

**HIGH CRIME RATE ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF  
SELECTED HOUSE HOLD GROUPS IN NAIROBI CITY COUNTY, KENYA.**

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UNIVERSITY.**

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## **DECLARATION**

This Research project is my original work and has not been presented for a degree in any other University

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## **DEDICATION**

I dedicate this study research to my Late father Mishael Miruka, my beloved mum, wife, children and the entire family members for their support.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

I would like to give many thanks to my family members who have walked with me towards this journey. Special thanks to my supervisor Dr. Casper Masiga for his kind supervision and good guidance that enabled me to write a good report.

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## **ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS**

|              |   |
|--------------|---|
| <b>MDGs:</b> | Millennium Development Goals            |
| <b>NCBD:</b> | Nairobi Central Business District       |
| <b>SPSS:</b> | Statistical Package for Social Sciences |
| <b>UK:</b>   | United Kingdom                          |
| <b>UN:</b>   | United Nations                          |
| <b>US:</b>   | United States                           |

## DEFINITION OF OPERATIONAL TERMS

|                                    |   |
|------------------------------------|---|
| <b>Crime:</b>                      | An act that contravenes the criminal law that is perpetrated by an individual with an ill intention.  |
| <b>Development:</b>                | This involves improved livelihoods, improved health, and the general well-being of all in the society   |
| <b>Economic Development:</b>       | Sustain and sustainable growth in per capita income, a compound by diversification of production, reduction of absolute poverty and expanding economic opportunities for all citizens.  |
| <b>Economic Growth:</b>            | This is the rate of increase of real per capita income  |
| <b>Insecurity:</b>                 | Exposure of an individual or businesses to risks and threats of attacks by criminals.   |
| <b>Social Development:</b>         | A process of brand social change designed to improve the welfare of the people as a whole in conjunction with economic development.   |
| <b>Social Effects of crime:</b>    | This is damage caused to various aspects of social life such as human health, education, and provision of other basic services.   |
| <b>Socio-Economic Development:</b> | These are activities involving both economic and social factors which result in the growth of the economy and societal progress and is measured in both economic and social terms such as growth in the number of jobs created and increase in life expectancy. |

## ABSTRACT

Social development and social justice cannot be achieved in the absence of peace and security, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. Insecurity has emerged as a major dilemma across the world particularly in the urban setups which hinder economic growth, development and social progress. This study therefore sort to analyze the implication of high crime rates on social economic development in Nairobi City County specifically in Kawangware. The specific focus of the study was to determine the most prevalent forms of crime in Nairobi County, to analyze the social costs of high crime rates in Nairobi County, and to examine the economic cost of high crime rates in Nairobi County. The study was informed by Rational and learning theory. The study adopted descriptive survey research design. The target population for the study was composed of selected selected-households in Kawangware in Nairobi City County, Community Policing Committees, District Peace Committees, civil society organizations, Kenya Police, and private security companies. It utilized a sample size of 384 respondents who were sampled using simple random sampling method. The key informants included representatives of Community Policing Committees, District Peace Committees, civil society organizations, National Police Service, private security companies, hospitals, and insurance companies. The study used primary data which was managed by use of Statistical Packages for Social Sciences while qualitative data was analyzed according to themes and patterns formed. From the findings, it was revealed that lack of morals and values, rape, pickpocketing, drug trafficking, conning, assault, cases of house-breaking and robbery with violence were the most prevalent crimes. Other forms of crimes were terrorism, carjacking and suicides. It was revealed that due to high crime rate communities leave their important activities such as jobs and even some leave their residential, rental houses, worshipping areas, doing exercises, visiting friends or relatives and entertainment places. It was also revealed that the cost of living goes high due to insecurity. For the security heads, it was revealed that the communities work with security officers towards a common interest even though they do not often have a forum to discuss crime issues with them. From the findings, it was revealed that members of the public do not report some crimes in community. In conclusion, murder, rapes, pickpocketing, drug trafficking, conning, assault, cases of house-breaking and robbery with violence were the most prevalent. Terrorism, carjacking and suicides were also mentioned. The socio implications included communities being forced to stop most of their activities in fear of crime. Economic implications was that businesses are lost due to crimes as well as stealing. Strategies like community policing, crime victims assistance, provision of security to people, giving crime awareness, calling for interaction and dialogue, giving immediate response to crime and ensuring information dissemination which helps in crime prevention in Nairobi County. High levels of crime can be attributed to poverty, congestion, drug abuse, increased population, unemployment, increased rural to urban migration and less supervision of children. It recommends that the police population ratio should be increased, the department of internal security needs to come with proper policing policies, and the members of the public should inform the police when they are holding public events for security and the business owners should come up with strategies with their local police on how to improve security and protect their businesses. Recommendation for further studies is that the same research can be conducted in other big urban centers in Kenya such as Mombasa.

