**INFLUENCE OF GENDER AND AGE ON SECURITY AWARENESS ENUGU NORTH LGA, ENUGU STATE NIGERIA**

**BY**

**ESHUE, CYNTHIA PATRICK**

**U14/MSS/SOC/015**

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY AND PSYCHOLOGY**

**FACULTY OF MANAGEMENT AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**

**GODFREY OKOYE UNIVERSITY, ENUGU STATE**

**JULY, 2018**

**TITLE PAGE**

**INFLUENCE OF GENDER AND AGE ON SECURITY AWARENESS ENUGU NORTH LGA, ENUGU STATE NIGERIA**

**A PROJECT PRESENTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY, FACULTY OF MANAGEMENT AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**

**GODFREY OKOYE UNIVERSITY, ENUGU STATE**

**BY**

**ESHUE, CYNTHIA PATRICK**

**U14/MSS/SOC/015**

**IN PARTIAL FUFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF THE BACHELOR OF SCIENCE DEGREE (B.Sc) IN SOCIOLOGY, GODFREY OKOYE UNIVERSITY, ENUGU STATE.**

**JULY, 2018**

**CERTIFICATION**

 I certify that this project was carried out by Eshue Cynthia Patrick with Registration number U14/MSS/SOC/015 in the department of Sociology/ Psychology, Godfrey Okoye University, Enugu, Faculty of Management and Social Sciences, duly undertook and completed this research work in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of Bachelors Degree in Sociology (B. Sc.) .

------------------------------

DR. NGWU LEONARD …...........

PROJECT SUPERVISOR DATE

-------------------------------

DR. ANICHE ALEX ……......

HEAD OF DEPARTMENT DATE

------------------------------ …………

EXTERNAL EXAMINER DATE

**APPROVAL PAGE**

The project has been approved as having met the requirement for the award of Bachelor of Science Degree (B.Sc) in the Department of Sociology, Godfrey Okoye UniversityEnugu State.

 By

DR. NGWU LEONARD …………… …..............

PROJECT SUPERVISOR SIGNATURE DATE

DR. ANICHE ALEX …………… ……......

HEAD OF DEPARTMENT SIGNATURE DATE

 ……………. …………

EXTERNAL EXAMINER SIGNATURE DATE

**DEDICATION**

This research work is dedicated to God Almighty for providing me with strength in embarking on and completing this study.

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

The success and final outcome of this project required a lot of guidance and assistance from many people and I am extremely privileged to have received this all through the completion of my project. I would like to express my deepest appreciation to all who provided me with the possibility to complete my project, and whose contribution in stimulating suggestions and encouragement helped to coordinate the work.

I thank the Almighty God for providing me with the grace, strength and knowledge in embarking on and completing this research. I respect and thank the Head of Department, Dr Alex Anichie, for giving me all the support and guidance, even though he had a busy schedule, which helped me to complete my project duly. I owe my deepest gratitude to my amazing supervisor, Dr Leonard Ngwu, who took keen interest in my project work and provided all the necessary information for developing a substantial project work. To my parents Mr and Mrs Eshue for their personal and financial support and attention which inspired me to go all the way. I am extremely thankful. I also wish to express my hearty thanks to my siblings; Anthony, Deborah, El-Shaddai and Nten. Their unwavering support and encouragement was my source of strength.

At last but most definitely not the least, I want to thank my friends Precious Omeje and Favour Kenneth who treasured me for my hard-work and my colleagues, where they all exchanged their own interesting ideas and thoughts, enabling me to finish my project with accurate information. I say thank you and God bless you.

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

Title page - - - - - - - - - - i

Certification page - - - - - - - - - ii

Approval page - - - - - - - - - iii

Dedication - - - - - - - - - - iv

Acknowledgement - - - - - - - - - v

Table of content - - - - - - - - - vi

Abstract - - - - - - - - - - vii

**CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION**

1.1 Background of the study - - - - - 1

1.2 Statement of the problem - - - - - 6

1.3 Research questions - - - - - - 8

1.4 Objectives of the study - - - - - - 8

1.5 Significance of the study- - - - - - 9

1.6 Definition of terms - - - - - - 9

**CHAPTER TWO: REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

2.0 Introduction - - - - - - - 11

2.1 Review of Related Literature- - - - - - 11

2.2 Review of Related Theories- - - - - - 19

2.3 Theoretical Framework - - - - - - - 32

2.4 Empirical Review - - - - - - - - 38

2.5 Research Hypotheses - - - - - - - 40

**CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

3.0 Introduction - - - - - - - 41

3.1 Research design - - - - - - - 42

3.2 Area of study - - - - - - - 42

3.3 Scope of the study - - - - - - - 43

3.4 Population of study - - - - - - 43

3.5 Sample and sampling technique - - - - 43

3.6 Instruments for data collection - - - - 44

3.7 Methods of data collection - - - - - 45

3.8 Method of data analysis - - - - - - 46

3.9 Software used - - - - - - - 46

**CHAPTER FOUR: PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA**

4.1 Introduction - - - - - - - - 48

4.2 Analysis of data - - - - - - - 48

4.2.1 Questionnaire distribution and return rate - - - 48

4.1.2 Demographic characteristics of respondents - - - 48

4.2.3 Analysis of substantive issues - - - - - 51

4.3 Testing of hypotheses - - - - - - 54

4.4 Discussion of results - - - - - - 56

**CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION, RECOMMENDATION AND LIMITATION OF THE STUDY**

 5.0 Introduction - - - - - - - - 57

5.1 Summary of research findings - - - - - 57

5.2 Conclusion - - - - - - - - 58

5.3 Recommendations - - - - - - - 58

5.4 Limitation of study - - - - - - 59

5.5 Area for further research - - - - - - 59

**LIST OF TABLES**

Table 1: Age of respondents - - - - - - - 48

Table 2: Sex of respondents - - - - - - - 49

Table 3: Marital status of respondents - - - - - 49

Table 4: Religion of respondents - - - - - - 50

Table 5: Educational status of respondents - - - - 50

Table 6: Influence of gender on security awareness - - - 51

Table 7: Influence of age on security awareness - - - - 51

Table 8: Influence of age on security awareness - - - - 52

Table 9: Awareness of Government Agent - - - - - 52

Table 10: Awareness of Security - - - - - - 53

Table 11: Effectiveness of Security Agencies - - - - - 53

**ABSTRACT**

This research was conducted to examine security awareness of people living in Enugu North L.G.A. The purpose of the study is to comprehend the level of security awareness by involving the demographic aspects such as gender, age, educational background and religion. The variables used are security awareness, age and gender. Moreover, the method used in the research is a quantitative descriptive research as the basic foundation for conducting research. The population consists of the people living in Enugu North, with the total sample of 400 respondents but only 375 questionnaires were retrieved. Simple Random Sampling was adopted as the sampling technique for thus study, Taro Yamane was used to get the total sample size and Chi Square was used to test the hypotheses, while SPSS Statistics Tool Version 2018. The results of the research show that according to the factor of gender, the men are more aware of security than the women. However, there are the obvious differences according to gender, age, religion and educational background through some items such as privacy setting, limitation of information access, privacy of education, sensitive issue report, information sharing and response to threats.

**CHAPTER ONE**

**INTRODUCTION**

**1.1 Background of the Study**

Human security is essentially categorized into seven (7) aspects. These include economic security, food security, health security, environmental security, community security, personal security, and political security. This study focused on community security in order to properly explore the influence of Gender and Age on security awareness of Enugu North LGA of Enugu state.

Community security covers the conservation of traditions and cultures, languages and commonly held values. It also includes abolishment of ethnic discrimination, prevention of ethnic conflicts and protection of indigenous people. The United Nation (1973) security arm defined security as “the defense of territories from external attacks, the protection of communities and individuals from internal violence; the need for more human centered approach to security is reinforced by the continuing danger that weapons of mass destructions, most notably nuclear weapons, pose to humanity, their very name reveals their scope and their intended objectives, if they were ever used”.

