

Lockdown under COVID-19 Outbreak and Social Insecurity in Oyo State, Nigeria

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Abstract

Social insecurity is a relevant issue confronting many societies and nations. Hence, it has attracted much attention across the globe, especially following the recent COVID-19 pandemic and the attendant lockdown. The level of social insecurity is grave in developing countries such as Nigeria and could distort social stability if not cushioned. To this end, this study investigated the COVID-19 pandemic lockdown and social insecurity in Oyo State, Nigeria. Adapting the Maslow's model of hierarchy of needs, the study adopts a descriptive survey design, focusing on households in communities of Oyo State, Nigeria. Adopting the sample determination for an unknown population given by Rose, Spinks and Canhoto (2015), a sample size of 400 respondents was drawn, but adopting a convenience sampling method to administer the questionnaire, a total of 233 copies of the questionnaire were retrieved from the field giving a total of 58% retrieval rate. The findings of this study indicated that there was a high level of economic and societal challenges during the COVID-19 pandemic lockdown among households in the study area. Very little assistance was obtained from the governments, religious bodies, friends and families through the provision of palliatives for support to meet family needs during the COVID-19 pandemic lockdown. However, a majority of the people relied on savings to meet the needs of their families; while others seek assistance from friends and families and going out to do their normal business activities to meet family needs during the COVID-19 pandemic lockdown. To this end, the study recommends that various supports should be provided by the federal, state, and local governments to provide for the needs of the society towards closing the economic and social insecurity gaps in the society that have been posed by the COVID-19 pandemic lockdown.

Keywords: Lockdown, COVID-19, Social Insecurity, Communication

Introduction

Social insecurity is a relevant issue confronting many societies and nations. Hence, it has attracted much attention across the globe. To understand social security, there is a need to present a good knowledge of social security. From time immemorial, social security has been a major societal issue hence, International Labour Office (1984) defined social security as the protection which the society provides for its members, through a series of public measures, against the economic and social distress that could be caused by several challenges such as reduction in earnings, diseases outbreak or sickness, unemployment, old age and death; the provision of medical care; and the provision of subsidies for families with children; among others. According to David (2003), social security refers to the provision of assistance to the society by the government system. It is a social service directed towards promoting the welfare of the society through several measures which aids access to sufficient resources for food and shelter and to promote health and well-being for the society. It usually cuts across the vulnerable segments of the society such as children, the elderly, the sick and the unemployed. Hence, social insecurity could refer to the lack of provision of basic societal needs to the society by the governments.

Social insecurity could mean absence of safety or presence of danger, hazard, uncertainty, want of confidence, doubtful, inadequately guarded or protected, lacking stability, troubled, lack of protection and unsafe (Achumba et al, 2013; Ozoigbo, 2019). The need to investigate social insecurity as caused by the COVID-19 pandemic is hinged on the findings of Hummelsheim, Hirtenlehner, Jackson and Oberwittler (2011) that social insecurities affect the social stability of a society. Hence, a high level of social insecurity in a society can lead to a very high

level of social instability. However, studies such as Aromaa and Heiskanen (2002); Nieuwbeerta (2004); European Opinion Research Group (2003); van Dijk, Van Kesteren and Smit (2008); Hummelsheim et al. (2011) have found that there exists a very high rate of social insecurity at the global level. Accordingly, social risks refer to an event that confines individuals' ability to care for their own social independence. People who are not insured against these social risks are said to live in insecurity, hence social insecurity (Castel, 2005).

In addition, COVID-19 pandemic has increased the rate of crime in the Nigeria society due to the fact that the lockdown has made several individuals unable to meet family and societal needs. Such high rate of crime could lead to social, economic and existential insecurities (Hirtenlehner, 2008; Sessar, 2008; Obarisiagbon and Akintoye, 2019). Also, there is a high rate of fear of increased crime in the Nigeria (Obarisiagbon and Akintoye, 2019) due to fear of unknown during the lockdown in the COVID-19 pandemic period (Human Rights Watch, 2020). According to Jackson (2004); Jackson and Sunshine (2007); Farrall, Jackson and Gray (2009); among others, such fear of crime may affect neighbourhood cohesion which could lead to societal disorder and spur up several anti-societal behaviours that may distort the peace of the society.

According to Jowell, Roberts, Fitzgerald and Eva (2007), there is a significant difference in the level of insecurity across nations and Leiiveld (1991) noted that it is higher among developing countries such as Nigeria. Leiiveld (1991) observed that during social problems such as the COVID-19 pandemic, people in developing countries suffer from insecurity, from uncertainties: whether or not they will have enough to eat tomorrow, have a roof above their head such as being able to pay for their house rent, be cared for when they are ill such as when they contact COVID-19 or other ailments during the period due to lack of financial capability to cater for their needs. The work of Leiiveld (1991) is more visible in the effect of COVID-19 pandemic on the society.