# CHAPTER ONE

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Study

Social development and social justice are not achievable without peace and security or in the absence of respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms (Ewetan, & Ese, 2014). Insecurity has emerged as a significant dilemma across the world, particularly in urban setups, which hinder economic growth and social progress (Gomez, Tschingi, & Moher, 2000). Insecurity is mainly caused by lack of employment, poor living conditions, and loose security measures, among other factors that push the criminals to engage in crime. However, it is still a challenge to acquire primary material such as education and healthcare (United Nations, 2008). Therefore, governments in both developing and developed countries are re-evaluating their social policies and programs and fostering security in a bid to achieve sustainable social and economic development.

One of the critical areas of focus of most development programs across the world is that of improving the investment climate. The World Bank's overall development strategy considers investment in the environment as a critical pillar for poverty alleviation and long-term social, economic development (McMichael, 2011). Insecurity resulting from increased criminal activities, however, poses a significant threat to the investment climate. It is worth noting that the incidences of armed crime undermine both macro and micro-economic productivity.

The challenge of increased crime rates is not a preserve for developing countries only (McMichael, 2011). Crime has emerged as a global challenge with criminal incidences being reported in various locations across the world. The significant occurrences reported include both violent crime and property crime. The violent crime incidences most reported include lack of morals and values and manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Property crime, on the other hand, consists of burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, and arson (Blackhurst, 2012). These incidences result in substantial economic losses and negatively impact on economic development and social progress. In the year 2007 there was increased levels of criminal cases, the cases led to substantial financial losses of approximately 15 billion US dollars to the victims. The crimes further led to about 179 billion US dollars in the form of government spending on security enforcement, legal and judicial activities, as well as police protection (McCollister *et al.*, 2010). This derailed economic progress and development since the resources used to curb insecurity could yield some notable financial returns if invested well in other economic projects.

Increased cases of crime have affected various countries in Central America. Statistics indicate that the total security-related costs and losses of Central American companies averaged about 3.7 percent of sales (Berthet & Lopez, 2011). For instance, in 2006, the cost of crime in Nicaragua ranged from 3.1 percent, 4.5 percent in El Salvador and Honduras, while in Guatemala, the cost of crime was approximately 3.9 percent (Berthet & Lopez, 2011). The high costs of crime in these nations act as a drag on competitiveness, lower profit margins, and can make the difference in whether business

ventures survive or not. Crime is also a key concern in Latin America and the Caribbean region. According to Jaitman & Machin (2016), one of four citizens in Latin America claim that insecurity a crucial concern to them. Although this region has a relatively lower population, it has a high record of homicide cases globally. According to Jaitman and Guerrero (2015), the area has an annual homicide rate of over 20 per 100,000 people which is more than three times the global average and 20 times the rate for the United Kingdom. This makes it one of the most dangerous places in the world. Generally, the region has incurred substantial economic losses and absorbs at least 3% of the economic output in the region.

Crime is also a key issue in Malaysia, particularly in urban centers. Urban crimes in this country compared to urban crime incidences in most parts of the world in their forms and types which cut across gender, socio-economic status, and locations (Shahrudin, 2016). Various kinds of crimes are perpetrated at different places and in varying degrees which is a social menace to the society. The most common types of incidences include property crimes, daylight burglary, night burglary, lorry-van theft, car theft, motorcycle theft, bicycle theft, and snatch theft (Shahrudin, 2016). Other cases mostly reported in the urban areas include lack of morals and values, attempted murder, armed robbery, and robbery without armed, gang robbery with firearms, gang robbery without weapons, rape and aggravated assault (Ghani, 2017). In Malaysia, according to Soh (2012), incidences of motor vehicle theft and housebreaking accounted for about 56%. Further, general theft accounted for 19%, snatch theft accounted for 4%, while lorry theft accounted for 3%. lastly, violent crime accounted for 18% of the total 211,645 crimes reported crimes in

2008. In other findings, Soh (2012), reported, in 2009, there were a total of 314,675 crimes cases reported, and property theft constituted 272,310 (87%) which shows an increase. All these cases have had detrimental effects on economic development and social progress in the country.

