

Original Article

# Impact of Socio-Economic Factors on Urban Crime in Abidjan

Gogoué Jean Claude DANHOUE<sup>1</sup>, M. BAMBA Ladjji<sup>2</sup>, VODONNON Totin k. Maruis<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Félix HOUPHOUET Boigny university, Abidjan Cocody, Ivory Coast, West Africa.

<sup>2</sup>UFR CRIMINOLOGIE/laboratory for the prevention of delinquency and violence, university felix houphouet boigny, Abidjan Cocody, Ivory Coast, West Africa

<sup>3</sup>Abomey Calavi University, Benin, West Africa

Corresponding Author : [danhouejeanclaude@gmail.com](mailto:danhouejeanclaude@gmail.com)

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**Abstract** - The objective of this study is to analyze the impact of socioeconomic variables on urban crime in Abidjan. This mixed-method study combined a literature review, direct observation in the field, semi-structured interviews, and the use of a questionnaire. A sample of 200 individuals was selected according to the criteria of the reasoned choice sampling method. The results of the study highlight a high level of crime in Abidjan, particularly in the commune of Yopougon, where a significant correlation was observed between poverty, unemployment, limited access to education, and crime. Analysis of statistical data from security authorities reveals a diversity of crimes committed in several neighbourhoods of the commune, involving increasingly younger actors. To reduce the identified risk factors, the article recommends implementing a holistic and integrated approach involving the collaboration of multiple actors and addressing the issue of urban crime comprehensively.

**Keywords** – Impact, Socioeconomic factors, Crime, Urban environment.

## 1. Introduction

In a global context where urban security is a growing concern, the 2019 report of the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime (ICPC) highlights the seriousness of the situation in several major cities, including Caracas, San Pedro Sula, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo and Baltimore. These metropolises, characterized by alarming crime rates, are the daily scene of homicides and sexual violence, reflecting a worrying reality for their inhabitants. These metropolises, characterized by alarming crime rates, are the daily scene of homicides and sexual violence, reflecting a worrying reality for their inhabitants. These metropolises, characterized by alarming crime rates, are the daily scene of homicides and sexual violence, reflecting a worrying reality for their residents. Urban crime is a complex phenomenon that is closely linked to various socioeconomic factors such as income, education, employment, and living conditions, all of which influence crime rates (Smith 2022). However, there is a lack of in-depth research on this essential relationship. Previous studies have often been limited to isolated aspects without establishing significant links between these factors or placing them in a broader context. Indeed, De Oliveira (2021) examined the influence of urban infrastructure and land use on crime. It highlights that areas poorly served by public transport and lacking quality public spaces are more likely to experience delinquent behaviour. This study highlights a key element of

the determinants of urban crime, although it does not establish explicit correlations with socioeconomic factors. Le Breton (2020) highlights the influence of geographical characteristics on urban crime rates. His study reveals that factors such as population density and proximity to commercial areas are determining factors. In dense urban areas, where social interactions are frequent, a paradox emerges: the anonymity generated by this proximity can encourage delinquent behavior. The analysis, therefore, focuses on these geographical elements without establishing direct correlations with socioeconomic factors. For his part, De la Fuente (2021) examined the impact of urbanization on crime, highlighting that urban density creates criminal opportunities by facilitating anonymity and increasing the number of potential targets.

However, this study is limited to urbanization without considering socioeconomic factors, omitting crucial elements such as access to public services and social inequalities. Also, Sampson (2021) highlights that areas with high population density have higher crime rates. However, his study does not examine other factors, such as community dynamics and public policies, which could also influence these results. Furthermore, Harding (2020) highlights the influence of individual and environmental factors on criminal behavior in urban areas, focusing mainly on psychological and behavioral



dimensions while avoiding examining socioeconomic conditions that could also play a role in urban crime. Furthermore, Garcia and Martinez (2022) focused on domestic violence, highlighting that elements such as economic stress intensify violence within homes. However, these studies have not established clear links between these dynamics and urban crime as a whole, leaving a gap in understanding the interactions between domestic violence and socioeconomic factors. Thuderoz (2019) highlights that proactive policing strategies can play a role in reducing crime. However, his work focuses on other aspects of the factors influencing urban crime without addressing the links between socioeconomic elements and this phenomenon. Furthermore, it does not take into account the consequences of public policies on marginalized communities.

