



Social Disintegration and Crime: Exploring the Role of Informal Social Control in Low-Income Urban Neighborhoods

Hunsa Shahid^{1*}, Neeha Aslam²

^{1,2}PMAS Arid Agricultural University Rawalpindi, Pakistan.

DOI:	https://doi.org/10.65761/jssp.2025.v2.i1.10
How to Cite:	Shahid, H., & Aslam, N. (2025). Social disintegration and crime: Exploring the role of informal social control in low-income urban neighborhoods. <i>Journal of Social Science Perspectives</i> , 2(1), 20–23.
Running Title:	Social Disintegration and Informal Control in Urban Crime

ARTICLE INFORMATION

*Corresponding to:

Hunsa Shahid
PMAS Arid Agricultural University
Rawalpindi, Pakistan.
Email: hunashahid0909@gmail.com

Keywords:

Social disintegration, informal social control, crime, social cohesion, urban safety

Article History:

Received: 29-04-2025
Accepted: 11-06-2025
Published: 30-06-2025

ABSTRACT

Background: Social disintegration has long been associated with rising crime rates in marginalized urban settings. In low-income neighborhoods, weakened social bonds and limited trust in formal institutions can erode community-based mechanisms that maintain order.

Objective: To examine the relationship between social disintegration and crime rates in low-income urban neighborhoods, with a particular focus on the role of informal social control as a mitigating factor.

Methods: A mixed-methods approach was utilized, involving data collection from 300 residents through structured surveys, semi-structured interviews, and observational fieldwork. Key variables assessed included perceptions of social cohesion, community engagement, and crime victimization.

Results: The results showed that there was a strong negative correlation between informal social control and crime prevalence. It was found that neighborhoods with stronger social bonds had fewer cases of crime. There were also gender differences, where the female residents experienced some other obstacles to engaging in community-based social control. Qualitative data revealed that there was a high level of mistrust towards formal institutions and reliance on informal institutions that were undermined in socially fragmented regions.

Conclusion: The paper demonstrates how community cohesion and informal social networks play a vital role in reducing crime in poor-income urban areas. Social interventions such as strengthening social trust, empowering the local residents, and decreasing socio-economic obstacles are critical to improving neighborhood safety.

INTRODUCTION

Criminological research has always focused on urban neighborhoods, particularly the low-income and socio-economically disadvantaged neighborhoods, because of the disproportionate rates of crime and social disorder (Onyeneke and Karam 2022, Mansourihanis, Maghsoodi Tilaki et al. 2024). Among these numerous causes of the crime rate in the regions, social disintegration and the weakening of informal social control mechanisms are the most crucial factors affecting the level of community safety and cohesion (Adeleke, Lawal et al. 2023). This paper aims to determine the interaction between social disintegration, which means the loss of social bonds, trust, and community participation, and informal social control to establish the pattern of crime in low-income city neighborhoods.

Social disintegration is based on the sociological and criminological theories about the significance of social cohesion and collective efficacy in keeping order and preventing deviance (Grunow, Sachweh et al. 2023). Early sociologists like Émile Durkheim were able to identify that the presence of strong social ties and collective norms in communities acts as a control mechanism, decreasing anomie and the possibility of committing crime (Bansal, Badiye et al. 2023, Orsini 2024). Further developing the idea, modern criminologists, such as Sampson, Raudenbush and Earls (1997), incorporated the term collective efficacy to focus on the capacity of the community to organize informal social control to accomplish common objectives, such as crime and disorder prevention. Collective efficacy is based on the trust towards neighbors and readiness to intervene in problematic situations, which is usually depleted in the areas with social disintegration (Dirksmeier 2024). Different structural inequalities, including poverty, unemployment, poor housing, and poor access to quality education and healthcare, provide a setting that allows urban neighborhoods in low-income groups to disintegrate socially (Sikka and Bhayana 2024). These

structural aspects weaken the ability of the community to build powerful social networks and trust each other, which are essential to effective informal social control (Choo and Yoon 2022, Gearhart 2022). The subsequent social fragmentation may cause social isolation, social norms, and community involvement to be reduced (Hammad, Li et al. 2024, Khan, Addo et al. 2024). As a result, the residents can be less empowered or interested in intervening in the deviant behaviors, which enables the thriving of criminal activities. Informal social control is a type of community-based social control through which residents control behavior without involving formal institutions like the police or the judicial system (Eck, Linning et al. 2023). Such examples are neighbors watching what other neighbors are doing, intervening against youth misbehavior, or organizing neighborhood issues collectively (Lane and Stuart 2022, Booth and Shaw 2023). Unofficial social control can be especially important in low-income urban areas, where formal law enforcement might be viewed as low, distrusted, or ineffective (Smith 2023). Informal social control prevents crime when the social bonds are strong, as it