In Africa, high crime incidences have been great hindrances to development (McMichael, 2011). Impulsive crimes have been reported in areas with high population densities, swift changes in social environments, and poor living conditions such as in towns and urban regions (Shelley, 2014). The high crime rates have hindered trade, investments, and implementation of various projects. In a survey conducted by World Bank Investment, more than 29% of businesspeople in Africa reported insecurity a significant hindrance to investment in the continent which is about 50% more than the global average (Christopher, 2006). According to the findings, a large portion of resources is utilized to provide security. In South Africa, high crime incidences divert critical resources to the provision of safe, high health costs due to increased stress. The situation has created an environment that is not conducive to investment and other economic activities. Besides, the extensive emigration of South African professionals is partly linked to their desire to escape crime activities in the country (Demombynes & Özler, 2005).

In Nigeria, urban crime is a common occurrence whereby all sorts of crimes are committed in varying nature and magnitude. In some areas, property crimes are more prominent, while violent crimes are highly prevalent in other parts of the country. For instance, according to Nigeria Police Watch, 2008 and 2009, crime statistics indicated a

significant increase in which property crime was on the lead. Property crime was followed by crime against local acts, persons, and then a crime against lawful authority (Ayodele & Aderinto, 2014). This was a clear justification that all types of crimes are committed in urban areas in Nigeria which in effect deter trade and investment and all forms of economic and social development.

High crime has also been a critical challenge in Kenya; insecurity has been a contentious issue over a long time. Despite the officially stated goal of crime prevention; state security mechanisms are still struggling to achieve their objective of crime containment. In Kenya' s capital Nairobi, for instance, the available data show a worsening security situation. A majority of city dwellers live in constant fear of insecurity due to high cases of crime rate (Skilling & Rogers, 2017). Over the last eight years, Nairobi has experienced increased rates of crime. Nationwide, Nairobi records the highest crime rates with the crime rate showing an increasing trend with an increase of 6.2% from 2015 to 2016 (National Police Service, 2016). This is the reason why this study would like to examine the implication of high crime rates on social, economic development in Nairobi County.

### **1.1.1 Crime Rate**

The rate of crime across the world have been rising since the early decades when people would capture other people for sale in the slave trade. This was also witnessed in Kenya where different communities would engage in cattle rustling to steal cattle for their communities and bride prices. However, crime have continued to change its face and form with changes in time. Some of the crimes that are engaged in currently includes:

capital crimes or offences and minor offences which might include any of the following; terrorism, burglary, pickpocketing, snatching of items in the streets, poaching, rape, killing among others. Crime can be defined as one of the most expensive expenditures for the governments, this is the reason why there are security forces which is a significant investment by the government. According to Levitt (2004) crime had decreased significantly in the United States in the 1990s. There was decrease in Homicides rates which eventually remained steady at about 4-5% per 100,000 population. This was until the years 1950-1960 when these cases started rising to highs of 10.2% for 100,000population. After various measures were applied by the government there was a decrease in crime rate in the period between 1991-2000 which now dropped to about 5.5 from a high of 9.8 per 100,000population. This was a decrease of about 44% in various states in the United States of America.

A principle by Gary Becker' s work in the year 1968 on economics of crime presented the principle agent model of crime and punishment. The researcher presented criminals as individuals who are driven only by self-interest and rationality and who behavior can best be understood as a response by the individual to gain incentives set by the government authorities on law enforcement and corrections.

More close to home, previous studies have specifically investigated the relationship between crime rate and socio-economic development of the community in different localities including the major cities. These studies found that there was an inverse relationship between increased crime and the socio-economic development of the

community. Some of the crimes that are mostly preferred by the perpetrators includes: rape, car-jacking, assault, robbery, mugging among others.

