefly on political kidnapping. It averred that from the available research works, there is no research on kidnapping in the region under consideration and the overall implication for sustainable development of Columbia as per the study is that social-economic activities are fast deteriorating. The study gathered data using Focus Group Discussion and semi-structured interviews with thirty randomly selected students of the Universidad El Bosque in Bogota, Columbia. According to the survey, the

homicidal campaigns and ruthless attacks on both individuals and organizations have created an extremely unfavourable economic environment for both local and foreign investors. It recommended that deliberate effort be made to reduce state sponsored kidnapping in the country. The study was however unable to isolate significant predictors of specific kinds of kidnapping from a list of probable causes, thereby making it difficult to recommend far-reaching evidence-based policy options for intervention not precluding the problem of its applicability in Nigeria given that the study was conducted in Columbia.

Kwanga, Iormanger, Udoo, and Shabu (2022) investigated the influence of abduction on the socioeconomic activities of Benue State's Katsina-Ala Local Government Area. The study's sample size was 397 respondents, and the data gathered was analyzed utilizing the standard deviation, mean, and distribution of frequencies tables. According to the findings, the main drivers of abduction in the research area include teenage unemployment, moral deterioration over time, the abandoning of political thugs, the desire to get rich swiftly without working, and the growth of weaponry. The findings also show that the principal effects of kidnapping in the area include a fall in people's monthly income levels, loss of hard-earned money through ransom payment, and forced relocation and property loss. The study did not examine the risk factors exposing individuals to kidnapping in Nigeria. A good knowledge of this is however important in helping the authorities concerned to design appropriate form of public enlightenment on how to reduce exposure to risks associated with kidnapping in Nigeria.

Dami (2021) investigates the influence of terrorism, banditry, and abduction on human security in Nigeria, contending that the country is experiencing increased violence and insecurity as a result of regular assaults by insurgents, criminals, and kidnappers. The perpetrators continue to attack, sexually assault, and kill defenceless individuals,

particularly women, around the country, putting Nigeria's human security at risk. Unemployment and poverty were also mentioned as variables accountable for such societal evils and their influence on Nigeria and Nigerians as well as ruptured family structure respectively. The study though apt did not capture the dynamism of the phenomenon or its capacity to change in substance and form over time. This unique feature of kidnapping has not seemingly been appreciated enough and giving the attention it deserves in the literature.

Chukwueme, Phinos, and Agaba (2019) investigated the influence of banditry and abduction on the growth of the economy in Nigeria during the Fourth Republic. These kidnapping and banditry incidents have negatively impacted the country's image nationally as well as globally, particularly in terms of attracting investors from abroad and developing an economically viable tourism industry, as tourists are periodically cautioned by their home countries to be mindful of visiting Nigeria. The Ordinal Least Squares (OLS) multiple regression analysis was used to establish the association between variables. According to the findings, unemployment has a negative correlation with the GDP, whereas poverty has a direct correlation with the GDP. Although many causes have been adduced to the problem by the study, it is undeniable that there should be a broad explanation of the criminal behaviour in Nigeria. But existing touted causes have rarely addressed the specific characteristics of the crime. Thus, an effective policy strategy that can help to fight the scourge of kidnapping in the country should be founded on evidence-based understanding of dynamics and dominant types of the crime in contemporary Nigeria.

Nnamani (2015) in an exploratory study "Socio-economic effects of kidnapping in south-east Nigeria" posited that kidnapping activities across the 5 states of the region are more prevalent in the commercial hubs of the region presumably with the perceived

high kidnap value of business owners in these areas who are then taken to the rural autonomous communities from where ransom negotiations are made. Using Chi square test of significance, the study revealed that the socio-economic activities of the south-east region is greatly affected negatively by the prevalence of kidnapping. He thus recommended that vigilante groups in the respective autonomous communities be empowered with communication gadgets to enable prompt information sharing with relevant law enforcement agencies on the activities of the kidnappers while also ensuring adequate protection for their sources. The presence of ungoverned spaces across the country would make this recommendation ineffective as the prevalence of the crime is also experienced beyond the urban setting.

Inyang and Ubong (2013) investigated the social dimensions of kidnapping and its socio-economic implication for Uyo metropolis, Akwa Ibom state, Nigeria. The study categorised the impacts of kidnapping on household economic security in terms of direct and indirect economic costs. While the direct economic cost includes monies paid to the abductors as ransom, the indirect cost covers spending targeted at reducing to a large extent the risks of being kidnapped which includes cost of emplacing advanced technological physical security measures such as trained guards, access control mechanism, Close Circuit Television among others. In most cases where the bread winners of families are the victim of kidnapping, such families suffer indebtedness, forceful closure of businesses, unplanned relocation, loss of properties and adverse alteration in usual lifestyle

Wajim (2020) in an investigation of the sources and effect of the expansion of kidnapping in Nigeria claims that one of the probable consequences of kidnapping in Nigeria on interpersonal relationship is a reasonably elevated degree of distrust among people, since few individuals today provide traditional African charity to strangers. The

author hypothesized that some individuals would neither accept or answer strangers' greetings, nor would they accommodate strangers seeking directions, in addition to the unwillingness to render help on the expressway adding that the fear of kidnapping is making people to increasingly barricade themselves in their homes and increase their demand for Police personnel that could be deployed to fight other forms of crime, especially those often committed on the streets. Finding of this study is merely speculative as it lacks empirical proof.

Olofin (2020) in a descriptive study investigated the economic and social consequences of kidnapping in southwest Nigeria. Using a multistage sampling procedure, A total of 450 respondents drawn from 15 LGAs across the region provided data for the study and the author posited that there exists a strong sociological link amongst the causative factors of kidnapping. He emphasized that poverty and unemployment are intrinsically linked to greed and excessive aspiration to get rich quick while proliferation of arms and lack of government's political will to ensure adequate border and internal security are inversely proportional. Olofin also identified the social and economic costs of kidnapping to include trauma resulting from rape, injuries and fear on the one hand and, brain drain and investment migration on the other. The research further suggested that government should prioritize religious implementation of existing anti-kidnapping policies with the view to eradicating the crime in the country. The study is however limited in scope as kidnapping has assumed a threat of national security dimension, hence the limitation of the study to the southwest did not take into consideration other areas of the nation especially the Northwest which has become the hotbed for kidnapping with distinct actors, motives and modes of operation.

2.3 THEORETICAL REVIEW

2.3.1 Social Conflict Theory

According to social conflict theory (SCT), crime in any society is generated by class struggle, and laws are made by those who hold authority to preserve their rights and interests (Vold, 1958). According to SCT, all criminal acts have political undertones. This is often referred to as “social reality of crime.” Research efforts to validate this approach to explaining crime however have not yielded significant results. One of SCT’s most important premises is that the criminal justice system is biased and designed to protect the wealthy, but empirical evidence has not been unanimous in supporting this point (Siegel, 2000). Marxist criminology views the competitive nature of the capitalist system as a major cause of crime – the poor commit crimes because of their frustration, anger and need while the wealthy engage in illegal acts because they must do so to keep their positions in society (Dahrendorf, 1959). Over the years, research on Marxist and conflict theory has focus on how the justice system was designed and how it operates to further class interests (Turk, 1969).

SCT may have its own merits in explaining the class position of actors in the kidnapping enterprise in Nigeria and some of the impediments to effective policing and judicial prosecution of perpetrators of the crime, it however leaves many thorny questions unanswered such as why kidnappers do not target the wealthy alone; how some of the perpetrators and kingpin who come from rich and moderate backgrounds are involved in the criminal act.

2.3.2 Social Learning Theory

Social learning theory is a social behavioural approach that emphasizes the “reciprocal interaction between cognitive, behavioural and environmental determinants” of human behaviour (Bandura, 1977). In the study of crime, the social learning theory (SLT) is

best understood as it was conceptualized by Akers (1973; 1978) which centred around the idea that the same learning process in a context of social structure, interaction and situation produces both conforming and deviant behaviours; the difference lies in the direction of balance of influences on the behaviour (Akers and Sellers, 2004).

The inner logic of SLT when applied to kidnapping can be summarised as thus: the probability that persons will engage in kidnapping or related deviant behaviour is increased and the probability of their conforming to acceptable norm in society is decreased when they differentially associate with others who commit criminal behaviour and espouse definitions favourable to it, are relatively more exposed in person or symbolically to salient criminal/deviant models, define it as desirable or justified in a situation discriminative for the behaviour, and have received in the past and anticipate in the current or future situation rewards relatively greater than punishment for the behaviour. SLT's conceptual wisdom is based on four key premises: differential association, definitions, differential reinforcement, and imitation. (Akers and Sellers, 2004).

Though SLT might have contributed to the understanding of criminal behaviour in general, its relevance to conceptualization of kidnapping in Nigeria is limited by the fact that it may facilitate explaining the behaviour of actors in the kidnapping enterprise and their antecedents in related criminal activities such as armed robbery, terrorism/insurgency and fraud. SLT seems to shed little light on the predictors and the factors that drive individuals to kidnapping in the first place.

2.3.3 Multiple Reinforcing Social Forces Theory

The Multiple Reinforcing Social Forces Theory (MRSF) was established to take into consideration for the determinants and risk factors of kidnapping in Nigeria. The

theory's noteworthy aspect is its attempt to incorporate important factors, concepts, and constructs to investigate the intricacies of kidnapping. (Otu and Nnam, 2018). In developing the theory, the original proponents of MRSF engaged in a painstaking systematic examination of basic factors, patterns and processes of kidnapping and a number of other associated theories to create an integrated/alliance model of kidnapping in Nigeria. Their seminal study indicated that the social constructs and interpretive meanings of kidnappers appear to allude to the circumstances and procedures that allow kidnapping to take place. They contended that, while abduction is primarily economic and spatial in nature, it varies and occurs in chains-spaces in an organized, interconnected and interrelated way. The policy implication of the theory suggests that:

1. Since kidnapping entails a high delegation of role players and motive, no single theory can on its own explain in one swoop the causes, factors and implication of the crime. Rather, a coalition of several factors comes in to play at different stages to explain the crime of kidnapping.
2. Future research on kidnapping and meaning construction should consider the kidnappers' perspective and those of the other actors and the media.
3. Attempt at understanding kidnapping requires a multi-dimensional and interdisciplinary approach towards integrating the different theories and causes that propels young Nigerians to take to the crime of kidnapping.

Given the complexities that has characterized the crime of kidnapping in Nigeria in terms of actors, motives and region, a multi-dimensional approach is important to aptly capture the varying features of the crime, hence the adoption of the Multiple Reinforcing Social Forces model as the theoretical framework for this study.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

Research design is to scientific research what a building plan is to a building construction. A research design is simply the procedure a researcher plans to adopt in searching for valid answer to research questions. It has been defined precisely as “a master plan specifying the methods and procedures for collecting and analysing needed information” (Zikmund, 2000). It shows how the researcher intends to conduct the study, how he will carry out the various tasks that are to be carried out in different components in the research process. The function of research design is to provide for the collection of relevant evidence with minimal expenditure of effort, time and resources. How all these can be achieved depends mainly on the nature of the subject of investigation which influences the type of research design.

However, for the purpose of this thesis a survey method to generate data was chosen. The method involved administration of questionnaire to investigate issue on the changing patterns of kidnapping and its effect on household economic security in Nigeria. The choice of this design is based on its ability to elicit information on the opinions of the respondents. This is with a view to providing holistic perspective in respect of the study variables

3.1.1 Study Area

Quite a number of states are now notorious or infamously known for being the operational hubs of kidnapping in the country. These states include Kaduna, Zamfara, Katsina, Taraba, Kogi, Kano, Borno, Niger, Bayelsa, Ondo, Delta, Lagos and Rivers. This study was conducted in four states namely Kaduna, Borno, Lagos and Rivers

(Figure 3.1). The choice of these states is deliberate. First, for analytic convenience Nigeria was divided into two, northern and southern-regions which correspond with ‘sharing’ the six geopolitical zones equally among the two divides. As much of the kidnapping activities are concentrated in the north-east and north-west zones of the northern region (Ayuba, 2020; UNICEF, 2018; IOM, 2019; Kaila et al, 2018), it is easy to justify selecting Kaduna and Borno as representatives of the two worst hit states in the region. Similar argument was advanced to justify the selection of Lagos and Rivers as the representative states in the southern region of the country. Two, evidence from the literature indicates that these four states were the epicentres of kidnapping in the country.

Kaduna State

Kaduna State is located in the country's North-West geopolitical zone, approximately 200 kilometres from the Federal Capital Territory of Abuja. It is situated between latitudes 9° 04 to 11° 50 N and longitudes 07° 09 to 10° 04 E. It is bordered to the north by Katsina and Kano States, to the east by Plateau State, to the south by Nasarawa State and the Federal Capital Territory of Abuja, and to the west by Niger and Zamfara States. According to the National Population Census (NPC, 2006), the state has an estimated population of 6,066,562, which is expected to grow to 9,587,881 by 2021.