An in-depth analysis of data carried out by the International Development Research Center (IDRC) and the Department for International Development (DFID) in 2022 reveals a significant increase in crime in urban areas. Indeed, the figures speak for themselves: homicides, physical assaults, domestic violence and sexual violence have all seen notable increases, while scams and thefts have also intensified. Thomas (2020) highlights the social and economic consequences of urban crime, affecting the quality of life of citizens and the dynamics of cities. He examines the psychological effects of crime on urban populations, while Body-Gendrot (2020) focuses on its economic repercussions. These studies reveal the need.

Finally, Tillyer et al. (2021) emphasize the importance of community engagement in this fight by emphasizing awareness programs that promote cooperation between law enforcement and residents. Urban crime is a highly complex phenomenon affecting many metropolises around the world, and Abidjan, the economic capital of Côte d'Ivoire, is no exception to this reality. In a context marked by rapid demographic growth and rampant urbanization, the city is faced with significant socioeconomic challenges which directly impact the security of its citizens. Unemployment, restricted access to education and precarious living conditions are all factors contributing to the increase in urban crime (Crizoa 2019).

This phenomenon raises questions about the links between socioeconomic conditions and criminal behavior. Indeed, how do economic and social disparities influence the criminal landscape of Abidjan? This reflection encourages us to examine in depth the interactions between socioeconomic factors and urban crime, with the aim of better understanding the dynamics at play and identifying relevant avenues of action for decision-makers as well as for stakeholders and civil society. The objective of the study is to examine the impact of socioeconomic factors on crime in urban areas in Abidjan. The research hypothesis put forward is that precarious social and economic living conditions influence crime in urban areas.

### **1.1. Theoretical framework**

The theoretical framework presented to guide the analysis of this study is based on the theory of social disorganization. This theory, developed by Zygmunt (2011), offers an explanation of crime in urban areas by highlighting social and economic changes within contemporary societies. According to this theory, social disorganization occurs when traditional social structures disintegrate, leaving individuals isolated from each other. That contributes to social fragmentation, loss of solidarity and diminished social ties, particularly in urban environments characterized by cultural diversity, geographic mobility and concentrated poverty. Social disorganization leads to low social cohesion, low trust between individuals, and low informal and formal surveillance, thereby making it easier for individuals to resort to criminal behavior to survive or gain social status.

## **2. Methodology**

### **2.1. Site and Survey Participants**

The study was carried out in the economic metropolis of Abidjan, more precisely in the commune of Yopougon, due to its reputation as a hotbed of urban crime. The neighborhoods of this municipality face significant socioeconomic challenges such as high unemployment, poverty and limited access to education. By analyzing the impact of socioeconomic factors on urban crime in Yopougon, it is possible better to understand the root causes of crime in these neighborhoods and to propose effective solutions to address them. The investigation took place over a period of two months. The study was carried out among a diverse population, including security authorities, officials from the Ministry of Youth and Employment, young residents of the Yopougon district, informal or precarious workers, and managers of NGOs. Security authorities were included because of their expertise in public security. At the same time, officials from the Ministry of Youth and Employment were selected for their mission to promote the professional integration of young people.

Young people in Yopougon, out of school or unemployed, were studied because of their propensity to turn to criminal activities to meet their needs. Informal workers, exposed to situations of economic and social vulnerability, were also taken into account because of the risk that they could be pushed to commit reprehensible acts. Finally, NGO leaders were included because of their support for populations in difficulty. The analysis of the impact of socioeconomic factors was carried out using the purposive sampling method. By carefully selecting individuals or groups based on their socioeconomic profile and social class, it was possible to deepen the study of the influence of these factors on different phenomena or behaviours. This method made it possible to precisely target relevant populations for the study of socioeconomic factors, which led to more precise and meaningful results. The sample studied included 200 individuals selected according to the criteria of the purposive sampling methodology.

**2.2. Data collection**

Different information collection techniques were used to study the influence of socioeconomic factors on urban crime in Abidjan. Documentary research was carried out to analyze academic works, theses, dissertations, press articles, and reports from NGOs and the competent ministry. This approach allowed for a better understanding of the research topic and an in-depth review of the existing literature. Direct observation allowed us to understand the social and economic dynamics that underlie urban crime. We analyzed the links between offenders and precarious living conditions, as well as criminal activities in disadvantaged neighborhoods. This study also allowed us to measure the impact of crime on individuals and their social environment.

