



Stakeholders' Perspectives on Economic Related Interpersonal Violence in Kasoa City of Ghana

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DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.47772/IJRISS.2025.91200323>

Received: 25 December 2025; Accepted: 30 December 2025; Published: 17 January 2026

ABSTRACT

This paper has explored stakeholders' perspectives on economic related interpersonal violence in Kasoa of Ghana, considering foremost, the inducers of interpersonal violence, and followed by stakeholders' responses to the phenomenon. The paper was guided by the Human Needs theory, which elucidates to the effect that the needs of humans and the actions of others contribute in shaping human's behavior. The qualitative research approach was deployed with case study as design. Participants in the study were drawn from three communities of Kasoa, thus; Opeikuma, Zongo and Ofaakor. Data was gathered from Assembly Members from the three communities, personnel of the Ghana Police Service, Perpetrators and Victims of interpersonal violence, the Chair of the Municipal Security Council, and Chiefs using face-to-face interviews. The data was analysed qualitatively using the thematic approach. The findings of the paper revealed that, economic related factors such as growth in economic activities, high rate of youth unemployment, drugs abuse among the youth, dismissal of trained security personnel from service, and the desire to get rich quick syndrome among the youth induced interpersonal violence in Kasoa. It was also found that stakeholders employed security, economic, and social measures to respond to interpersonal violence in Kasoa. Based on the findings, it was recommended that the government of Ghana, through the Municipal Assembly in Kasoa, must introduce programmes and initiatives to create employment opportunities for the teeming youth. The Ghana Police Service in Kasoa must also be resourced by both government and NGOs to enable them to fight interpersonal violence.

Keywords: Interpersonal, Violence, Stakeholders, Economic, Security, Rights, Youth,

INTRODUCTION

This paper draws on the Human Needs theory of conflict to explore the phenomenon of economic related interpersonal violence in the economically booming Kasoa town of Ghana. The [1] highlights the need for peace in every sense of it around the world, but at the same time, retorts that the road to global peace and security has become even more complex. Indeed, the attainment of global peace, which is the focus of Goal 16 of the Sustainable Goals, hinges on the realization of peace at every small unit or area. The 2024 progress report on Sustainable Development Goal 16 underscores the fact that persistent threats to human security across the globe accentuates the breakdown of peaceful and inclusive societies, crucial for sustainable development. This calls for the need to restore trust, strengthen and renew global peace and security frameworks. In addition, Goal 8 of the Sustainable Development Goals underscores the need to promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all. A success at this goal through increased economic activities in all societies holds a huge potency for global peace. It is from these perspectives that, we argue in this work that increased economic activities provide various opportunities for meaningful lives of citizens of societies, but at the same time, create conducive environment for some life-threatening incidences such as interpersonal violence.

Interpersonal violence has been described to involve the use of physical force against an individual in a form of armed robbery, sexual abuse or rape, bullying, assault, etc. [2]. [3], argues that many cities around the world are plagued with both random and organized crime and violent operations and those in Africa are no exception. In the Sub-Saharan Africa, the rate of interpersonal violence in Nigeria cannot be over emphasized. [4] states that, the surging number of cases of violent crime in Nigeria is not only worrying but also terrifying as violent crimes



such as robbery, rape, armed robbery occur in the full glare of the public. [4] reiterates that, armed robbery, murder and ransom-driven kidnapping in the country leave a huge indictment on the political will of people in the helm of affairs of the country.

The situation of interpersonal violence in the Ghanaian context is no different. Over the years, there has been an increase in the incidence of violent crime in Ghana. [5] assert that the heightened incidence of violence has left many Ghanaians in fear in their own country. [6] also affirms that interpersonal violence and insecurity are on the hike and affect the human security of Ghanaians. Additionally, the [7] indicates that, in Ghana, incidences of violent crime have increased by a margin of 40.8% from the year 2020. It further states that the three most reported cases in 2021 included armed robbery, murder or manslaughter and aggravated assault. [8] have also opined that the growing phenomenon of violent crime in Ghana has been centered on robbery, murder, defilement. Incidences of interpersonal violence appear more prevalent in the urban centers, especially in the cities of Accra and Kumasi [9; 10].