Nigeria as a nation has been faced with divergent security challenges over the years. Unfortunate Nigerians have been victims of Boko Haram attacks particularly in the North East region where innocent people are attacked, kidnapped, raped, and sometimes killed, properties destroyed and stolen. Also North Central region comprising of states like Plateau State, Kaduna State, Benue State etc, have suffered attacks by kidnappers, thieves, armed robbery leading to loss of lives and properties indiscriminately. South East and South-South States have equally been bedeviled with Kidnapping, rapping, oil pipes vandalism, herdsmen/farmers clashes leading to loss of lives and properties. No region in Nigeria has been left out in this wind of human security challenges in almost every part of the country.

Insecurity in Nigeria has exposed Nigerians to fear of losing their lives, properties and other valuable. Young women are rapped and some others, including male sexes are kidnapped for ritual sacrifices by ritualists. Homes are attacked by armed robbers at will and roads are blocked by highway robbers who lay siege on unsuspecting commuters on the highways, dispossess travelers of their items, rape women and even kill some others.

The residents of Enugu state are equally exposed to various insecurity vices some of which have been mentioned above. Young women especially, are lured into human trafficking and rape. There have also been cases of armed robbery and vandalism in this state. Herdmen-farmers clashes have also been a challenge in this LGA. It is very imperative for people to be security conscious in order to check the incessant causes of rapping, kidnapping ,ritual killings, armed robbery and the like, which have bedeviled the Nigeria people in general and Enugu North LGA residents in particular. The need for people to have security awareness and understand their environment will help to create check on the activities of these satanic agents thereby reducing it to minimal level.

Influence of Gender and Age on security awareness is arguably a construct that will help to keep the residents informed and be able to check the excesses of some of these insecurity vices. The need for people, families, societies, regions, nations and the world over to co-habit peacefully with each other has constituted major focus of governance and policy makers both in African nations and other nations of the world.

This is so because no meaningful development can be achieved in a society bedeviled with security threats and challenges. Basically, security dimensions are many and very broad; I shall limit my research work to human security in other to comprehensively do a detailed research work on this topic.

Human security can no longer be more understood in environmental protection, democratization, disarmament and respect for human right and the rule of law. The demand faced also reflect the going consensus that collective security can no longer be narrowly define as the absence of armed conflicts be it between or within states, gross abuse of human rights, the large scale displacement of civilian population, international terrorism, aids pandemic, drug and arms trafficking and environmental disaster present a direct threat to human security, forcing society to adopt a much more coordinated approach to stem security threats.

It should be noted that human security embraces far more than the absence of violent conflicts, it encompasses human rights, good governance access to education and health care and ensuring that each individual has opportunity and choices to fulfill his or her potentials. Every step in this direction is also a step towards reducing poverty, achieving the freedom of future generations to inherit a healthy natural environment. These are the inter-related building blocks in human; and therefore natural security.

To this end, it is noteworthy to state that this study is on influence of Gender and Age on security awareness, domicile in Enugu North LGA of Enugu State in Nigeria. While most people are born either male or female, they are taught appropriate norms and behaviors including how they should interact with others of the same or opposite sex within households, communities and work places. When individuals or groups do not fit established gender norms they often face stigma, discriminatory practices or social exclusion – all of which adversely affect health. It is important to be sensitive to different identities that do not necessarily fit into binary male or female sex categories.

Gender norms, roles and relations influence people susceptibility to different security challenges and security awareness. In this study therefore, Gender is one of the independent variable to predict security awareness in Enugu North LGA in Enugu state. It is therefore a conceptual framework. People do realize the importance of security awareness efforts. Thus the need for information security is well established, but there is inadequate research on the behavioral aspects of gender and age awareness Initiative (Schhultz, 2004). Despite the understanding that awareness is important, It is not beyond doubt, whether a clear message is being communicated to the users in the first place (Gaunt, 2000).

Information and knowledge available to individuals at any given time shapes their level of security awareness to a large extent. Technologies meant to provide security ultimately depend on the effective implementation and operation of these technologies by people. This means that societies are dependent on people to achieve a secure environment. Since humans are seen as the weakest link in the information security chain (Schneier, 2000, Stanton et al 2003). This study seeks to determine the extents to which gender and age which is independent variables predicts security awareness of the people of Enugu North LGA in Enugu state of Nigeria.

**1.2 Statement of the Problem**

Previous research work focused on the influence of gender on security awareness. This research work seeks to test the combined effects of Gender and Age on security awareness. Security awareness determines to a large extent the attainment of peaceful living by the people in any society, including the Enugu North LGA in Enugu State. Lack of information and awareness of threats to peaceful living tends to expose more people to security challenges. When people are informed on how to live peacefully, the society will be a better place. Most of the research done concentrates on the importance of awareness initiatives Trompeter & Eloff (2001), Eloff & Labuschange (2003). Some of these researches, are not necessarily based on theoretical models, but instead simply provides guidance on what method to use. Sommers & Robinson (2004) showed how an awareness video and a quiz can be used to train students at a university. However, the researchers admitted that they had no way of measuring the effectiveness of this intervention. A video was simply shown and respondents were required to take a quiz afterwards. McCoy& Fowler (2004) also deployed a security awareness campaign at a university campus. They too however, did not use any metrics and found this to be a difficult task to carry out- thus implying the importance of this piece of research. It is therefore intended that findings of this research will be useful to government, policy makers, societies and organizations towards creating an informed population that will help check the excesses of insecurity.

**1.3 Research Questions**

To guide the discussion of this work it is pertinent to ask the following questions:

* To what extent does gender influence security awareness?
* To what extent does age of individual influence security awareness?
* What impact does an individual’s age and gender have on security awareness?

**1.4 Objectives of the Study**

The main objective of this research is to assess the influence of Gender and Age on security awareness of the Enugu North residents. The following specific objectives have been identified to guide the study

* To assess the influence of Gender on security awareness
* To assess how age influence security awareness
* To examine the impact of an individual’s gender and age on security awareness.

**1.5 Significance of the Study**

This study has both theoretical and practical significance.

Theoretical Significance: Previous studies did not asses the combined influence of Gender and Age on security awareness. Therefore the findings of the study shall add to literature the combined role of Gender and Age on security awareness which may serve the basis for future research in the related areas.

Practical Significance: Because society is faced with divergent security threats ranging from terrorism, Boko Haram, Herdsmen and farmer clashes, etc the government shall formulate policies that will create awareness of the people which will help them be vigilant and create a secured society.

This study will help security groups like the police, soldiers, State Security Service, the vigilante and the community leaders to be alert within their areas of jurisdiction thereby stemming and reducing security challenges to manageable minimum.

* 1. **Definition of Terms**

**Age:** Means a span of years or length of time during which some event occurred. It is the length of time during which a being or thing has existed, length of life or existence to the time spoken of or referred to.

**Gender:** Gender by definition refers to the socially constructed characteristics of women and men – such as norms roles, and relationships of and between groups of women and men. It varies from society to societies and can be changed. While most people are born either male or female, they are taught appropriate norms and behaviors including how they should interact with others of the same or opposite sex within households, communities and work places.

**Human Security:** The state of being safe, stable and free from dander or threat.

**Influence:** The capacity of power of persons or things to be a compelling force on or produce effects on the actions, behavior, opinion, etc of others.

**Insecurity:** A feeling of uncertainty; a lack of confidence or anxiety about yourself.

**Security Awareness**: Means the knowledge and attitude members of the society or community possess regarding the protection of lives and properties of the community in which they live.

**Security**: Protection of a person, building, organization or country, against threats such as crime or attacks by foreign countries.

**CHAPTER TWO**

**LITERATURE REVIEW**

**2.1 Review of Relevant Literature**

In a world which people are increasingly falling victim to criminal activities, it is important for every person to be security conscious because it is not enough to pay people to provide security, we also have a role to play irrespective of age and sex to avoid situations that expose us to danger. This chapter therefore discusses a general overview of the Nigerian security and the concepts of security awareness. Related literatures are reviewed under the following subheadings:

**2.1.1 The Concept of Security**

 Though a robust term is used to describe all measures taken to discover, assess and contain threats from hostile intruders. Security is also seen as all measures, precautions, actions and personnel put in place that ensure safety to lives and assets and provide a peaceful atmosphere for citizens and Government to pursue their legitimate activities without fear, threats or hindrances in a given country It thus, involves the protection of lives and property and the provision of a peaceful and tranquil atmosphere in which individuals can go about their lawful businesses (State Security Service – SSS, 2005).In a narrow common sense and usage, security as a concept is similar to safety. Security means that something is not only secured but has become secured (Eselbor, 2007). For Akin (2008), security refers to “the situation that exists as a result of the establishment of measures for the protection of persons, information and property against hostile persons, influences and actions”. It is the existence of conditions within which people in a society can go about their normal daily activities without any threats to their lives or properties. It embraces all measures designed to protect and safeguard the citizenry and the resources of individuals, groups, businesses and the nation against sabotage or violent occurrence (Ogunleye, 2011).