The semi-structured individual interviews offered respondents the opportunity to express themselves freely about their experiences and the motivations behind their criminal acts. The interview grid addressed urban crime, its different forms, the specific characteristics of the neighborhoods studied and the correlation between socioeconomic factors and deviant behavior. All interviews were carefully transcribed for precise analysis. The questionnaire played a crucial role in this study by ensuring uniform data collection from participants, whether individuals or groups. Each participant was asked the same questions in the same order, making it easier to compare responses. This approach made it possible to standardize participants' responses, thus limiting potential bias.

**2.3. Data analysis methods**

Qualitative and quantitative analysis methods were used for this study. The first method consisted of analyzing the speeches and behaviors of the respondents in order to obtain an overall vision of the phenomenon studied by examining the experiences, perceptions, attitudes and behaviors of the participants in their context. The second method made it

possible to collect numerical and statistical data to measure and observe the variables.

**3. Results**

**3.1. Overview of the phenomenon in the city of Abidjan**

According to Zimring (2013), urban crime represents a significant challenge that raises concerns among both citizens and governments across the world. In the city of Abidjan, urban crime has constantly been increasing in recent years and affects all neighbourhoods of the city. Data from local authorities confirm this reality by highlighting light of numerous major crimes linked to the urban environment of Abidjan. Simple or armed robberies, assaults in the street, homicides, rapes and drug trafficking are among the most widespread crimes in this urban context. The victims are of all ages, sexes and ethnic origins, including European foreign nationals and local senior executives. One interviewee expressed that “the authorities are not making enough efforts to fight crime in urban areas. We feel abandoned and left to our own devices.” According to another interlocutor, “Thefts and assaults in the streets are becoming more and more frequent. The presence of gangs and experienced thieves accentuates the violence of life in the city.”

*Comment*

Table 1 provides an overview of urban crime in Abidjan between 2020 and 2023 and highlights six types of crimes: simple and armed robberies, assaults, drug trafficking, violence, intentional homicide and sexual assault. These figures show that most offences are crimes against property and people, with a preponderance of violence, with the exception of drug trafficking. These statistics are confirmed by reports from police stations and districts, which reveal alarming figures. Over the course of four years, there were 13,243 robberies, 59,942 assaults, 13,533 cases of drug trafficking, 91 intentional homicides, 204 rapes and an unknown number of sexual assaults with a total of 413.

**Table 1. Urban crime figures in Abidjan**

OFFENSES Simple thefts/Aggravated thefts	2020	2021	2022	2023	TOTAL
Simple thefts/Aggravated thefts	52658	17688	26003	35894	132243
Assaults on public roads	15934	16417	13481	14110	59942
Drug traffic	5380	2495	4264	1394	13533
Volontaries homicides	40	18	22	11	91
rapes	85	73	55	24	209
Sexual assaults	154	96	104	59	413

Source: Ministry of Security.

**3.2. Analysis of the impact of determining socioeconomic factors on urban crime**

**3.2.1. Case study: The commune of Yopougon**

The commune of Yopougon, populated by two million inhabitants spread across 20 neighborhoods, is the scene of strong socioeconomic inequalities between the wealthiest and the poorest households, particularly in informal

neighborhoods facing numerous socioeconomic problems. These disparities create major challenges for the municipality, such as violence, crime and delinquency, which are recurring phenomena in many urban areas.

The causes of urban crime are multiple and interdependent, linked to underlying socioeconomic factors.

**Unemployment**

In Yopougon, the scourge of unemployment is rife among a large segment of the population, particularly among young people, whose unemployment rate rose to 21.10%, according to the National Institute of Statistics in 2019. This situation is all the more worrying as many young graduates find themselves unemployed due to a lack of opportunities in the job market.

Furthermore, the informal sector, although very developed, does not always manage to offer decent working conditions, allowing residents to escape precariousness. The high rate of unemployment in this region contributes to the increase in crime. Unemployed young people, faced with insecurity, sometimes turn to illegal activities to meet their needs, which leads to an increase in criminal acts such as theft, assault and drug trafficking, endangering the security of inhabitants of Yopougon. In addition, unemployment generates a feeling of frustration and injustice among young people, causing them to feel excluded from society. This social exclusion sometimes leads them to join gangs or criminal networks, thus seeking to find a sense of belonging and recognition, as well as disorganization and deterioration of living conditions in the commune of Yopougon. Consequently, a neighborhood such as this one, characterized by a high rate of unemployment, becomes more exposed to crime.