The Kasoa community has made the headlines in both print and electronic media over the years with reports on various forms and levels of interpersonal violence. These unremitting incidences of violence reports from Kasoa appear a reflection of the national reality, hence, must be of a great concern. [11] argue that the list of risk factors to interpersonal violence; be it domestic or non-domestic are the same and general. [12] has revealed that armed robbery, assaults and physical harm are the top crime events in Kasoa. Statistics from the Kasoa District Police Headquarters reveal that, in 2021, Kasoa recorded a total of 4,157 incidences of violent crime of which 1,191 occurred in form of robbery and stealing, 1,241 in assault and harm, with 4 being murder cases. This highlights the critical nature of interpersonal violence in city of Kasoa, hence, this study explored the economic related interpersonal violence in the town of Kasoa, Ghana. The aim is to provide empirical evidence on the issue to inform policies and practice.

Theoretical Underpinnings

Drawing on Human Needs theory of conflict, this paper argues that human needs significantly influence their behaviour. Human needs theories propose that all humans have certain basic universal needs and that when these needs are not met conflict and or violence is likely to occur. This violence could reflect at the interpersonal or intra-personal levels. [13] outlined, structured and ranked human needs, ranging from basic physiological needs to the pursuit of self-actualization. Maslow's theory is based on the assumption that certain needs are universal to all humans and that these needs are related to feelings of well-being. This notion rightly explains the economic basis of violence and economic triggers of interpersonal violence. Maslow further posits that these needs apply across all cultures [14]. This study examines the phenomenon of interpersonal violence from the Ghanaian cultural setting using Kasoa town.

[15] criticized Maslow's hierarchy and proposed a new the Ring Model of human needs instead of Maslow's hierarchy of needs. The model introduces flexibility in the representation of human needs, thus making it possible to eliminate rigidness in ranking of needs, allowing for ethnic variations, avoiding misconception in allocation of particular needs into specific categories, and providing an algorithm for individual adjustments in the hierarchy of needs". According to [15], the Ring Model makes possible the depiction of distinct needs rather than need's categories. This model of human needs theory fit properly in the scheme of this work as it explored economic needs and triggers of interpersonal violence in Kasoa.

[16] also identifies a set of needs, which he considers to be universal in their occurrence but with no hierarchical significance. His list of needs includes distributive justice, safety and security, belongingness, self-esteem, personal fulfillment, identity, cultural security, and freedom. While Maslow and Burton emphasize human biological, psychological, and social needs, [17] introduces a new set of needs that could best be categorized as psycho-spiritual in nature, among them the need for "love integrity," "celebration and mourning," and "spiritual communion." Likewise, [18] has added uniquely understood human needs, including the need for "creation," and "leisure and idleness." While all these categories by Maslow, Burton, Rosenberg and Ma-Neef are great, this particular work focused on economic needs and triggers to interpersonal violence. [19], on his part, proposes the Theory of Universal Human Needs based on just two needs: survival and betterment. Under survival needs, he identifies physical and mental well-being, respect from others, and self-esteem (all required for happiness)



and a safe and healthy environment, logical reproductive practices, appreciation of life and doing good things (all required for contentment). The economic related triggers of interpersonal violence relate to the survival needs leg of the Theory of Universal Human Needs as issues of physical well-being, respect from others and self-esteem are the critical forces involved. These Human Needs Theories, therefore, provide proper context to explain why people inflict interpersonal violence on others.

METHODOLOGY

This paper aligns with the qualitative research approach with case study as its research design. [20] affirms that the case study design is the most widely used method in academia by researchers who are interested in qualitative research. The case study design was, therefore used in this study to explore the views of a small group of participants residing in Kasoa on the issue of economic related interpersonal violence. Specifically, the critical instance case study design was used. The critical instance case study as explained by [21] offers researchers the opportunity to examine the causes and effects of a phenomenon or instance in the environment where it exists. Kasoa was chosen as a critical instance case to study. The increasing reports on interpersonal violence within the communities of Kasoa makes it suitable for consideration in a study of this nature. Participants for the study were drawn from three communities of Kasoa namely; Opeikuma, Zongo, and Ofaako. These communities were identified as interpersonal violence hotspots within the Kasoa township [22] as these communities received media reports on various interpersonal violence incidences.