According to Igbuzor (2011), it demands safety from chronic threats and protection from harmful disruption. In a more general sense, security includes activities, institutions and technologies involved in the protection of a country, property or persons against attack, danger and so forth. It is these activities, institutions and technologies that constitute essential or basic elements of security. Oduneye (2008) perceived security as the establishment and maintenance of protective measures which are intended to ensure a state as inviolable from hostile acts or influences. It is also seen as a whole set of actions by which the government guarantees the safety of lives and property of its citizens from internal and external influences (ISECOM, 2005).

Insecurity on the other hand, is the antithesis of security. However, because of the very many ways in which insecurity affects human life and existence, the concept of insecurity has usually been ascribed different interpretations in association with the various ways which it affects individuals. Some of the common descriptors of insecurity include: want of safety; danger; hazard; uncertainty; want of confidence; doubtful; inadequately guarded or protected; lacking stability; troubled; lack of protection; and unsafe, to mention a few. All of these have been used by different people to define the concept of insecurity. These different descriptors, however, run into a common reference to a state of vulnerability to harm and loss of life, property or livelihood. Beland (2005) defined insecurity as “the state of fear or anxiety stemming from a concrete or alleged lack of protection.” It refers to lack or inadequate freedom from danger. This definition reflects physical insecurity which is the most visible form of insecurity, and it feeds into many other forms of insecurity such as economic insecurity and social insecurity.

**2.1.1 Sources of Insecurity in Nigeria**

To tackle insecurity, a key starting point should be to understand the causes of insecurity as well as to investigate the sources of social disorder and instability. As Andrew and Kennedy (2003) pointed out, it is necessary to distinguish between different causes as each may require different remedy. Besides, it is to provide a holistic view to the suggestion or recommendations of solutions. More often, however, policymakers are disinclined to isolate and clarify particular causes. They prefer blanket references, with the consideration that the causes of insecurity are interwoven and contributory to one another. Like in many other societies, the sources of insecurity in Nigeria have been traced to a number of factors and explained by different people. These factors have been classified or grouped into external and internal factors. Beyond the external-internal dichotomy, sources of insecurity have also been classified as either remote or proximate and immediate sources/causal factors. In Nigeria, the challenge is not so much about insecurity of external sources, but rather that of internal sources. Hence, our focus in this paper is on the internal sources. We recognize that some internal factors have been enhanced and strengthened by the presence of external forces, but, there is no doubt that, if the internal situations did not present themselves, the external forces would be unable to infiltrate. We present the internal causes of insecurity in Nigeria using the dichotomy of remote and immediate factors.

**Remote (Root) Factors**

Lack of institutional capacity resulting in government failure: This result from what Fukuyama (2004) described as the corrosion or breakdown of institutional infrastructures. The foundations of institutional framework in Nigeria are very shaky and have provoked a deterioration of state governance and democratic accountability, thus, paralyzing the existing set of constraints including the formal and legitimate rules nested in the hierarchy of social order. Evidently, as Igbuzor (2011) observed, the state of insecurity in Nigeria is greatly a function of government failure, or can be linked to government failure. This is manifested by the incapacity of government to deliver public services and to provide for basic needs of the masses. The lack of basic necessities by the people in Nigeria has created a pool of frustrated people who are ignited easily by any event to be violent. The argument here, is that, Nigeria has the resources to provide for the needs of its people, but corruption in public offices at all levels has made it impossible for office holders to focus on the provision of basic needs for the people. Hazen and Horner (2007) described the Nigerian situation as a ‘Paradox of Plenty’. A situation where the country earns a great deal of revenue through oil sales, but fails to use these earnings to meet the needs of its people and to develop infrastructure as well as the economy. When these situations exist, crime rate is bound to rise and the security of lives and properties cannot be guaranteed.

**Pervasive Material Inequalities and Unfairness**

Greater awareness of disparities in life chances is a major root cause of insecurity in Nigeria. This is a rooted general perception of inequality and unfairness which has resulted in grievance by a large number of people. This perception stems from the perception of marginalization by a section of the people, government development policies and political offices and this has become a primary source of disaffection and resentment. As noted by Onuoha (2011) a large number of the Nigeria population is frustrated and have lost hope, especially the youths, and have now emerged to express their disillusion about the evasive state of inequality.

**Ethno-religious Conflicts**

These have arisen from distrust among various ethnic groups and among the major religions in the country. Ibrahim and Igbuzor (2002), Hazen and Horner, (2007), Salawu (2010) and Igbuzor, (2011) identified ethno-religious conflict as a major source of insecurity in Nigeria. Ethno-religious conflict was defined as a situation in which the relationship between members of one ethnic or religious group and another of such group in a multi-ethnic and multi-religious society is characterized by lack of cordiality, mutual suspicion and fear, and a tendency towards violent confrontation. Frequent and persistent ethnic conflicts and religious clashes between the two dominant religions (Islam and Christianity), present the country with a major security challenge. In all parts of Nigeria, there exist ethno-religious conflicts and these according to Ibrahim and Igbuzor (2002) have emerged as a result of new and particularistic forms of political consciousness and identity often structured around ethno-religious identities. The claim over scarce resources, power, land, chieftaincy, local government, councils, control of markets and sharia among other trivial issues have resulted in large scale killings and violence amongst groups in Nigeria (Adagba, 2012).

**Conflict of Perceptions between the Public and Government**

Over the years, there has been a standing mismatch between public and government perceptions. A situation which often result in the reactions of the public to the excesses of the military regimes which governed Nigeria and has continued after the end of military regimes and created a sensitivity by those in government at public intrusion in matters of state. Frequently, on any given incident, public and government reactions diverge. In such situations, the media has never helped matters. Media practices have always focused on the dramatic and the spectacular view of the given situations. Such reports have always been capitalized on in sophisticated ways by various groups, some of which are violent to incite public clamor for a change and immediate reaction through strategically provocative violence. The point here is that the approach of media report over the years has contributed to exacerbate insecurity or perception of insecurity in Nigeria. President Jonathan alluded to this situation when he made reference to the popular axiom that the pen is mightier than the sword. In his statement, “the sword is used to kill and destroy but what we use the pen to do is also very critical. When you have a society with these unending political conflicts, it is there on the media whether print, electronic or social media and this brings a lot of insecurity to the system” (Bello and Oyedele, 2012).

**Weak Security System**

This results from inadequate equipment for the security arm of government, both in weaponry and training. This is in addition to poor attitudinal and behavioral disposition of security personnel. In many cases, security personnel assigned to deal with given security situations lack the expertise and equipment to handle the situations in a way to prevent them from occurring. And even when these exist, some personnel get influenced by ethnic, religious or communal sentiment and are easily swallowed by their personal interest to serve their people, rather than the nation. Thus, instead of being national watch dogs and defending national interest and values, and protecting people from harm by criminals, they soon become saboteurs of government effort, by supporting and fuelling insecurity through either leaking vital security information or aiding and abetting criminals to acquire weapons or to escape the long arm of the law.

**Loss of Socio-cultural and Communal Value System**

The traditional value system of the Nigerian society like most African societies is characterized by such endearing features as collectivism, loyalty to authority and community, truthfulness, honesty, hard work, tolerance, love for others, Mutual harmony and coexistence, and identification of individual with one another (Clifford, 2009). Other distinctive features of Nigerian traditional society are abhorrence for theft and high value for live. Stealing was considered extremely disgraceful and lives were also highly valued. All of these values which made society secured and safe have all gradually been thrown away and lost. New values have taken over their place over the years, with the so called ‘modernity and civilization’. All our endearing values and morals have been traded off for western values. The importance of a people’s value system to their survival was espoused by Obama, when he challenged all societies to go back to their traditional values. In his words, cited by Clifford (2009),

*“Our challenges may be new. The instrument with which we meet them may be new. But those values upon which our success depends are hard work and honesty, courage and fair play, tolerance and curiosity, loyalty and patriotism, these things are old. These things are true. They have been the quick force of progress throughout our history, what is demanded then is are turn to these truths”*

**Immediate and Proximate Factors**

The immediate factors which caused Nigeria insecurity situation are in exhaustible. However, it would do just to mention a few of them in this study.