Governments and several international organizations are taking rapid steps to cushion the societal insecurity posed by the impact of COVID-19 pandemic in many societies by addressing several economic and social issues (McKenna, 2020; the International Social Security Association, 2020). According to bin Talal (2020), each coming day in the COVID-19 pandemic period brings an increasing challenge such as caring for the sick, minimizing the impact of shutdowns on lives and livelihoods of the society, securing the delivery of adequate water, food and energy supplies, and racing for a cure, among others. However, the Human Rights Watch (2020) noted that the Nigerian government's inadequacies have been exposed by the inability to cater for the needs of the society during the COVID-19 pandemics.

According to Omiunu (2017), several individuals and families in Nigeria, in trying to break out of the yoke of poverty and unemployment bewildering individuals and the nation, indulged in one or more businesses or the other so as to meet individuals and family needs. The need to curtail the COVID-19 pandemics spread but this has prevented many Nigerians from working or conducting their business activities. Hence, many Nigerians have expressed fears over their inability to meet their family's need during the lockdown, due to the fact that their daily earnings was their only source of sustenance. In addition, there has been increase food insecurity with the prices of food increasing as a result of the lockdown hence, many cannot stock up on necessities (Adeshokan, 2020). The vast majority of people in Nigeria are hit by the devastating lockdown hence, disrupting their daily livelihood which has a huge and significant impact on meeting their most basic family needs (Human Rights Watch, 2020) hence, a high elasticity of social insecurity in the Nigeria communities.

Obarisiagbon and Akintoye (2019) and Ozoigbo (2019) noted that such insecurity which cuts across social insecurity in Nigeria has recently assumed an alarming rate affecting every facet of lives in the Nigerian society. Social security challenges in Nigeria varies and include economic, unemployment, poverty, among others (Jega, 2002; Saluwu, 2010; Okorie, 2011; Ezeoba, 2011; Ali, 2013; Obarisiagbon and Akintoye, 2019; among others). Hence, there is a high level of incompetency in meeting the social security needs of the Nigeria society by the Nigeria government (Nwadiolor, 2011; Ozoigbo, 2019; Obarisiagbon and Akintoye, 2019) especially during the COVID-19 pandemics. The effect of social insecurity on social stability as provided by Hummelsheim et al.

(2011) can be more explained by the work of Ozoigbo (2019) that social insecurity leads to underdevelopment; increase poverty and hunger; emergence of insurgency/militancy/youth restiveness; increased crime and robbery; among others. To this end, it is expedient to address social insecurity in the present COVID-19 era so as to be able to cushion its elastic and continuous effect on the development of the Nigeria society and the nation at large. To this end, this study investigates the level of social insecurity posed by the COVID-19 pandemic outbreak lockdown in Oyo State, Nigeria. Social insecurity, as related to this study cuts across several economics and social aspects. Economic aspects of the society include the level of employment/unemployment, income, among others. For social aspects of the society, access to education, purchase of goods and services needed by the family, sports and exercise, religious, work; robbery and other crime, access to hospital/medical cares, among others are put into considerations in this study. Consequently, the study would provide answers to the following research questions:

- i. Do individuals and household families experience societal insecurities in the society during the COVID-19 lockdown period putting into considerations the economic and societal issues?
- ii. Is there assistance from the governments or other related assistance to cushion the various societal insecurities experienced by household families in the society during the COVID-19 period (putting into considerations the economic and societal issues)?
- iii. How are household families in the society meeting the family demands during the COVID-19 period lockdown?

Research Framework

The study adapts the Maslow's Model of hierarchy of need. According to Maslow (1943), there are five basic needs of human in a complete society and these needs are arranged in order of relevance to human and move in a hierarchical path which is followed step by step after one step is actualized. These needs are:

- i. The Physiological needs such as food, drink and shelter.
- ii. Safety needs such as security and protection.
- iii. Social needs such as belongingness and love.
- iv. Esteem needs such as status, self-esteem and recognition.
- v. Self-actualisation needs such as self-development and realization.

The physiological needs include the things that are vital to our survival and until these needs are meant, humans would never climb up the ladder to go for other needs. Also, the safety needs are very important. In fact, Maslow noted that both the physiological and safety needs are the basic needs for humans known as the deficiency (D) needs while others are the basic needs. It is apparent that in the recent COVID-19 pandemic outbreak, many humans are dearly in need of the deficiency (D) needs in the societies which include the physiological and safety needs hence, social insecurity as related to this study. To this end, the study affirms that, the lack of physiological and safety needs in Maslow's model leads to social insecurity as experienced in the recent COVID-19 pandemic outbreak. This can be mode explained in Figure 1 below.