Borno state

Borno State is a Nigerian state located in the North-East geopolitical zone, bordered by Yobe to the west, Gombe to the southwest, and Adamawa to the south, with its eastern border forming part of the national border with Cameroon, its northern border forming part of the national border with Niger, and its north-eastern border forming the entire

national border with Chad, making it the only Nigerian state to border three foreign countries. Its projected population for year 2021 stands at 6,946,103

Rivers state

Rivers State is located in southern Nigeria's Niger Delta region (Old Eastern Region). It borders Imo and Abia States to the north, Akwa Ibom State to the east, and Bayelsa and Delta States to the west. Port Harcourt, the state capital, is a thriving metropolis that serves as the commercial hub for Nigeria's oil industry. Rivers State is Nigeria's sixth most populated state, with a population of 5,198,716 as per the 2006 census.

Lagos state

The state of Lagos is roughly located between longitudes 2°O 42'E and 3°O 42'E and latitudes 6°O 22'N and 6°O 52'N. The state's southern border is the 180-kilometer-long Atlantic coastline, while its northern and eastern limits are shared with Ogun State. The Republic of Benin borders the boundary on the western side (Balogun et al., 1999). It is dubbed the Center of Excellence, and its recent projected population for the year 2021 stands at 14,728,264

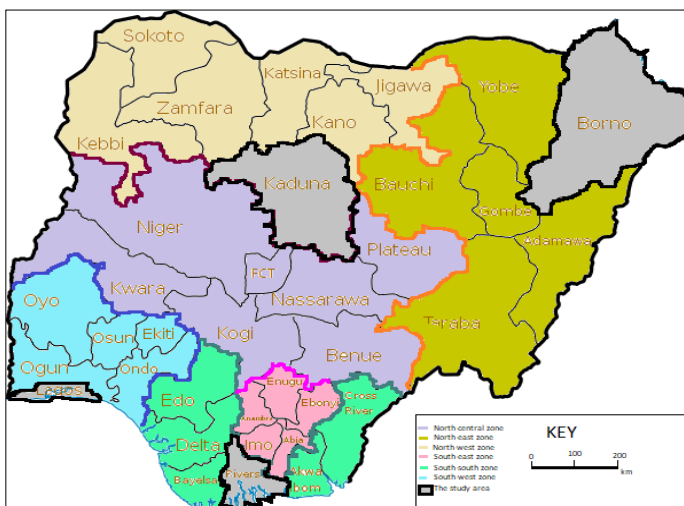


Figure 3.1: Map of the Nigeria showing the study areas.

3.2 Population, Sample and Sampling Techniques

The study population comprised all households in Nigeria, while the entire households in the selected states, viz Kaduna, Borno, Rivers, and Lagos states, will constitute the target population for this study (See Table 3.1).

3.2.1 Determination of Sample Size

To determine the survey sample size, a projected population figure for Nigeria based on the United Nations annual growth rate of 2.47% for 2020 was adopted. Total projected population figure for 2021 for the selected LGAs in the study locations i.e Kaduna, Borno, Rivers, and Lagos states, stands at 5,929,234 persons, while total number of households stands at 289,212. The computation of the sample size assumed the projected total of these focal states, and also assumed the 2013 National

Demographic & Health Study estimates of average household size of 5.9 (North-East), 5.2 (North-West), 4.7 (South-South) and 4.0 (South-West) respectively. See Table 3.1.

Table 3.1

DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE SIZE ACROSS STUDY LOCATION

Geo-zone	State	Senatorial District	LGA	H H size % (a)	2019 (b)	2020 (c)	2021 (d)	HH Size (e)	Total HH Size (f) %	Sample size (g)
North-East	Borno	Central	Maiduguri	5.9	790,904	811,467	832,403	49,112	17	68
		North	Monguno		160,862	165,045	169,303	9,989	3	12
		South	Biu		257,417	264,109	270,923	15,985	6	24
North-West	Kaduna	Central	BirninGwari	5.2	371,216	380,868	390,694	20,316	7	28
		North	Zaria		584,271	599,463	614,929	31,976	11	44
		South	Kachia		362,584	372,011	381,609	19,844	7	28
South-West	Lagos	Central	Mainland	4.0	473,721	486,038	498,578	19,943	7	28
		East	Ikorodu		765,489	785,392	805,655	32,226	11	44
		West	Badagry		344,715	353,677	362,802	14,512	5	20
South-South	Rivers	East	Port-Harcourt	4.7	817,231	837,504	858,190	40,335	14	56
		South	Gokana		342,441	351,345	360,023	16,921	6	24
		West	Degema		365,367	374,866	384,125	18,053	6	24
TOTAL					5,636,218	5,781,785	5,929,234	289,212	100	400

Note:

1. Calculations in (e) were based on the 2013 National Demographic & Health Study estimates of average household size of 5.9, 5.2, 4.7 and 4.0 for north-east, north-west, south-south and south-west zones of Nigeria respectively.

Hence (e) = [(d)x corresponding average household size].

2. Projections in (b), (c) and (d) are based on UN Population Division's annual growth rate of 2.53%(2019), 2.48% (2020) and 2.47% (2021)
3. $f = [(e)/289,212]100$.
4. Yamane (1973) was used to calculate figures in (g):

$$S = \frac{N}{1 + [N(ME^2)]} = \frac{289,212}{1 + [289,212(0.0025)]} = 399.45 \cong 400$$

where S = desired sample size;

N = household population,

ME = margin of error (5%).

Source: 1. National Population Commission; National Bureau of Statistics (web).

2. 2003 National Demographic and Health Study.
3. UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2018). World urbanization prospects: The 2018 revision, online edition.

Against this backdrop, the study computed the study sample size using Yamane (1973) formula which is appropriate in sample size determining for empirical studies with categorical variables such as this.

$$S = \frac{N}{1 + [N(ME^2)]} = \frac{289,212}{1 + [289,212(0.0025)]} = 399.45 \cong 400$$

where

S = desired sample size;

N = household population,

ME = margin of error (5%).

3.2.2 Sampling Technique

The overarching goal of the sampling approach is to ensure that samples are representative of the survey states. Thus, sampling method of this study shared reasonable similarity with, but improved on previous surveys. As such, a multistage sampling procedure was used to ultimately select households cum eligible respondents for the study since it was practically impossible to compile the list of all households in the study area (See Fig 3.2). Through the sampling procedure, the survey covered a total of 400 households, across 4 selected states.

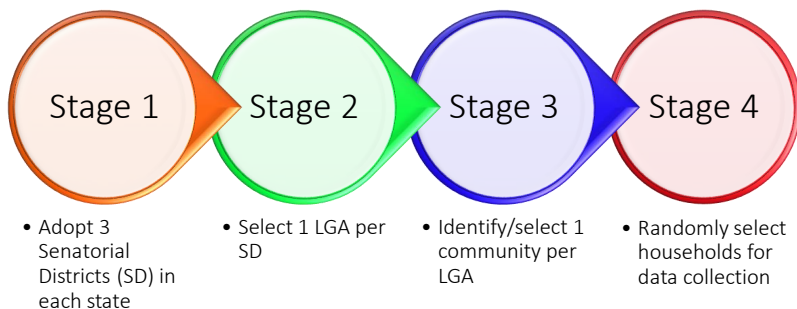


Figure 3.2: Multi-stage sampling procedure

The sampling process commenced by adopting the existing Senatorial Districts (SDs) as an ideal basis for clustering each focal state; as such, each focal state was clustered into 3 groups. One Local Government Area (LGA) was randomly selected per Senatorial District (SD); this implies a total of 3 LGAs per state. Households were selected via a random walk procedure. The process is based on assumptions that target communities are less well-planned, without standard geographical maps for references, and a starting point was determined using the EPI-style random walk. Data collectors identified some central locations within the LGA (Mosque, market, school etc), selected a direction at random by spinning a bottle, moved in a straight line in that direction, and purposively picked the first house to form the starting point for the survey. After selecting the starting point, subsequent buildings/dwellings were selected systematically at sampling interval of 3-4 depending on the size of the community.

3.3 Methods of Data Collection

Instrumentation is concerned with the measurement instruments or tools used in educational research to acquire data. According to Olasehinde (1995), an instrument in research (also known as an evaluation instrument) is a tool used to acquire information on certain elements of human behaviour and functioning. According to Alegbeleye and Fabunmi (2006), measuring equipment or instruments used in educational research include questionnaires, tests, and checklists, rating scales, inventories, observation schedules, and interview schedules. As a result, the primary technique of data collection via questionnaires was chosen as the primary method of data collection for this study.

A structured questionnaire was designed as the main instrument of research for data collection to the study. The questionnaire titled “Changing Patterns of Kidnapping and its Impact on Household Economic Security in Nigeria” was developed and enhanced by employing the outcomes, suggestions and comments based on reviewed literature; and were self-administered with the help of trained research assistants based on drop off/pick up method. This provided an effective platform to reduce possible non-response prejudice. The research instrument was divided into three parts. Part one served as the introduction, while part two covered personal data and other vital demographic information of the respondents. Parts three formed the core of the study and was designed to collect data from the respondents on their perceptions on the changing patterns of kidnapping in the study area; main issues of kidnapping in Nigeria; challenges of kidnapping in Nigeria and the effect of kidnapping on household economic security. A sample of the questionnaire is attached at the Appendix.

Before commencing the questionnaire administration, the researcher sought permission from community gatekeepers (notable influencers or community heads). With the aid

of two research assistants, after locating a selected household, the questionnaire was administered to the Head of Household i.e HOH, (or a representative of the HOH). The researcher and assistants ensured that good rapport was established with HOH during administration of the questionnaire. Completed questionnaires were subsequently retrieved from HOH.

3.3.1 Reliability and Validity of Instrument

To provide a representation of the selected sample community, a pre-test of 5% of the sample population size was undertaken, and the constructed questionnaire was evaluated on 20 possible responders (Mugenda and Mugenda, 2003). Cronbach's Alpha was utilized as the measure for reliability analysis to examine the internal consistency of the Likert scale employed in this study. A dependability co-efficient of 0.99 was deemed sufficient. The scale employed exhibited a good level of internal consistency, as shown by a co-efficient of 0.825. This revealed that the scale was trustworthy enough to assess the extent to which kidnapping has harmed Nigerian household economic security. The results of the reliability analysis are shown in Table 3.2

Table 3.2: Reliability Analysis Result

Reliability Statistics		
Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	No. of Items
0.986	<u>0.825</u>	<u>56</u>

Source: output from SPSS version 24

The validity of an instrument is done to ascertain the extent to which an instrument measures what it is supposed to measure. Olaschinde (1995) asserted that validity of an instrument assesses the relevance of such instrument to its purpose, face validity and content validity were therefore used to determine if the instrument measures what it is

supposed to measure. Face validity was used by subjecting the instrument to strict examination by 'experts' in the field of kidnapping as issues raised were systematically engaged through qualitative discourse of kidnapping by professionals in security studies both in the academics and the local security in Nigeria. Also, content validity was ensured through the research supervisor to ascertain the ability of the questionnaire to answer the research questions and its appropriateness for the study. Comments and suggestions of these experts and the supervisor were used to revise the instrument such that it meets the objectives of the research.

3.4 Technique for Data Analysis

This study employed both the descriptive and inferential statistics to analyze the data collected. The descriptive statistics involves the use of simple percentage and the computation of central measures aimed at describing characteristics of the variables in the study (Daramola, 1995). Thus, frequency counts and percentages were used to analyze the demographic data while the measure of central tendency was employed for the ranking of the responses to the items in the sections.

The null hypotheses formulated for the study were tested using a one-way sample test to compare the mean of more than two, while Multiple linear regression analysis was used to test of significant of the effect of kidnapping on household economic security in Nigeria,

3.4.1 Model Specifications

The study adopted a multiple linear regression analysis model to establish the effect of kidnapping on household economic security in Nigeria. Thus, the functional relationship was stated as:

$$hhes = f(flpr, lonp, clbs, loyr, abdp, rfas, fhtr, lsol, indn, fcos)(1)$$

Therefore, the implicit equation is stated as:

$$hhes = \alpha + \beta_1 flrp + \beta_2 lonp + \beta_3 clbs + \beta_4 loyr + \beta_5 abdp + \beta_6 rfas + \beta_7 fhtr + \beta_8 lsol + \beta_9 indn + \beta_{10} fcos + \mu_t \quad (2)$$

Where:

FLRP = Financial loss through ransom payment

LONP = Loss of properties

CLBS = Closure of business

LOYR = Loss of income and revenue

ABDP = Abandonment of developmental projects

RFAS = Ruptured family structure

FHTR = Forces households to relocate

LSOL = Standard of living of households

INDN = Indebtedness

FCOS = Forces children out of school

α = is the intercept

$\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4, \beta_5, \beta_6, \beta_7, \beta_8, \beta_9$ and β_{10} = the parameters of the study.

