DYNAMICS OF SECURITY AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHALLENGES OF COVID-19 LOCKDOWN MEASURES IN NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

The menace, threat and adverse consequences of COVID-19 pandemic are glaring across the global landscape to the extent that every governments and people of different socio-economic background in both the global North and South are panicking in large magnitude. Importantly, the high contagious and quick fatality rate associated with the coronavirus has been its most worrisome and deadly aspect not only for the frontline health workers but all sundry; hence, the decision to impose series of lockdown measures to contain its rate of spread and fatality by governments. Based on the foregoing, this study examined the security and socio-economic challenges of COVID-19 lockdown measures in Nigeria with a view to abate the consequences. The study adopted a cross-sectional research design, while the online-electronic survey was used to administer 1671 copies of a questionnaire on residents using convenient sampling. Data collected were analysed descriptively and inferentially. Major findings established the existence of a strong relationship between COVID-19 lockdown measures and security cum socio-economic challenges in Nigeria; hence, the conclusion that the lockdown measure is a major setback to both the security situation and socioeconomic challenges being experienced by most residents whose means of sustenance were halted due to various lockdown restrictions measures imposed to containing the pandemic as crime and security breaches thrive with minimal support and absence of social security framework in place. The study recommended among others improvisation of national social security framework through the enactment of suitable laws and formulation of policy that would guarantee protection for all considering the high rate of risk and vulnerability that are associated with the lockdown measures occasioned by unexpected pandemic like COVID-19; and the need to re-energise safer city projects across the country in line with emerging security breaches induced by COVID-19 pandemic towards abating the socioeconomic consequences.

Keywords: COVID-19, security breach, socio-economic challenges, Nigeria

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Introduction

The menace, threat and adverse consequences of COVID-19 pandemic are glaring across the global landscape to the extent that every governments and people of different socio-economic background in both the global North and South are panicking in large magnitude. Also, the extent and magnitude at which countries of the world are being ravaged by coronavirus pandemic are greatly alarming with severe consequences on socio-economic wellbeing. In fact, individuals, communities and society at large are being affected with varying dimensions of consequences to the way of life and modes of engagements to routine situations. Consequently, the peaceful co-existence of mankind and society is being adversely affected by the outbreak of COVID-19 and its subsequent declaration as pandemic. Importantly, the fatality rate associated with the coronavirus has been its most worrisome and deadly aspect not only for the frontline health workers but also government, institutions, global organisations individuals and communities at large; hence, the decision to impose series of lockdown measures to contain its rate of spread and fatality by governments. Nigeria government, most especially, the Federal and State Governments

were not excluded in the act of imposing restrictions in states, towns and settlement in the country to curtail the trend of the pandemic in the country.

Generally, urban crimes are global phenomenon traversing across international borders and concerted efforts towards curbing the trend have been intensified by governments of different nations of the world through different measures. The issues of security and protection of lives and properties have always been in the vanguard of activities of scholars, government and other international organisations (Ozili, 2020). Specifically, the lockdown measures in varying dimensions which include social distancing, movement restrictions, travel bans, curfew and closure of socio-economic activities including businesses and offices, and by extension inability of people to non-essential works is seriously contributing to the vulnerability of society at large to worsening pace and state of insecurity most especially in many Nigeria cities. Riccardo (2014) opined that insecurity, unemployment and poor working conditions have been among the major challenges, but the sudden emergence and speed of spread of coronavirus have joined issues of concern and panic since its outbreak in Wuhan, China in late 2019due to its high contagious rate through droplets emanating from human to human contacts (WHO, 2020).

Prior to the emergence of outbreak of coronavirus, Nigeria also, has been experiencing series of such challenges over the years. Accordingly, violence such as ethno-religious conflicts, militancy, banditry, cattle rustling, sexual and political violence are most paramount (Oseremen, 2016). However, the enforcement of lockdown measures in the absence of enabling social security packaged by the government has been compounding the woes being experienced by the vast majority of downtrodden people in Nigeria. Boissay and Rungcharoenkitkul (2020) opine that the resent situation occasioned by COVID-19 is greatly eroding their socio-economic stamina and gains aside from leading to major socio-economic contractions and disruptions as offices, industries, businesses and companies among others are severely affected in various countries and regions of the world.

Expectedly, Nigerians and many citizens in the global south are mostly at receiving end due to near absence of workable and pragmatic social security to cushion the effects and dilemma that accompanying the pandemic lockdown and other emerging security challenges, while the success being previously recorded in the fight against impoverishment, poverty and hunger are being defeated in large scale. Typically, coronavirus crisis undoubtedly sparked the possibility of another socio-economic crisis considering the sudden halt in socio-economic activities sectors with magnitude loss of jobs (Nicola, Alsafi, Sohrabi, Kerwan, Al-Jabir, Iosifidis, Agha and Agha, 2020).

The gains of lockdown measures in containing COVID-19 in the country are being technically and operationally lost due to pockets of violence, increasing rate of insecurity, fear and crime-related incidences that are associated with many cities across Nigeria and especially, the socio-economic quagmire in varying forms. Hence, the needs for putting in place, a sustainable mechanism to guarantee the protection of individuals and households, as well as protection against unpalatable eventuality in Nigeria, become expendable. As a result, this study examined security and socio-economic challenges of COVID-19 lockdown measures in Nigeria with a view to abate the consequences with a view to evolve sustainable mechanisms to absorb shocks and dilemma capable of undermining socio-economic life individuals as well as the safety and security of society during and after coronavirus pandemic.