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

Security is a critical requisite for the attainment of sustainable economic development globally. The potential of a country's growth and prosperity depends on the safety and security of its people. The realization of the UN Millennium Development Goals (SDGs) depends heavily on the ability of the state governments to create and sustain stable and secure conditions in their countries. However, increased insecurity has emerged as a critical hindrance to trade, investment, provision of necessary facilities, social cohesion, and integration. The challenge emanates from high cases of crimes which are perpetrated in different areas, particularly in the urban localities. Criminal activities have no respect for people's socio-economic status. At all stages of civilization, crime has emerged as a significant universal phenomenon in its varying forms in all cultures.

Kenya is not a crime free nation as cases of criminal deeds have been hitting the news headlines day in day out. The government, the civil society, and the international community have put great efforts to curb crime. However, the available statistics show increased crime rates across the nation, especially in Nairobi and its environs. Currently, various horrid episodes of criminal incidences feature in the daily media reports on multiple parts of the city. Cases of confrontations between the police officers and hardened criminals have become common occurrences in the town and its outskirts. The situation is what inspired the study to determine the socio-economic effects of high

crimes in Kawangware area within Nairobi. Also, the study was inspired by the existing dearth of literature on the implication of high crime rates on social, economic development. The data gap is particularly in Nairobi and, therefore, the study sought to address the gap and to inform the decision-making process on insecurity and progress.

### **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

#### **1.3.1 General Objective**

The general objective of the study was to analyze the implication of high crime rates on social-economic development in Kawangware region of Nairobi City County.

#### **1.3.2 Specific Objectives**

- a. To establish the most prevalent forms of crime in Kawangware
- b. To find out the socio-economic costs of high crime rates in Kawangware
- c. To find out the economic value of high crime rates in Kawangware
- d. To establish the best strategies that may be put in place to help curb crime in Kawangware

### **1.4 Research Questions**

- a. What are the prevalent forms of crime in Kawangware?
- b. What are the socio-economic costs of high crime rates in Kawangware?
- c. What are the economic costs of high crime rates in Kawangware?
- d. What strategies can be put in place to curb crime in Kawangware?

### **1.5 Justification of the Study**

The study sought to analyze the implication of high crime rates on social and economic development Kawangware in Nairobi County. Nairobi County was chosen as the

geographical location of this study because it is the central capital city of Kenya. The city is a vital hub for fostering and strengthening the economic prospects of the whole country. Nairobi is the heart of economic and social development. The increased cases of crimes and insecurity in the county was also a motivation because the researcher happens to be involved in security matters as a profession. It is the researcher's view that strengthening mechanisms to make Nairobi a safe and peaceful place will lead to expanded opportunities for all.

### **1.6 Significance of the Study**

The study will be important in different ways. The study results and findings will facilitate the sharing of the correct information on the prevalence of multiple forms of crimes in Nairobi and their social, economic effects. Analyzing the impact of high crime rates in Nairobi suggested actionable recommendations to address the problem. By shedding light on the crimes in Nairobi, the study will boost the morale of Kenyans and foreigners who would wish to invest in Kenya. The review will also be of significance to the academicians and other researchers who would want to conduct further research on the same topic or other related areas. This is because this study filled some gaps existing in works on the socio-economic effects of high crime rates and, therefore, it will be a useful reference material to both policy makers and future researchers who might decide to explore crime in their study.

### **1.7 Scope of the Study**

The specific geographical location of the study is Kawangware sub-county in Nairobi City County. The study specifically focused on the effects of high crime rates on social,

economic development. The study only targeted Community Policing Committees, District Peace Committees, civil society organizations. The study also targeted the Kenya Police Service, Administration Police Service, private security companies, and household heads as the respondents for this study.

### **1.8 Limitations of the Study**

The study faced various limitations. One of the barriers was non-response. The respondents were reluctant to give data due to the sensitive nature of the study. The barrier was mitigated by explaining that the survey is meant for academic purpose and that confidentiality was upheld. Another limitation that the researcher faced was difficulty of accessing crime hotspots. This was mitigated by liaising with local administrators and security agencies.

### **1.9 Organization of the Study**

Chapter one presents the introduction and background of the study. The chapter also discusses the statement of the research problem, the objectives, the research questions, justification, and the significance of the study. Also, the section highlights the scope of the study, the assumptions, and the outline of the study.