Data was gathered primarily using face-to-face interviews which were conducted with major stakeholders such as personnel of the Ghana Police Service, Chiefs, Assembly Members of the communities under study, and the Chairperson of the Municipal Security Council (MUSEC). These individuals and institutions purposively sampled, were deemed as suitable and significant to provide information-rich data for the study because they were clothed with the mandate of managing the security and ensuring the well-being of people living within the study area. For instance, Section 1 of the [22] enjoins the Ghana Police Service to take frantic steps to “prevent and detect crime, to apprehend offenders and to maintain public order and safety of persons and properties”. The Municipal Security Council (MUSEC) is an auxiliary body of the National Security Council and its overarching responsibility is to safeguard the internal and external security of Ghana and the municipality in the case of the MUSEC as stated in the Section 4 (a) of the [23]. The Assembly Members were also chosen for the study because they were the grassroot leaders and immediate link between the people in their electoral areas and the District Assembly. The [24] in its Article 16 Section 1 (a) states that Assembly Members shall “maintain close contact with, and consult the people of the electoral area on issues to be discussed in the District Assembly and collate their views, opinions and proposals”. The chiefs were also regarded as the gatekeepers. They played a very crucial role in the administration of the communities where they had authorities over according to the [25], and also coordinated between the people and state institutions. These stakeholders were purposively considered and conveniently sampled.

The interpersonal violence in Kasoa was seen to be an extreme case as there were always reports on incidences of interpersonal violence in its suburbs. The participants were purposively sampled for the crucial roles that they play in ensuring orderliness and peace in the country, they were also selected purposively because, the researchers believed these categories of people had in-depth information to give on interpersonal violence in Kasoa. The researchers also employed the convenient sampling technique as this technique allowed them to easily choose participants who were at reach.

Face-to-face interview sessions were held to gather the needed data. This helped the researchers to have first-hand information from the participants and an in-depth understanding of the situation under study. The face-to-face interview was very beneficial as it helped to create rapport, pick up on visual cues and gestures [26]. In line with this method of data collection, the researchers designed a semi-structured interview guide as the instrument for data collection. [27], opines that interview guides can be helpful to researchers who are conducting semi-structured in-depth qualitative interviews.

The researchers first went to the field for familiarisation with the participants and the environment. This was followed by actual visits for the interview sessions for data collection. With the kind permission from the



participants, the researchers were able to record the interactions with an audio recorder. Detailed notes on the information received from them were also taken in note pads.

Data for this paper was thematically analysed and presented with quotes from the participants in the study. [28] posit that every researcher resorting to the use of thematic method for data analysis has to follow some stages for an effective analysis. These stages include, the organization or the preparation of data, the transcription of data, immersing of the researcher into the data, the generation of themes or categories, coding of the data, and the description of the data and this should be done in consonance with the sub-themes and the research objectives as well as questions guiding the study. In following these stages as identified by [28], the researchers conducted the interview, following clearly the questions in the instrument and interview sessions were recorded both in audio and writing. After collecting the data, the researchers carefully listened to the audio-tape recordings and transcribed them into written forms. After the transcription, major themes were developed based on the comments that run through after the researchers rigorously immersed themselves through careful listening to the tape recordings severally. Verbatim quotations were presented, described and analysed under the themes and sub-themes.

RESULTS

The findings on stakeholders' perspectives on inducers and their responses to interpersonal violence in Kasoa of Ghana are presented below.

Inducers of Interpersonal Violence in Kasoa

It was found that the boom in commercial activities in Kasoa made it prone to various forms of interpersonal violence, especially; armed robbery, assault and theft. Kasoa had become a big commercial city in Ghana attracting people from other communities and even a large number of citizens from some African countries such as Nigeria, Togo, and Ivory Coast, as well as India, China and Lebanon for business activities. Where there are commercial activities, there would be money. Some people especially the youth, who in the face of limited employment opportunities in the country, are expected to meet a lot of demands such as rent accommodation, cater for parents, marry and raise children etc are pushed into inflicting interpersonal violence on others in order to make some money. This is in line with the self-fulfillment dimension of the Human Needs Theory. One of the Police Service Personnel indicated:

Most of these people who indulge in interpersonal violence in Kasoa are not natives. They are people who come from other places but are only motivated to come to Kasoa because it is a business center with the belief they can survive in Kasoa. When they come and have no place to sleep, they sleep at the frontages of shops. They start to form thugs and gang groups with the motive to engage in various forms of interpersonal violence such as armed robbery, theft and assault in order to cater for their needs (Ghana Police Personnel in Kasoa, 2024).

From the above views, we contend that commercial cities attract volumes of people into them. Growth of commercial activities is a positive development that ultimately provides support for government's revenue for national development. However, the rush into areas with vibrant economic activities in search for opportunities that come with it, presents challenges with interpersonal violence.