Conceptual clarification

Safe City Concept

The Study is anchored on Safe City Concept which is a human-centred and initiative optimizing performance for all public services making a city safe. Most importantly, the United Nations-Habitat pioneered the Safe/Safer City Concept and programmes in 1996 as panacea to growing violence and insecurity being face by city residents and businesses. As a result, Safer cities programmes/projects are conceived and implemented in order to build safer communities and usher in mechanism to make cities safe for all with emphasis on minimizing or eliminating murder, assault, rape, robbery, kidnapping and

other organised crimes. Therefore, governments in Africa like many other countries have embraced safer cities projects of the United Nations-Habitat. Precisely, cities in Nigeria like others in Africa that include Durban (2000), Abidjan (1998), Antannanarivo (1997), Yaounde (2000) and Nairobi (2000) have implemented the programme (Agbola & Ntamark, 2017).

The Safe City Concept according to Ozhan, Yunos, Mydin, Isa, Ariffin and Ismail (2015) is all embracing and influence many hitherto perceived adverse situations such as night time activities, crime violence, fear of crime, anti-social behaviour, travellers and public transport users. However, the unexpected rise in urban insecurity has been associated to aggravated poverty that has become entrenched in most urban centres of many African nations and has undoubtedly increased the fear of crime among the residents as they fear for personal safety especially when alone and at dark has been keeping residents in apprehension during the current pandemic; hence, the need to restructure and reappraise urban and neighbourhood safety architecture in cities and other urban centres to integrate the adverse spread effect of pandemic containment measures in the future.

Therefore, techniques of combating the soaring wave of urban violence and crime have to be reviewed considering the rapidly increasing cases of COVID-19 pandemic and its containment measures which have made all income groups (medium, low, high) and daily income earners more susceptible to various forms of insecurity as denoted by violent crimes, robbery and disruption to public peace both at days and nights in the country; hence, the need the incorporate social security into safety city architecture in the country and other developing countries.

Study area

The study area is Nigeria, located between longitude 3^0E-16E^0 and latitude 4^0N-14^0N and with territorial coverage in excess of 910,768km^2 of total area, 13,000km^2 of water and 853km^2 of coastline aside from maritime of 200m depth with territorial sea consisting of 12 nautical miles (FGN, 2010). The human population in the country was put at a population of over 140million in the 2006 population census result (FGN, 2007) and is projected to be over 200 million in 2020. With this territorial coverage and abundant natural and human resources that spread across her territory, efforts at minimizing the adverse effects of COVID-19 pandemic and insecurity as well as its implications on socio-economic engagement has to be lockdown measures for the protection of lives and properties of people.

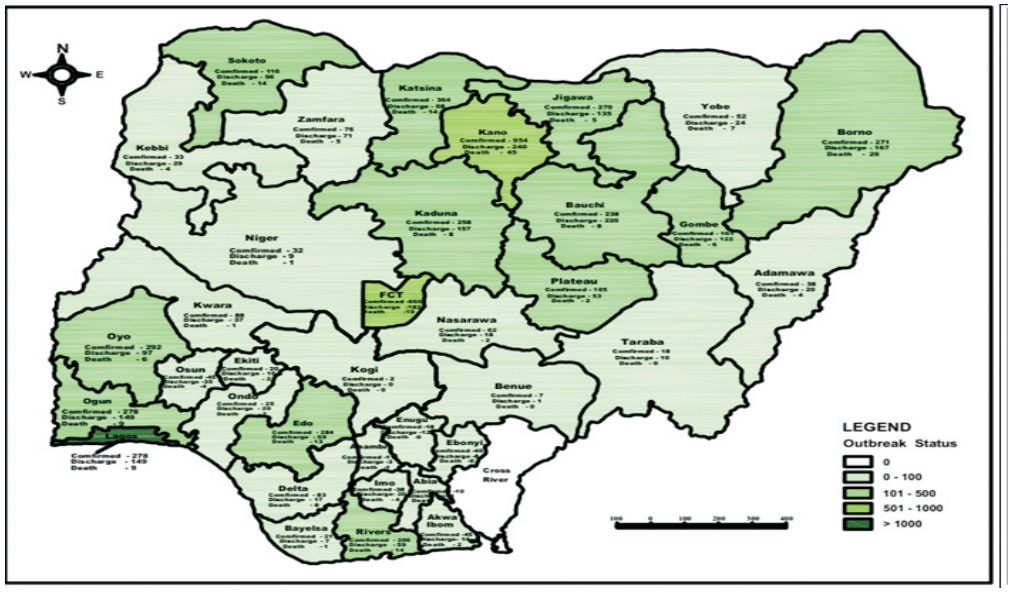

Figure 1. The geographical spread of COVID-19 in Nigeria by May 31 2020. Source: Nigeria Center for Disease Control (2020)

Materials and methods

Cross-sectional research design detailing descriptive, exploratory and explanatory designs was adopted in this study. Worthwhile, the various restrictive measures such as lockdown, curfew etc. introduced by Federal and State governments hinder the face to face questionnaire administration; hence, the shift to the use of online-based survey design and administration of research instrument in seeking answers to research questions. However, an online electronic survey was used to collect and administer data on residents for this study. Oyesiku and Odugbemi (2000) observed that online electronic or internet survey has gainful potentialities in academic research due to the attributed benefits that include low cost of conducting a survey, easy and fast response rate, convenient and free of social assaults among others.