**Porous Borders**

One major immediate factor which has enhanced insecurity in Nigeria is the porous frontiers of the country, where individual movements are largely untracked. The porosity of Nigeria’s borders has serious security implications for the country. Given the porous borders as well as the weakened and security system, weapons come easily into Nigeria from other countries. Small arms and light weapons proliferation and the availability of these weapons have enabled militant groups and criminal groups to have easy access to arms (Hazen and Horner, 2007).Nigeria is estimated to host over 70 percent of about 8 million illegal weapons in West Africa (Edeko, 2011).Also, the porosity of the Nigerian borders has made it possible forum warranted influx of migrants from neighboring countries such as Republic of Niger, Chad and Republic of Benin (Adeola and Oluyemi, 2012). These migrants which are mostly young men are some of the perpetrators of crime in the country.

**Rural /Urban Drift**

The migration of jobless youths from rural areas to urban centers is also one of the causes of insecurity in Nigeria (Onuoha, 2011). Nigeria is one of the countries in the world with very high rural/urban drift. Most urban areas in Nigeria have grown beyond their environmental carrying capacities and existing infrastructure and this has resulted to increased poor quality of the living conditions in urban areas in Nigeria (Adedeji and Eziyi, 2010). Out of frustration, these youths are drawn into crime.

**Social Irresponsibility of Companies**

Corporate social irresponsibility is a set of actions that increases externalized costs and/or promotes distributional conflicts (Kotchen and Moon, 2011). Companies engage in corporate social responsibility in order to offset corporate social irresponsibility. The rise of terror groups in some parts of the country is directly related to the neglect of social responsibility by companies to the community where they are operating. This was the case of the Niger Delta crisis.

**Unemployment/Poverty**

As a result of the high level of unemployment and poverty among Nigerians, especially the youths, they are adversely attracted to violent crime (Adagba, et al, 2012). Nwagbosa (2012) argued that the failure of successive administrations in Nigeria to address challenges of poverty, unemployment and inequitable distribution of wealth among ethnic nationalities is one of the major causes of insecurity in the country.

**Terrorism**

At the most proximate and least disputable level, terrorism is the most fundamental source of insecurity in Nigeria today, and its primary bases and sources of support have generally been located in religious fanaticism and intolerance particularly in Islam dominated states of Nigeria. Terrorism which is a global phenomenon where no one is safe was defined by Sampson and Onuoha (2011) as “the premeditated use or threat of use of violence by an individual or group to cause fear, destruction or death, especially against unarmed targets, property or infrastructure in a state, intended to compel those in authority to respond to the demands and expectations of the individual or group behind such violent acts”. Terrorism in Nigeria is an Islamic insurgence with a political undertone by a faceless group based in the Northern region of the country, which called itself Boko Haram, which takes into account the legitimate political, social and economic grievances of the Northern population. Many theories have explained the terrorism challenge in Nigeria both in terms of personal motives of the terrorists, the underlying causes of terrorism, and the values of the communities that host the terrorism and sustain it. The theories commonly linked terrorism in Nigeria to religious, socio-political, economic and cultural parameters. Impliedly, while terrorism may originate in Islamic fanaticism, it is now driven as much by other factors such as inequalities within the country and lack among Nigerians, in terms of livelihood (economic) resources, education or access to education and good values. The current challenge of terrorism to physical security is threatening the Nigeria society on all fronts. Like acid on the Emperor’s plate, terrorism in the country discloses fine patterns of vulnerability in a complex design. Once clear, the boundaries between reasoned affirmation of certain regional values and debilitating cultural/religious relativism, between democratic openness and intelligence community, have become less certain than before, and political management of the situation accordingly more problematic. Furthermore, the Boko Haram enemy is sufficiently diffuse that superior firepower of government cannot be fully effective, and to approach triumph too closely may be to forement resistance by the communities where the battle would be fought. All of the factors above are succinctly summarized in the views expressed by foreign observers about the causes of insecurity in Nigeria. Kufour (2012) located the sources of insecurity in Nigeria in four factors: political conflicts; unbalanced development that involves horizontal inequalities; religious/ethnic distrust; and leadership failure while Eunice Reddick associated the situation with low level of economic development as a result of poor governance and high level corruption. In her words, corruption is “the walls that stand in the way of progress, the red tape that stops an idea from becoming a business, the patronage that distributes wealth based on tribe and sect”. (Oluwarotimi, 2012).

**The Insecurity Environment of Business in Nigeria**

The insecurity environment of business refers to insecurity variables that affect the performance of a business but over which the business enterprise has little or no direct control. In Nigeria, the variables range from theft to organized armed robbery, kidnapping and demand for ransom, assassination, repeated invasion and blockading of business installations, social injustice, unemployment, lack of access to livelihood resources, rising cost of living, and bombing. All these variables of crimes and social maladies have made the Nigerian security environment to be complex.

**2.1.3 An Overview of Nigerian Security Challenges and Awareness**

Insecurity is one of the biggest challenges facing the masses in Nigeria. This challenging insecurity are present in forms such as incessant killing, Boko Haram insurgency in the North East, separatist agitations in the South East, herdsmen crisis, Militancy in the South/South as well as the nationwide scourge of kidnapping threatened lives and properties and undermined socio-economic activities, armed robbery, ritual killing, rape, and other vices and they spurt from such indices as political crisis, ethno-religious crisis, unemployment, lop-sided development, interfamily/tribal disputes (due to a scarce commodity) which has handicapped the growth of the society in terms of economy and good inter personal relationship as people do not know who to relate with. People die every day in their large numbers, hard earned virtues and investments are lost on daily basis, and huge amount of money and other items of treasury are lost as well. Even with this recent trend, the usual hope of the masses, the security operatives and agencies also fail them-their manpower bases are insufficient, handicapped in terms of equipment and material provision and the unscrupulous ones among them also form part of the threat against security. As a result of the lack of prioritization of needs of these security providers in Nigeria, the country has continued to face destabilizing threats to her corporate existence and national integration. The lack of training and inadequate man-power observed amongst these poorly funded and badly motivated security forces, has continued to create man-power shortages needed to fight-off these security challenges particularly, in Nigerian police force where there are only 205 policemen protecting 100,000 citizens as against the UNO or world’s acceptable standards of 222 police per 100,000 citizen (UNO Report, 2012).

All these happen and have raised massive campaign for security awareness among the masses in the country. But even with the on-going security consciousness awareness campaign following the recent trend of things in the society; some people are still not bothered to be security conscious. People still travel in masse at night even with striding trend of night robbery; some still keep large sum of money at home notwithstanding the numerous commercial bank branches around and their ICT enabled easy ways of using funds; some still drink themselves to stupor in public bars thereby prompting them to divulge relevant information concerning themselves and their places of work; even some of the vulnerable population in crisis laden areas like the Ibos and Christians in Maiduguri, Jos, and other parts of northern Nigeria refuse to make way to their home region as the crisis lasts not minding the lives wasted on daily bases; students still involve in cult activities and some others still go into un-scrutinized relationships (such as blind dating, social media relationship, to mention a few), talk anyhow, take unnecessary risks and involve in all other behavior and acts that endanger their lives in and around the school. Considering the security situation in Nigeria today: bombing and massive killing by the Boko Haram sect, political crisis, youth violence, fraudsters, campus cultism and cult groups, ethno-religious crisis like the Jos crisis, armed robbery, kidnapping for ritual purposes and for ransom, rape, murder, child trafficking and others, security consciousness is expected of every human being living in the country. Any nation that ignores the importance of security is bound to face instabilities and threats to her corporate existence as in the case of Nigeria in recent times based on this assertion, it can be deduced that security consciousness is a necessity in the present day. It is expedient then that one is very security conscious thus, every individual in the country is saddled with the responsibility of being mindful of changes in his/her environment in order to notice prospective threats. This is in line with one of the recommendations of Achumba, Ighomereho and Akpor-Robaro (2013) that:

*“Security should be seen as everybody’s business. As individuals we need to cultivate the habit of security consciousness and to report any security situation to the appropriate authority (not only the police) immediately. Every individual must evince a high level of security awareness and alertness. This is because individuals understand their communities better and any report of suspicious behavior or activity could lead to actionable intelligence leading to disruption of attacks. Through the early detection of impending conflicts and its prevention, it will help to provide a safe and enabling environment for the people to operate in, and for economic development to thrive.”*

The authors further stressed that every individual must evince a high level of security awareness and alertness. This is because individuals understand their communities better and any report of suspicious behavior or activity could lead to actionable intelligence leading to disruption of attacks. Through the early detection of impending conflicts and its prevention, it will help to provide a safe and enabling environment for the people to operate in, and for economic development to thrive.