Chapter two presents the relevant literature on the phenomena of high crime rates on social and economic development. The chapter also presents a theoretical framework on which the study is premised. The chapter concludes with a presentation of the conceptual framework of the study developed in line with the research objectives.

Chapter three presents the methods and procedures that were used to conduct the study. It discusses the research design, the target population, the sample size determination, the sampling techniques and procedures, data collections tools, validity and reliability analysis, data collection methods and procedures, the data analysis methods and procedures, and the ethical considerations.

The fourth chapter presents the data analysis, findings, and interpretations of the results. The findings of the research were reported by use of tables, charts, and frequencies. It also included bibliography information as well as the respondents' response rate. A discussion of the findings followed the rest of the chapter as per the objectives.

Chapter five presents a summary of the study findings, conclusions and recommendations. It also gives suggestions for further research. The purpose of this study was to find out the socio-economic cost of high crime rates on development. The specific objectives were to: to establish the most prevalent forms of crime in Nairobi County, to analyze the social costs of high crime rates in Nairobi County, to examine the economic value of high crime rates in Nairobi County, and to identify the best strategies that may be put in place to help curb crime in Nairobi County. The summary given below is based on the stated objectives.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.1 Empirical Literature Review**

##### **2.1.1 Most Prevalent Forms of Crime and Socio-economic development**

Insecurity has become a contentious issue in Kenya despite the various efforts by crime prevention units and security agencies. In Nairobi, the country's capital available statistics indicate a deteriorating security situation. The majority of the people live in constant fear of insecurity due to increased crime rates in the city (National Police Service, 2016). The position is based on the various variables which include the time of the year, specific events, specific locations, time of the day, and interventions by police. Police interventions which reduces the level of crime include; heightened patrols, police crackdown, neighborhood watch, and community policing. The various forms of crime that happen in Nairobi include assault, drug peddling, and smuggling, killings, carjacking rape, pickpocketing, breaking, mugging with violence and defilement, among other types of crime.

Over the recent past, Nairobi has been experiencing increased cases of crime. For instance, in 1997, there were about 2,994 reported cases of robbery, which increased to 3,212 cases in 1998 and then further to 3,618 cases in 1999. Motor vehicle theft cases rose from 689 in 1997 to 727 cases in 1998, and 767 cases in 1999. Offenses against property rose from 331 in 1997 to 334 in 1998 and then recorded a sharp increase of 733 in the following year, 1999. For three consecutive years, Nairobi county 2000, 2001 and 2002, Nairobi County recorded the highest counts of criminal cases countrywide. In

2015, Nairobi was among the counties with the highest criminal cases together with Kiambu and Nakuru with 4383 cases (National Police Service, 2015). In 2017, there were 7,434 reported cases of crime increase than the 4954 cases reported in 2016 (Agutu, 2018).

The most prevalent forms of crime in Nairobi include: muggings, banditry activities, and possession of illegal firearms, motor vehicle theft, and breakages into residential and business premises (Baraga, 2016). Also, there has been a high number of cases involving pickpocketing, and snatch and run crimes, particularly in city streets and crowded places. As a result, walking alone in secluded areas, especially in downtown areas, public parks, along footpaths, and in poorly lit areas has become dangerous and is highly discouraged. Another form of crime that has become common in Nairobi is armed car-jacking. Although there have been various cases reported countrywide, the number of cases in Nairobi has been relatively higher than those reported in other places (Agutu, 2018). In most cases, the most targeted are the public services vehicles since they carry a lot of passengers perceived to have some valuables such as mobile phones, money among other valuables.

### **2.1.2 Social Costs of Crime & Socio-economic Development**

Crime affects all people in society. No one in society escapes the effects of crime and violence, which have affected communities across the world in various ways. The most profound impacts of crime are personal as becoming a victim to crime can change people' s lives forever. Coping up with the emotional and practical costs of victimization

can be extremely burdensome (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, 2005). Psychological torture can occur when one becomes the victim, or when a family member(s) or friend(s) are involved. Some of the natural psychological reactions include stress, anxiety, fear, and shock (Augustine, 2013). Also, crime and insecurity gradually reduce the certainty of life, mainly when criminals kill civilians. This shatters the sense of safety, and people, therefore get affected psychologically, physically and mentally due to trauma.