In other words, convenience sampling which is a non-probability sampling method was used in sampling respondents who are internet users across the country. This technique allows for the use of one-time survey that invites and gives equal right to all residents' participation from any part of the country with access to the online invitation conducted between March 31 and May 30, 2020). Also, Google form which is an open-source tool for data collection and submission through internet online-server designed for mobile gadget was used to developed online-based form in line with the study objectives. A total of 1671 individual attempted the survey, out of which 1267 individual equivalent of 76% completed the research questions that were later retrieved and used for analysis. Data collected were presented and analyzed using both descriptive (percentage distribution and Summation of Mean Weighted Value MWV) and inferential (Pearson Chi-Square Test and Fisher's Exact Test) statistic techniques. However, the Statistical Package for Social Sciences SPSS version 21 was used for data presentation and analysis.

Hypotheses for the study

The null hypotheses guiding this study are;

H_0: Socio-economic and demographic characteristics do not statistically influence the institutional violence experienced by residents.

Results and Discussion

The section presents the result of the analysis of data collected on varying issues relating to the implication and relationship of COVID-19 lockdown measures and socio-security challenges in the country. The social, economic and demographic attributes of respondents are presented in Table 1. Accordingly, respondents cut across the six geopolitical zones in the country as 13.4% is from Northeast zone, 10.5% from Northcentral, 15.5% from Northwest, 31.2% from Southwest, 14.0% from Southeast and 15.3% from South-south geopolitical zones with residents have a varying range of periods residency. Accordingly, l1.7% has been living in their domain since birth, while 10.7% has below 5 years residency in their current geographical location and 18.9% has been living in the area between 5 and 10 years. Also, more than one quarter (28.3%) has spent between 11 and 15 years in the area, while less than a quarter (23.0%) has stayed between 16 and 20 years, and the remaining 7.3% has lived for more than 20 years in their present location. This denotes that more than11.7% of residents sampled has been living in their area for more than 5 years and hence, is familiar with safety issues in the area of study.

The gender classification in the study area revealed that male (60.6%) responded to the administered questionnaire than their female counterpart (39.6%). This might be unconnected to the pandemic lockdown and other physical movement restrictive measures which forced many males, as head of the household to be at home and available for data gathering. Data on the marital status of respondents showed that only 10.9% are singled, while more than three quarter (81.4%) are married and, the remaining 1.7% and 6.0% accounts for divorced and widow/widower denoting that vast majority of respondents are of a matured mind with the family to cater for. Respondents are characterized by working-age population as only 2.4% of respondents are within 18-25 years of age, while 10.4% each are 26-35 years and 36-45 years. Also, almost half (26.2%), and less than half (23.3%) are 46-55 years and 56-65 years respectively aside from the remaining 23.3% whose ages exceed 65 years. There is high literary level among the respondents sampled across geopolitical zones in the country as only 3.4% has no formal educational qualification, while 8.5% has primary

school leaving qualification and more than a quarter (30.3%) has a senior secondary school. The minimum levels of educational attainment of others are National Certificate in Education/National Diploma (11.9%), first degree/HND (31.8%) and postgraduate level (14.0%).

With respect to occupation characteristics, it is observed that a substantial number of respondents engaged in socio-economic activities as only 6.7% are unemployed, 10.4% are students and 4.4% are retirees. Others which include more than a quarter (27.1%) are government employee, 10.5% works with private organizations, while more than a quarter (40.3%) are self-employed or in personal business. Moreover, it is observed that the average monthly income of respondents varied significantly as only 9.0% earns below #30,000 national minimum wage, while 17.0% earns #30,001-#50,000 and 3.6% earns #50,001-#70,000. In addition, 14.8% earns #70,001-#90,000 while more than a quarter (36.5%) earns #90,001-#110,000 and the remaining 36.5% earn more than #110,000. In the same vein, data on religion affinity shows that all major religious denominations are practiced by respondents as 46.2% practices Islam, 41,8% practices Christianity, 8.4% practices traditional religion and the remaining 3.6% practices unclassified other religion.

Table 1: Social, economic and demographic attributes

Geopolitical zone of residency			Period of residency in the area		
Variable	Frequency	Per cent	Variable	Frequency	Per cent
Northeast	170	13.4	Since birth	148	11.7
Northcentral	133	10.5	Less than 5 years	136	10.7
Northwest	198	15.6	Between 5&10 years	240	18.9
Southwest	395	31.2	Between 11&15 years	359	28.3
Southeast	177	14.0	Between 16&20 years	292	23.0
Southsouth	194	15.3	Above 20 years	92	7.3
Age classification			Marital status		
Between 18&25 years	31	2.4	Single	138	10.9
Between 26&35 years	132	10.4	Married	1031	81.4
Between 36&45 years	182	14.4	Divorced	22	1.7
Between 46&55 years	332	26.2	Widow/widower	76	6.0
Between 56&65 years	295	23.3	Highest educational attainment		
More than 65 years	295	23.3	None	43	3.4
Occupation characteristics			Pry. Level	108	8.5
Unemployed	87	6.9	Second. Level	151	11.9
Student	137	10.8	NCE/ND	403	31.8
Govt. employee	343	27.1	1st Degree/HND	178	14.0
Private employee	133	10.5	Postgraduate	120	9.5
Self-employee	511	40.3	Average monthly income		
Retiree	56	4.4	Below #30,000	462	36.5
Religion practice			#30,000-#50,000	216	17.0
Islamic	585	46.2	#50,001-#70,000	46	3.6
Christianity	530	41.8	#70,001-#90,000	188	14.8
Traditional	107	8.4	#90,001-#110,000	114	9.0
Others	45	3.6	Above #110,000	241	19.0