Source: Jazwicz (November 4, 2017)

In the recent COVID-19 pandemic, individuals and families are in need of various psychological and safety needs. Such psychological needs include food, water, and other daily needs. In addition, safety needs include security and protection; fear of the unknown, among others. However, it has been revealed that in Nigeria, the governments have been unable to meet the increased needs of the society which has been as a result of the lockdown in response to cushioning the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic. This could lead to society distortion hence, affecting development in the long run. To this end, this study investigates the level of social insecurity in Oyo State in the COVID-19 pandemic outbreak towards providing recommendations that could be useful in cushioning the various societal insecurities in the Nigeria society.

Research Methods

The study adopted a descriptive survey design and it involves investigating social insecurity during the COVID-19 pandemic outbreak lockdown in Oyo State, Nigeria. The population of this study includes household families in the societies and communities of Oyo State, Nigeria. Oyo State is divided into five zones which constituted of a total of 33 local government areas. The zones are Ibadan which has eleven LGAs; Oke-Ogun which has ten LGAs; Ogbomoso which has five LGAs; Oyo which has four LGAs; Ibarapa which has 3 LGAs. One local government area was selected at random from each zone giving a total of five selected LGAs and includes: Akinyele with population 297,600; Iseyin with population of 359,100; Ogbomoso South with population of 141,000; Atiba with population 236,400; Ibarapa Central with population of 145,100 respectively. A sample size of 400 respondents was drawn using the formula for sample determination given by Rose, Spinks and Canhoto (2015) as provided below:

$$n = 4pq/d^2$$

Where n = The sample size to be selected from an unknown population.

$$p = 0.5$$

$$q = 1 - p \text{ (which is also 0.5)}$$

$d= 0.05$ which is the error margin set for the study. This error margin covers the probability of error in the study and in the selection showing that to an extent, the study is 95% error free and have error probability of 5%.

Thus applying the formula, we have:

$$n = \frac{4 \times 0.5 \times 0.5}{0.05^2} = 400$$

Hence, a sample size of 400 was drawn but using a convenience sampling technique to administer the questionnaire across the selected LGAs, a total of 233 questionnaires were retrieved from the field giving a total of 58% retrieval rate. Information was obtained through the help of a well-structured questionnaire and information obtained was subjected to analysis using the descriptive and inferential statistics.

Results

The results of this study are divided into two major sections: the demographic characteristics of respondents and the responses to the research questions of the study. The responses to the research questions section is further divided into three main subsections with respect to the numbers of research questions of the study. The demographic characteristics are presented in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

		Frequency	Percent
Gender	Male	135	57.9
	Female	98	42.1
	Total	233	100.0
Age	Below 25 years	8	3.4
	26-30 years	36	15.5
	31-35 years	54	23.2
	36-40 years	44	18.9
	41-50 years	28	12.0
	51 and Above	63	27.0
	Total	233	100.0
Level of Education	No Education	47	20.2
	Primary Education	84	36.1
	Secondary Education	57	24.5
	Tertiary Education	5	2.1
	Others	39	16.7
	Missing System	1	.4
Total	233	100.0	
Occupation	Student	40	17.2
	Unemployed	24	10.3
	Trader/Business	115	49.4
	Work with Private Organisation	24	10.3
	Civil Servants	13	5.6
	Entrepreneur	3	1.3
	Others	14	6.0
	Total	233	100.0
Marital status	Single	31	13.3
	Married	135	57.9
	Others	67	28.8
	Total	233	100.0

Ownership	House owner	62	26.6
	Rent	171	73.4
	Total	233	100.0
Household size	1-3 Family members	79	33.9
	4-6 Family Members	110	47.2
	Above 7 Family Members	44	18.9
	Total	233	100.0
Income level	Below 30,000 Naira	43	18.5
	31,000-50,000 Naira	84	36.1
	51,000-100,000 Naira	63	27.0
	Above 100,000	43	18.5
	Total	233	100.0

The result in Table 1 shows that 58% Of the respondents are Male, while 42% are female. Respondents with above 51 years have the highest percentage (27%) while those below 25 years have the lowest percentage (3%). Also, respondents with primary education have the highest percentage (36%) while those with tertiary education have the lowest percentage (2%). Respondents who are trader or business men/women have the highest percentage (49%) while those approximately 1% are entrepreneurs. Also, 58% are married while only 13% are single. Approximately 73% lived in a rented apartment while only 27% lived in their own houses. In addition, respondents with family members between 4 and 6 have the highest percentage (47%) while only 19% have above 7 Family Members. Moreover, respondents who earn between the income bracket 31,000 and 50,000 Naira have the highest percentage (36%) while only 19% earn above 100,000 naira. This implies that majority of the respondents in this study lived averagely.

Responses to Research Questions

Research question one: What are the various societal insecurities experienced by household families in the society during the COVID-19 lockdown period putting into considerations the economic and societal issues?