Another social effect of crime is a financial loss. This occurs following the destruction of property, replacement of stolen/damaged goods/items, and lost days at work. Crime also hinders societal progress and development. In a study conducted by Natasha (2007) on the economic and social cost of businesses within Nairobi, it was noted that criminal violence was generally high within the Central Business District. Whenever criminal deeds occurred, the companies incurred significant direct financial losses as owners sought medical care for victims of physical assault. In addition to damage and destruction of property, a lot of funds are used for medication after criminal attacks which further exacerbates financial stress to the victims and/family members.

Adekola and Enyiche (2017) did a study on the effects of insecurity on community development projects in Ogba, Egbema, Ndoni, and Ahoada East local government areas of Rivers State in Nigeria. The authors found that some of the most prevalent crimes or offences includes: incessant killings, kidnapping, armed robbery, cultist activities and electoral violence. As a result, the areas are in desolation as most of the community

members have fled the community for fear of losing their lives. This situation has also resulted in the abandonment of projects carried out by the people.

In similar findings, Ugwu (2013), noted that many communities could not benefit from any development project because of increased criminal activities and insecurity. The author argues that this is due to the difficulty in mobilizing members of the community to get involved in development projects since workers cannot enter crime hotspots for fear of hostility.

### **2.1.3 Economic Costs of Crime & Socio-economic Development**

Crime has serious economic repercussions that are present in many regions across the world. Various researchers have analyzed the impact of insecurity on economic development and established that high crime not only discourages investments is also affects trade and leads to closure of businesses. In a study on the implication of crime on the economic growth and development in Latin America, R'ios (2016), established that increases in the criminal presence and violent crime incidences one lowers economic diversification, secondly crime leads to a rise in sector concentration and finally it reduces economic complexity. The statistics obtained indicated that an increase of about 9.8% in the number of crime incidences and crime organizations is enough to wipe out one commercial sector.

Muloka *et al.* (2017), analyzed the nexus between crime and economic growth in Malaysia for the periods of 1980 to 2013. The study employed the ARDL method to establish the long-run relationship as well as the direction of causation between increased

crimes and economic development. It was established that increased unemployment rate and reduced wages were the main drivers of crime. In general, the study established a positive and statistically significant relationship between high crime rates and a decline in economic development. In similar findings, Tejumola (2010), reported that a high level of crime rates and insecurity in some parts of Nigeria had various effects that is: one created a wrong perception in the international community, two adversely affected businesses in the country as it discouraged foreign investors from investing in the country and finally it affected the formation of partnerships and alliances with local firms.

Ideyi (2006), analyzed the defense of democracy in Nigeria and established that as a result of crime and volatility in some areas, businesses face a challenge. The author further noted that companies which could not relocate to safer environment closed down outrightly.

Ewetan and Ese (2014), analyzed the pertinent issue of insecurity in Nigeria and its implication on economic development. The authors identified that an increase in crime rates over time hinders business operations and discourages local and foreign investments. As a result, economic growth and development in the country is retarded. In general, the study established that the increasing wave of insecurity has not decreased. The situation was observed to assume a dangerous dimension which is threatening the corporate existence of the country as one geographical entity.

Onwuka *et al.* (2015), analyzed the implications of youth unemployment and violent crime on the economic growth of Nigeria. The study used a sample of 272 respondents drawn from a population of identified business owners and members of the national council of youth in Anambra state, Nigeria. Using Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) to analyze the data, the study concluded that youth unemployment and high crime rates negatively impact on the economic growth in Nigeria. It was established that high cases of crime such as, kidnappings, robberies, and terrorism hinder business operations and investments, which in turn affects the economic progress of the country. In a study conducted in Somopho in South Africa, Ntuli (2000), established that the area had lagged economically as a result of increased crime.