μ_t = is the error term

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

4.1 Data Presentation

Table 4.1 Respondents' Gender

			Gender		Total
			Male	Female	
States	Borno	Count	91	13	104
		% of Total	23.0%	3.0%	26.0%
	Kaduna	Count	75	25	100
		% of Total	19.0%	6.0%	25.0%
	Rivers	Count	82	22	104
		% of Total	21.0%	5.0%	26.0%
	Lagos	Count	45	43	88
		% of Total	13.0%	10.0%	23.0%
	Total	Count	293	103	396
		% of Total	76.0%	24.0%	100.0%

Source: Field Survey, 2022.

Table 4.1 shows that 23 per cent of the total respondents in Borno State are male, 19 per cent of the respondents from Kaduna State are male. 21 per cent of the total respondents are from Rivers State are male while 13 per cent of respondents from Lagos are male. Meanwhile, 3 per cent, 6 per cent, 5 per cent and 10 per cent of the total respondents from Borno, Kaduna, Rivers and Lagos respectively are female. This table indicate that majority of the total respondents sampled are male, this is due to the fact that Borno and Kaduna States had the highest male count.

Table 4.2: Respondents' Age

			Age				Total
			Below 20 years	20-30 years	31-50 years	51 years and above	
States	Borno	Count	4	14	42	44	104
		% of Total	1.0%	3.5%	10.5%	11.0%	26.0%
	Kaduna	Count	0	31	56	13	100
		% of Total	.0%	8.0%	14.0%	3.0%	25.0%
	Rivers	Count	0	4	96	4	104
		% of Total	.0%	1.0%	25.0%	1.0%	26.0%
	Lagos	Count	0	0	54	34	88
		% of Total	.0%	.0%	13.5%	9.0%	23.0%
	Total	Count	4	49	248	95	396
		% of Total	1.0%	12.0%	63.0%	24.0%	100.0%

Source: Field Survey, 2022

Table 4.2 shows the respondents according to age and the percentage values revealed that 1.0 per cent of the total respondents in Borno State are below 20 years, 3.5 per cent are between 20 to 30 years of age, 10.5 per cent are between 31 to 50 years while 11 per cent are between 51 years and above. 8 per cent, 14 per cent and 3 per cent of respondents from Kaduna states fall between 20 to 30 years, 31 to 50 years and 50 years and above. 25 per cent of the total respondents in Rivers State are between 31 to 50 years. 13.5 per cent of total respondents in Lagos are between 31 to 50 years while 9.5 per cent of the total respondents are between ages 51 and above. This implies that the majority of the respondents are between the ages of 31 and 50 years.

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Table 4.3: Academic Qualification of Respondents

			Academic Qualification					Total
			No Formal Education	FSLC/S SCE/O' Level	OND/ NCE	HND/Fi rst Degree	Post Graduate Degrees	
States	Borno	Count	79	6	0	19	0	104
		% of Total	20.0%	1.5%	.0%	4.5%	.0%	26.0%
	Kaduna	Count	0	48	32	14	6	100
		% of Total	.0%	12.0%	8.0%	3.5%	1.5%	25.0%
	Rivers	Count	0	0	8	52	44	104
		% of Total	.0%	.0%	2.0%	13.0%	11.0%	26.0%
	Lagos	Count	0	5	0	67	16	88
		% of Total	.0%	1.0%	.0%	17.0%	4.5%	23.0%
Total	Count	79	59	40	152	66	396	
	% of Total	20.0%	15.0%	10.0%	38.0%	17.0%	100.0%	

Source: *Field Survey, 2022*

Table 4.3 shows respondents according to academic qualifications and based on the percentage values 20 per cent of the total respondents have no formal education, 15 per cent of the total respondents have First School Leaving Certificate/ Secondary School Certification Examination and O-level Certification as their highest academic qualification, 10 per cent of the total respondents have Ordinary National Diploma Certification and Nigeria Certificate in Education (NCE) as their highest academic qualifications, 38 per cent of the total respondents have Higher National Diploma and First Degree as their highest academic qualifications. Finally, 17 per cent of the total respondents have postgraduate degree certificates as their highest academic qualifications and the result revealed that the majority of the respondents have Higher

National Diplomas and First degrees as their highest academic qualifications which connotes that they are educated with the capacity to understand the content and context of the research instrument.

Table 4.4: Employment Status of Respondents

			Employment Status		Total
			Employed	Unemployed	
States	Borno	Count	92	12	104
		% of Total	23.0%	3.0%	26.0%
	Kaduna a	Count	75	25	100
		% of Total	19.0%	6.0%	25.0%
	Rivers	Count	77	23	104
		% of Total	20.0%	5.8%	26.0%
	Lagos	Count	58	30	88
		% of Total	15.3%	8.0%	23.0%
Total	Count	306	90	396	
	% of Total	77.3%	22.7%	100.0%	

Source: Field Survey, 2022

Table 4.1.4 shows the respondents according to employment status and based on the percentage values, 22.7 per cent of the total respondents are unemployed while 77.3 per cent of the total respondents are employed and this implies that the majority of the respondents are employed which showed that the majority of households have sources of income and a measure of financial stability.

Table 4.5: Monthly Income Level of Respondents

			Monthly Income Level				Total
			Less than 100,000	100,000- 299,000	300,000- 499,000	500,000 and above	
States	Borno	Count	50	46	8	0	104
		% of Total	13.0%	11.5%	2.0%	0%	26.0%
	Kaduna	Count	0	66	0	34	100
		% of Total	.0%	16.5%	0%	8.5%	25.0%
	Rivers	Count	0	62	38	4	104
		% of Total	.0%	16.5%	9.5%	1.0%	26.0%
	Lagos	Count	0	88	0	0	88
		% of Total	.0%	23.0%	.0%	0%	23.0%
Total	Count	50	262	46	38	396	
	% of Total	13.0%	66.0%	11.5%	9.5%	100.0%	

Source: Field Survey, 2022

Table 4.5 shows the respondents according to their monthly income and based on the percentage values, 12.5 percent of the total respondents earns less than one hundred thousand naira (₦100000), 67 percent of the total respondents earns between one hundred thousand naira to two hundred thousand, nine hundred and ninety-nine naira (₦100000- ₦299999), 12 percent of the total respondents earns between three hundred thousand naira to four hundred thousand, nine hundred and ninety-nine naira (₦300000- ₦499999) and 8.5 percent of the total respondents earns five hundred thousand naira (₦500000) and above. This implies that the majority of the respondents earns between one hundred thousand naira to four hundred thousand, nine hundred and ninety-nine naira (₦100000- ₦499999).

Table 4.6: Household Size of Respondents

			Household Size				Total
			1-3	4-6	7-9	10 and above	
States	Borno	Count	30	74	0	0	104
		% of Total	7.0%	18.5%	.0%	.0%	26.0%
	Kaduna	Count	0	24	76	0	100
		% of Total	.0%	6.0%	19.0%	.0%	25.0%
	Rivers	Count	0	0	24	80	104
		% of Total	.0%	.0%	6.0%	20.0%	26.0%
	Lagos	Count	4	4	0	80	88
		% of Total	1.0%	1.0%	.0%	20.0%	23.0%
Total	Count	34	102	100	160	396	
	% of Total	8.0%	27.0%	25.0%	40.0%	100.0%	

Source: Field Survey, 2022.

Table 4.1.6 shows the respondents according to the household size and based on the percentage values, 7.5 percent of the total respondents are between 1 to 3 household size, 24.5 percent of the total respondents are between 4 to 6 household size, 25.0 percent of the total respondents are between 7 to 9 household size and 43.0 percent of the total respondents are between 10 household size and above. This implies that the majority of the respondents are between 10 household size and above.

Table 4.7 Whether Victim profiling is a trending pattern of Kidnapping in Nigeria

			Victim Profiling					Total
			Definitely Not Trending	Not Trending	Don't Know	Trending	Most Trending	
States	Borno	Count	0	0	0	6	98	104
		% of Total	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.5%	24.5%	26.0%
	Kaduna	Count	0	0	0	100	0	100
		% of Total	.0%	.0%	.0%	25.0%	.0%	25.0%
	Rivers	Count	0	14	32	54	0	100
		% of Total	.0%	3.5%	8.0%	14.5%	.0%	26.0%
	Lagos	Count	48	44	0	0	0	92
		% of Total	12.0%	11.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	23.0%
	Total	Count	48	58	32	160	98	396
		% of Total	12.0%	14.5%	8.0%	41.0%	24.5%	100.0%

Source: Field Survey

Table 4.7 shows that victim profiling is the most trending act of kidnappings in Borno state constituting about 24.5 per cent of the total respondents. Other respondents from Rivers and Kaduna States believed that victim profiling is a trending pattern of kidnapping with 14.5 per cent and 25 per cent respectively. 12 per cent and 11 per cent constituting 23 per cent of the total sample conversely believed that victim profiling is definitely not trending. These responses indicate that victim profiling is a trending pattern of kidnapping in Nigeria.

Table 4.8: Whether Random Kidnapping is a trending Pattern of kidnapping in Nigeria

			Random Kidnapping					Total
			Definitely Not Trending	Not Trending	Don't Know	Trending	Most Trending	
States	Borno	Count	0	0	0	0	104	104
		% of Total	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	26.0%	26.0%
	Kaduna	Count	0	0	0	49	51	100
		% of Total	.0%	.0%	.0%	12.2%	12.8%	25.0%
	Rivers	Count	0	14	39	47	0	100
		% of Total	.0%	3.5%	9.8%	12.8%	.0%	26.0%
	Lagos	Count	48	44	0	0	0	92
		% of Total	12.0%	11.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	23.0%
Total	Count	48	58	39	96	155	396	
	% of Total	12.0%	14.5%	9.8%	25.0%	36.8%	100.0%	

Source: Field Survey, 2022.

Results from Table 4.8 shows that respondents from Borno and Kaduna States believed that random kidnapping is definitely most trending pattern of kidnapping in Nigeria with percentage values of 26 per cent and 12.8 percent of the total respondents. While 12.2 per cent and 12.8 per cent from Kaduna and Rivers State respectively constituting 25 per cent of the total respondents believed random kidnapping is the trending pattern of kidnapping in Nigeria, respondents from Lagos State believed random kidnapping is definitely most trending and the most trending pattern of kidnapping in Nigeria with percentage values of 12 per cent and 11 per cent of the total respondents respectively. The responses above shows random kidnapping is a trending pattern of kidnapping in Nigeria.

Table 4.9: Whether Attack on communities is a trending pattern of kidnapping in Nigeria

			Attack on Communities					Total
			Definitely Not Trending	Not Trending	Don't Know	Trending	Most Trend ing	
States	Borno	Count	0	0	0	32	72	104
		% of Total	.0%	.0%	.0%	8.0%	18.0%	26.0%
	Kaduna	Count	0	2	20	78	0	100
		% of Total	.0%	.5%	5.0%	19.5%	.0%	25.0%
	Rivers	Count	62	38	0	0	0	100
		% of Total	16.5%	9.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	26.0%
	Lagos	Count	92	0	0	0	0	92
		% of Total	23.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	23.0%
Total		Count	154	40	20	110	72	396
		% of Total	39.5%	10.0%	5.0%	27.5%	18.0%	100.0%

Source: Field Survey, 2022.

Table 4.9 shows that attack on schools as a pattern of kidnapping is definitely not trending in Lagos and Rivers States with 23 per cent and 16.5 percent of the total respondents respectively. While 19.5 per cent and 8 per cent of the total respondents in Kaduna and Borno States respectively constituting a total of 27.5 believed attack on schools is a trending pattern of kidnapping, respondents from Borno State with percentage value 18 per cent of total respondents believed attack on schools is the most trending pattern of kidnapping in Nigeria. From these results, it is evident that attacks on schools in not a trending pattern of kidnapping in Nigeria.

Table 4.10: Whether Self Kidnapping is a trending Pattern of Kidnapping in Nigeria

			Self Kidnapping					Total
			Definitely Not Trending	Not Trending	Don't Know	Trending	Most Trending	
States	Borno	Count	0	0	17	39	48	104
		% of Total	.0%	.0%	4.2%	9.8%	12.0%	26.0%
	Kaduna	Count	0	59	41	0	0	100
		% of Total	.0%	14.8%	10.2%	.0%	.0%	25.0%
	Rivers	Count	8	92	0	0	0	100
		% of Total	2.0%	24.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	26.0%
	Lagos	Count	92	0	0	0	0	92
		% of Total	23.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	23.0%
	Total	Count	100	151	58	39	48	396
		% of Total	25.0%	38.8%	14.5%	9.8%	12.0%	100.0 %

Source: Field Survey, 2022.