The responses to research question one are presented in two tables (Tables 2 and 3).

Table 2: Economic Insecurities during the COVID-19 Lockdown

		Income (In Naira) prior to Covid-19 pandemic				Total	Chi-Sq Result
		< 30,000	31,000-50,000	51,000-100,000	> 100,000		
Before Covid-19 pandemic, I could provide food for my family to an extent.	Low	1(2.3%)	0(0.0%)	1(1.6%)	2(4.7%)	4(1.7%)	Chi-Sq= 13.178 (df=6; p=.040)
	Moderate	24(55.8%)	44(52.4%)	21(33.3%)	25(58.1%)	114(48.9%)	
	High	18(41.9%)	40(47.6%)	41(65.1%)	1(37.2%)	115(49.4%)	
	Total	43(100.0%)	84(100.0%)	63(100.0%)	43(100.0%)	233(100.0%)	
I lost my job during the COVID-19 period	Low	5(11.6%)	9(10.7%)	0(0.0%)	2(4.7%)	16(6.9%)	Chi-Sq= 15.788 (df=6; p=.015)
	Moderate	13(30.2%)	25(29.8%)	10(15.9%)	14(32.6%)	62(26.6%)	
	High	25(58.1%)	50(59.5%)	53(84.1%)	27(62.8%)	155(66.5%)	
	Total	43(100.0%)	84(100.0%)	63(100.0%)	43(100.0%)	233(100.0%)	
The price of foodstuff increased than prior to the COVID-19 pandemic	Low	5(11.6%)	14(16.7%)	5(7.9%)	4(9.3%)	28(12.0%)	Chi-Sq= 18.008 (df=6; p=.006)
	Moderate	10(23.3%)	30(35.7%)	8(12.7%)	16(37.2%)	64(27.5%)	
	High	28(65.1%)	40(47.6%)	50(79.4%)	23(53.5%)	141(60.5%)	
	Total	43(100.0%)	84(100.0%)	63(100.0%)	43(100.0%)	233(100.0%)	

I find it difficult to pay my house rent during the COVID-19 period	Low	3(7.0%)	8(9.5%)	6(9.5%)	3(7.0%)	20(8.6%)	Chi-Sq= 12.913 (df=6; p=.044)
	Moderate	14(32.6%)	35(41.7%)	10(15.9%)	13(30.2%)	72(30.9%)	
	High	26(60.5%)	41(48.8%)	47(74.6%)	27(62.8%)	141(60.5%)	
Total		43(100.0%)	84(100.0%)	63(100.0%)	43(100.0%)	233(100.0%)	
There is lack to education during COVID-19 pandemics as compared to before	Low	1(2.3%)	2(2.4%)	1(1.6%)	2(4.7%)	6(2.6%)	Chi-Sq= 2.399 (df=6; p=.880)
	Moderate	17(39.5%)	32(38.1%)	23(36.5%)	12(27.9%)	84(36.1%)	
	High	25(58.1%)	50(59.5%)	39(61.9%)	29(67.4%)	143(61.4%)	
Total		43(100.0%)	84(100.0%)	63(100.0%)	43(100.0%)	233(100.0%)	
Meeting demands is a great challenge in COVID-19 period as compared to before	Low	1(2.3%)	0(.0%)	1(1.6%)	1(2.3%)	3(1.3%)	Chi-Sq= 7.948 (df=6; p=.242)
	Moderate	14(32.6%)	20(23.8%)	26(41.3%)	11(25.6%)	71(30.5%)	
	High	28(65.1%)	64(76.2%)	36(57.1%)	31(72.1%)	159(68.2%)	
Total		43(100.0%)	84(100.0%)	63(100.0%)	43(100.0%)	233(100.0%)	
I couldn't get financial means during COVID-19 period when compared to before	Low	1(2.3%)	0(.0%)	0(.0%)	1(2.3%)	2(.9%)	Chi-Sq= 6.369 (df=6; p=.383)
	Moderate	23(53.5%)	33(39.3%)	26(41.3%)	19(44.2%)	101(43.3%)	
	High	19(44.2%)	51(60.7%)	37(58.7%)	23(53.5%)	130(55.8%)	
Total		43(100.0%)	84(100.0%)	63(100.0%)	43(100.0%)	233(100.0%)	
The lockdown period has placed restriction on my means of survival that I get before	Low	3(7.0%)	0(.0%)	1(1.6%)	2(4.7%)	6(2.6%)	Chi-Sq= 8.312 (df=6; p=.216)
	Moderate	14(32.6%)	31(36.9%)	28(44.4%)	14(32.6%)	87(37.3%)	
	High	26(60.5%)	53(63.1%)	34(54.0%)	27(62.8%)	140(60.1%)	
Total		43(100.0%)	84(100.0%)	63(100.0%)	43(100.0%)	233(100.0%)	