Authors' Fieldwork (2020)

Dynamics of security breaches and crime incidences during the lockdown

With different nature of restrictive measures in place across the country and each state consisting of total lockdown, partial lockdown, night curfew and restriction on inter-state movements, respondents expressed varying rate of crime and insecurity occurrence during the pandemic COVID-19 lockdown measures. In other words, data collected on the dimension of security breaches during the pandemic lockdown is analyzed in order have insight to the spatial dimension of crime incidences experienced by sampled Nigerians with the use of four-point Likert's scale with gradation value consisting of Never (N=1), Rarely (R=2), Sometimes (S=3) and Often/Always (O= 4), while the index for each of variable was arrived at by dividing the Summation of Weight Value (SWV) by the total number of responses and the SWV for each of the variables was obtained through the addition of the product of the number of responses to each aspect and the respective weight value attached to each rating. This is expressed mathematically as thus: SWV = $\sum_{l=1}^{4} X_i Y_i$

Where:

SWV is the Summation of Weight Value,

X_i is the number of respondents to rating i and Yi is the weight assigned a value (i=1,2,3,4)

The result of the analysis is presented in Table 2 using the Relative Index Means (RIM) estimated as

$$\frac{\text{SWV}}{\sum_{i=1}^{4} {}^{i=} X_i} = 63.6342/27=2.3568.$$

This Mean Index Value (MIV) of 2.23568 is used to compare the other 27 variables under consideration for the security situation in the country during the lockdown measures. The result, however, shows that disruption of public peace (3.6259), household commodities-related crime (3.6259), rape/sex assault (3.4450), burglary/housebreaking (3.3923), invasion/intrusion of privacy (3.0576), domestic violence without injury (3.0576) and corrupt practices (3.0055) are the predominance crime occurrences experienced by respondents across the country during the COVID-19 lockdown measures. Also, theft/pick-pocketing (2.9290), looting/gang violence (2.7979) and mugged (2.6764) are ranked slightly significant as their index values are slightly above the Relative Index Value of the analysis, while variables which include, property damaged (2.5193), dangerous weapon attack (2.4665) forgery (2.4175), domestic violence with injury (2.3978) and fraudulent activities (2.2131) are rarely experienced by the respondent during the period under review. The remaining variables such as kidnapping, farmers/header/cattle rustling, terrorism/extremism/banditry, commercial sex/professional escort, homicide/suicide, obstructing police/community vigilante, cybercrime/internet fraud, murder, public assault, vehicle vandalism, and car hijacking have values are far below the analysis index value and as such, are regarded as never or rarely experienced by members of the society during the pandemic lockdown measures.

Table 2: Rate of crime and insecurity occurrence during COVID-19 lockdown measures

Crime incidences	N	R	S	O	TWV	RIM	MIV	RK
Crime related to household commodities	28	84	918	3564	4594	3.6259		2
public assault	836	710	129	132	1807	1.4262		24
Public peace disruption	7	106	933	3584	4630	3.6543		1
Theft/pickpocketing	135	68	891	3204	4298	3.3923		4
Fraudulent activities	83	1826	567	328	2804	2.2131		15
Burglary/ house-breaking	95	730	1026	1860	3711	2.9290		7
Rape/sexual assault	22	340	891	3112	4365	3.4451		3
Car snatching	924	666	12	24	1626	1.2833		26
Kidnapping	598	480	894	524	2496	1.9700		16
Murder	860	580	126	300	1866	1.4728		23
Corrupt practices	63	528	1629	1588	3808	3.0055		6
Looting/ gang violence	62	740	1194	952	3545	2.7979		8
Cybercrime/internet fraud	1011	118	118	552	1858	1.4665	2.2568	22
Forgery	429	416	906	1312	3063	2.4175		13
Weapon/ dangerous attack	18	710	558	2832	3125	2.4665		12
Domestic violence with injury	449	474	366	1836	3038	2.3978		14
Domestic violence without injury	484	699	336	1712	3078	3.0576		5
Invasion/ intrusion of privacy	264	162	720	2728	3874	3.0576		5
Mugged	169	642	1584	996	3391	2.6764		10
Property damaged	416	308	960	1508	3192	2.5193		11
Commercialized sex/Professional escort	884	412	81	600	1977	1.5604		19
Homicide/suicide	884	412	78	604	1978	1.5512		20
Obstruction of Police /community vigilante	812	616	168	364	1960	1.5470		21
Vehicle vandalism	962	492	0	236	1690	1.3339		26
Terrorism /extremism	840	496	87	600	2023	1.5967		18
Hard drugs & narcotics	48	1156	729	1598	3525	2.7822		9
Farmers/headers & cattle rustling	491	904	516	608	2519	1.9882		17

Authors' Fieldwork (2020)