From table 4.10, 38.8 per cent of the total respondents comprised of 24 per cent from Rivers and 14.8 per cent in Kaduna state said that self-kidnapping is not the trending pattern of kidnapping. 23 per cent and 2 per cent of the respondent from Lagos and Rivers believes that self-kidnapping is definitely not trending to the pattern of kidnappings. while 12.0 per cent and 9.8 per cent of the total sample from Borno State said self-kidnapping is the most and trending act of kidnapping. These responses imply that self-kidnapping is not a trending pattern of kidnapping in Nigeria.

Table 4.11: Whether Attack on Trains is a trending pattern of Kidnapping in Nigeria

			Attack on Trains					Total
			Definitely Not Trending	Not Trending	Don't Know	Trending	Most Trending	
States	Borno	Count	0	54	29	17	0	104
		% of Total	.0%	13.5%	7.2%	4.2%	.0%	26.0%
	Kaduna	Count	0	0	0	46	58	100
		% of Total	.0%	.0%	.0%	11.5%	14.5%	25.0%
	Rivers	Count		100	0	0	0	100
		% of Total	.0%	26.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	26.0%
	Lagos	Count	92	0	0	0	0	92
		% of Total	23.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	23.0%
	Total	Count	92	154	29	63	58	396
		% of Total	23.0%	39.5%	7.2%	15.8%	14.5%	100.0%

Source: Field Survey, 2022.

From Table 4.11, Attack on trains is definitely not a trending pattern of kidnapping in Lagos with percentage value of 23 per cent of the total sample. Respondents in Rivers and Borno States with percentage values of 26 per cent and 13.5 per cent of total sample respectively believed attack on trains is not a trending pattern of kidnapping. 11.5 per cent and 14.5 per cent of total sample believes attack on trains is the trending and most trending pattern of kidnapping in Kaduna State. The responses in the table above indicates that attack on trains is not a trending pattern of kidnapping in Nigeria.

4.12: Whether Unemployment is likely to Predispose Individuals to Kidnapping in Nigeria.

			Unemployment					Total
			Most Unlikely	Unlikely	Don't Know	Likely	Most Likely	
States	Borno	Count	0	0	0	0	104	104
		% of Total	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	26.0%	26.0 %
	Kaduna	Count	0	0	0	49	51	100
		% of Total	.0%	.0%	.0%	12.2%	12.8%	25.0 %
	Rivers	Count	0	14	35	51	0	100
		% of Total	.0%	3.5%	9.8%	12.8%	.0%	26.0 %
	Lagos	Count	48	44	0	0	0	92
		% of Total	12.0%	11.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	23.0 %
Total	Count	48	58	39	96	155	396	
	% of Total	12.0%	14.5%	9.8%	25.0%	38.8%	100.0 %	

Source: Field Survey, 2022.

Table 4.12 shows that 38.8 per cent of the total respondents comprising 26 per cent from Borno State and 12.8 per cent from Kaduna said unemployment is most likely to predispose an individual to kidnapping. 25 per cent of the total respondents comprised of 12.2 per cent from Kaduna and 12.8 per cent from Rivers said unemployment will likely predispose individuals to kidnapping. Conversely, respondents in Lagos believes unemployment is most unlikely and unlikely to predispose an individual to kidnapping with percentage values of 12 per cent and 11 per cent respectively. From the results therefore, it is clear that unemployment is a factor likely to predispose an individual to take to kidnapping in Nigeria.

Table 4.13: Whether Poverty is likely to Predispose Individuals to Kidnapping in Nigeria.

			Poverty					Total
			Most Unlikely	Unlikely	Don't Know	Likely	Most Likely	
States	Borno	Count	0	0	0	6	98	104
		% of Total	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.5%	24.5%	26.0%
	Kaduna	Count	0	0	0	100	0	100
		% of Total	.0%	.0%	.0%	25.0%	.0%	25.0%
	Rivers	Count	0	14	32	54	0	100
		% of Total	.0%	3.5 %	8.0%	14.5%	.0%	26.0%
	Lagos	Count	48	44	0	0	0	92
		% of Total	12.0%	11.0 %	.0%	.0%	.0%	23.0%
Total		Count	48	58	32	160	98	396
		% of Total	12.0%	14.5 %	8.0%	41.0%	24.5%	100.0 %

Source: Field Survey, 2022.

Table 4.13 shows that 24.5 per cent of the total respondents from Borno State believed that poverty is the most predisposing factors of kidnapping. 25 per cent and 14.5 per cent of total respondents from Kaduna and Rivers respectively believed poverty will likely predispose individuals to kidnapping. 11 per cent and 12 per cent of total respondents from Lagos State believed poverty is unlikely and most unlikely to predispose individuals to kidnapping. Results from the above table implies poverty is most likely to predispose individuals to kidnapping.

Table 4.14: Whether Corrupt Value System will likely Predispose Individuals to Kidnapping in Nigeria.

			Corrupt Value System					Total
			Most Unlikely	Unlikely	Don't Know	Likely	Most Likely	
States	Borno	Count	0	0	0	46	58	104
		% of Total	.0%	.0%	.0%	11.5%	14.5%	26.0%
	Kaduna	Count	0	54	29	17	0	100
		% of Total	.0%	13.5%	7.2%	4.2%	.0%	25.0%
	Rivers	Count	0	100	0	0	0	100
		% of Total	.0%	26.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	26.0%
	Lagos	Count	92	0	0	0	0	92
		% of Total	23.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	23.0%
	Total	Count	92	154	29	63	58	396
		% of Total	23.0%	39.5%	7.2%	15.8%	14.5%	100.0%

Source: Field Survey, 2022.

Results from Table 4.14 shows respondents from Lagos with percentage value of 23 per cent of the total sample said change in value system is most unlikely to predispose individuals to kidnapping in Nigeria. 39.5 per cent of the total sample which comprised 26 per cent from Lagos state and 13.5 per cent from Kaduna State said change in value system is likely to predispose individual to kidnapping. 11.5 per cent and 14.5 per cent of respondents from Borno State however said change in value system is likely and most likely to predispose individuals to kidnapping. Based on the cumulative percentage value of the result above, change in value system will not likely predispose individual to kidnapping in Nigeria.

Table 4.15: Whether Unproductive greed will likely Predispose Individuals to Kidnapping in Nigeria.

			Unproductive Greed					Total
			Most Unlikely	Unlikely	Don't Know	Likely	Most Likely	
States	Borno	Count	0	0	0	0	104	104
		% of Total	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	26.0%	26.0%
	Kaduna	Count	0	0	0	44	56	100
		% of Total	.0%	.0%	.0%	11.0%	14.0%	25.0%
	Rivers	Count	8	20	46	26	0	100
		% of Total	2.0%	5.0%	12.5%	6.5%	.0%	26.0%
	Lagos	Count	92	0	0	0	0	92
		% of Total	23.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	23.0%
	Total	Count	100	20	45	70	160	396
		% of Total	25.0%	5.0%	12.5%	17.5%	40.0%	100.0%

Source: Field Survey, 2022.

Table 4.15 shows that 26 per cent from Borno and 25 per cent from Kaduna constituting 40 per cent of total sample of respondents believed unproductive greed is a factor that is most likely to predispose an individual to kidnapping. 17.5 per cent comprising 11 per cent from Kaduna and 6.5 per cent from Rivers believed that unproductive greed will likely predispose individuals to kidnapping. While 12.5 per cent from Rivers don't know, 23 per cent from Lagos believed unproductive greed is most unlikely to predispose individuals to kidnapping. From the result therefore, it is clear that unproductive greed will likely predispose individuals to kidnapping in Nigeria.

Table 4.16: Whether Poor Governance is a Predisposing Factor for Kidnapping in Nigeria

			Poor Governance					Total
			Most Unlikely	Unlikely	Don't Know	Likely	Most Likely	
States	Borno	Count	0	0	0	44	60	104
		% of Total	.0%	.0%	.0%	11.0%	15.0%	26.0%
	Kaduna	Count	0	0	34	66	0	100
		% of Total	.0%	.0%	8.5%	16.5%	.0%	25.0%
	Rivers	Count	28	30	41	0	0	104
		% of Total	7.0%	7.5%	11.5%	.0%	.0%	26.0%
	Lagos	Count	69	23	0	0	0	92
		% of Total	17.3%	5.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	23.0%
	Total	Count	97	53	76	110	60	396
		% of Total	24.3%	13.2%	20.0%	27.5%	15.0%	100.0%

Source: Field Survey, 2022.

From Table 4.16, 57.5 per cent of the total respondents drawn from Lagos and Rivers said poor governance is unlikely to predispose individuals to take to kidnapping activities. On the other hand, 42.5 per cent of total respondents which comprised Borno and Kaduna States said poor governance is likely to predispose an individual to kidnapping. The responses from this table shows that poor governance is not likely to predispose individualsto kidnapping in Nigeria

4.17: Whether Ill-equipped law enforcement will likely Predispose Individuals to Kidnapping in Nigeria

			Ill Equipped Law Enforcement					Total
			Most Unlikely	Unlikely	Don't know	Likely	Most Likely	
States	Borno	Count	0	0	17	39	48	104
		% of Total	.0%	.0%	4.2%	9.8%	12.0%	26.0%
	Kaduna ^a	Count	0	59	41	0	0	100
		% of Total	.0%	14.8%	10.2%	.0%	.0%	25.0%
	Rivers	Count	8	92	0	0	0	100
		% of Total	2.0%	24.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	26.0%
	Lagos	Count	92	0	0	0	0	92
		% of Total	23.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	23.0%
Total	Count	100	151	58	39	48	396	
	% of Total	25.0%	38.8%	14.5%	9.8%	12.0%	100.0%	

Source: Field Survey, 2022.

Table 4.17 shows that respondents from Kaduna, Rivers and Lagos States with percentage values of 14.8 per cent, 24 per cent and 23 per cent of total respondents respectively believed ill-equipped law enforcement is not likely to predispose an individual to kidnapping. Conversely, respondents from Borno State with percentage value of 21.8 per cent believed ill-equipped law enforcement will likely predispose individuals to kidnapping.

Table 4.18: Whether Poor Educational Background will likely Predispose Individuals to Kidnapping in Nigeria

			Poor Educational Background					Total
			Most Unlikely	Unlikely	Don't know	Likely	Most Likely	
States	Borno	Count	0	0	19	52	33	104
		% of Total	.0%	.0%	4.8%	13.0%	8.2%	26.0%
	Kaduna	Count	0	80	20	0	0	100
		% of Total	.0%	20.0%	5.0%	.0%	.0%	25.0%
	Rivers	Count	6	58	36	0	0	100
		% of Total	1.5%	14.5%	10.0%	.0%	.0%	26.0%
	Lagos	Count	69	23	0	0	0	92
		% of Total	17.3%	5.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	23.0%
	Total	Count	75	161	75	52	33	396
		% of Total	18.8%	40.2%	19.8%	13.0%	8.2%	100.0%

Source: Field Survey, 2022.

Table 4.18 reveals that poor educational background will not likely predispose an individual to kidnapping in Kaduna, Rivers and Lagos States. Based on the percentage values of 20 per cent, 14.5 per cent and 5.7 per cent which constitutes 40.2 per cent of the total sample, respondents from Kaduna, Rivers and Lagos States said poor educational background is unlikely to predispose individuals to kidnapping. Borno state however believes kidnapping will likely predispose an individual to kidnapping with the percentage value of 13 per cent. The implication of the responses is that poor educational background is not a factor that is likely to predispose individuals to kidnapping in Nigeria.

Table 4.19: Whether Peer Pressure will likely predispose Individuals to Kidnapping in Nigeria.

			Peer Pressure					Total
			Most Unlikely	Unlikely	Don't know	Likely	Most Likely	
States	Borno	Count	0	0	0	32	72	104
		% of Total	.0%	.0%	.0%	8.0%	18.0%	26.0%
	Kaduna	Count	0	2	20	78	0	100
		% of Total	.0%	.5%	5.0%	19.5%	.0%	25.0%
	Rivers	Count	66	34	0	0	0	100
		% of Total	16.5%	9.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	26.0%
	Lagos	Count	92	0	0	0	0	92
		% of Total	23.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	23.0%
Total	Count	158	36	20	110	72	396	
	% of Total	39.5%	10.0%	5.0%	27.5%	18.0%	100.0%	

Source: Field Survey, 2022.