**Security Awareness**

Security Awareness or consciousness in the context of this research is a measure of one’s alertness, sensitivity and response to his/her environment in relationship to safety or security. It involves being active and able to analyze one’s surrounding circumstances as well as activities of other individuals that may present as threat to one’s safety. Security has many aspects and as such security consciousness is multi-faceted but for matters of coverage and specificity, this study will trail along the individual security consciousness track. This is one’s measure of alertness, sensitivity and response to his/her environment to ensure safety or security of his/her life and immediate belongings which when attacked opens the individual’s vulnerability to threats.

**The Role of Major Stake Holders in Promoting Security in Nigeria**

Though the role of the individual in security awareness is the crux of this study, the role of other stakeholders is discussed below;

**The Role of the Government**: To overcome insecurity there is need for intelligence gathering and surveillance so that law enforcement agents could be proactive and reasonably predict potential crime with near perfect accuracy rather than being reactive. As noted by Adagba, et al (2012) the menace of insecurity no doubt calls for a new approaches that will be founded on credible intelligence gathering”. Government must not only continue to engage the security personnel, it must, more than ever before, recognize the need to devote more attention to security intelligence, capacity building to meet the global best practice standard and acquisition of modern technology. Although, the Nigerian government has resolved to adopt the use of Computer-based Closed Circuit Television cameras in public places especially in Abuja to monitor and record events that take place in a particular location, (Ogunleye, et al, 2011) have argued that for it to be effective, government must ensure that the scheme is well managed, the cameras should be recording, with good quality images, and any incident caught on camera should be followed up by the police or other appropriate authority. Computer-based Closed Circuit Television cameras are cameras used to monitor and record images of what takes place in specific locations in real time. The images collected are sent to a monitor and recorded on video tape or as digital information. It is a surveillance technique that aims to prevent crime by increasing the perceived risks of potential offenders in engaging in criminal acts. They can be very effective in maintaining security through incident reduction or post-incident analysis, to act as a deterrent or to provide valuable support to security.

**2.1.4 The Role of Business Organizations**

According to Elumelu (2004) business enterprises can contribute towards the enhancement of security and safety in the country through long-term strategy of creating and providing jobs especially for the unemployed youths and cooperating with regulatory authorities and security agencies in the fight against crime. Apart from that, business organizations must be socially responsible. When a firm is socially responsible and does not exploit the community where it is operating, it may not experience some of the elements in the insecurity environment.

**The Role of Civil Society**: Civil society is the arena outside of the family, the state, and the market where people associate to advance common interests. It is the aggregate of non-governmental organizations and institutions that manifest interests and will of citizens or individuals and organizations in a society which are independent of the government. As a result of the inability of government to provide adequate security, Ebohon, and Ifeadi, (2012) are of the opinion that Nigeria should move from a state-centric to a human security paradigm, move from an elite centered to a people centered security management approach and involve civil society in the state security project. There is need for civil society to advance the importance of security in Nigeria. With the active involvement of civil society insecurity management, we should have less violence, human rights abuses and social injustice. One of the roles of civil society is to convince other stakeholders that action is better than inaction and that insecurity does not have to be accepted as a necessary evil. They have to play the roles of critic, catalyst and advocate of those interests. It is also essential to raise public awareness, to awaken society to the disastrous effects of insecurity and to get across the message that fighting it is possible. In many countries, civil society is the watchdog and the vanguard to warrant that other stakeholders respect their boundaries. They also play a major in the area of raising public awareness as well as in lobbying for concrete change or in helping to initiate and carry out a process of reforming national integrity.

**The Role of Religious Groups**: The two main religious groups in Nigeria have a major role to play in ensuring security in the country. The teachings of religious groups are one of the bases of value development in the contemporary world. The role of values in human security cannot be overemphasized. It is a known fact that values govern behavior. Where social values and norms concerning fundamental human right in both public and private places have been distorted and violated, the people and government tend to live in an atmosphere of instability and insecurity (Clifford, 2009). If every religious group can tolerate the other, then religious crisis which has been a problem in this country will be abated. In addition, worship centers should not be used as avenue for instigating members to be violent or to engage in activities that can affect the peace of the country.

**The Role of Communities**: It is important to note that security management can be significantly aided by the cooperation of local communities. Depending on our perceptions and sincere feelings as regards our collective responsibilities towards lasting peace in Nigeria, communities should strive to live peacefully with other communities. They should also be vigilant of strangers in their localities to ensure that criminals do not have easy access to their communities.

**2.2 Review of Related Theories**

**2.2.1 Game Theory**

Security awareness utilize game theory for security awareness building. The mathematical theory of games was invented by John von Neumann & Oskar Morgensterm (1944). Using classic gaming principles like positive reinforcement and escalating goals into security education can drive new levels of engagement. (Claire 2017) For years, security leaders have been great at conveying the negative consequences of a data breach or security incident the organization could be attacked, data could be lost, fines levied, employees fired, discipline is sued. While this approach conveys the gravity of a potential risk, it often does little to inspire employees to report failures to the security team, to improve their engagement with security, or to advocate for security with peers.“We keep asking employees to do security work, and when they do a good job, we don’t say anything,” says Sedova, Co-Founder of security awareness training company. We only look for opportunities for negative reinforcement. We’re missing opportunities for positive reinforcement. However, each of these areas could benefit from a little game theory. That’s not to say that enterprises should start asking employees to play videogames at work in the name of security –it’s applying different techniques that make games particularly successful and memorable to an education program and business objectives.

The framework presents an outline by which there view of related literature was based on in order to guide the discussion and analysis of relationship between constructs under study.

In this study, age and gender is used as independent variables while security awareness was used as dependent variable. It is predicted that age and gender has a relationship with individual’s security awareness. Gender is to be correlated on the basis of male and female to see whether male or female are more aware of security. On the other hand, examine the age group or range that is more security conscious. Based on the framework, these relationships are discussed with empirical evidence and hypothesis developed to be tested statistically.

**2.2.2 Social Conflict Theory**

It is a macro-oriented paradigm in sociology that views society as an arena of inequality that generates conflict and security awareness. Key elements in this perspective are that society is structured in ways to benefit a few at the expense of the majority, and factors such as race, sex, class, and age are linked to social inequality. The history of conflict theory can be traced back to thinkers such as Machiavelli or Thomas Hobbes (1996), both of whom viewed humanity cynically

Gender or sex is another variable of interest in this study. It is the biological nature of being male or female. Male individuals would naturally behave in ways different from the way their female counterparts would. This is evident in many cases/issues of which the way they react to security threats and insecurity in the society is not an exemption. Young males would naturally expose themselves to risks than the females and risks especially threatening ones are crucial issues in the security of a person. Even the society presents some of these ways of reaction to certain sex as gender roles. Keeping late nights, night travelling, not minding one’s environments amongst other issues are more expected from males than females. Females are usually expected more than the males to be careful especially in the context of the culture in which this work is located, the Ibo land. Reviewing past empirical works, it was observed that, Uzuegbunam (2007) carried out a study with 385 participants: 200 (52.5%), males and 185 (47.5%), females. The study examined the relationship between gender (male and Female) and perception of security friendly conscious environment in Nigeria. At F value of 26.599 with a significant F value of 0.003 (alpha level=0.05) using multiple regression analysis, the study found out that there is a positive relationship between gender(male and female) and perception of security conscious friendly environment in Nigeria. The study thus concluded that equal opportunity is not provided for male and female population in Nigeria society for a security friendly conscious environment.