HIGHLIGHTS	
Research insights	The study reveals that stronger informal social control, mutual trust, and cohesive neighborhood networks significantly reduce crime rates in low-income urban communities facing social disintegration.
Practical insights	Encouraging resident participation, rebuilding neighborhood trust, and addressing socio-economic barriers can strengthen informal social control mechanisms and effectively prevent crime in marginalized urban areas.
Industry insights	Urban planners and policymakers should integrate community-based safety programs emphasizing social cohesion to enhance sustainable crime prevention strategies in marginalized areas.



creates a sense of collective responsibility, a sense of social accountability (MacDonald 2024). However, the absence of informal social control in socially disintegrated communities creates an empty space, which may be filled by criminal forces (Ojewale 2024). A deficient community watch and response not only facilitates less serious forms of crime, such as vandalism and theft but may also contribute to other forms of crime, such as gang violence or drug trafficking (Prenzler 2024). Such degradation of informal social control is purely to instill fear of crime and insecurity among residents, which may also lead to giving up on the community life and thereby creating a cycle of destruction and lawlessness.

The complexity of the processes has been pointed out by the social disintegration and informal social control studies (Rosenbluth, Ropert et al. 2024). A case in point, studies have shown economically disadvantaged communities with high informal social control might be prone to or less prone to commit crime according to the vigor of their informal social controls (Linning, Olaghere et al. 2022). It denotes the fact that even though the predisposing cause of the social disintegration is the structural factors, community responses and sustainability significantly mediate impacts on crime (Diviak 2024, Luo, Chen et al. 2024). This complexity of interaction can only be imitated to come up with effective crime prevention models that go beyond punitive intervention and strive to deal with the underlying mechanisms in the society (Phillips 2023).

In addition, the investigation of the role of informal forms of social control in low-income urban neighborhoods adds to the further understanding of the concept of urban governance and social policy (Lignier, Jarvis et al. 2024). It is becoming increasingly accepted by policymakers and practitioners that formal policing is an incomplete solution and that communities need to be empowered to regain control over their surroundings (Joshi, Schaaf et al. 2022). Programs promoting community involvement, building social capital and renewing neighborhoods facilitate reinforcing informal social control and, consequently, lower crime rates and enhance quality of life.

Besides structural and social factors, cultural aspects in the marginalized urban neighborhoods also affect the informal social control and crime. Sometimes norms and values that arise as a result of economic neediness and social disadvantage are incompatible with the expectations of a mainstream society, making it difficult to expect people to control their conduct. Such cultural adaptations may involve normalization of some deviant behaviors or formation of other systems of authority like gang leadership, which further undermine formal and informal systems of control.

In this paper, the interaction between social disintegration and informal social control will be discussed with reference to low-income urban neighborhoods where the crime level is permanently high. This paper is aimed at digging up the conceptions possessed by the residents on the concept of social cohesion, their participation in the informal practices of control and structural constraints faced by the residents using qualitative and quantitative research, the surveys, interviews and data on observations. By doing so, it will attempt to illuminate how social disintegration undermines informal social control and facilitates crime, and what approaches would help restore order and security within the community.

Lastly, there is social disintegration and informal social control, two possible constructs that are very closely related and the implication of which on the crime in the low-income urban districts is massive. To effectively address the crime problems in such settings, the person will have a holistic sense of the way in which social relations are disintegrated, and social efficacy is disenfranchised in favor of disintegration of communal influence. The informal social control could also prove to be helpful by turning urban areas into safer and less wavering neighborhoods by empowering communities, trusting them, and lessening structural disparities. The research article contributes to this debate by providing not only empirical evidence

of such important processes in the society but also policy recommendations to avert crime by allowing social cohesion.