The analysis of data on the dynamics of security breaches experienced during COVID-19 lockdown measures are resented in Table 3. It is revealed that more than a quarter of respondents (35.4%) across the country were victims of insecurity during the COVID-19 pandemic lockdown, while slightly less than a quarter (23.9%) were victims of crime before the lockdown and 14.9% experience such prior and during COVID-19 pandemic lockdown. The remaining 25.8% of respondents have not been a victim of crime but quite aware of victims of crime in the past. In this respect, most of the crime and security breaches were experienced at home (60.2%) aside from 19.1% of respondents who opines that such do happen anywhere in the society/community, while 14.6% experienced such on the street and 3.7% experienced such crime occurrence at Automated Teller Machines ATM stand. However, frequency of being a victim of security breach varied as 10.3% experienced such incidence once, 53.7% experienced such twice, 5.9% experienced such more than three times while 26.8% has not been a victim, but have heard of such.

With respect to the nature of rescue support available during a security breach, more than half of respondents surveyed (61.8%) was rescued, while 12.3% did not receive any rescue support and the remaining 26.3% are indifferent whereas, the sources of rescue support received during the incidences equally varied, and consist of government security agents (16.3%), community vigilante (28.2%, friends/neighbours (8.1%) and self-defense (6.6%), while 20.4% provided rescue support for victims and the remaining 20.3% was rescued by those around the scene of the crime.

Table 3: Dynamics of experienced security breach during COVID-19 lockdown measures

Period of crime occurrence			Location of crime occurrence		
Variable	Frequency	Per cent	Variable	Frequency	Per cent
Before lockdown	448	23.9	Home	763	60.2
During lockdown	303	35.4	Market	47	3.7
Both	189	14.9	ATM stands	30	2.4
Not at all	327	25.8	Anywhere	242	19.1
Rate of crime occurrence			Nature of rescue support		
Once	131	10.3	Govt. security	207	16.3
Twice	680	53.7	Community vigilante	357	28.2
Three times	75	5.9	Friends/neighbour	103	8.1
More than three times	42	3.3	Self-defense	84	6.6
Not a victim, but heard of it	339	26.8	Join to support	259	20.4
Others	0	0.0	Those around	257	20.3

Authors' Fieldwork (2020)

The importance of policy formation and other law enforcement agent in protecting lives and properties of people as well as in ensuring safer communities and societies cannot be underestimated; hence, usual siting of security formation in close proximity to places of residences and other strategic locations. In this wise, the proximity to the official source of the rescue effort to security breaches was assessed and the results presented in Table 4 shows the analysis of data in which 5.4% respondents are less than 5km radius to police formations, more than half (53.7%) are between 5 and 10km radius of police formation, while 113.7% are between 11 and 15km radius and 16.1% are between 16 and 20km radius aside from the remaining 11.0% that is more than 20 km radium to nearby police formation.

Table 4:Respondents 'distance to the nearest police formation

Range	Frequency	Per cent
Less than 5km	69	5.4
5-10km	681	53.7
11-15km	174	13.7
16-20km	204	16.1
More than 20km	139	11.0

Authors' Fieldwork (2020)

Table 5 presents the analyzed factors aiding security breaches during Covid-19 lockdown in the country. The responses were rated on four-point Likert's scale by with gradation value consisting of Strongly Disagree (SD=1), Disagree (D=2), Agree (A=3) and Strongly Agree (SA= 4). Its further analysis produces the Relative Index Means (RIM) = $\frac{SWV}{\sum_{i=1}^{4} {}^{i=} X_i}$ = 52.1438/16=3.25898 ~ 3.2590. Considering the fact that estimated MIV for the analysis is 3.2590, it is observed that idleness and joblessness (3.8240), poor community spatial arrangement (3.6330), poor governance (3.6212), scarcity/depletion of household essentials (3.4025), poverty (3.3702), lack of palliative care/supports (3.3583), Weak security measures and policy (3.3331), epileptic utility supplies (3.3268), deprivation of daily incomes services (3.2968), the deplorable attitude of law enforcement agents (3.2731) and social incoherence (3.3047) are prime catalyst promoting crime and insecurity during the coronavirus pandemic lockdown in the country. The remaining factors such as restriction of socio-economic activities, poor community development support, population density, peer pressure and family disruption and/or excessive pressure are less potent as their relative index mean is lower than the overall mean index value of the analysis; hence, they contributed less to crime occurrence and security breaches during the pandemic lockdown under review.

Table 5:Factors aiding security breaches during COVID-19 lockdown measures

Indicators	SD	D	A	SA	TWV	RIM	MIV	RK
Poverty	128	300	342	3500	4270	3.3702		5
Restriction of socio-economic activities	69	606	891	2392	3958	3.1239		12
Population density	261	216	720	2632	3829	3.0221		14
Weak security measures and policy	37	504	690	2992	4223	3.3331		7
Social incoherence	14	500	1017	2656	4187	3.3047		11
Family disruption and/or excessive pressure	164	1398	630	776	2968	2.3425	3.2590	16
Lack of palliative care/supports	176	38	741	3300	4255	3.3583		6
Deprivation of daily income services	113	248	912	2904	4177	3.2968		9
Epileptic utility supplies	48	372	1011	2784	4215	3.3268		8
Poor spatial arrangement and physical planning	28	106	555	3824	4603	3.6330		2
The attitude of the law enforcement agency	32	516	927	2672	4147	3.2731		10
Idleness and joblessness	12	16	513	4304	4845	3.8240		1
Poor governance	58	96	630	3804	4588	3.6212		3
Peer pressure	90	1296	330	1676	3392	2.6772		15
Poor community development support	105	240	1245	2508	4098	3.2344		13
Scarcity/depletion of household essentials	121	144	750	3296	4311	3.4025		4