The study by Akunne, Umeobi, and Okoye (2014) showed that females measured higher on security consciousness than their male counterparts. This tends to show that given normal and equal condition, females will show higher security consciousness than males in a given time. This finding is in line with the layman’s understanding and assumption that women should be more conscious of their security since perhaps, they are regarded as the weaker sex. Women do not usually take/indulge inactions or behaviors that could endanger their lives or expose them to security risks and this might answer why men are usually seen more in keeping late night, drinking to stupor, and exhibiting security unconscious risk behaviors.

McCorman, Zwaans, Parsons, et al (2017) examine the relationship between individuals' Information Security Awareness (ISA)and individual difference variables, namely age, gender, personality and risk-taking propensity. It was found that conscientiousness, agreeableness, emotional stability and risk-taking propensity significantly explained variance in individuals’ Information Security Awareness, while age and gender did not. Findings highlighted the need for future research to examine individual differences and their impact on ISA. Based on literature review the following hypotheses were developed.

**2.2.3 Broken Windows Theory**

The basic idea for the Broken Windows theory is that any kind of urban blight-a broken window, graffitied walls, rubbish on the streets, etc. does no harm to a neighbourhood if it is immediately remedied. However, if left untended, it signifies a lack of care in the community, the kind of environment in which it is acceptable for residents to relinquish any notions of concern. And while the initial damage and disrepair is physical, the next stage is psychological. That is, if it becomes acceptable for people to litter and vandalise at will, why not walk around drunk, or beg for money, or mug others for it? Why not even kill for it? Why follow any kind of rules at all? In sum, the Broken Windows theory postulates that the smallest symptoms can lead to the greatest crimes.

The Broken Windows theory first became widely known in 1982, when James Q. Wilson and George L. Kelling published an article in the Atlantic Monthly called "Broken Windows: The Police and Neighborhood Safety." The article articulated the reasons why minor neighbourhood slights should not be ignored: "A piece of property is abandoned, weeds grow up, a window is smashed. Adults stop scolding rowdy children; the children, emboldened, become more rowdy. Families move out, unattached adults move in. Teenagers gather in front of the corner store. The merchant asks them to move; they refuse. Fights occur. Litter accumulates. People start drinking in front of the grocery; in time, an inebriate slumps to the sidewalk and is allowed to sleep it off. Pedestrians are approached by panhandlers" (Wilson and Kelling, 1982). On the surface, this idea, that small acts of antisocial behaviour can act as catalysts for others, and that a broken window "sends a signal" to criminals that it okay to break the law, seems perfectly reasonable and logical. The notion that once people begin disregarding the norms that keep order in a community, both order and community unravel, even follows the concept of entropy and the second law of thermodynamics (systems naturally progress from a state of order to disorder). And almost from its inception, the idea took hold. While the Wilson/Kelling article did the most to publicise the theory, there were some precedents, namely Philip Zimbardo's 1969 experiment, in which he left two identical 1959 Oldsmobiles in different neighbourhoods, one near the Bronx campus of New York University and one near the Stanford University campus in Palo Alto, California. "The license plates of both cars were removed and the hoods opened to provide the necessary releaser signals" (Zimbardo, 1969).

In the Bronx, within ten minutes, the car was vandalised, and by the end of the day was stripped bare. In Palo Alto, the car remained untouched for a week, until Zimbardo himself broke one of its windows with a sledgehammer, at which point others joined in. Within a few hours, the car was completely destroyed (Gladwell, 1996). Zimbardo's focus was on the psychological aspects of authority and anonymity, and his experiment aimed to understand what factors and to what extent human behaviour was governed by environmental and physiological stimuli, a process known as deindividuation: "...a series of antecedent social conditions lead to a change in perception of self and others, and thereby to a lowered threshold of normally restrained behavior" (Zimbardo, 1969).

Wilson and Kelling's article, however, was more prescriptive, and was focused on applying the Broken Windows theory to law enforcement procedures. And it is in this way that politicians and police have regarded the theory over the past twenty-five years, paving the way for a slate of reforms aimed at promoting deterrence through arrests, imprisonment and harsh sentencing, with a heavy reliance on the criminal justice system to impart severe and swift penalties (Conklin, 1992).

**2.3 Theoretical Framework**

Broken windows theory is an academic theory proposed by James Wilson and George Kelling (1982) that used broken windows as a metaphor for disorder within neighborhoods. Their theory links disorder and incivility within a community to subsequent occurrences of serious crime. Broken windows theory had an enormous impact on police policy throughout the 1990s and remained influential into the 21st century. Perhaps the most notable application of the theory was in New York City under the direction of Police Commissioner William Bratton. He and others were convinced that the aggressive order-maintenance practices of the New York City Police Department were responsible for the dramatic decrease in crime rates within the city during the 1990s. Bratton began translating the theory into practice as the chief of New York City’s transit police from 1990 to 1992. Squads of plainclothes officers were assigned to catch turnstile jumpers, and, as arrests for misdemeanors increased, subway crimes of all kinds decreased dramatically. In 1994, when he became New York City police commissioner, Bratton introduced his broken windows-based “quality of life initiative.” This initiative cracked down on panhandling, disorderly behaviour, public drinking, street prostitution , and unsolicited windshield washing or other such attempts to obtain cash from drivers stopped in traffic. When Bratton resigned in 1996, felonies were down almost 40 percent in New York, and the homicide rate had been halved. The theory prior to the development and implementation of various incivility theories such as broken windows, law enforcement scholars and police tended to focus on serious crime; that is, the major concern was with crimes that were perceived to be the most serious and consequential for the victim, such as rape, robbery, and murder. Wilson and Kelling took a different view. They saw serious crime as the final result of a lengthier chain of events, theorizing that crime emanated from disorder and that if disorder were eliminated, then serious crimes would not occur. Their theory further posits that the prevalence of disorder creates fear in the minds of citizens who are convinced that the area is unsafe. This withdrawal from the community weakens social controls that previously kept criminals in check. Once this process begins, it feeds itself. Disorder causes crime, and crime causes further disorder and crime. Scholars generally define two different types of disorder. The first is physical disorder, typified by vacant buildings, broken windows, abandoned vehicles, and vacant lots filled with trash. The second type is social disorder, which is typified by aggressive panhandlers, noisy neighbors, and groups of youths congregating on street corners. The line between crime and disorder is often blurred, with some experts considering such acts as prostitution and drug dealing as disorder while many others classify them as crimes. While different, these two types of disorder are both thought to increase fear among citizens. The obvious advantage of this theory over many of its criminological predecessors is that it enables initiatives within the realm of criminal justice policy to effect change, rather than relying on social policy. Earlier social disorganization theories and economic theories offered solutions that were costly and would take a long time to prove effective. Broken windows theory is seen by many as a way to effect change quickly and with minimal expense by merely altering the police crime-control strategy. It is far simpler to attack disorder than it is to attack such ominous social ills as poverty and inadequate education. The theory in practice although popular in academic and law-enforcement circles, is not without its critics. One line of criticism is that there is little empirical evidence that disorder, when left unchallenged, causes crime. To validate the theory in its entirety, it must be shown that disorder causes fear, that fear causes a breakdown of social controls (sometimes referred to as community cohesion), and that this breakdown of social controls in turn causes crime. Finally, crime must be shown to increase levels of disorder. The strongest empirical support for the broken windows theory came from the work of political scientist Wesley Skogan 1987 who found that certain types of social and physical disorder were related to certain kinds of serious crime. However, Skogan prudently recommended caution in the interpretation of his results as proof of the validity of the broken windows theory. Even this qualified support has been questioned by some researchers. In a reanalysis of Skogan’s data, political theorist Bernard Harcourt found that the link between neighborhood disorder and purse snatching, assault, rape, and burglary vanished when poverty, neighborhood stability, and race were statistically controlled. Only the link between disorder and robbery remained. Harcourt also criticized the broken windows theory for fostering “zero-tolerance” policies that are prejudicial against the disadvantaged segments of society. In his attempt to link serious crime with disorder, criminal justice scholar Ralph Taylor found that no distinct pattern of relationships between crime and disorder emerged. Rather, some specific disorderly acts were linked to some specific crimes. He concluded that attention to disorder in general might be an error and that, while loosely connected, specific acts may not reflect a general state of disorder. He suggested that specific problems would require specific solutions. This seemed to provide more support for problem-oriented policing strategies than it did for the broken windows theory.