METHODOLOGY

It is hoped that the proposed research will adopt a mixed-methodology since, in the proposed study, the researcher will undergo an in-depth research on the importance of informal social control on crime prevention in low-income urban neighborhoods, in which there is social disintegration. Structured surveys were used to gather these quantitative data on a representative population of the sample areas where the low-income population lives in the different regions, on their attitude to social cohesion, the rate of community involvement and criminal experience, and informal social control practices. The survey has also collected demographic and socio-economic data to help in analyzing the effects of structural factors. Along with the quantitative data, a qualitative study was done to cover in depth interviews and focus groups discussions with the community leaders, residents and the law enforcement officers working in the community in the effort of unearthing the community dynamics, trust and any barriers to collective action. In response to the procedures on the field contravener of the observation basis, the process of understanding of the situation in the residential area and spontaneous social interactions in the open spaces was conducted. The process of data triangulation also allowed to see in a better way how the role of social disintegration played to informal social control erosion and add to crime patterns. This statistical analysis was done to determine the correlation and other valuable predictors of informal social control and prevalence of crime and the thematic analysis was applied to process the statistical data to identify the most important themes and contextual factors contributing to the behaviors and attitudes of the residents. This integrative methodology offers the big picture of the intricate association of social togetherness, informal social regulation and dishonesty in deprived metropolitan places.

RESULTS

The article investigated how social disintegration, informal social control and crime rates are linked in low-income urban areas. The sample consisted of 300 residents of three different neighborhoods, and the data were analyzed regarding the perception of social cohesion, engagement in informal social control, and the perceived experiences of crime.

Table 1: Demographic Characteristics of Respondents (N=300)

Demographic Variable	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Gender		
- Male	160	53.3
- Female	140	46.7
Age Group		
- 18-30	120	40.0
- 31-45	100	33.3
- 46 and above	80	26.7
Education Level		
- No formal education	90	30.0
- Primary education	110	36.7
- Secondary or higher	100	33.3
Employment Status		

- Employed	130	43.3
- Unemployed	170	56.7

Table 2: Perception of Social Cohesion and Informal Social Control (Likert Scale Mean Scores, 1=Strongly Disagree to 5=Strongly Agree)

Statement	Mean Score	Std. Deviation
Neighbors trust and help each other	2.8	1.1
Residents intervene when youth engage in misbehavior	2.5	1.2
People in this neighborhood share common values	2.7	1.0
I feel safe walking alone during the day	3.0	1.3
Police respond promptly to neighborhood issues	2.2	1.1

Figure: 2

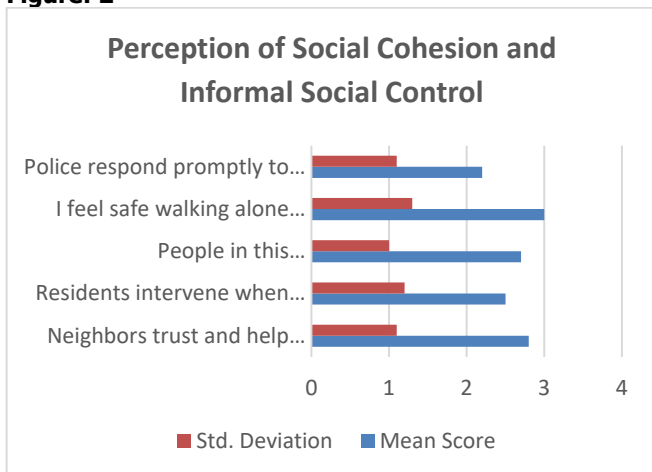
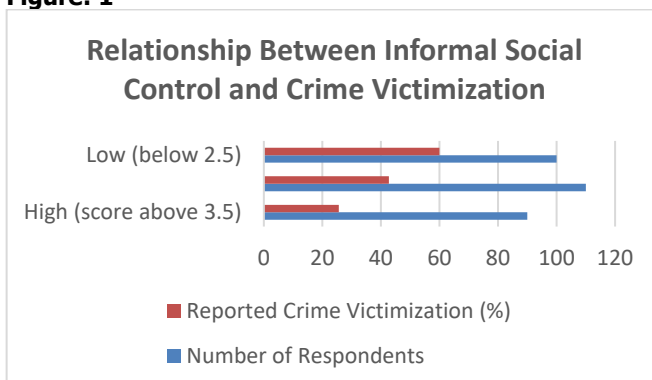