The results in Table 2 show that there are significant differences among income range with respect to having difficult access to food when compared with period before the Covid-19 pandemic with respondents ($p < 0.05$) with income below 30,000 naira prior to Covid-19 pandemic period having the highest percentage (98%); while those with income range between 51,000-100,000 naira having the lowest percentage (33%). Also, there is also significant difference among income range with respect to those who lost their job during the COVID-19 period among the income groups ($p < 0.05$) with income level between 51,000-100,000 naira having the greatest effect (100%) and lowest among those who earned below 30,000 naira. There is also significant difference among income ranges with respect to the increase in price of foodstuff during the Covid-19 pandemic ($p < 0.05$), with income level between 51,000-100,000 naira having the greatest effect (92%), and lowest in between income range 31,000-50,000 naira (83%). There is also significant difference among income ranges with respect to finding it difficult to pay house rent during the COVID-19 period ($p < 0.05$), highest among those who earn below 30,000 (93%), and lowest among those who earn income ranges 31,000-50,000 naira and 51,000-100,000 naira respectively. There are no significant differences among respondents income range with respect to

difficulty in access to education during Covid -19 pandemics as compared to before ($p>0.05$); trying to meet great demands in the COVID-19 period as compared to before ($p>0.05$); the lack of access to financial means during COVID-19 period as compared to before ($p>0.05$); and the placement of restriction on means of survival ($p>0.05$). However, income groups of all ranges experience the significant effect of the challenges posed by the COVID-19 period lockdown. This implies that the challenges of meeting family economical needs and demands are felt across all income groups. The challenges in meeting family social needs are provided in Table 3 below.

Table 3: Social Insecurities during the COVID-19 Lockdown

		Income (In Naira)				Total	Chi-Sq Result
		< 30,000	31,000-50,000	51,000-100,000	> 100,000		
There are no market places to purchase goods for family needs	Low	7(16.3%)	8(9.5%)	3(4.8%)	3(7.0%)	21(9.0%)	Chi-Sq=6.588 (df=6; p=.361)
	Moderate	10(23.3%)	23(27.4%)	12(19.0%)	9(20.9%)	54(23.2%)	
	High	26(60.5%)	53(63.1%)	48(76.2%)	31(72.1%)	158(67.8%)	
Total		43(100.0%)	84(100.0%)	63(100.0%)	43(100.0%)	233(100.0%)	
The costs of commodities are very high in the markets	Low	1(2.3%)	2(2.4%)	0(0.0%)	1(2.3%)	4(1.7%)	Chi-Sq=5.742 (df=6; p=.453)
	Moderate	10(23.3%)	26(31.0%)	11(17.5%)	9(20.9%)	56(24.0%)	
	High	32(74.4%)	56(66.7%)	52(82.5%)	33(76.7%)	173(74.2%)	
Total		43(100.0%)	84(100.0%)	63(100.0%)	43(100.0%)	233(100.0%)	
The rate of theft/robbery is high during the COVID-19 period	Low	0(.0%)	1(1.2%)	0(0.0%)	1(2.3%)	2(.9%)	Chi-Sq=13.073 (df=6; p=.042)
	Moderate	16(37.2%)	20(23.8%)	8(12.7%)	15(34.9%)	59(25.3%)	
	High	27(62.8%)	63(75.0%)	55(87.3%)	27(62.8%)	172(73.8%)	
Total		43(100.0%)	84(100.0%)	63(100.0%)	43(100.0%)	233(100.0%)	
I am afraid to go out not to contact COVID-19	Low	1(2.3%)	1(1.2%)	0(0.0%)	1(2.3%)	3(1.3%)	Chi-Sq=5.929 (df=6; p=.431)
	Moderate	14(32.6%)	28(33.3%)	12(19.0%)	12(27.9%)	66(28.3%)	
	High	28(65.1%)	55(65.5%)	51(81.0%)	30(69.8%)	164(70.4%)	
Total		43(100.0%)	84(100.0%)	63(100.0%)	43(100.0%)	233(100.0%)	
I am even afraid of going to social places sports, religious, etc	Low	3(7.0%)	1(1.2%)	0(0.0%)	1(2.3%)	5(2.1%)	Chi-Sq=7.140 (df=6; p=.308)
	Moderate	13(30.2%)	31(36.9%)	20(31.7%)	15(34.9%)	79(33.9%)	
	High	27(62.8%)	52(61.9%)	43(68.3%)	27(62.8%)	149(63.9%)	
Total		43(100.0%)	84(100.0%)	63(100.0%)	43(100.0%)	233(100.0%)	
I find myself afraid of the unknown during the COVID-19 period	Low	2(4.7%)	0(.0%)	0(0.0%)	0(.0%)	2(.9%)	Chi-Sq=12.724 (df=6; p=.048)
	Moderate	11(25.6%)	29(34.5%)	15(23.8%)	17(39.5%)	72(30.9%)	
	High	30(69.8%)	55(65.5%)	48(76.2%)	26(60.5%)	159(68.2%)	
Total		43(100.0%)	84(100.0%)	63(100.0%)	43(100.0%)	233(100.0%)	
The level of security is very low during the COVID-19 period	Low	3(7.0%)	1(1.2%)	3(4.8%)	4(9.3%)	11(4.7%)	Chi-Sq=7.710 (df=6; p=.260)
	Moderate	18(41.9%)	39(46.4%)	20(31.7%)	16(37.2%)	93(39.9%)	
	High	22(51.2%)	44(52.4%)	40(63.5%)	23(53.5%)	129(55.4%)	
Total		43(100.0%)	84(100.0%)	63(100.0%)	43(100.0%)	233(100.0%)	