**Poverty**

The commune of Yopougon is renowned for being one of the areas most affected by poverty. The inhabitants of this locality face extremely difficult living conditions, marked by a high rate of poverty and precariousness. Many households struggle to meet their basic needs, particularly in terms of nutrition. Furthermore, poverty has generated a social division within the municipality, generating tensions and rivalries between the different communities. These conflicts have sometimes degenerated into violence, contributing to the insecurity that reigns in the city.

In addition, poverty has generated a feeling of disillusionment among young people with regard to institutions and society, sometimes pushing them to adopt criminal behavior. "Insecurity within our municipality of Yopougon has a harmful influence on security. Unemployed young people are frequently forced to turn to delinquency to meet their needs, which leads to an increase in the crime rate within the city," comments a respondent. One respondent expressed himself in these terms: "Crime is a real scourge within our municipality, and it is often associated with precariousness. The most deprived residents continually find themselves the first targets of thefts and attacks, thus generating a climate of perpetual insecurity." Furthermore, according to the interviews conducted, it appears that poverty played a determining role in the breakdown of social and family ties, thus favoring the growth of gangs and criminal networks in Yopougon. This situation of economic vulnerability inevitably results in an increase in the rate of urban delinquency in the municipality. Of students, compromising the quality of education provided. In addition, the question of equal opportunities in education also arises in Yopougon. Girls, children with disabilities and those from disadvantaged backgrounds are often marginalized and have fewer opportunities to access quality education. Finally, limited access to education in the commune of Yopougon has contributed to the emergence of urban crime. Young people in the town are tempted to join criminal gangs due to the lack of educational and professional opportunities.

One respondent said: "When young people are restricted in their ability to access education, some like us may find themselves deprived of means of livelihood and may be tempted to resort to criminal activities. This situation can undoubtedly contribute to the increase in the crime rate within our community, as one of the respondents pointed out. Widespread access to education has had a notable influence on urban crime in Yopougon. Lack of professional skills and qualifications increases young people's vulnerability to being recruited by gangs or involved in criminal activity.

**Table 2. Link between determining economic factors and urban crime in the commune of Yopougon**

respondents	Determinant factors of urban crime					
	unemployed		Poverty		Unlimited access to education	
	% Yes	% No	% Yes	%No	% Yes	%NON
Security authorities	65%	35%	70%	30%	85%	15%
disadvantaged young people	75%	25%	85%	15%	80%	20%
informal workers	40%		50%		10%	
NGO'S managers	60%	40%	75%	25%	65%	35%
Ministry workers	55%	45%	75%	25%	60%	40%

Source: Our surveys

**Comment**

This representation of the respondents' responses in this table significantly highlights the correlation between poverty,

unemployment, unlimited access and urban crime in the commune of Yopougon. The rates of affirmative responses are significantly higher than negative responses.

**3.3. Analysis of statistical data on urban crime in Yopougon**

Urban crime, which is rife in the commune of Yopougon, constitutes a major issue that disrupts the tranquillity of the inhabitants of this locality. Statistics show a steady increase in the crime rate over the years. According to official reports, the most frequently recorded offenses are simple theft, robbery, assault in public places, drug trafficking, sexual assault, rape and homicide. Regarding geographical distribution, it is mainly disadvantaged neighborhoods that are most affected by urban crime. The districts of Wassakara, Banco, Sicogi, Andokoi, and Gesco, as well as the districts of Yaossehi and Kuwait Johannesburg, are places where thefts, assaults, drug trafficking, rapes and sexual assaults are common.

It should also be noted that young people are over-represented among the perpetrators of these forms of urban crime. High unemployment rates, poverty and limited access to education are frequently cited as factors contributing to urban crime in the city of Yopougon. As for the actions taken by the authorities to combat crime, such as police patrols and prevention initiatives, it should be emphasized that the expected objectives have not yet been fully achieved. Local authorities, as well as residents of the municipality, believe that police patrols and prevention programs have not yet had the expected effect in terms of reducing crime and improving security within the community and the municipality.

Regarding the characteristics of victims of crimes in the commune of Yopougon, it is observed that the age of the victims varies. However, young people seem to be particularly vulnerable due to their fragility and their lack of experience. Regarding the gender of victims, women and girls are more likely to suffer crimes, particularly sexual violence. Men are also affected by criminal acts. The nature of the relationship with the abuser varies; however, in many cases, victims have ties to them. These may be family members, intimate partners, friends or acquaintances. Crimes committed by unknown individuals are less frequent in the commune of Yopougon.