Secondly, it emerged that high rate of youth unemployment of 5.50% [29] was one of the economic factors that contributed to interpersonal violence in Kasoa. Youth unemployment among the people of Kasoa has deepened the incidence of interpersonal violence in the various communities of Kasoa. An Assemble Member mentioned:

The rate of unemployment has been the source of frustration for many of the youth; making them choose to commit various forms of interpersonal violence to meet their needs and wants. Clearly, the absence of descent paid jobs compels unemployed youth to resort to violent means to meet their needs and demands (An Assemble Member, 2024).

Unemployment emerges as a strong inducer of interpersonal violence in Kasoa. This emanates from the fact that the people have little or no means of generating their own income in order to meet their basic essentials of life.



Once people are unemployed, the sources of their livelihood are cut-off. They then rely on the benevolence of others to meet their needs or look for alternative means of making a living which includes the perpetration of various forms of interpersonal violence on others.

It was further established that use of drugs especially by the youth is a contributory factor to interpersonal violence in Kasoa. A Police Officer interviewee attested to this with the statement

It is true, there are cases where some of these people who engaged in wrong doing confessed that they were influenced by the use of drugs. Most of the youth especially, are now into the use of illicit drugs like; cocaine, tramadol, cannabis or marijuana and other hard drugs. These drugs when taken make them “high” and they become highly exposed to the tendency of inflicting all forms of violence on others (Police Officer, 2024)

It is seemly easy to inflict interpersonal violence on other when one is under the influence of illicit drugs. Drugs, when taken, make it difficult for people to decipher the right from the wrong, hence, are easily swayed off to indulge in many acts of interpersonal violence. In a study titled "The Relationship between Drug Use and Crime: A Prospective Study of Adults", [30], explored the longitudinal connection between drug use and criminal behavior and found that drug use significantly increases the likelihood of engaging in violent activities.

Another inducer of interpersonal violence in Kasoa identified in this study was dismissal of trained security personnel from service. The head of MUSEC had this to say:

Security personnel dismissed from the various security services have unleashed several forms of violence on others to make a living since they are out of jobs. The question is, where will they get money to feed and take care of their families? They are now rendered jobless and so, they have resorted to various violent ways of life such as armed robbery and the likes to survive and also fend for their families (Head of MUSEC, 2024).

When trained security personnel are sent out of job, the effects on their income and livelihood could be extremely devastating. Yet, by their training and period of service, they acquire knowledge, skills and social networks. These often become their means of survival. This was particularly so, because, most of these dismissed security personnel faced rejections from families and workplaces. As rationale beings, they began to think of finding alternative means to make a living with their knowledge, skills and social networks. As a result, some of the dismissed security personnel resorted to training and recruiting of other people into gangs and thugs with the prime motive of using dubious means to earn livings, thus, unleashing various forms of interpersonal violence on others.

Finally, a very significant trigger of interpersonal violence in Kasoa as discovered through this study was the surge of the desire of young people to get rich quickly. In recent times, the youth is caught up in a competition to acquire material wealth. There is a struggle by some of the youth to achieve much affluence and luxury early in life. An Assembly Member remarked as follows:

The unhealthy competition for material possessions among the youth and the unquenchable desire to live in affluence early in life compel many of the youth to resort to inflicting interpersonal violence such as armed robbery, murder, etc. on others as a way of getting rich and owning properties (Assembly Member, 2024)

It has emerged among the youth of Ghana, a competition for luxurious life regardless their economic circumstances. Clearly, what most of these youth earn are not enough to keep them in such an unhealthy competition for the acquisition of material wealth. Many others have no means of earnings at all. They then resort to alternative or supplementary means to fund or sponsor their luxurious lifestyles. These alternative means are often through inflicting interpersonal violence on others and taking advantage of them.

Stakeholders Responses to Interpersonal Violence in Kasoa

Efforts are critically needed to handle issues of interpersonal violence. In the Kasoa community, it was realized that the stakeholders have taken various security measures towards dealing with incidence of interpersonal violence. As a way of reacting to the hiking incidence of interpersonal violence in Kasoa, the Ghana Police



Service and the District Assemble have attempted some measures. The first was the efforts made to ensure police visibility in Kasoa. A Police Officer averted:

Our men are always on patrols both day and night. The team interrogates unusual scenes in the night and in the day to ensure the safety of the citizens. We also have community taskforce which assist us in this bid. They make arrest when it must be done and this has also helped in reducing the increasing wave of interpersonal violence within the Kasoa enclave (Police Officer, 2024).