Table 4.19 shows that 19.5 per cent of respondents in Kaduna State said peer pressure will likely predispose an individual to kidnapping, 18 percent of respondents from Borno State said peer pressure will most likely predispose individuals to kidnapping. Conversely, 16.5 per cent of respondents in Rivers State and 23 per cent of respondents in Lagos State said peer pressure is most unlikely to predispose individuals to kidnapping in Nigeria. Therefore, from the result, it is clear that peer pressure is not likely to predispose individuals to kidnapping in Nigeria.

Table 4.20: Whether Attractiveness to kidnapping activities will likely predispose Individuals to Kidnapping in Nigeria

			Attractiveness to Kidnapping					Total
			Most Unlikely	Unlikely	Don't know	Likely	Most Likely	
States	Borno	Count	0	0	0	44	60	104
		% of Total	.0%	.0%	.0%	11.0%	15.0%	26.0%
	Kaduna	Count	0	0	72	28	0	100
		% of Total	.0%	.0%	18.0%	7.0%	.0%	25.0%
	Rivers	Count	0	64	38	0	0	100
		% of Total	.0%	16.5%	9.5%	.0%	.0%	26.0%
	Lagos	Count	9	83	0	0	0	92
		% of Total	2.2%	20.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%	23.0%
	Total	Count	9	145	110	72	60	396
		% of Total	2.2%	37.2%	27.5%	18.0%	15.0%	100.0%

Source: Field Survey, 2022.

From Table 4.20, 20.8 per cent and 16.5 per cent of respondents in Lagos and Rivers States respectively believed that the attractiveness to kidnapping is unlikely to predispose an individual to kidnapping. However, while 15 per cent of respondents in Borno State believed attractiveness to kidnapping will most likely predispose an individual to kidnapping, 7 per cent and 11 per cent of respondents in Kaduna and Borno States believed that attractiveness to kidnapping is likely to predispose an individual to kidnapping. Therefore, from the result, it is clear that the attractiveness of kidnapping activities is not likely to predispose individuals to kidnapping in Nigeria.

Table 4.21: Whether Poor Parental Upbringing will likely predispose Individuals to Kidnapping in Nigeria.

			Poor Parental Upbringing					Total
			Most Unlikely	Unlikely	Don't know	Likely	Most Likely	
States	Borno	Count	0	0	0	4	100	104
		% of Total	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.0%	25.0%	26.0%
	Kaduna	Count	0	0	0	100	0	100
		% of Total	.0%	.0%	.0%	25.0%	.0%	25.0%
	Rivers	Count	6	30	2	62	0	100
		% of Total	1.5%	7.5%	.5%	16.5%	.0%	26.0%
	Lagos	Count	92	0	0	0	0	92
		% of Total	23.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	23.0%
Total	Count	98	30	2	166	100	396	
	% of Total	24.5%	7.5%	.5%	42.5%	25.0%	100.0%	

Source: Field Survey, 2022.

Table 4.21 indicates that 25 per cent of respondents from Borno believes that poor parental upbringing will most likely predispose an individual to kidnapping. Another 25 per cent and 16 per cent of respondents from Kaduna and Rivers States respectively which constitutes 42.5 per cent of the total sample believes that poor parenting will likely predispose individuals to kidnapping. On the other hand, 7.5 per cent and 23 per cent of respondents from Rivers and Lagos States respectively believes poor parental upbringing is unlikely and most unlikely to predispose individuals to kidnapping. Result from the table shows that poor parental upbringing will likely predispose individuals to kidnapping in Nigeria.

Table 4.22: Whether lack of adequate security will likely expose an individual to the risk of being kidnapped in Nigeria.

			Lack of Adequate Security					Total
			Most Unlikely	Unlikely	Don't Know	Likely	Most Likely	
States	Borno	Count	0	0	0	6	98	104
		% of Total	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.5%	24.5%	26.0%
	Kaduna	Count	0	0	0	100	0	100
		% of Total	.0%	.0%	.0%	25.0%	.0%	25.0%
	Rivers	Count	0	14	32	54	0	100
		% of Total	.0%	3.5%	8.0%	14.5%	.0%	26.0%
	Lagos	Count	48	44	0	0	0	92
		% of Total	12.0%	11.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	23.0%
	Total	Count	48	58	32	160	98	396
		% of Total	12.0%	14.5%	8.0%	41.0%	24.5%	100.0%

Source: Field Survey, 2022.

Table 4.22 shows the responses on the likelihood of insecurity to expose an individual to the risk of being kidnapped. From the percentage values, 12 per cent and 11 per cent of respondents in Lagos said insecurity is most unlikely and unlikely to expose an individual to the risk of being kidnapped. 25 per cent and 14 per cent of respondents in Kaduna and Rivers State respectively, which constitutes 41 per cent of the total respondents said insecurity will likely expose an individual to the risk of being kidnapped, while 24.5 per cent of respondents in Borno said insecurity will most likely expose an individual to the risk of being kidnapped. Results in the table above implies that insecurity will most likely increase the risk of exposing individuals to being kidnapped in Nigeria.

Table 4.23: Whether High Risk Lifestyle will likely Exposean Individualto the Risk of being Kidnapped in Nigeria.

			High Risk Lifestyle					Total
			Most Unlikely	Unlikely	Don't know	Likely	Most Likely	
States	Borno	Count	0	0	17	39	48	104
		% of Total	.0%	.0%	4.2%	9.8%	12.0%	26.0%
	Kadun ^a	Count	0	59	41	0	0	100
		% of Total	.0%	14.8%	10.2%	.0%	.0%	25.0%
	Rivers	Count	8	92	0	0	0	100
		% of Total	2.0%	24.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	26.0%
	Lagos	Count	92	0	0	0	0	92
		% of Total	23.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	23.0%
	Total	Count	100	151	58	39	48	396
		% of Total	25.0%	38.8%	14.5%	9.8%	12.0%	100.0%

Source: Field Survey, 2022.

From responses in Table 4.23, the highest percentage of 38.8 per cent of the total respondents comprising respondents in Kaduna and Rivers State with percentage values of 14.8 per cent and 24 per cent, indicates that high risk lifestyle is unlikely to expose an individual to the risk of being kidnapped. Correspondingly, 25 per cent of the total respondents from Lagos and Rivers indicates that high risk lifestyle is most unlikely to expose an individual to the risk of being kidnapped. However, respondents from Borno State with percentage value of 12 per cent believes high risk lifestyle will most likely expose an individual to the risk of being kidnapped. The result reveals that high risk lifestyle is not one of the factors likely to expose an individual to the risk of being kidnapped in Nigeria.

Table 4.24: Whether Flamboyant Lifestyle will likely Expose an Individual to the Risk of Being Kidnapped in Nigeria

			Flamboyant Lifestyle					Total
			Most Unlikely	Unlikely	Don't know	Likely	Most Likely	
States	Borno	Count	0	0	0	44	60	104
		% of Total	.0%	.0%	.0%	11.0%	15.0%	26.0%
	Kaduna ^a	Count	0	0	34	66	0	100
		% of Total	.0%	.0%	8.5%	16.5%	.0%	25.0%
	Rivers	Count	28	26	46	0	0	100
		% of Total	7.0%	7.5%	11.5%	.0%	.0%	26.0%
	Lagos	Count	92	0	0	0	0	92
		% of Total	23.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	23.0%
	Total	Count	120	26	80	110	60	396
		% of Total	30.0%	7.5%	20.0%	27.5%	15.0%	100.0%

Source: Field Survey, 2022.

Table 4.24 shows that 27.5 per cent which comprised 11 per cent from Borno State and 16.5 per cent from Kaduna State said flamboyant lifestyle is likely to expose an individual to the risk of being kidnapped. Similarly, another 15 per cent from Borno believes flamboyant lifestyle will most likely expose an individual to being kidnapped. On the other hand, 23 per cent and 7 per cent of respondents in Lagos and Rivers said flamboyant lifestyle is most unlikely to expose an individual to being kidnapped. These responses indicate that living a flamboyant lifestyle is likely to expose an individual to the risk of being kidnapped in Nigeria.

Table 4.25: Whether Nature of Job or Business will likely Expose an Individual to the Risk of Being Kidnapped in Nigeria.

			Nature of Job or Business					Total
			Most unlikely	Unlikely	Don't Know	Likely	Most Likely	
States	Borno	Count	0	0	0	4	100	104
		% of Total	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.0%	25.0%	26.0%
	Kaduna ^a	Count	0	34	50	16	0	100
		% of Total	.0%	8.5%	12.5%	4.0%	.0%	25.0%
	Rivers	Count	64	36	0	0	0	100
		% of Total	17.0%	9.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	26.0%
	Lagos	Count	92	0	0	0	0	92
		% of Total	23.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	23.0%
	Total	Count	156	70	50	20	100	396
		% of Total	40.0%	17.5%	12.5%	5.0%	25.0%	100.0%

Source: Field Survey, 2022.

Table 4.25 reveals that 17 per cent of respondents in Rivers State and 23 per cent of respondents in Lagos which constitute 40 per cent of the total sample believe that the nature of an individual's job or business will most unlikely expose them to the risk of being kidnapped. 25 per cent of the total sample in Borno however believed that the nature of job or business will most likely expose an individual to the risk of being kidnapped. From the result, it is evident that nature of job or business is not likely to expose an individual to the risk of being kidnapped in Nigeria.

Table 4.26: Whether Close Informants Will Likely Expose an Individual to the Risk of Being Kidnapped in Nigeria.

			Close Informant					Total
			Most Unlikely	Unlikely	Don't Know	Likely	Most Likely	
States	Borno	Count	8	5	0	41	50	104
		% of Total	2.0%	1.2%	.0%	10.3%	12.5%	26.0%
	Kaduna	Count	29	54	0	17	0	100
		% of Total	7.4%	13.5%	.0%	4.1%	.0%	25.0%
	Rivers	Count	26	64	0	8	0	100
		% of Total	6.5%	17.5%	.0%	2.0%	.0%	26.0%
	Lagos	Count	44	48	0	0	0	92
		% of Total	11.0%	12.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	23.0%
	Total	Count	107	173	0	66	50	396
		% of Total	26.7%	44.3%	.0%	16.5%	12.5%	100.0%

Source: Field Survey, 2022.

Result from Table 4.26 shows that 10.3 per cent and 12.5 per cent of respondents in Borno said activities of close informants is likely and most likely to expose individuals to the risk of being kidnapped, 13.5 per cent of respondents in Kaduna believes activities of close informants is unlikely to expose individuals to the risk of being kidnapped. 17.5 per cent of respondents in Rivers State believes activities of close informants is unlikely to expose individuals to the risk of being kidnapped. 12 per cent and 11 per cent of respondents in Lagos believes activities of close informants is unlikely and most unlikely to expose individuals to the risk of being kidnapped. The results reveal that activities of close informants is not likely to expose individuals to the risk of being kidnapped in Nigeria.

Table 4.27: Kidnapping Leads to Financial Loss Through Ransom Payment

			kidnapping leads to financial loss through ransom payment					Total
			Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree	
States	Borno	Count	0	0	0	0	104	104
		% of Total	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	26.0%	26.0%
	Kaduna	Count	0	0	0	49	51	100
		% of Total	.0%	.0%	.0%	12.2%	12.8%	25.0%
	Rivers	Count	0	13	40	47	0	100
		% of Total	.0%	3.2%	10.0%	12.8%	.0%	26.0%
	Lagos	Count	48	44	0	0	0	92
		% of Total	12.0%	11.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	23.0%
Total	Count	48	57	40	96	155	396	
	% of Total	12.0%	14.2%	10.0%	25.0%	38.8%	100.0%	

Source: Field Survey, 2022.

Table 4.27 reveals that 26 per cent of respondents in Borno State and 12.8 per cent in Kaduna State strongly agree that kidnapping leads to financial loss through ransom payment, 12.2 per cent of respondents in Kaduna State and 12.8 per cent of respondents in Rivers State agree that kidnapping leads to financial loss through ransom payment. While 10 per cent of respondents in Rivers State were neutral, 11 per cent and 12 per cent of respondents in Lagos disagree and strongly disagree that kidnapping leads to financial loss through ransom payment. Therefore, from the result, it is clear that kidnapping leads to financial loss through ransom payments in Nigeria.

Table 4.28: Kidnapping Results in Loss of Properties

			Kidnapping results in loss of properties					Total
			Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree	
States	Borno	Count	0	0	0	6	98	104
		% of Total	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.5%	24.5%	26.0%
	Kaduna ^a	Count	0	0	0	100	0	100
		% of Total	.0%	.0%	.0%	25.0%	.0%	25.0%
	Rivers	Count	0	0	32	54	14	100
		% of Total	.0%	.0%	8.0%	14.5%	3.5%	26.0%
	Lagos	Count	28	4	0	20	40	92
		% of Total	7.0%	1.0%	.0%	5.0%	11.0%	23.0%
	Total	Count	28	4	32	180	152	396
		% of Total	7.0%	1.0%	8.0%	45.0%	39.0%	100.0%

Source: Field Survey, 2022.