Total	43(100.0%)	84(100.0%)	63(100.0%)	43(100.0%)	233(100.0%)	
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There is a significant difference in the high rate of theft/robbery during the COVID-19 period ($p < 0.05$), higher among those with income below 30,000 naira and those between the income brackets 51,000 and 100,000 naira respectively. There is a significant difference in the fear of the unknown during the COVID-19 period ($p < 0.05$), higher among respondents with income ranges 31,000-50,000; 51,000-100,000; and above 100,000 respectively. There are actually no significant differences in not finding market places to purchase goods for family needs; high costs of commodities in the markets; being afraid to contact COVID-19; being afraid of going out to social places such as sports, religious, among others; the low level of security during the COVID-19 period ($p > 0.05$). This implies that social insecurity is a major challenge facing individuals and the societies in Oyo State during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Research question two: Are there assistance from the governments or other related assistance to cushion the various societal insecurities experienced by household families in the society during the COVID-19 period (putting into considerations the economic and societal issues)?

Table 4: Assistance Obtained during Social Insecurities

		Income (In Naira)				Total	Chi-Sq Result
		< 30,000	31,000-50,000	51,000-100,000	> 100,000		
The federal Government provides for household families	Low	0(.0%)	0(.0%)	1(1.6%)	0(.0%)	1(.4%)	Chi-Sq=6.926 (df=6; p=.328)
	Moderate	19(44.2%)	25(29.8%)	18(28.6%)	11(25.6%)	73(31.3%)	
	High	24(55.8%)	59(70.2%)	44(69.8%)	32(74.4%)	159(68.2%)	
Total		43(100.0%)	84(100.0%)	63(100.0%)	43(100.0%)	233(100.0%)	
The state government provides for household families	Low	2(4.7%)	1(1.2%)	0(.0%)	1(2.3%)	4(1.7%)	Chi-Sq=7.822 (df=6; p=.251)
	Moderate	18(41.9%)	24(28.6%)	19(30.2%)	10(23.3%)	71(30.5%)	
	High	23(53.5%)	59(70.2%)	44(69.8%)	32(74.4%)	158(67.8%)	
Total		43(100.0%)	84(100.0%)	63(100.0%)	43(100.0%)	233(100.0%)	
The local government provides for household families	Low	19(2.3%)	5(6.0%)	4(6.3%)	2(4.7%)	12(5.2%)	Chi-Sq=3.976 (df=6; p=.680)
	Moderate	20(46.5%)	36(42.9%)	21(33.3%)	14(32.6%)	91(39.1%)	
	High	22(51.2%)	43(51.2%)	38(60.3%)	27(62.8%)	130(55.8%)	
Total		43(100.0%)	84(100.0%)	63(100.0%)	43(100.0%)	233(100.0%)	
I receive assistance from religious bodies	Low	0(.0%)	1(1.2%)	0(.0%)	0(.0%)	1(.4%)	Chi-Sq=6.307 (df=6; p=.390)
	Moderate	21(48.8%)	31(36.9%)	18(28.6%)	16(37.2%)	86(36.9%)	
	High	22(51.2%)	52(61.9%)	45(71.4%)	27(62.8%)	146(62.7%)	
Total		43(100.0%)	84(100.0%)	63(100.0%)	43(100.0%)	233(100.0%)	
I receive friends and family assistance	Moderate	20(46.5%)	30(35.7%)	14(22.2%)	17(39.5%)	81(34.8%)	Chi-Sq=7.451 (df=6; p=.059)
	High	23(53.5%)	54(64.3%)	49(77.8%)	26(60.5%)	152(65.2%)	
Total		43(100.0%)	84(100.0%)	63(100.0%)	43(100.0%)	233(100.0%)	

The result in Table 4 shows that there are no significant differences with respect to obtaining assistances from the federal, state, and local governments and others social groups such as religious, friends and families ($p>0.05$). However, few individuals noted that there were assistances from the governments, religious bodies, friends and families during the COVID-19 period. Hence, this implies that there were few supports from the governments, religious bodies, friends and families during the COVID-19 period.