Authors' Fieldwork (2020)

Relating to factor aiding security breaches during the pandemic is the socio-economic consequences of insecurity during lockdown measures. Data collected on the socio-economic consequences of insecurity was done also analyzed on four-point Likert's scale by with gradation value consisting of Strongly Disagree (SD=1), Disagree (D=2), Agree (A=3) and Strongly Agree (SA= 4) for 23 indicators identified. The analysis produces the Relative Index Means (RIM) = $\frac{SWV}{\sum_{i=1}^{4} {}^{i=} X_i}$ = 68.956/23=3.25898 ~ 3.2590 which was used to compare the relative index value of each indicator (Table 6). Accordingly, indicators which consist of fear (phobophobia) (3.4444), difficulty in sleeping at night (3.4057), a possible change in residential area/relocation (3.3852), financial difficulty (3.3765), declined socio-economic capacity (3.3118), shock (3.2897), increased social vices (3.2447), anxiety/panic (3.1784), poor social support (3.1563), use/abuse of drugs (3.0174), low self-esteem (3.0805), acts of violence (3.0837), depression (3.0245), feeling vulnerable (3.0126), poor self-confidence (3.0126) and feeling of hopelessness (3.0087) are the adverse effects of crime and insecurity that are probably in existence across members of communities in the country. However, anger, trauma/ mental health disorder, other health problems, apprehension/crying/ tears, annoyance, suicide and thought of suicide or suicide attempts are less potent but required attention to prevent the situation from becoming worst and this is also, in consideration of the fact that their relative index values are slightly lower than the mean index value of the analysis

Table 6:Socio-economic consequences of insecurity during lockdown measures

Indicators	SD	D	A	SA	TWV	RIM	MIV	RK
Anger	152	418	1470	1664	3704	2.9234		16
Shock	69	316	1131	2652	4168	3.2897		6
Poor social support	43	430	1530	1996	3999	3.1563		9
Difficulty in sleeping at night	55	278	930	3052	4315	3.4057		2
Apprehension/crying/ tears	342	524	933	1408	3207	2.5312		19
Depression	158	442	960	2272	3832	3.0245		13
Anxiety or panic	72	326	1497	2132	4027	3.1784		8
Poor self-confidence	153	318	1422	1924	3817	3.0126		14
Feeling vulnerable	245	312	380	2944	3817	3.0126		14
Annoyance	267	516	612	2152	3547	2.7995		20
Thought of suicide or suicide attempts	673	902	222	276	2073	1.6361	2.9981	22
Use/abuse of the drug	144	554	777	2348	3823	3.0174		10
Increased social vices	191	170	642	3108	4111	3.2447		7
Trauma / mental health disorder	282	246	909	2236	3673	2.8990		17
Other health problems	275	494	498	2316	3583	2.8279		18
Acts of violence	228	202	825	2652	3907	3.0837		12
Suicide	539	378	453	1552	2922	2.3062		21
Low-self esteem	236	212	735	2720	3903	3.0805		11
Feelings of hopelessness	273	230	621	2688	3812	3.0087		15
Declined socio-economic capacity	127	294	591	3184	4196	3.3118		5
Possible change in residential area/relocation	92	286	651	3260	4289	3.3852		3
Financial difficulty/problems	127	194	645	3312	3444	3.3765		4
Fear of fear (phobophobia)	93	198	681	3392	4364	3.4444		1

Authors' Fieldwork (2020)

Mechanism for improved safety and security during a lockdown

In order to improve security architecture and also minimize prevailing security breaches during a lockdown and future emergencies in the country, thirteen appropriate measures are examined from the perspective of respondents. The measures are equally analysed on four-point Likert's scale with gradation value consisting of Inappropriate (I=1), Slightly Appropriate (SA=2), Appropriate (A=3) and Absolutely Appropriate (A= 4), and the analysis produces the Relative Index Means (RIM) $= \frac{SWV}{\sum_{i=1}^{4} {}^{i=} X_i}$ = 34.3952/13=2.64578 which was subsequently used to compare the relative index value of each indicator in the analysis presented in Table 8. Interestingly, social security package (3.2092), improved public utilities, facilities and services (3.1855), encouragement of community spatial planning renewal (3.0624) and strengthening of existing community vigilante (3.0560) are leading measures recommended to minimize crime and enhance safety now, and in the future related incidences in the country.

Also, Community policing in collaboration with police activities (2.9179), Community street lighting (2.7356) and Prevention through gated community/ neighbourhood (2.6219) are another appropriate measures considered to be essential in minimizing crime and enhancing safety considering the fact that their index values are slightly higher than the mean index value of the analysis, while the remaining indicators such as the installation of surveillance cameras at strategic locations, the formation of new community vigilante where it is not in existence before, installation of security alarms and encourage the use of security dogs are considered to be slightly appropriate measures in the future.