The Ghana Police Service has taken frantic steps to beef up their visibility in the Kasoa township in the bid to curb the occurrence of interpersonal violence. It was also pointed out that, arrangements were made to supplement the effort of the Police with other security establishments such as the Community Police and Task Force. In furtherance to this, the Police Service within the Kasoa Division was provided with logistics by the Awutu Senya East Assembly and personnel by the Ghana Police Service to help in curbing interpersonal violence in Kasoa by intensifying their patrols. This supports the assumption that once there are police patrols, attempts to indulge in interpersonal violence would be reduced. A Chief mentioned:

Kasoa now has two Police Divisions. Giving the status of a Regional Command is a great move because the Regional Command status means more logistics, thus; vehicles, arms and others accoutrements, will be brought to Kasoa. Now there are also patrol vehicles from the two Divisions and vehicles from the Regional Command. There is also the supply of more arms to the GPS in Kasoa. These have helped in putting the interpersonal violence situation in Kasoa under control (Police Officer, 2024).

The Ghana Police Service has the mandate of maintaining law and order and fighting crimes. Undoubtedly, the Police Service is a critical stakeholder in the interpersonal violence space. In a measure to enable the Police Service to discharge its duties including dealing with interpersonal violence, the Kasoa area has been made a Regional Command status of the Service. This supportd increase in deployment of more personnel and security installation in Kasoa. The Ghana Police Service in Kasoa as part of the security measures have also instituted its own intelligence team strategically placed within the catchment areas to pick intelligence on plans to commit interpersonal violence. This initiative has a higher possibility of reducing the rate of interpersonal violence in Kasoa.

The Chiefs and Assembly Members on their part, undertook public interest services to educate and sensitize the public on security and safety precautions. An Assembly Member shared:

We organize our people for the purpose of safety education when necessary and possible. The Police Service Personnel are also invited to public programmes, durbars and other fora that we organize to give security briefing and also educate the public on some security tip (Assembly Member, 2024).

Education and sensitization on safety arrangements play a crucial role in curbing incidence of interpersonal violence. Chiefs and Assembly Members as stakeholders engaged various communities to give security tips. This boosted the public sensitization activity. This significantly supported the security agencies, especially the Ghana Police Service, in the discharge of public education and sentisization on the incidences of interpersonal violence.

In addition, the chiefs instituted award schemes as an incentive and a source of motivation for citizens to keep up good behaviour and also awaken others to live a morally accepted lifestyle. The [31], espoused that good behaviours are likely to be repeated when they are rewarded. This assertion was confirmed by this study as one of the chiefs stated:

We put up award scheme where we award and honour the youth who are of good behaviour and who have excelled in their examinations. This is done to encourage education amongst the youth in the communities and also instill morals in them (Chief, 2023).

Finally, it emerged that the Awutu Senya East Municipal Assembly introduced some economic measures to ameliorate the economic condition of the people in order to curb incidences of interpersonal violence which are born out of difficult economic conditions. The Head of MUSEC retorted:



Economic factors are the principal factors that induce people to perpetrate various forms of interpersonal violence on others, so we have taken few steps to address the issues of unemployment. I have instituted free apprenticeship programme for 50 youth living within my electoral area. Attempts were made to engage some Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) to provide skills training for people from financially distressed homes in hairdressing, tailoring, decoration, as well as training some of them who have interest in becoming beauticians (Head of MUSEC, 2022).

The initiation of some economic interventions could be the prerequisite to curbing and checking the occurrence of interpersonal violence within the Kasoa enclave. Once the people are exposed to economic opportunities and are economically empowered, they are less likely to indulge in some major forms of interpersonal violence in the communities since they are put in the position to make a living from what they do and also eschew the company of bad influences since they are grossly engaged by their economic activities. As determined by [32], the provision of job opportunity and skills training to economically vulnerable in the society help in providing better wages, job security and better access to self-development schemes. This stresses the fact that positive economic fortunes tend to limit the likelihood of citizens' involvement in perpetrating acts of interpersonal violence.