Table 4.28 shows that 24 per cent and 11 per cent of respondents in Borno and Lagos States strongly agree that kidnapping results in loss of properties, 25 per cent and 14.5 per cent of respondents in Kaduna and Rivers States respectively agree that kidnapping results in loss of properties. 7 per cent of respondents in Lagos however strongly disagree that kidnapping results in loss of properties. These responses imply that kidnapping results in the loss of properties of members of affected households in Nigeria.

Table 4.29: Kidnapping leads to Closure of Business

			kidnapping leads to the closure of business					Total
			Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree	
States	Borno	Count	0	0	0	6	98	104
		% of Total	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.5%	24.5%	26.0%
	Kaduna	Count	0	0	0	100	0	100
		% of Total	.0%	.0%	.0%	25.0%	.0%	25.0%
	Rivers	Count	0	14	32	54	0	100
		% of Total	.0%	3.5%	8.0%	14.5%	.0%	26.0%
	Lagos	Count	48	44	0	0	0	92
		% of Total	12.0%	11.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	23.0%
	Total	Count	48	58	32	160	98	396
		% of Total	12.0%	14.5%	8.0%	41.0%	24.5%	100.0%

Source: Field Survey, 2022.

Table 4.29 indicates that kidnapping activities lead to closure of businesses. This is supported by 41 per cent and 24.5 per cent of total respondents across the sample States who agree and strongly agree respectively that kidnapping leads to closure of businesses. 12 per cent and 14.5 per cent of total respondents however strongly disagree and disagree that kidnapping leads to the closure of businesses of affected households in Nigeria.

Table 4.30: Kidnapping Results in loss of Income and Revenue

			Kidnapping results in loss of income and revenue					Total
			Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree	
States	Borno	Count	0	0	0	0	104	104
		% of Total	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	26.0%	26.0%
	Kaduna	Count	0	0	0	49	51	100
		% of Total	.0%	.0%	.0%	12.2%	12.8%	25.0%
	Rivers	Count	0	13	40	47	0	100
		% of Total	.0%	3.2%	10.0%	12.8%	.0%	26.0%
	Lagos	Count	48	44	0	0	0	92
		% of Total	12.0%	11.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	23.0%
	Total	Count	48	57	40	96	155	396
		% of Total	12.0%	14.2%	10.0%	25.0%	38.8%	100.0%

Source: Field Survey, 2022.

The responses in Table 4.30 indicate that one of the major impact of kidnapping on household economic security is that kidnapping results in loss of income and revenue because 38.8 per cent of total sample comprising of 26 per cent of respondents in Borno state and 12.8 per cent of respondents in Kaduna State strongly agree that kidnapping results in loss of income and revenue. Similarly, 25 per cent of the total sample agree that kidnapping results in loss of income and revenue.

Table 4.31: Kidnapping leads to the abandonment of developmental projects

			Kidnapping Leads to the Abandonment of Developmental Projects					Total
			Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree	
States	Borno	Count	0	0	0	6	98	104
		% of Total	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.5%	24.5%	26.0%
	Kaduna	Count	0	0	0	100	0	100
		% of Total	.0%	.0%	.0%	25.0%	.0%	25.0%
	Rivers	Count	0	14	32	54	0	100
		% of Total	.0%	3.5%	8.0%	14.5%	.0%	26.0%
	Lagos	Count	48	44	0	0	0	92
		% of Total	12.0%	11.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	23.0%
	Total	Count	48	58	32	160	98	396
		% of Total	12.0%	14.5%	8.0%	41.0%	24.5%	100.0%

Source: Field Survey, 2022.

Table 4.31 indicate that 25 per cent, 14.5 per cent and 1.5 per cent of respondents in Kaduna, Rivers and Borno States respectively which constitutes 41 per cent of the total respondents agree that kidnapping leads to abandonment of development projects while 24.5 per cent of respondents in Borno strongly agree that kidnapping leads to abandonment of development projects. 14.5 per cent and 12 per cent of total respondents however disagree and strongly disagree that kidnapping leads to abandonment of developmental projects. This implies that Kidnapping leads to the abandonment of developmental projects in Nigeria.

Table 4.32: Kidnapping results in ruptured family structure

			Kidnapping results in a ruptured family structure					Total
			Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree	
States	Borno	Count	0	6	0	0	98	104
		% of Total	.0%	1.5%	.0%	.0%	24.5%	26.0%
	Kaduna	Count	0	0	0	100	0	100
		% of Total	.0%	.0%	.0%	25.0%	.0%	25.0%
	Rivers	Count	32	14	0	52	0	100
		% of Total	8.0%	3.5%	.0%	14.5%	.0%	26.0%
	Lagos	Count	20	24	0	48	0	92
		% of Total	5.0%	6.0%	.0%	12.0%	.0%	23.0%
Total	Count	52	44	0	202	98	396	
	% of Total	13.0%	11.0%	.0%	51.5%	24.5%	100.0%	

Source: Field Survey, 2022.

From Table 4.32, 51.5 per cent of total respondents comprising of Lagos with 12 per cent, Rivers with 14.5 per cent and Kaduna with 25 per cent agree that kidnapping results in ruptured family structure. 24.5 per cent of total respondents in Borno strongly agree that kidnapping results in ruptured family structure. Meanwhile, 8 per cent and 5 per cent of respondents in Rivers and Lagos States which constitutes 13 per cent of total respondents strongly disagree that kidnapping results in ruptured family structure. These responses reveal that kidnapping activities results in ruptured family structure in Nigeria.

Table 4.33: Kidnapping Forces Households to Relocate

			Kidnapping Forces Households to Relocate					Total
			Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree	
States	Borno	Count	0	0	0	4	100	104
		% of Total	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.0%	25.0%	26.0%
	Kaduna	Count	0	0	0	100	0	100
		% of Total	.0%	.0%	.0%	25.0%	.0%	25.0%
	Rivers	Count	6	30	2	62	0	100
		% of Total	1.5%	7.5%	.5%	16.5%	.0%	26.0%
	Lagos	Count	92	0	0	0	0	92
		% of Total	23.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	23.0%
	Total	Count	98	30	2	166	100	396
		% of Total	24.5%	7.5%	.5%	42.5%	25.0%	100.0%

Source: Field Survey, 2022.

From Table 4.33, results shows that 25 per cent of respondents in Borno State strongly agree that kidnapping forces households to relocate, while 25 per cent and 16.5 per cent of respondents in Kaduna and Rivers State agree that kidnapping forces households to relocate. Conversely, 23 per cent of respondents in Lagos strongly disagree that kidnapping forces households to relocate. The results indicate that as a result of kidnapping activities, household are forced to relocate.

Table 4.34: Kidnapping Affects the Standard of Living of Households

			Kidnapping affects the standard of living of households					Total
			Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree	
States	Borno	Count	0	0	0	0	104	104
		% of Total	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	26.0%	26.0%
	Kaduna	Count	0	0	0	49	51	100
		% of Total	.0%	.0%	.0%	12.2%	12.8%	25.0%
	Rivers	Count	0	13	40	47	0	100
		% of Total	.0%	3.2%	10.0%	12.8%	.0%	26.0%
	Lagos	Count	48	44	0	0	0	92
		% of Total	12.0%	11.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	23.0%
Total		Count	48	57	40	100	151	396
		% of Total	12.0%	14.2%	10.0%	25.0%	38.8%	100.0%

Source: Field Survey, 2022.

Table 4.34 reveals that all the respondents from Borno States constituting 26 per cent of the total respondents strongly agree that kidnapping affects the standard of living of households. 25 per cent of total respondents comprising 12.8 per cent of respondents in Rivers State and 2.2 per cent of respondents in Kaduna State agree that kidnapping activities affect standard of living of households. 12 percent of total respondents however strongly disagree that kidnapping affects standard of living of households.

Table 4.35: Kidnapping Leads to Indebtedness of Household in Nigeria

			A kidnapping leads to indebtedness					Total
			Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree	
States	Borno	Count	0	0	0	6	98	104
		% of Total	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.5%	24.5%	26.0%
	Kaduna	Count	0	0	0	100	0	100
		% of Total	.0%	.0%	.0%	25.0%	.0%	25.0%
	Rivers	Count	0	14	32	54	0	100
		% of Total	.0%	3.5%	8.0%	14.5%	.0%	26.0%
	Lagos	Count	48	44	0	0	0	92
		% of Total	12.0%	11.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	23.0%
	Total	Count	48	58	32	160	98	396
		% of Total	12.0%	14.5%	8.0%	41.0%	24.5%	100.0%

Source: Field Survey, 2022.

Results from Table 4.35 reveals that 41 per cent of the total respondents comprising 14.5 per cent of respondents in Rivers State, 25 per cent of respondents in Kaduna State and 1.5 per cent of respondents in Borno State agree that kidnapping leads to indebtedness. 24.5 per cent of the total respondents strongly agree that kidnapping leads to indebtedness while 14.5 per cent of total respondents which comprises of Lagos State with 11 per cent and River State with 3.5 per cent disagree that kidnapping leads to indebtedness. This implies that one of the effects of kidnapping on the household is indebtedness incurred while sourcing for required ransom.

Table 4.36: Kidnapping Forces Children Out of School in Nigeria

			Kidnapping forces children out of school					Total
			Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree	
States	Borno	Count	0	0	0	0	104	104
		% of Total	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	26.0%	26.0%
	Kaduna	Count	0	0	0	49	51	100
		% of Total	.0%	.0%	.0%	12.2%	12.8%	25.0%
	Rivers	Count	0	13	40	47	0	100
		% of Total	.0%	3.2%	10.0%	12.8%	.0%	26.0%
	Lagos	Count	48	44	0	0	0	92
		% of Total	12.0%	11.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	23.0%
	Total	Count	48	57	40	96	155	396
		% of Total	12.0%	14.2%	10.0%	25.0%	38.8%	100.0%

Source: Field Survey, 2022.

Results from Table 4.36 shows that all the respondents in Borno State with a percentage value of 26 per cent of the total respondents strongly agree that kidnapping forces children out of school. 12.8 per cent and 12.2 per cent of respondents in Kaduna State strongly agree and agree respectively that kidnapping forces children out of school. 12.8 per cent of respondents in Rivers State agree that kidnapping forces children out of school while 11 per cent and 12 per cent of respondents in Lagos disagree and strongly disagree that kidnapping forces children out of school. The implication of these responses is that children are forced out of schools as a result of kidnapping activities especially those targeted at the schools.

Table 4.37: Kidnapping leads to Loss of Lives

			Loss of Lives					Total
			Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree	
States	Borno	Count	11	36	8	49	0	104
		% of Total	2.8%	9.0%	2.0%	12.2%	.0%	26.0%
	Kaduna	Count	0	0	0	94	6	100
		% of Total	.0%	.0%	.0%	23.5%	1.5%	25.0%
	Rivers	Count	0	0	0	0	100	100
		% of Total	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	26.0%	26.0%
	Lagos	Count	0	0	0	0	92	92
		% of Total	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	23.0%	23.0%
	Total	Count	11	36	8	143	198	396
		% of Total	2.8%	9.0%	2.0%	35.8%	50.5%	100.0%

Source: Field Survey, 2022.

Results from Table 4.37 reveals that 23 per cent of respondents in Lagos, 26 per cent of respondents in Rivers and 1.5 per cent of the respondents in Kaduna which constitutes 50.5 per cent of total respondents strongly agree that kidnapping leads to loss of lives. Similarly, 23.5 percent of respondents in Kaduna State and 12.2 per cent of respondents in Borno State which constitutes 35.8 per cent of total respondents agree that kidnapping leads to loss of lives. From these responses, it is clear that kidnapping activities leads to loss of lives of the victims and in some cases those of their loved ones.