**Table 3: Data relating to criminal acts in the commune of Yopougon**

OFFENSES	2020	2021	2022	2023	TOTAL
Simple theft/Aggravated theft	343	714	187	115	1899
Assaults on public roads	313	109	66	103	2811
Drug traffics	55	102	127	98	265
rape	06	04	07	05	23
Sexual assaults	56	23	06	12	76
Homicides	05	07	04	08	24

Source: Yopougon police stations

*Comment*

The statistics for the municipality of Yopougon between 2020 and 2023 are presented in Table 2. In four years, there were 1,899 simple thefts and, armed thefts and 2,811 assaults

on public roads. Drug trafficking is also a problem, with 265 cases recorded. Homicide amounts to 91 cases, rape to 23 cases and sexual assault to 413 cases. Finally, there were 24 homicides during these four years.

**4. Consequence of crime in urban areas in the commune of Yopougon**

According to Battistoni-Lemiere (2022, p.49-51), urban delinquency represents a major challenge, leading to significant repercussions. Indeed, the crime rampant in the municipality of Yopougon creates a climate of insecurity among residents, plunging them into perpetual anxiety about becoming victims of criminal acts. This situation undermines residents' trust in local authorities and law enforcement, which can lead to a reduction in collaboration with them and make it more difficult to resolve security issues. Additionally, urban crime has had a detrimental impact on the local economy by deterring investment and negatively impacting the tourism and commerce sector. It has also contributed to the weakening of the social fabric by encouraging distrust and fueling tensions between various groups of the population. Residents of Yopougon commune may be prone to disorders such as stress, anxiety and trauma due to urban crime, which can have detrimental impacts on their mental well-being. Delinquency in urban areas undermines trust in authorities and hinders residents' collaboration with law enforcement. According to testimonies collected, it leads to a reduction in employment opportunities, an increase in the unemployment rate and an increase in costs linked to personal security. From a very young age, young people are exposed to violence and criminal behavior, creating a vicious cycle.

**5. Policies to combat urban crime**

It is necessary to strengthen the presence of law enforcement in the neighborhoods most impacted by urban crime, with the aim of deterring delinquent individuals and guaranteeing the safety of residents. It is also essential to implement delinquency prevention and social reintegration programs aimed at young people in vulnerable situations in order to keep them away from the path of crime. Furthermore, it is essential to develop partnerships with local actors such as associations, businesses, and institutions to implement initiatives to combat poverty and unemployment. Improving access to education, vocational training and employment for residents of disadvantaged neighborhoods are also necessary in order to offer them future prospects and reduce the risk of delinquency. Finally, the implementation of urban renovation measures and the revitalization of neighbourhoods in difficulty is essential to improve the living conditions of residents and promote local economic development. Also, it is imperative to raise public awareness of the risks inherent in urban crime and the socioeconomic factors associated with it, with the aim of generating collective awareness and citizen mobilization with a view to combating these phenomena. It is also necessary to strengthen cooperation between the various actors involved in the fight against urban crime, such as the

police, justice, social services and associations, in order to adopt a global and coordinated approach to prevention and repression of delinquency. It is necessary to increase penalties for misdemeanours and crimes committed in urban areas, with the aim of deterring offenders. It is essential to put in place social reintegration programs for individuals leaving detention in order to reduce the risk of recidivism.