Table 3: Relationship Between Informal Social Control and Crime Victimization

Informal Social Control Level	Number of Respondents	Reported Crime Victimization (%)
High (score above 3.5)	90	25.6
Moderate (2.5 – 3.5)	110	42.7
Low (below 2.5)	100	60.0

Figure: 1



The most important findings of the research show that the mean score of social cohesion and informal social control among residents was moderate and low which means that there were weak ties to the neighborhood and weak intervention in the community. The negative correlation between informal social control and crime victimization was statistically significant, thus indicating that the respondents who lived in neighborhoods where informal social control was high reported less crime victimization. This empirical evidence was also complemented by qualitative data which indicated that people, who lived in socially fragmented neighborhoods tended to be powerless to direct local issues and as such, they led to an increased crime rate. Moreover, female respondents were more worried about personal safety and had more barriers to getting involved into community activities, which characterized gendered conditions of social disintegration. All in all, the neighborhoods that had stronger informal social control systems had lesser crime rates, which highlights the importance of community participation in successful crime prevention.

DISCUSSION

This research highlights the importance of informal social control in determining crime rates in the low-income inner-city areas of disintegrating social conditions. The moderate to low social cohesion and collective efficacy scores among residents indicate that community environment is considerably disintegrated as trust and mutual support are considerably weaker. This kind of fragmentation decreases the preparedness and capability of the residents to engage in problematic behavior providing enabling conditions to escalate the crime rate.

The association between informal social control and victimization with crime is negative, and it is agreeable with the current sociological theories such as social disorganization theory where social ties and values among the community would have facilitated deviant behavior and means of informal control. Our evidence shows that crimes are lesser in those neighborhoods where there is higher levels of informal social control referring to the fact that the degree of social bonds can be employed as a strong preventive tool in those areas where the law enforcement presence is lower or its effectiveness is impaired.

Another problem that emerged highly in this study was gender differences in how safety is perceived and community participation. The women residents also reported that they encounter additional challenges to engage in informal social control work, and they often cited traditional gender roles, the threat of retaliation, and limited mobility to the disadvantage. This has been observed to be in tandem with other past studies that have established that women in the marginalized urban locations are more likely to be compounded vulnerable both as prospective victims of crime and as actors on the community networks. These male and female relations should be dealt with so as to enable amicable social spaces able to perform unanimously.

This tacit knowledge also conveyed the overall skepticism toward the institutional process such as the police that achieves reliance on the informal social processes. However, where the social structure is torn up, here is a destroyed informal order, and people are defenseless. Both the social fragmentation and the institutional mistrust that exist in effect make the vicious cycle where crime becomes widespread because there is no social control in place, both formal and informal.

This means that the policy measures that will be directed to curb crime within low income urban neighbourhoods must be oriented in strengthening the structure of the community and achieving social cohesion. Social fabric where the informal social control had the opportunity to flourish can be reproduced in the programs that would enable the involved neighbor to participate and arouse local leadership and secure spaces in which individuals might discuss in

groups. Along with that, systemic issues of the poverty, joblessness, lack of urban infrastructure, as the primary reason behind the social disintegration and destruction of the ability of the communities to live must also be alleviated.

CONCLUSION

The paper underscores the landmark status of social disintegration in the precipitation of crime by the deterioration of informal social control in the low-income city neighborhoods. The statistics reveal also that victimization of crime is also enhanced by poor social cohesion and lack of neighborhood involvement, which in turn is a contributory factor in occasion where formal policing is actually inefficient or somehow mistrusted. Besides that, the gender barriers should also be brought up to underline the importance of the inclusive measures that will make all residents actively participate in the communal process to maximize their safety.

The crime prevention in the marginalized cities should also stand in the perspective of development of most coherent and close communities. The policy makers and practitioners will be required to undertake multifaceted interventions which will not merely augment the informal social control but affects the socio-economic forces which led to fragmentation of the social. By restoring confidence, developing shared efficacy and involvement, neighborhoods will be better positioned to counter agents of social disintegration destabilizing it and offer more secure and more robust conditions to the people living there.