Research question three: How are household families in the society meeting the family demands during the COVID-19 period lockdown?

The results on the other strategies apart from government support deployed by individuals and the society to cater for the needs and demands of the family were presented in Table 5 below.

Table 5: Strategies used to Meet Social Insecurities among Household Families

		Income (In Naira)				Total	Chi-Sq Result
		< 30,000	31,000-50,000	51,000-100,000	> 100,000		
I rely of my savings to meet the needs of my family	Low	0(0.0%)	1(1.2%)	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	1(.4%)	Chi-Sq= 1.982 (df=6; p=.921)
	Moderate	16(37.2%)	28(33.3%)	23(36.5%)	15(34.9%)	82(35.2%)	
	High	27(62.8%)	55(65.5%)	40(63.5%)	28(65.1%)	150(64.4%)	
Total		43(100.0%)	84(100.0%)	63(100.0%)	43(100.0%)	233(100.0%)	
I seek for assistance from friends and families	Low	4(9.3%)	7(8.3%)	1(1.6%)	2(4.7%)	14(6.0%)	Chi-Sq= 9.930 (df=6; p=.128)
	Moderate	19(44.2%)	26(31.0%)	16(25.4%)	12(27.9%)	73(31.3%)	
	High	20(46.5%)	51(60.7%)	46(73.0%)	29(67.4%)	146(62.7%)	
Total		43(100.0%)	84(100.0%)	63(100.0%)	43(100.0%)	233(100.0%)	
I seldom go out to do business to meet family needs	Low	2(4.7%)	1(1.2%)	0(0.0%)	1(2.3%)	4(1.7%)	Chi-Sq= 7.778 (df=6; p=.255)
	Moderate	17(39.5%)	22(26.2%)	15(23.8%)	11(25.6%)	65(27.9%)	
	High	24(55.8%)	61(72.6%)	48(76.2%)	31(72.1%)	164(70.4%)	
Total		43(100.0%)	84(100.0%)	63(100.0%)	43(100.0%)	233(100.0%)	
Government provided Palliatives for support	Moderate	19(44.2%)	20(23.8%)	13(20.6%)	13(30.2%)	65(27.9%)	Chi-Sq= 8.138 (df=6; p=.043)
	High	24(55.8%)	64(76.2%)	50(79.4%)	30(69.8%)	168(72.1%)	
Total		43(100.0%)	84(100.0%)	63(100.0%)	43(100.0%)	233(100.0%)	
I do not have any means for assistance	Low	3(7.0%)	3(3.6%)	1(1.6%)	2(4.7%)	9(3.9%)	Chi-Sq= 10.615 (df=6; p=.101)
	Moderate	21(48.8%)	45(53.6%)	20(31.7%)	18(41.9%)	104(44.6%)	
	High	19(44.2%)	36(42.9%)	42(66.7%)	23(53.5%)	120(51.5%)	
Total		43(100.0%)	84(100.0%)	63(100.0%)	43(100.0%)	233(100.0%)	

The result shows that there is a significant difference in government palliatives provided for support to meet family needs during the COVID-19 pandemic lockdown ($p<0.05$). However, there is no significant difference in relying on savings to meet the needs of families; seeking for assistance from friends and families and going out to do business to meet family needs during the COVID-19 pandemic lockdown ($p>0.05$). This implies that during the period of the COVID-19 pandemic lockdown individuals of all income groups and categories seeks for one assistance or the other from either the government, family and friends, or rather depend on meeting the family needs by continuous going out to embark on business transactions that would definitely help them to meet the family needs during the lockdown period.

Discussion of Findings

Research Question One: Do individuals and household families experience societal insecurities in the society during the COVID-19 lockdown period putting into considerations the economic and societal issues?

The findings of this study revealed a high level of economic and societal impacts of COVID-19 pandemic lockdown hence, economic and social challenges in the societies during the COVID-19 pandemic lockdown. Hence, going by the Maslow (1943) hierarchy of needs, individuals and the societies may be unable to transcend to other higher needs such as need of self-esteem and self-actualisation because of their inability to meet the economic and social needs. Hence, the findings of this study support the works of Aromaa and Heiskanen (2002); Nieuwbeerta (2004); European Opinion Research Group (2003); van Dijk, Van Kesteren and Smit (2008); Hummelsheim et al. (2011) that societies are experiencing high rates of social insecurity which include the Nigeria society. This according to Obarisiagbon and Akintoye (2019) and Ozoigbo (2019) can affect every facet of lives in the Nigerian society.