## 6. Discussion

The analysis reveals the worrying problem of urban crime, which is alarming throughout the urban space of Abidjan, particularly in the commune of Yopougon. This form of crime, whether simple or violent, has experienced a significant increase, transforming the economic capital of the country into a place where simple and armed robberies, drug trafficking, homicides, rapes, public assaults and other crimes now seem to be an integral part of the daily life of the inhabitants of Abidjan. These findings echo the work of researchers Senik (2021, p. 139-156) and Bourdin and Wandji (2019, p. 149-178), who underline the crucial importance of the problem of crime in urban areas and give rise to serious concerns within contemporary society. In just a few decades, urban crime has evolved from a sporadic threat to a permanent and imminent danger in our daily lives. Additionally, limited access to education has also had a significant impact on urban crime in Yopougon. When young people are deprived of the opportunity to access education, some find themselves destitute and likely to fall into delinquency. The works of Ly (2021) and Muniz De Jésus Neves (2021) converge in the same direction. These eminent researchers highlight the fact that crime in urban areas arises from a combination of factors, including the precariousness of residents of disadvantaged neighbourhoods, the degradation of social values, as well as the exclusion of many young people and low-income workers. Qualified in the job market. Furthermore, elements such as economic and political crises, social injustices, health threats, environmental challenges, problems related to the management of natural resources, and the dysfunctions of political systems in post-conflict countries contribute to the rise of crime in urban areas. The results of the study also carried out the analysis of statistical data relating to crime in the commune of Yopougon. This data reveals a steady increase in the crime rate over the years. The most common crimes include simple theft, robbery, public assault, drug trafficking, sexual assault, rape and homicide, mainly affecting disadvantaged neighborhoods lacking adequate security services. In this complex social context, delinquency is endemic, fueled by the presence of young people belonging to violent gangs, which exacerbate insecurity in the most disadvantaged neighborhoods. The victims of all ages, sexes and diverse socioeconomic situations are, for the most part, known to the perpetrators of these acts. Statistics reveal that high unemployment, poverty and limited access to education are key factors contributing to the rise in crime in this urban city. The conclusions drawn from the analysis data of the urban crime phenomenon carried out by IDRC and DFID in 2022 are

confirmed by the results obtained. A significant increase in crimes is observed, particularly with regard to homicides, intentional physical attacks, domestic violence and sexual violence, with an exponential rate of victims of these criminal acts. Data from the OECD and the CSA for the year 2020 reveal, also, that Africa is the scene of more than a third of global homicides, displaying a crime rate twice the global average. In African cities such as Banjul, Niamey, Bamako, Dakar and Lagos, more than half of criminal acts take place in densely populated areas, where the number of inhabitants varies between 30,000 and 1 million and which are particularly affected by worrying crime. The results of the study also focused on the consequences of urban crime. The delinquency which is rampant in the municipality of Yopougon creates a climate of insecurity among the inhabitants. It undermines trust in local authorities and law enforcement, which can compromise the resolution of security issues. In addition, urban crime has a negative impact on the local economy by discouraging investment. It also contributes to the weakening of the social fabric and can have harmful repercussions on the mental well-being of populations.

Smith's work (2021, p.78-95) highlights the multiple consequences of urban crime, which range from a harmful feeling of insecurity to individual and collective quality of life. This reality leads to the desertion of public spaces, encouraging acts of violence and harm inflicted on victims, thus impacting the prosperity of cities and their ability to attract investments. Financial losses linked to victimization and expenses incurred for prevention and protection add to the costs of urban insecurity. The research carried out by Sauders (2022) converges with this idea by highlighting the fact that, in order to combat delinquency and preserve social cohesion, societies erect restrictive social control systems. The policies and programs currently in force aim to reduce socioeconomic disparities, promote access to economic opportunities and create more secure urban environments conducive to the well-being of all citizens.

Examination of the results of this study highlights the imperative to consider the overriding socioeconomic factors such as unemployment, poverty and unequal access to education in the fight against crime in urban areas. In order to reduce the impact of these elements on criminal behavior observed in neighborhoods, it is essential to address social disparities and economic precariousness in order to reduce the crime rate in urban areas significantly. The research objective was achieved, and the theoretical framework was validated by the results obtained. However, our study has limitations regarding data collection techniques. Characteristics vary from neighborhood to neighborhood, which has led to significant underestimation of the true crime rate and observed biases during data collection. In addition, our survey sample is restricted due to the limited number of people who took part in our study and the relatively short duration of the surveys carried out.

## 7. Conclusion

of the security problems in this municipality, the perpetrators of these crimes, the victims, the most exposed neighborhoods, and the efforts made to resolve them. In addition, the study highlighted the consequences of urban crime, which is rife in Yopougon in terms of a climate of insecurity which plunges residents into permanent anxiety, lack of confidence in the authorities, and the negative impact on the local economy, the weakening of the social fabric and the mental well-being of residents. In addition, the study looked at policies aimed at combating the scourge of crime in urban areas. These policies are based on strengthening the

police presence in the most affected neighborhoods, as well as on the establishment of prevention and social reintegration programs for young people in vulnerable situations in collaboration with locals. Improving access to education, fighting poverty and promoting employment in disadvantaged neighborhoods constitute fundamental pillars of these policies. The analysis of the impact of socioeconomic factors on urban crime in Abidjan, particularly in Yopougon, can offer significant perspectives for a better understanding and prevention of this phenomenon. This could help improve the quality of life of residents and strengthen security within this urban city.

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