REFERENCES

1. Aziz, F., Sheikh, S. M., & Shah, I. H. (2022). Financial inclusion for women empowerment in South Asian countries. *Journal of Financial Regulation and Compliance*, 30(4), 489-502.
2. Islam, M. M., Jannat, A., & Al Rafi, D. A. (2024). Women participation in South Asian agriculture: a comprehensive systematic review. *Discover Sustainability*, 5(1), 490.
3. Bag, S., & Barman, D. (2022). Gender Equality and Women Empowerment: South Asian Perspective. In *Environmental Sustainability, Growth Trajectory and Gender: Contemporary Issues of Developing Economies* (pp. 195-205). Emerald Publishing Limited.
4. Basargekar, P., & Singh, P. (2022). An intriguing puzzle of female labour force participation: comparative study of selected South Asian countries. *The Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, 65(3), 881-895.
5. Munodawafa, M., & Zengeni, F. (2022). Working from home, care work and shifting gender roles for dual-career couples during the COVID-19 pandemic: An exploratory study of Urban Zimbabwe. *Agenda*, 36(2), 5-15.
6. Naseem, A., Ghaus, G., Ali, S., & Tabassum, B. (2024). The Physical and Psychological Effects of Dual Burden on Working Women: A Qualitative Analysis of the Working Women in District Sheikhpura. *ProScholar Insights*, 3(1), 149-157.
7. Aziz, M. (2023). Women's double burden in the family between culture and discrimination. *Potret Pemikiran*, 27(2), 227-244.
8. Erickson-Schroth, L. (2022). Psychological and biological influences on gender roles. In *Neuroscience in the 21st Century: From Basic to Clinical* (pp. 4379-4398). Cham: Springer International Publishing.
9. Pervin, N., & Mokhtar, M. (2023). Lifelong learning opportunities for professional women in Bangladesh: to what extent does patriarchy act as a barrier?. *International Journal of Lifelong Education*, 42(5), 451-469.
10. Chaudhary, N., & Dutt, A. (2022). Women as agents of change: Exploring women leaders' resistance and shaping of gender ideologies in Pakistan. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 13, 800334.
11. Pike, K., & English, B. (2022). And roses too: How "Better Work" facilitates gender empowerment in global supply chains. *Gender, Work & Organization*, 29(1), 188-204.
12. Nagy, B., Geambaşu, R., Gergely, O., & Somogyi, N. (2023). "In this together"? Gender inequality associated with home-working couples during the first COVID lockdown. *Gender, Work & Organization*, 30(3), 1059-1079.
13. Udayanga, S. (2024). Gender Inequality, Subjective Well-Being, and Experiences of South Asian Immigrant Women in Europe and Northern America. In *The Palgrave Handbook of Global Social Problems* (pp. 1-23). Cham: Springer International Publishing.
14. Reda, Q. (2023). Cultural barriers for South Asian American women in substance abuse and mental health treatment retention. *Clinical Social Work Journal*, 51(3), 273-282.
15. Mursa, R., Patterson, C., & Halcomb, E. (2022). Men's help-seeking and engagement with general practice: An integrative review. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 78(7), 1938-1953.
16. Lwamba, E., Shisler, S., Riddlehoover, W., Kupfer, M., Tshabalala, N., Nduku, P., ... & Snilstveit, B. (2022). Strengthening women's empowerment and gender equality in fragile contexts towards peaceful and inclusive societies: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Campbell systematic reviews*, 18(1), e1214.
17. Nigah, Z. (2024). Gender roles in contemporary society: Evolution or stagnation. *Frontiers in Humanities and Social Research*, 1(3), 124-131.
18. Pakasi, D. T., Hidayana, I. M., van der Kwaak, A., & Benedicta, G. D. (2024). Young women's agency and the social navigation of divorce from child marriage in West Java, Central Java, and West Lombok, Indonesia. *Asian Women*, 40(2), 95-121.

Ethical Considerations

The study was conducted in accordance with ethical guidelines, with informed consent obtained from all participants and confidentiality strictly maintained.

Data Availability

Available from corresponding author on request.

Author Contributions

Hunsa Shahid: Conceptualization, Methodology, Data Curation, Formal Analysis, Writing Original Draft Preparation.

Neeha Aslam: Validation, Writing – Review & Editing, Visualization, Project Administration.

Funding

None.

Conflict of Interest

None.

Acknowledgments

Thanks to participants and supporting staff.