There is also a high rise in the price of food during the COVID-19 pandemic lockdown of which individuals are unable to meet this high price of foodstuffs. This supports the works of Adeshokan (2020) and Human Rights Watch (2020) that there are increases in food insecurity with the prices of food increasing as a result of the lockdown to the point that many families cannot stock up on necessities as compared with the period before the Covid -19 pandemics. The findings of this study also showed a high rate of fear of the unknown and crime such as theft/robbery. This supports the work of Obarisiagbon and Akintoye (2019) that there exists a high rate of fear of increased crime in the Nigeria society.

This also bolsters the work of the Human Rights Watch (2020) that there is the fear of the unknown during the lockdown in the COVID-19 pandemic period. Bringing into considerations the works of Jackson (2004); Jackson and Sunshine (2007); Farrall, Jackson and Gray (2009); among others, the joint effects of the fear of crime and the unknown may create a long lasting societal impact disorder in the society. This bolsters the work of Hummelsheim et al. (2011) that social insecurities could pose significant effect on the stability of any society. Hence, this support the works of Hirtenlehner (2008); Sessar (2008); and Obarisiagbon and Akintoye (2019) that high rate of crime could create significant effect on the social, economic and existential insecurities in a society. The level of social and economic effect of COVID-19 pandemic lockdown could be felt the most among individuals. This supports the works of Jowell, Roberts, Fitzgerald and Eva (2007) that level of insecurity tends to be different across different economic levels. This also bolsters the work of Leiiveld (1991) that such social and economic insecurities are higher among groups that have lower level of income before the Covid-19 pandemic.

Research question two: Are there assistance from the governments or other related assistance to cushion the various societal insecurities experienced by household families in the society during the COVID-19 period (putting into considerations the economic and societal issues)?

Individuals and families also seek to obtain assistances from the federal, state, and local governments and others social groups such as religious, friends and families. However, few individuals noted that such assistances from the governments, religious bodies, friends and families during the COVID-19 period were very little. Hence, few supports from the governments, religious bodies, friends and families during the COVID-19 period were received by people. This, at least support the works of McKenna (2020) and the International Social Security Association (2020) that governments and several international organizations are taking rapid steps to cushion the societal insecurity posed by the impact of COVID-19 pandemic in many societies by addressing several economics and social issues but this is very minute in the Nigeria society. Hence, this props up the work of the Nwadiolor (2011); Ozoigbo (2019); Obarisiagbon and Akintoye (2019); Human Rights Watch (2020); among others, that there is a high level of inadequacies and incompetency in the Nigeria government in meeting the societal and family needs during the COVID-19 pandemic lockdown.

Research question three: How are household families in the society meeting the family demands during the COVID-19 period lockdown?

In addition, little efforts from the government was provided by providing palliatives for support to meet family needs during the COVID-19 pandemic lockdown. Majority rely on savings to meet the needs of families; while others seek for assistance from friends and families and going out to do their normal business activities to meet family needs during the COVID-19 pandemic lockdown. This supports the work of Omiunu (2017) that several individuals and families in Nigeria, indulged in one or more businesses activities so as to meet individuals and family needs in trying to break out of the yoke of poverty and unemployment bewildering individuals and the nation especially in the period of the COVID-19 lockdown.

Conclusion and Recommendations

In conclusion, the findings of this study revealed that the economic and societal impacts of COVID-19 pandemic lockdown are high. Also, individuals and families also seek to obtain assistances from the federal, state, and local governments and others social groups such as religious, friends and families during the Covid-19 pandemic lockdown period. However, few individuals noted that such assistances from the governments, religious bodies, friends and families during the COVID-19 period were very little. Hence, few supports from the governments, religious bodies, friends and families during the COVID-19 period were achieved by people through the provision of palliatives for support to meet family needs during the COVID-19 pandemic lockdown. However, majority rely on savings to meet the needs of the family; while others seek for assistance from friends and families and going out to do their normal business activities to meet family needs during the COVID-19 pandemic lockdown. To this end, the study recommends that:

- i. Various supports should be provided by the federal, state, and local governments to provide for the needs of the society towards closing the economic and social insecurity gaps in the society that have been posed by the COVID-19 pandemic lockdown.
- ii. Also, social groups such as religious bodies should also participate in the provision of such economic and social needs for the society towards closing the inefficiency of the governments in the society by closing the economic and social insecurity gaps in the society that have been posed by the COVID-19 pandemic lockdown.
- iii. There is also the need for international support and collaboration to meet the economic and social needs of the society towards closing the inefficiency of the governments in the society by closing the economic and social insecurity gaps in the society that have been posed by the COVID-19 pandemic lockdown.
- iv. Selected business that could be major sources for meeting individual household demands could be re-open however with very strict adherence to policies to cushion the further spread of COVID-19 pandemic in the Nigeria society.
- v. The federal, state and local governments in Nigeria could assist in providing economic incentives in the form of checks for families to cater for their financial needs so as to support the various needs during the COVID-19 pandemic.

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