4.38: Descriptive Statistics of the Patterns of Kidnapping in Nigeria

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Victim Profiling	396	1.00	5.00	3.51	1.324
Random Kidnapping	396	1.00	5.00	3.64	1.421
Attack on Schools	396	1.00	5.00	2.74	1.618
Self-Kidnapping	396	1.00	5.00	2.45	1.291
Attack on Trains	396	1.00	5.00	2.59	1.375

Source: *Mined from SPSS Output*

Table 4.38 shows the descriptive statistics of the patterns of kidnapping in Nigeria and the results revealed that victim profiling and random kidnapping with mean values of 3.51 and 3.64 respectively are greater than the expected mean of 3.0, which implies that victim profiling and random kidnapping are the trending patterns of kidnapping in Nigeria. Meanwhile, attack on schools, self-kidnapping and others with mean values of 2.74, 2.45 and 2.59 respectively is less than the expected mean of 3.0 which implies that attack on schools, self-kidnapping and attack on trains are not the trending pattern of kidnapping in Nigeria

Table 4.39: Descriptive Statistics of the Factors Predisposing Individuals to Kidnapping in Nigeria

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Unemployment	396	1.00	5.00	3.6400	1.42143
Poverty	396	1.00	5.00	3.5150	1.32445
Change in Value System	396	1.00	5.00	2.5925	1.37520
Unproductive Greed	396	1.00	5.00	3.4250	1.62819
Poor Governance	396	1.00	5.00	2.9000	1.46471
Ill-Equipped Law Enforcement	396	1.00	5.00	2.4500	1.29099
Poor Educational Background	396	1.00	5.00	2.6550	1.20815
Peer Pressure	396	1.00	5.00	2.7450	1.61756
The attractiveness of kidnapping activities	396	1.00	5.00	3.0625	1.11432
Poor Parenting and upbringing	396	1.00	5.00	3.3600	1.53502

Note: the expected mean of 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 is 3.0 for this study; a mean rating of 3.0 and above were regarded to have an effect on the dependent variable while a mean rating less than 3.0 was regarded as no effect in explaining the changes in the dependent variable under study.

Source: *Mined from SPSS Output*

Table 4.39 shows the descriptive statistics of the factors predisposing an individual to kidnapping and the results revealed that unemployment, poverty, unproductive greed, attractiveness to kidnapping and poor parental upbringing with mean values of 3.64, 3.51, 3.42, 3.06 and 3.36 respectively is greater than the expected mean of 3.0 and this implies that unemployment, poverty, unproductive greed, attractiveness to kidnapping and poor parental upbringing are major factors predisposing individuals to kidnapping in Nigeria. On the other hand, the change in the value system, poor governance, ill equipped law enforcement, poor educational background and peer pressure with mean values of 2.59, 2.9, 2.45, 2.65 and 2.74 respectively is less than the expected mean of 3.0 and this implies that change in the value system, poor governance, ill equipped law

enforcement, poor educational background and peer pressure are not major factors predisposing individuals to kidnapping in Nigeria.

Table 4.40: Descriptive Statistics on the Factors Exposing an Individual to the Risk of Being Kidnapped

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Insecurity problem in Nigeria	396	1.00	5.00	3.5150	1.32445
High-Risk Lifestyle	396	1.00	5.00	2.4500	1.29099
Flamboyant lifestyle	396	1.00	5.00	2.9000	1.46471
Nature of Job and business	396	1.00	5.00	2.5750	1.62819
Activities of close informant	396	1.00	5.00	2.5925	1.37520
<i>Note: the expected mean of 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 is 3.0 for this study; a mean rating of 3.0 and above were regarded to have an effect on the dependent variable while a mean rating less than 3.0 was regarded as no effect in explaining the changes in the dependent variable under study.</i>					

Source: Mined from SPSS Output

Table 4.40 shows the descriptive statistics of the factors exposing an individual to the risk of being kidnapped in Nigeria and the results revealed that the insecurity problem in Nigeria's mean value of 3.52 is greater than the expected mean of 3.0 and this implies that the insecurity problem in Nigeria is one of the major factors exposing an individual to the risk of being kidnapped in Nigeria. On the other hand, the high-risk lifestyle mean value of 2.45 is less than the expected mean of 3.0 and this implies that a high-risk lifestyle is not one of the major factors exposing an individual to the risk of being kidnapped in Nigeria. Also, the flamboyant lifestyle mean value of 2.45 is less than the expected mean of 3.0 and this implies that a flamboyant lifestyle is not one of the major factors exposing an individual to the risk of being kidnapped in Nigeria. Similarly, the nature of business and job activities mean value of 2.45 is less than the expected mean of 3.0 and this implies that the nature of business and job activities is not one of the major factors exposing an individual to the risk of being kidnapped in Nigeria. Finally, the activities of the close informant's mean value of 2.45 is less than the expected mean

of 3.0 and this implies that the activities of the close informant are not one of the major factors exposing an individual to the risk of being kidnapped in Nigeria.

Table 4.41: Regression Results of the Effect of Kidnapping on Household Economic Security

Dependent Variable: Household Economic Insecurity					
Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
	B	Std. Error	Beta	T	Sig.
(Constant)	-0.002	.037		-.067	.947
FLRP	-0.385	.031	.394	-12.409	.000
LONP	-0.516	.044	.492	-11.632	.000
CLBS	-0.516	.044	.492	-11.632	.000
LOYR	-0.385	.031	.394	-12.409	.000
ABDP	-0.516	.044	.492	-11.632	.000
RFAS	-0.516	.044	.492	-11.632	.000
FHTR	-0.101	.030	.111	-3.400	.001
LSOL	-0.385	.031	.394	-12.409	.000
INDN	-0.516	.044	.492	-11.632	.000
FCOS	-0.385	.031	.394	-12.409	.000
R-Square	0.972				
Adjusted R-Square	0.972				
F-Statistics	4609.925				
Probability	0.000				

Source: *Mined from SPSS Output*

Table 4.41 shows the regression results of the impact of kidnapping on household economic security and the result revealed that all kidnapping indicators have a negative and significant impact on household economic security in Nigeria. The R-square of 0.972 suggests that variation in household economic security can be accounted for by changes in kidnapping activities in Nigeria. Also, the F-statistics of 4609.925 shows that

the model has a good fit in explaining variation in household economic security with respect to kidnapping activities in Nigeria. Specifically, the results revealed that financial loss through ransom payment, loss of income and revenue, and kidnapping affects the standard of living of households; and children out of school due to kidnapping have a negative and significant impact on household economic security in Nigeria given the coefficient and probability values of -0.385 and 0.000 respectively. Also, the coefficient and probability values of -0.516 and 0.000 result revealed that loss of properties through kidnapping, closure of business due to kidnapping, abandonment of developmental projects, ruptured family structure, and indebtedness due to kidnapping have a negative and significant impact on household economic security in Nigeria. While, the coefficient and probability values of -0.101 and 0.001 result revealed that household relocation due to kidnapping has a negative and significant impact on household economic security in Nigeria.

4.2 Data Analysis and Results

This section offers presentations of tested hypothesis

4.2.1 Hypothesis One

- iii. H_{01} : There is no significant relationship between the changing pattern of kidnapping and household economic security in Nigeria

Table 4.43: Hypothesis Testing the Relationship Between the changing Pattern of Kidnapping and House Hold Economic Security

	T	Df	Test Value = 0			
			Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
					Lower	Upper
Disguising as security operatives	51.216	395	.000	3.64000	3.5003	3.7797
Attack on Schools	53.079	395	.000	3.51500	3.3848	3.6452
Attacks on communities	37.704	395	.000	2.59250	2.4573	2.7277
Attacks of famers	31.630	395	.000	2.57500	2.4150	2.7350
Blocking the high ways	39.598	395	.000	2.90000	2.7560	3.0440
Attacking security base	37.955	395	.000	2.45000	2.3231	2.5769
Random selection	43.952	395	.000	2.65500	2.5362	2.7738
Using informant and spies	33.940	395	.000	2.74500	2.5860	2.9040
The attractiveness of kidnapping activities	54.967	395	.000	3.06250	2.9530	3.1720
Poor Parental upbringing	43.778	395	.000	3.36000	3.2091	3.5109
Average mean				3.55		

Source: Mined from SPSS Output

Table 4.43 shows the hypothesis testing of the factors predisposing individuals to kidnapping in Nigeria. Hypothesis one stated, “H₀: Socio-economic and institutional factors will not significantly predict individual’s participation in the crime of kidnapping in Nigeria.” However, since the value of the average mean of 3.55 is greater than the expected mean value of 3.0 the Null Hypothesis is **Rejected** and this implies that is significant relationship between the changing Pattern of Kidnapping and House Hold Economic in Nigeria.

4.2.2 Hypothesis Two

H₀: There is no significant relationship between social status and exposure to kidnapping in Nigeria.

Table 4.44: Hypothesis Testing of the Factors Exposing an Individual to the Risk of Being Kidnapped

	T	Df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
					Lower	Upper
Insecurity problem in Nigeria	53.079	395	.000	3.51500	3.3848	3.6452
High-Risk Lifestyle	37.955	395	.000	2.45000	2.3231	2.5769
Flamboyant lifestyle	39.598	395	.000	2.90000	2.7560	3.0440
Nature of business and Job activities	31.630	395	.000	2.57500	2.4150	2.7350
Activities of close informant	37.704	395	.000	2.59250	2.4573	2.7277
Average Mean				2.81		
<i>Note: the expected mean of 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 is 3.0 for this study; a mean rating of 3.0 and above was regarded to have an effect on the dependent variable while a mean rating less than 3.0 was regarded as no effect in explaining the changes in the dependent variable under study.</i>						

Source: Mined from SPSS Output

Table 4.44 shows the hypothesis testing of the factors exposing an individual to the risk of being kidnapped in Nigeria. Hypothesis three states “H₀: There is no significant relationship between social status and exposure to kidnapping in Nigeria. However, since the value of the average mean of 2.81 is less than the expected mean value of 3.0 the Null Hypothesis is **Accepted** and this implies There is no significant relationship between social status and exposure to kidnapping in Nigeria.

4.2.3: Hypothesis Three

H₀: Kidnapping as a crime does not have significant impact on the economic security of households in Nigeria

Table 4.45: Hypothesis Testing of the impact of Kidnapping on Household Economic Security

	T-Calculated	T-Tabulated	Sig.
FLRP	12.409	1.962	.000
LONP	11.632	1.962	.000
CLBS	11.632	1.962	.000
LOYR	12.409	1.962	.000
ABDP	11.632	1.962	.000
RFAS	11.632	1.962	.000
FHTR	3.400	1.962	.001
LSOL	12.409	1.962	.000
INDN	11.632	1.962	.000
FCOS	12.409	1.962	.000
Average	11.1196	1.962	0.001
<i>Note: the DF is 399 at a 5 percent level of significance is 1.962</i>			

Source: Mined from SPSS Output

Table 4.45 shows the hypothesis testing of the effect of kidnapping on household economic security in Nigeria. Hypothesis three states “ H_0 : Kidnapping as a crime does not have a significant impact on the economic security of households in Nigeria. However, since the value of the average T-calculated of 11.12 is greater than the T-Table of 1.962 the Null Hypothesis is **Rejected** and this implies that kidnapping activities have a significant impact on household economic security in Nigeria.

4.3 Discussion of Findings

Findings on the pattern of kidnapping in the country reveals that the trending patterns of kidnapping are victim profiling and random kidnapping where potential victims are targeted due to their profile appearance, vulnerability and assumed wealth. The implication is that kidnappers have the tendency of developing a profile of their

potential target in terms of their kidnap value before embarking on the actual kidnapping (Harrel, 2011; Odoma and Akor 2019; Ayuba, 2020). Ewubare, 2018 further posits that all it takes presently to become a potential target of kidnapping in Nigeria is to look and feed well with little access to basic resources. Also, the findings of the study shows that not just the wealthy are vulnerable to being kidnapped, kidnappers in addition to victim profiling have evolved in their pattern of operation to mass and random kidnapping. They now focus on the nation's highways, homes amongst others as perfect theatres of operation and sources for ransom. This finding also highlighted the position of Ogbuehi (2018), Obichie (2018) and Adediran (2018).

Findings from Hypothesis one is that socio-economic factors, particularly unemployment, poverty and poor parental upbringing would significantly predict individual's participation in kidnapping in Nigeria. It implies that the higher the level of unemployment, poverty, poor parental upbringing, the higher the level of kidnapping in Nigeria. The position of this study aligns with earlier assertions by Inyang (2009) which emphasized that unemployed graduates over time begin to develop unconstructive attitudes and anger towards the society and the system which invariably lead them to crime. In a similar case, this study strengthens Ejimabo's study (2013) which described the trend of persistent unemployment among the youths as obstacle to the control and prevention of crimes and delinquencies in the country. The existence of high rate and widespread poverty in the country supports the position that poverty remains one the major socio economic factors that explains the circumstantial predictors of the upsurge of kidnapping in the Nigeria (Hino, 2005; Inyang and Ubong, 2013; Adesina, 2013; Ogbuehi, 2018). Also, the findings is in consonance with other studies which posited that the poor family upbringing as well as fading good moral values which now hardly rewards hard-work and punishes wrong doing are major predictors of why an individual

would take to kidnapping in Nigeria (Arewa, 2013; Egbegi, Chuckwuemeka and Chinweze, 2019).