DISCUSSION

Normally, an increase in economic activities often increases the living conditions and standards in those communities in which the economic activities have picked up. In Kasoa, the increase in economic activities has attracted a huge number of persons in demand for economic prospects. Again, the increase in economic activities in Kasoa has not had a corresponding increase in social services such as security, accommodation, and even an increased food supply. As a result, some of the people, especially the youth, who moved to Kasoa but could not enjoy the luxuries of life resorted to interpersonal violence with target on persons like mobile money merchants, store operators, and market women in order to make some monetary and material resources to keep life going. This corroborates the [33] position that the influx of individuals into urban areas to hunt for financial prospects often surpasses the basic services like protection, property and foods safety measures, which plunges most of these people into engaging in various forms of crimes to survive in such urban areas. This calls for concerted effort from the government and private sector players to enhance security in the newly emerged vibrant economic town. The Government has to resource the Ghana Police Service (GPS) by providing them with means of transport to ensure police visibility in all areas at all times, Close Circuit cameras on major streets of Kasoa to track interpersonal violence incidences, and also ensure proper lighting system in Kasoa, to prevent people from hiding in the dark to inflict any form of interpersonal violence on others.

Ghana like many African states have a youthful population. The youth bulge situation in Ghana and for that matter Kasoa, coupled with the many societal demands on them such as caring for their parents and family relative, renting accommodation, and marrying, made young persons from the many rural areas around Kasoa moved to the town with anticipations of employment opportunities. However, there are limited employment opportunities in Ghanaian cities for her citizens [34]. Many of them were disappointed and left with a feeling of failure to return to their hometowns with nothing to show for their movement to Kasoa. As a result, some resorted to acts of interpersonal violence as means to obtaining survival demands. This aligns with the finding from the study of [5] which reported that the heavy urbanisation of metropolitan Accra and surrounding peri-urban areas had resulted in unavailability of jobs and high cost of living with regard to consumer goods in such urban areas leading to increase in violent crimes. This reality in Kasoa city supports [35] position that relative economic hardship is a motivation for engaging in violent behaviour. It also resonates with the assertion of [36] that increase in the rate of unemployment comes with crimes and violence as a less opportunity cost.

This aligns with the thrust of [16], which links human needs and behaviours. It is therefore essential that job opportunities and economic prospects in both the public and private sectors are deliberately and consciously created to empower the people, especially the youth. The government and NGOs should actively work to provide skills training and apprenticeship programmes for individuals from financially stressed backgrounds. Moreover, the government should focus on developing National Technical and Vocational Training, enabling youth—particularly school dropouts and those without formal education—to acquire craftsmanship and artisanal skills. This will help them generate enough income to support themselves and their families, thereby alleviating poverty



and improving economic conditions. It is important to reiterate that people are more prone to violence if they are unable to meet their basic needs.

Globally, there are reports of increase in drugs use among the youth. For instance, according to the [40], globally; drug usage has seen a significant rise with young people of 15 to 24 years old. Over the same period, drug use among people within the said age bracket has increased by 20 percent from 2010 to 2020 and was most linked to more people using synthetic drugs such as ecstasy and methamphetamine. This study found the use of drugs among people, especially the youth in Kasoa, as a contributing factor to the incidence of interpersonal violence in the town. People often put up socially misfit behaviours when they are under the influence of illicit drugs and alcohol. [37] in their study found that, users of illicit drugs are exposed to committing various forms of interpersonal violence including sexual abuses. [38] suggested that, the use of drugs and alcohol has a close link to property offenses, public order offenses, and domestic violence

The work of [39] has provided insights into the factors that may cause dismissed security personnel to commit crimes. They found that factors such as financial pressures, perceived lack of alternatives, and familiarity with security procedures were often cited by former security personnel as reasons for their involvement in violent activities. The position established by [39] was very relevant in the context of Kasoa, Ghana.

CONCLUSIONS

From the presentation and discussion of the findings of this paper, it is clear that economic conditions stood out as the principal inducing factor for the perpetration of interpersonal violence in Kasoa. This is because it was evidenced from the findings that, all other factors such as dismissal of trained personnel, presence of foreign nationals, get-rich-tendency, etc., were all influenced by the economic conditions of the perpetrators of the various forms of interpersonal violence. Therefore, stakeholders should endeavour to create more job avenues and economic opportunities for the youth, both in the public or private sectors for economic empowerment of the youth, especially.

Again, despite the reactions and attempts that stakeholders are making, there were still profound incidences of interpersonal violence in Kasoa. This implies that, the reactions and attempts of stakeholders were not very effective and sufficient in responding to incidences of interpersonal violence in Kasoa. The stakeholders should devise innovative measures to deal with interpersonal violence in the town. They should also intensify the measures they have put in place to curb interpersonal violence in Kasoa in order to derive the full benefits that were intended.

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