**2.4 Research Hypotheses**

The following research hypotheses have been developed in a null form to answer the research questions raised and satisfy the research objectives.

Ho: There is no significant positive relationship between gender and security awareness.

Hi: There is significant positive relationship between gender and security awareness.

Ho: There is no significant positive relationship between age and security awareness.

Hi: There is significant positive relationship between age and security awareness.

**CHAPTER THREE**

**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

**3.1 Research Design**

 As there is a need to discover relationships between multiple factors and from a larger population, the suggested cross-sectional design is the most relevant. Sample survey research design is effective, cheap and easy to conduct. It obtains information by gathering data from a particular sample of a given population through personal (interviews) and impersonal (questionnaires) means to study its characteristics.

**3.2 Area of the Study**

Area of study is Enugu North Local Government Area of Enugu State, Nigeria. Its headquarters are in the city of Enugu. It has an area of 106km2 with a population of 321,570 as at the 2015 projected community census result of the National Population Commission. The postcode of the area is 400. The localities consist of Asata, Independence Layout, Ogbete, Ogui New Layout, Iva Valley, New Haven and G.R.A. New Haven was selected using the ballot method.

**3.3 Scope of the Study**

The study is on the combined influence of gender and age on security awareness. It aims at creating measures and opportunities for the assessment and prompt neutralization of insecurity and the exposure of such insecurity to legal sanctions. The geographical area for this study is Enugu North Local Government Area, Enugu State

**3.4 Population of the Study**

The population for this study covers all of Enugu North LGA in Enugu State. The total population of Enugu North L.G.A is 321,570 (projected census 2015).

**3.5 Sample Size**

The sample size was derived from Taro Yamane’s (1967) formulae for finding sample size which is n=N÷1+N (e)2.

Where n=sample size, N= population size, e= the acceptable sampling error usually (.05). Which is n=321570÷1+277119 (.05)2 = 321570÷977.7=399.5 approximated to 400.

**3.6 Sampling Techniques**

The sampling technique adopted for this study is the simple random sampling technique. It employs the ballot method in choosing one town from the localities in Enugu North which are Asata, Independence Layout, Ogbete, Ogui New Layout, Iva Valley, G.R.A and New Haven.

**3.7 Instruments for Data Collection**

The study employed survey close ended questionnaire for data collection. The questionnaire was divided in two sections. Section A for Demographic Background of the respondents. Section B measures Age and Gender influence on security awareness.

**3.8 Method of Data Collection**

The questionnaires were self-administered with the help of four research assistants for a period of one week by visiting the selected town. Instructions for completing the questionnaire were explained to the respondents by the researcher as the responded to the questions independently. Thereafter, the researcher collected the questionnaire from the respondents.

**3.9 Method of Data Analysis**

The data were analyzed statistically using analytical and descriptive techniques of the statistical package for social sciences. The reason for using this software is anchored on the fact that the primary data was used for the research and it gives comprehensive and quantitative clarity to the study.

**CHAPTER FOUR**

**PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA**

**4.1 Introduction**

This chapter examines the varied information gathered from the respondents. A total of 16 questions are contained in the questionnaire used for data collection.

**4.2 Analysis of data**

Out of four hundred (400) questionnaires distributed, three hundred and seventy five (375) were correctly filled and returned.

**4.2.2 Section A. Demographic characteristics of respondents**

**Table 1** Age of Respondents

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Response**  | **Frequency** | **Percent** |
| **10-15** | **47** | **18.8** |
| **16-21** | **57** | **22.8** |
| **22-27** | **109** | **30** |
| **28-33** | **114** | **32.4** |
| **34-60**  | **25** | **10** |
| **Total** | **375** | **100** |

**Source:** *SPSS Computation, 2018.*

This means that 18.8% of the respondents fall within 10-15 years old, 22.8% fall within 16-21 years old, 24.8% of the respondents fall within 22-27 years old, and 23.6% fall within 28-33, and 10% fall within 34 and above.

**Table 2** Sex of Respondents

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Response**  | **Frequency** | **Percent** |
| **Male** | **120** | **48** |
| **Female** | **130** | **52** |
| **Total** | **375** | **100** |

**Source:** *SPSS Computation, 2018.*

This means that 48% of the respondents are males while 52% of the respondents are females. The reason that accounts for more females than males is that the females were the ones who agreed to fill the questionnaires while the men assisted in answering the questions.

**Table 3:** Marital Status of Respondents

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Response**  | **Frequency** | **Percent** |
| **Single** | **106** | **42.4** |
| **Married** | **144** | **57.6** |
| **Total** | **375** | **100** |

**Source:** *SPSS Computation, 2018.*

This means that 42.4% of the respondents are single while 57.6% of the respondents are married.

**Table 4:** Religion of Respondents

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Response**  | **Frequency** | **Percent** |
| **Christianity** | **174** | **69.6** |
| **Islam** | **70** | **26.4** |
| **ATR** | **6** | **4.4** |
| **Total** | **375** | **100** |

**Source:** *SPSS Computation, 2018.*

This means that 69.6% of the respondents are Christians while 20% of the respondents are Muslim.

**Table 5** Educational status of Respondents

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Response**  | **Frequency** | **Percent** |
| **None** | **47** | **18.8** |
| **Primary** | **57** | **22.8** |
| **Secondary** | **62** | **24.8** |
| **Tertiary**  | **59** | **23.6** |
| **Above** | **25** | **10** |
| **Total** | **375** | **100** |

**Source:** *SPSS Computation, 2018.*

The above table indicates that 18.8% of the respondents had no formal education, 22.8% of the respondents attended primary school, 24.8% of the respondents attended secondary school, 23.6% of the respondents had tertiary education and 10% further studies.

**4.2.3 Section B: Analysis of Substantive Issues**

**Research Question 1:** To what extent does gender influence security awareness in Enugu North? To provide answers to the research question stated above, item 6 in the questionnaire was used.

**Table 6:** The influence of gender on security awareness.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Response**  | **Frequency** | **Percent** |
| **Yes** | **135** | **54** |
| **No** | **115** | **46** |
| **Total** | **375** | **100** |

The above table indicates that 54% of the respondents asserted yes 46% of the respondents asserted no.

**Research Question 2:** To what extent does age of individual influence security awareness in Enugu North? To provide answers to the research question stated above, item 7 in the questionnaire was used.

**Table 7:** The influence of age on security awareness.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Response**  | **Frequency** | **Percent** |
| **Yes** | **174** | **69.6** |
| **No** | **76** | **30.4** |
| **Total** | **375** | **100** |

The above table indicates that 69.6% of the respondents asserted yes 30.4% of the respondents asserted no.

**Research Question 3:** To what extent does both gender type and age of individual predict security awareness in Enugu North? To provide answers to the research question stated above, item 8 in the questionnaire was used.

**Table 8:** The influence of age and gender on security awareness.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Response**  | **Frequency** | **Percent** |
| **8-12** | **53** | **21.2** |
| **13-17** | **60** | **24** |
| **18-22** | **59** | **23.6** |
| **23-27** | **48** | **19.2** |
| **28 and above**  | **30** | **12** |
| **Total** | **375** | **100** |

This means that 21.2% of the respondents fall within 8-12 years old, 24% fall within 13-17 years old, 23.6% of the respondents fall within 18-22 years old, and 19.2% fall within 23-27, and 12% fall within 28 and above.

**4.3 Test of hypotheses**

To further guide the study, two hypotheses were developed and they are tested here using the chi square formulae. The chi-square formula is stated as follows:

**Hypothesis one**

H0: There is statistical positive relationship between gender and security

Question 8 was used to review the above hypothesis.

**Table 9**: Positive relationship between gender and security

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Responses | Observed N | Expected N | Residual |
| Yes | 198 | 187.5 | 10.5 |
| No | 177 | 187.5 | -10.5 |
| Total | 375 |  |  |

|  |
| --- |
| **Test Statistics** |
| Responses | Hypothesis one |
| Chi-Square | 1.176a |
| Df | 1 |
| Asymp. Sig. | .000 |
| a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected frequencies less than 5. The minimum expected cell frequency is 185.0. |

This result indicated that the differences among the responses of the respondents on whether there is a statistical positive significant relation between gender and security in Enugu North L. G. A is significant [*χ2 (1)* = 1.176, *ρ* = 0.00].The result thus does not supports the Ho which states that there is a statistical positive significant relation between gender and security.