Table 8: Measures for preventing security breaches during a pandemic lockdown

Indicators	I	SA	A	AA	TWV	RIM	MIV	RK
Encourage the use of security dogs	527	516	933	648	2660	2.0994		12
Strengthening of existing community vigilante	244	146	954	2525	3872	3.0560		4
Formation of new community vigilante	414	518	456	1756	3152	2.4886		9
Installation of surveillance cameras at strategic locations	400	406	480	2016	3302	2.6066	2.64578	8
Establishment of new community vigilante	629	98	468	1732	2927	2.3102		11
Community street lighting	270	598	582	2016	3466	2.7356		6
Installation of security alarms	470	364	786	1412	3032	2.3931		10
Introduction/sustenance of community restriction at night	843	268	318	736	2165	1.7088		13
Community policing in collaboration with police activities	231	510	504	2452	3697	2.9179		5
Prevention through gated community/ neighbourhood	477	98	651	2096	3322	2.6219		7
Encouragement of community physical planning renewal	169	560	363	2788	3880	3.0624		3
Improved public utilities, facilities and services	156	280	840	2748	4036	3.1855		2
Social security package	103	320	1119	2524	4066	3.2092		1

Authors' Fieldwork (2020)

Hypothesis testing

4.6.1 Association between institutional violence experienced and social, economic and demographic attributes using Cross-tabulation, Pearson Chi-Square Test and Fisher's Exact Test

In a bid to establish the relationship between institutional violence experienced through security breaches and socio-economic characteristics, further investigations were conducted using Cross-tabulation, Pearson Chi-Square Test and Fisher's Exact Test analysis to relate the relationship between the categorical variable (institutional violence experienced/security breaches) and a group of independent variables (socio-economic cum demographic characteristics). Based on the cross-tabulation results shown in Table 9, it can be deduced that the socio-economic and demographic characteristics have a significant influence on the institutional violence experienced by respondents' most especially physical and psychological abuse as well as brutality by law enforcement. The observed higher percentage in respect to physical and psychological abuse and brutality by law enforcement relative to extrajudicial killing and social cleansing/ raiding across all socio-economic and demographic variables in Table 15 confirmed the results. By implication, the institutional violence experienced is a function of residents' socio-economic and demographic characteristics across the country, Nigeria.

Worthwhile, the observed statistical relationship between a categorical variable (institutional violence experienced) and the distribution of another group of variables (socio-economic and demographic characteristics) through the use of Pearson Chi-Square Test and Fisher's Exact Test were also presented in Table 9. The results of the independent test show that all eleven (11) analyzed socioeconomic and demographic variables influenced by the institutional violence experienced in the study area. These findings were confirmed to be statistically significant as their calculated significant values for both the Pearson Chi-Square Test and the Fisher's Exact Test were less than the table significant value of 0.05; hence, the rejection of the null hypothesis (H_0), and acceptance of the alternative hypothesis (H_1) which states that the residents socio-economic and demographic characteristics statistically influence the institutional violence experienced. By implication, it can be inferred that the institutional violence experienced is a function of residents' socio-economic and demographic characteristics in the study area.

Table 9: Cross-tabulation and chi-square tests of socio-economic characteristics and institutional violence experienced during a lockdown

		Institutional violence experienced						Pearson Chi-Square			
Socio-economic and demographic characteristics		Extra judicial killing	Social cleansing/ raiding	Physical/ psychological abuse	Jungle justice	Brutality by law enforcement	Total	Value	Sig.	Value	Sig.
Location	LGA	0.1	1.4	2.1	0.9	6.1	10.5				
	State capital	0.5	9.9	17.6	7.6	13.7	50.2	76.44	0.00	69.27	0.00
	Town	0.6	5.0	8.6	3.6	8.0	25.6	3	0	7	0
	Hinterland	0.0	3.6	3.2	2.1	3.6	12.5				
	Rural area	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.5	1.3				
	Total	2.2	20.0	31.4	14.6	31.8	100				