Findings from Hypothesis two show that two of the major factors exposing an individual to the risk of being kidnapped in Nigeria are the insecurity problem in Nigeria and flamboyant lifestyle. However, the study revealed that a high-risk lifestyle, nature of business and job activities and activities of a close informant are not necessarily factors likely to expose an individual to the risk of being kidnapped in Nigeria. This implies that insecurity in Nigeria is a major root cause of kidnapping and it means that if insecurity increases kidnapping activities will increase. The finding strengthens Ogbuchi's (2018) assertion that no one is immune to the threat of kidnapping as the risk of falling prey to kidnappers could also be a function of the purpose of the crime. It also buttresses the position of Chinwoku and Michael (2019) that the flamboyant lifestyle of high-profile citizens, as well as the families of powerful members of the socio-economic and political spheres have made them more vulnerable to become targets of kidnapping as every rich person is a potential kidnap victim.

Finally, findings from hypothesis three reveals that all the indicators of household economic security (Ransom payment, loss of properties, closure of business, loss of income and revenue, abandonment of developmental projects, ruptured family structure, households' relocation, effect on the standard of living of households, indebtedness and children out of school) are negatively affected by kidnapping. This finding implies that if kidnapping activities increase it will lead to a decrease in household activities thereby affecting their economic security. The finding of this study further adds value to the Livelihood Coping Strategy espoused by REECH (2020) which identifies three strategies most households exposed to violent crimes such as kidnapping are likely to adopt. The first is the Stress strategy which is a pointer to

moderate vulnerability involving spending the household savings on food and other essential goods, borrowing money or buying food on credit. The second level is the Crisis strategy which is a high vulnerability indicator involving reduction of non food spending, withdrawal of children from school and disposing of movable assets. The third level is the Emergency strategy which indicates severe vulnerability of the household. This is often characterized by relocation of the entire household from urban to rural settings, selling of houses or lands, or members of the household resorting to begging for survival. This position is also buttressed by Ansah, Gardebrock and Ihle (2019) who establish a connection between Food Consumption Score which is a function of income or employment status of household members on the one hand and food insecurity with serious implication for the economic security of the household.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Summary

The study examined the effect of the changing pattern of kidnapping on household economic security in Nigeria. The study was conducted in four selected states of Kaduna, Borno, Rivers and Lagos. It examined the pattern of kidnapping in Nigeria, the factors that predisposes individuals to kidnapping, the factors that expose individuals to risk of being kidnapped and the effect of kidnapping on the economic security of households in Nigeria.

Chapter one covered the general introduction highlighting the background to the study, the statement of problems, research questions, objectives of the study, statement of hypothesis, significance and scope of the study.

Chapter two presented conceptual, empirical and theoretical reviews of relevant literature on the study. Variables such as kidnapping and household economic security were conceptualized to give an insight of their meanings within the context of the study. Related literatures were also reviewed and the Multiple reinforcing social forces model was adopted as the theoretical framework for the study.

In chapter three, the study areas- Kaduna, Borno, Rivers and Lagos states were discussed. Adopting survey research design and using a multi-stage sampling procedure, a total of 400 respondents were selected as the appropriate sample from which data were collected.

In chapter four, the study employed both the descriptive and inferential statistics to analyze the data collected, responses were presented in tables, described, analyzed and interpreted with the aid of Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). Frequency counts and percentages were used to analyze the demographic data while the measure

of central tendency was employed for the ranking of the responses to the items in the sections. The null hypotheses formulated for the study were tested using a one-way sample test to compare the mean of more than two, while Multiple linear regression analysis was used to test of significant of the effect of kidnapping on household economic security in Nigeria and the findings revealed that victim profiling and random kidnapping are the trending pattern of kidnapping in Nigeria. Unemployment, poverty and poor parental upbringing were identified as predisposing factors of kidnapping while insecurity and flamboyant lifestyle exposes individuals to the risk of kidnapping. It also found that kidnapping had negative effect on all indicators of household economic security.

5.2 Conclusion

Kidnapping has over the centuries metamorphosed into a sophisticated organized crime, taking on more sinister motivations, political and economic underpinnings. Recent developments point to the fact that the crime has evolved into a sort of franchise, with appreciable trappings of business-like exchange further bolstered by the seemingly easy financial rewards for both the abductors and negotiators from the huge ransoms received

This study therefore concluded that victim profiling and random kidnapping remains the trending patterns of kidnapping in Nigeria while unemployment, poverty and poor parental upbringing are the major factors predisposing individuals to kidnapping in Nigeria. The study also concluded that amongst the hypothesized factors exposing an individual to the risk of being kidnapped in Nigeria, insecurity and flamboyant lifestyle will most likely expose an individual to the machinations of being kidnapped in Nigeria. Finally, the study concluded that kidnapping negatively impact household economic security, particularly as it leads to financial and revenue loss, forceful closure of business

and forced relocation, out of school children and abandonment of developmental projects amongst other household security indicators.

5.3 Recommendations

The study recommended the following based on the specific objectives and findings:

- i. Government engage all relevant stakeholders towards identifying region specific trend of kidnapping with the view to nipping it in the bud.
- ii. Government at all levels should take deliberate steps at reducing unemployment and poverty towards reducing the recruitment base for kidnapping while ensuring public enlightenment on sound moral values and parental upbringing.
- iii. Government through the relevant agencies and stakeholders should intensify both kinetic and non-kinetic efforts targeted at reducing insecurity which provides festering platform for kidnapping to thrive while admonishing members of the public against public display of wealth to reduce their exposure to being kidnapped.
- iv. The government improve the capacity of security agencies to rescue kidnap victims without the payment of ransom with the view to reducing the effect of kidnapping on household economic security in Nigeria.
- v. It essential to note that the situation regarding kidnapping in Nigeria can change over time due to various factors, including government actions, security efforts, and shifts in the motivations of criminal groups. Therefore, it's crucial to stay informed about the latest developments from reliable news sources. Additionally, travellers should exercise caution and follow travel advisories when visiting or moving within the country.

5.4: Limitations of the Study

In the course of this study, the researcher faced difficulties due to the reluctance of some of the respondents as a result of the seemingly sensitive nature of the information. This challenge was however surmounted as the researcher and assistants sought permission from community gatekeepers (notable influencers or community heads) before commencing the questionnaire administration and ensured that good rapport was established with Heads of Households during administration of the questionnaire.

5.5: Contribution to Knowledge

Several studies have been conducted in Nigeria on kidnapping and its socio-economic impact in Nigeria or its impact on national security. The treatment of kidnapping in the literature however, is not only exploratory but general in nature. This research contributes to knowledge in the areas of highlighting the impact of kidnapping on the economic security of households. Also, there seems not to be a reasonable number of studies examining the risk factors exposing individuals to kidnapping in Nigeria. However, a good knowledge of this is important in helping the authorities concerned to design appropriate form of public enlightenment on how to reduce exposure to risks associated with kidnapping in Nigeria. This study contributes to knowledge in that regard.

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Appendix 1

QUESTIONNAIRE

Institute of Governance and Development Studies

Nasarawa State University,

Keffi.

Dear Respondent,

**QUESTIONNAIRE ON CHANGING PATTERNS OF KIDNAPPING AND ITS
IMPACT ON HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC SECURITY IN NIGERIA**

I am a PhD, student of the Nasarawa State University, Keffi, currently conducting a research on: "CHANGING PATTERNS OF KIDNAPPING AND ITS IMPACT ON HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC SECURITY IN NIGERIA"

I will appreciate if you would kindly complete the attached questionnaire in respect of my thesis. Please, be assured that all information collected for this exercise would be used strictly for academic purposes, and your response will be treated with utmost confidentiality.

Best regards

ALIMI ABUBAKAR ETSU

QUESTIONNAIRE

Instructions

Please answer the following questions by ticking or commenting where appropriate.

SECTION A: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

1. Gender Male ☐ Female ☐	4. Employment Status: Employed ☐ Unemployed ☐
2. Age Below 20 ☐ 20-30 ☐ 31-50 ☐ 51 years and above ☐	5. Monthly Income Level: Less than N100,000 ☐ N100,001- N500,000 ☐ N500,001-N1million ☐ N1million and above ☐
3. Academic Qualification No Formal Education ☐ FSLC SSCE/O'Level ☐ OND/NCE ☐ HND/First Degree ☐ Postgraduate Degrees ☐	6. Household Size: 1-3 ☐ 4 -6 ☐ 7 -9 ☐ 10 and above ☐

SECTION B: QUESTIONS RELATED TO THE RESEARCH TOPIC

7. Which of these is the trending pattern of kidnapping in your area?

Pattern	Most Trending	Trending	Don't Know	Not Trending	Definitely Not Trending
Victim Profiling					
Random Kidnapping					
Attack on Schools					
Self Kidnapping					
Attack on Trains					

8. Which of these factors is likely to predispose individuals to kidnapping in your area?

Predisposing Factors	Most Likely	Likely	Don't Know	Unlikely	Most Unlikely
Unemployment					
Poverty					
Change in Value System					
Unproductive Greed					
Poor Governance					
Ill Equipped Law					

Enforcement					
Poor Educational Background					
Peer pressure					
Attractiveness of Kidnapping					
Poor Parenting and Upbringing					

9. Which of these factors is likely to expose an individual to being kidnapped?

Exposing Factors	Most Likely	Likely	Don't Know	Unlikely	Most Unlikely
Insecurity					
High Risk Lifestyle					
Flamboyant Lifestyle					
Nature of Job or Business					
Close Informant					

10. The following are effects of kidnapping on household economic security in Nigeria.

Effect of Kidnapping on Household Economic Security	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Financial loss					

Loss of properties					
Closure of family business					
Loss of income and revenue					
Abandonment of developmental projects					
Ruptured family structure					
Forceful relocation					
Reduced standard of living					
Indebtedness					
Forces children out of school					
Loss of Lives					

CODED DATA FOR ANALYSIS

[illegible]

127

[illegible]

[illegible]

136

[illegible]

[illegible]

Appendix III

Case Processing Summary

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
States * Gender	400	98.8%	0	1.2%	405	100.0%
States * Age	400	98.8%	5	1.2%	405	100.0%
States * Academic Qualification	400	98.8%	5	1.2%	405	100.0%
States * Employment Status	400	98.8%	5	1.2%	405	100.0%
States * Monthly Income Level	400	98.8%	5	1.2%	405	100.0%
States * Household Size	400	98.8%	5	1.2%	405	100.0%
States * Victim Profiling	400	98.8%	5	1.2%	405	100.0%
States * Random Kidnapping	400	98.8%	5	1.2%	405	100.0%
States * Attack on Schools	400	98.8%	5	1.2%	405	100.0%
States * Self Kidnapping	400	98.8%	5	1.2%	405	100.0%
States * Attack on Trains	400	98.8%	5	1.2%	405	100.0%
States * Unemployment	400	98.8%	5	1.2%	405	100.0%
States * Poverty	400	98.8%	5	1.2%	405	100.0%
States * Change in Value System	400	98.8%	5	1.2%	405	100.0%
States * Unproductive Greed	400	98.8%	5	1.2%	405	100.0%
States * Poor Governance	400	98.8%	5	1.2%	405	100.0%
States * Ill Equipped Law Enforcement	400	98.8%	5	1.2%	405	100.0%
States * Poor Educational Background	400	98.8%	5	1.2%	405	100.0%
States * Peer Pressure	400	98.8%	5	1.2%	405	100.0%
States * Attractiveness to Kidnapping	400	98.8%	5	1.2%	405	100.0%

States * Poor Parental Upbringing	400	98.8%	5	1.2%	405	100.0%
States * Insecurity	400	98.8%	5	1.2%	405	100.0%
States * High Risk Lifestyle	400	98.8%	5	1.2%	405	100.0%
States * Flamboyant Lifestyle	400	98.8%	5	1.2%	405	100.0%
States * Nature of Job or Business	400	98.8%	5	1.2%	405	100.0%
States * Close Informant	400	98.8%	5	1.2%	405	100.0%
States * kidnapping leads to financial loss through ransom payment	400	98.8%	5	1.2%	405	100.0%
States * Kidnapping results in loss of properties	400	98.8%	5	1.2%	405	100.0%
States * kidnapping leads to the closure of business	400	98.8%	5	1.2%	405	100.0%
States * Kidnapping results in loss of income and revenue	400	98.8%	5	1.2%	405	100.0%
States * A kidnapping leads to the abandonment of developmental projects	400	98.8%	5	1.2%	405	100.0%
States * Kidnapping results in a ruptured family structure	400	98.8%	5	1.2%	405	100.0%
States * Kidnapping forces households to relocate	400	98.8%	5	1.2%	405	100.0%
States * Kidnapping affects the standard of living of households	400	98.8%	5	1.2%	405	100.0%
States * A kidnapping leads to indebtedness	400	98.8%	5	1.2%	405	100.0%
States * Kidnapping forces children out of school	400	98.8%	5	1.2%	405	100.0%