**Hypothesis Two**

H0: There is significant positive relationship between age and security awareness.

Question 9 was used to review the above hypothesis.

**Table 10**: Positive relationship between age and security

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Responses | Observed N | Expected N | Residual |
| Yes | 205 | 187.5 | 17.5 |
| No | 170 | 187.5 | -17.5 |
| Total | 375 |  |  |

|  |
| --- |
| **Test Statistics** |
| Responses | Hypothesis one |
| Chi-Square | 3.26a |
| Df | 1 |
| Asymp. Sig. | .000 |
| a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected frequencies less than 5. The minimum expected cell frequency is 185.0. |

**4.4 Discussion of Findings**

The primary essence of the research is to carry out an empirical study of the influence of gender and age on security awareness located in Enugu North. The survey design was adopted and the tables and frequency/percent analysis was adopted to analyze the demographic and substantive issues contained in the questionnaire instrument. Major findings of the research as given as:

From my findings 18.8% of the respondents fall within 10-15 years old, 22.8% fall within 16-21 years old, 24.8% of the respondents fall within 22-27 years old, and 23.6% fall within 28-33, and 10% fall within 34 and above. Also 48% of the respondents are males while 52% of the respondents are females. 42.4% of the respondents are single while 57.6% of the respondents are married. 69.6% of the respondents are Christians while 20% of the respondents are Muslim.

This result indicated that the differences among the responses of the respondents on whether there is a statistical positive significant relation between age and security in Enugu North L. G. A is significant [*χ2 (1)* = 3.26, *ρ* = 0.00].The result thus supports the Ho which states that there is a statistical positive significant relation between age and security.

**CHAPTER FIVE**

**SUMMARY, CONCLUSION, RECOMMENDATIONS AND LIMITATION OF THE STUDY**

**5.1 Summary of Findings**

Having carried out this study, the following findings were extracted:

1). 54% of the respondents asserted yes to the question that gender type can influence security awareness while 46% of the respondents asserted no.

2) 69.6% of the respondents agreed with the fact that age of individual can influence security awareness while 30.4% of the respondents disagreed with the fact. In conclusion this means that there is a relationship between gender and age which has a great influence on security awareness.

**5.2 Conclusion**

This research has been able to show the influence of gender and age on security awareness of the people living in Enugu North. Based on the findings of my study, it can be concluded that the level of an individual security awareness is greatly compared by the age and gender of people.

**5.3 Recommendations**

In the light of the above findings of the research, the following recommendations are proffered:

The Government should organize enlightenment programmes targeted to people about the importance of being security conscious.

 The government should see to it that criminal activities carry punishments that are administered intensely. This could be a means of stemming these criminal activities.

Security groups like the state security service, police, soldiers, the vigilante and community leaders should always be alert within their areas of jurisdiction so as to reduce security challenges to a manageable minimum.

**5.4 Limitation of the Study**

In the course of the study, the limitations encountered by the researcher are dearth of data, low response attitude from the respondents and mobility challenges.

**5.5 Area for Further Research**

This study is focused on ascertaining the influence of gender and age on security awareness in Enugu North of Enugu State. No research is on its own complete, the researcher therefore suggests that further studies on the relationship between cyber security and gender. Furthermore, the researcher also suggests that further studies be done at different parts of Nigeria.

**REFERENCES**

Achumba I. C., Ighomereho O. S., Akpor-Robaro M. O. M. (2013). Security Challenges in Nigeria and the Implication for Business Activities and Sustainable Development. Journal of Economic and Sustainable Development.

Adagba (2012). Boko Haram and Security Challenges in Nigeria. July 2014.

Akunne N. C. O. Umeobi, G, C,: Okoye, C. A. F. (2014). Impact of Emotional Intelligence and Sex on Sex on Security Consciousness of University undergraduates. British Journal of Psychology Research, 2(2), 1-10.

Andrew, C. and Kennedy, M. (2003). Root Causes of Human Security in a New Security Paradigm; The Cambridge Security Seminar, University of Cambridge, UK.

Fukuyama (2004). The Imperative of State Building. Journal of Democracy 15, 17-31.

Hazen and Horner (2007). Small Arms, Arms Violence and Insecurity in Nigeria; The Niger Delta in Perspective Research Gate 2018.

Ibrahim, J. and Igbuzor O. (2002). “Memorandum Submitted to the Presidential Committee on National Security in Nigeria”.

Igbuzor (2011). Peace and Security Education: A critical Factor for Sustainable Peace and National Development. International Journal of Peace and Development Studies Vol. 2(21), Pp. 1-7 Journal 2011.

Johnson J, JHP Eloff, Labuschagne L. (2003). Computers and Security Volume 22 (8), 675-684.

McCormac, A., Zwaans, T., Parsons, K., et al (2017). Individual Differences and Information Security Awareness Computer in Human Behavior 69, 151-156.

McCoy and Fowler (2004). “You are the Key to Security” Establishing a Successful Security Awareness Program-Conference” Proceeding of the 32nd Annual ACM SIGUCCS Conference on User Services 2004, Baltimore, MD, USA, October 10-13, 2004.

Parker,O. B. (1998). Fighting Computer Crime. A New Framework for Protecting Information, Wiley Computer Publishing, New York, NY. Pp 466.

Perry, E. E. (1985). Management Strategies for Computer Security, Butterworth Publishers, Boston, Ma Pp 94-95.

Salawu, B. (2010). ‘Ethno-Religious Conflicts in Nigeria: Causal Analysis and Proposal for New Management Strategies. European Journal of Social Science 13 (3), 354-358.

Spurling, P. (1995). “Promoting Security Awareness and Commitment”, Information Management and Computer Security Vol. 3, No 2, Pp. 20.

Taro Yamane (1967). Statistics: An Introductory Analysis, 2nd Ed., New York: Harper and Row.

Thomson, M. E. and Von Solms, R., (1998). “Information Security Awareness Educating our Users Effectively” Information Management and Computer Security, Vol. 6. No 4, Pp. 167-73

Trompeter and Eloff (2001). A Framework for the Implementation of Socio Ethical Control in Information Security. Computer and Security 20 (5), Volume no 384-384

**APPENDIX I**

Department of sociology and psychology

Godfrey Okoye University,

Ugwuomu-nike Enugu state.

April 2018.

Dear respondent,

I am a final year student of the above mentioned institute. I am carrying out a research on the influence of gender and age using Enugu North as a case study and would like to obtain your views on the issues indicated in the questionnaire. You are assured that the information provided will be treated with utmost confidentiality and will be used only for research purposes. It will be highly appreciated if accurate and truthful responses are provided by you to enable me carry out my work effectively.

I therefore plead that the questionnaire be kindly filled and completed.

Thanks.

 Yours faithfully,

 …………………

  **Eshue Cynthia Patrick**

**QUESTIONNIARE**

**Section A**

**Tick thhe appropriate boxes**

1. Age: 10-15 16-21 22-27 28-33 34 and above
2. Sex: Male Female
3. Marital status: Single Married
4. Relion: Christainity Islam African Traditional Religion
5. Educational level: None Primary Secondary Tertiay Above

**Section B**

1. In your opinion, do you think that gender influences security awareness

 Yes No

1. In your opinion, do you think that age influences security awareness

 Yes No

1. What age bracket do you think that is more prone to security challenges
2. 8-12
3. 13-17
4. 18-22
5. 23 -27
6. 27and above
7. Is there a positive relationship between gender and security

 Yes No

1. Is there a positive significance of age and security

Yes No

1. Indicate ways the government could promote security awareness in Enugu North
2. Educating young people about security consciousness
3. Enlightening the public
4. Embarking on peaceful movement that encourages security
5. Are you aware of the government agents that are available to deal with insecurity?
	1. Yes I am aware
	2. No I am not aware
6. On a scale of 1-10 with one being the lowest and 10 being the highest how effective are the government agencies in lessening insecurity in your community?
7. 1
8. 2
9. 3
10. 4
11. 5
12. 6
13. 7
14. 8
15. 9
16. 10
17. Have you been informed about security awareness before?
18. Yes I have been informed
19. No I haven’t been informed
20. If you answered yes to the question above, where did you hear of it?
21. Work
22. School
23. Friend
24. Media