Gender	Male	1.4	13.9	21.9	12.1	11.1	60.4	170.	0.00	172.0	0.00
	Female	0.8	6.1	9.6	2.5	20.7	39.6	390	0	67	0
	Total	2.2	20.1	31.4	14.6	31.8	100				
Marital status	Single	0.6	4.3	2.4	0.1	3.6	10.9	215.	0.00	149.4	0.00
	Married	1.1	15.1	26.6	12.2	26.4	81.4	725	0	95	0
	Divorce	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.7				
	Widow	0.0	0.6	2.4	1.2	1.7	6.0				
	Total	2.2	20.0	31.4	14.6	31.8	100				
Age	18-25	0.0	0.2	1.2	1.0	0.0	2.4	340.	0.00	347.4	0.00
	26-35	1.1	1.0	3.5	4.8	0.0	10.4	563	0	61	0
	36-45	0.6	3.6	4.8	2.1	3.2	14.4				
	46-55	0.2	6.6	8.4	4.3	6.7	26.2				
	56-65	0.4	4.7	8.1	0.3	9.9	23.2				
	Above 65	0.0	3.8	5.5	2.0	12.0	23.3				
	Total	2.2	20.0	31.4	14.6	31.8	100				
Educational qualification	Primary	0.6	3.4	3.2	0.5	0.9	8.5	415.	0.00	397.3	0.00
	Secondary	1.1	3.0	11.8	8.6	5.8	30.3	675	0	58	0
	NCE/ND	0.6	1.4	2.7	2.1	5.1	11.9				
	First Degree	0.0	3.7	8.4	3.0	16.7	31.8				
	Post Graduate	0.0	6.0	5.2	0.1	2.8	14.0				
	No formal Education	0.0	2.4	0.2	0.3	0.5	3.4				
	Total	2.2	20.0	31.4	14.6	31.8	100				
Occupation	Unemployed	0.0	4.7	0.3	0.6	1.3	27.1	273.	0.00	397.3	0.00
								666	0	58	0
	Govt. employed	0.6	1.7	10.4	4.3	10.1	10.5				
	Private employed	0.1	1.1	5.1	2.0	2.3	10.5				
	Self-employed	1.0	9.1	13.1	5.9	11.2	40.3				
	Student	0.6	2.4	0.3	1.6	5.9	10.8				
	Pensioner / retiree	0.0	0.9	2.2	0.3	0.9	4.4				
	Total	2.2	20.0	31.4	14.6	31.8	100				
Average monthly income	< N33,000	0.2	4.7	2.5	1.1	1.1	9.6	312.	0.00	303.3	0.00
	33001-50000	0.4	3.7	3.7	2.1	7.3	17.2	638	0	14	0
	50001-70000	0.0	0.2	1.1	0.2	2.1	3.6				
	70001-90000	0.0	0.9	8.0	0.8	5.1	14.8				
	90001-110000	0.6	9.2	9.3	9.5	7.2	35.8				
	>110000	1.0	1.3	6.8	0.9	9.0	19				
	Total	2.2	20.0	31.4	14.6	31.8	100				

Religion affiliation	Islamic	0.9	4.1	13.3	7.5	20.3	46.2	256.	0.00	273.6	0.00
	Christianity	0.2	12.4	14.4	3.2	11.5	41.8	103	0	96	0
	Traditional	0.5	3.0	2.3	2.7	0.0	8.4				
	Others	0.6	0.5	1.3	1.2	0.0	3.6				
	Total	2.2	20.0	31.4	14.6	31.8	100				
Household size	Less than 2	0.5	1.0	4.3	4.3	0.2	10.3	183.405	0.000	189.244	0.000
	2-4	0.1	8.4	8.3	2.5	9.9	29.1				
	5-7	0.1	6.0	8.3	2.5	10.1	27.0				
	More than 7	1.6	4.6	10.6	5.3	11.5	33.5				
	Total	2.2	20.0	31.4	14.6	31.8	100				

Authors' Fieldwork (2020)

Conclusion and Recommendations

The menace, threat and adverse consequences of COVID-19 pandemic are glaring across the global landscape to the extent that every governments and people of different socio-economic background in both the global North and South are panicking in large magnitude. Importantly, the high contagious and quick fatality rate associated with the coronavirus has been its most worrisome and deadly aspect not only for the frontline health workers but also government, institutions and global organisations; hence, the decision to impose series of lockdown measures to slow down its rate of spread and fatality by governments. Nigeria government, most especially, the Federal and State Governments were not excluded in the act of imposing restrictions in states, towns and settlement in the country to stem the trend of the pandemic in the country.

Precisely, measures which consist of total lockdown, curfew, partial lockdown, movement restrictions and closure of works, offices, institutions and business except for few critical sectors such as health, fire, police and seaport that are allowed to operate at a minimal level, but with strict adherence to social distancing and other health stipulated measures. However, the socio-security challenges associated with COVID-19 lockdown measures in the country is highly worrisome as it worsening the rate of insecurity in many communities and cities in the country. Based on the foregoing, this study has established the existence of security and socio-economic challenges of COVID-19 lockdown measures in Nigeria; hence, the conclusion that the lockdown measure is a major setback to both the security situation and socio-economic challenges being experienced by most residents whose means of sustenance were halted due to various lockdown restrictions measures imposed to containing the pandemic as crime and security breaches thrive with minimal support and absence of social security framework in place.

Based on the foregoing, the followings mechanisms are recommended to improve socio-economic and socio-security challenges ushered in by the pandemic lockdown measures in the country. First, national social security framework should be initiated and rooted in the welfare packages by the government. Since social security packaged by the government has to be of benefit to the people, *t*his should be developed through the enacting of suitable laws and formulation of enabling policy that would guarantee protection for all considering the high rate of risk and vulnerability that are associated with the lockdown measure; hence, the need to put in place sustainable framework to generate and maintain a reliable database for all residents and working population in the country for ease of implementation of the social security scheme. Social security scheme shall definitely guarantee protection from unexpected pandemic like COVID-19 and other national or local emergencies with devastating consequences.

In addition, there is need to re-energise safer city projects across the major cities of the country in line

with emerging security breaches induced by COVID-19 pandemic and to be more responsive to socio-security situations, while the frustration and agony experienced on the epileptic public utilities, facilities and services have to be addressed as this pandemic is an avenue to reset the provision, maintenance and management of public utilities, facilities and services in the country. By this, there shall be leverage on the social and economic impact, mechnism for policy response and opportunities provided byCOVID-19 to enhance socio-security in the country. Specifically, goal-oriented lockdown measures during pandemic and other emergency incidences should be put in place; hence, arbitrary lockdown that would not consider peculiar socio-economic peculiarity and security concerns of the country should be jettisoned in the future.

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