Locally, Natasha (2007), analyzed the insecurity situation in Kenya, its economic and social effects on businesses within Nairobi Central Business District. The specific objective was to explore the economic and social costs of insecurity due to violent crime and costs of the resultant perceptions and the fear of insecurity. The study utilized a sample of 80 businesses which was drawn from specific business categories; banks, electronics, motor vehicle spare part dealers, and textiles. Both primary and secondary data were used. Primary data was collected by the use of questionnaires and interview guides. Secondary analysis involved a review of relevant literature in the area of study and case studies of criminal records. From the report, the study established that the costs of crime on businesses within Nairobi NCBD were generally high. The study indicated that high costs were particularly as a result of expenses on risk improvement/preventive devices and money, property, and lives lost as a result of victimization. A large number

of business ventures within CBD had incurred social and economic costs of violent crime. In way the current study differs or deviates from what was done by Natasha (2007) because the current study is being done 13years later which means that much have changed since the study by Natasha was conducted which significantly differentiates the two studies. The current study is also different from the study by Natasha because the current study investigates the socio-economic implications of increased criminal activities in Nairobi City County on the development of the community at large as opposed to the businesses which was specified by Natasha.

In a similar study, Mogeni (2013), analyzed the economic determinants of crime trends in Kenya. The specific purpose of this study was to establish the significant economic causes of crime upsurge in Kenya. The study used annual data from 1975-2012 of gross per capita income, public expenditure on law, order, and safety, consumer price index, and conviction. From the analysis, the study established the existence of a negative significant long-run relationship between crime and GDP per capita. The study also found a positive correlation between public expenditure on safety, law, and order (PSLO), and increased crime incidences.

## **2.2 Theoretical Framework**

The study will be informed by rational theory by Cornish and Clarke (1985) and learning theory by Sutherland (1947).

### **2.2.1 Rational Theory**

This theory was developed by Cornish and Clarke (1985), to help in thinking about situational crime prevention. According to the rational approach, the individual engaging in crime is a reasoning individual who weighs up the probable benefits and consequences of a crime. The theory argues that individuals choose to commit a crime to maximize their benefits somehow and minimize their costs. Further, the theory demonstrates that both benefits and costs have subjective and objective dimensions. The rational theory is premised on the assumption that individuals make decisions to commit a crime and that such decisions are taken by reasoning.

According to the rational theory, engagement in crime is a purposive behavior meant to meet the offender's needs, e.g., money (Clarke & Cornish, 2013). The theory argues that criminals are rational actors who practice conscious decision making simultaneously and seek to achieve the maximum benefits of their present situation. The argument is in line with Becker's (1968) and Ehrlich, (1973) hypothesis that when an offender decides to engage in crime, the anticipated utility from the crime surpasses the probable utility from legal activities. Therefore, it implies that an individual participates in misconduct based on the cost-benefit analysis.

According to Clarke and Cornish (1985), three phases of criminal decision making are explained by criminologists which includes the initial involvement model, criminal event mode and continuing involvement model. The first model looks at the individuals' willingness and readiness to commit an offence to meet their individual needs. According

to the model, there are various ways that individuals use to commit an offence and or meet their needs. Preference of criminal options is based on different factors which might include but not limited to; individual factors, particularly background, including different temperament, upbringing, and social and demographic characteristics such as gender, social class, and exposure to certain neighborhood. All these variables influence an individual' s involvement in crime (Clarke & Cornish, 1985).

The other aspect of criminal decision making occurs when the individual feels ready to commit a crime. This stage involves a decision on committing a particular crime (Clarke and Cornish' s, 1985). A decision to undertake a given crime, in this case, is influenced by the immediate circumstances and position of the offender, the variables and factors surrounding the identified target and the other different targets. Finally, the other model of criminal decision making explains the continuance decision of crime (Clarke & Cornish, 1985). According to this model, the decision on whether to continue crime or not is based on increased professionalism, changes in lifestyle and values, and changes in peer groups. This means that an individual offender finds it fashionable to continue with the offence when they are among peers who engage in illegal activities also or other offences. In most cases, the offenders become proud of knowledge and skills about crime, becomes financially more reliant on crime, and devaluates legal work (Havi, 2014).

### **2.2.2 Learning Theory**

The theory was postulated by Sutherland (1947), it is a general theory that explains the acquisition, maintenance, and change in criminal and deviant behavior. The approach

embraces social, nonsocial, and cultural factors operating both to motivate and control criminal behavior and both to promote and undermine conformity. The basic proposition is that the same learning process in a context of social structure, interaction, and situation, produces both conforming and deviant behavior. It is one of the most popular theories of criminal behavior, and it is based on the notion that criminal behavior is learned behavior (Clinard, Quinney & Wildeman, 2014). I tend to agree with this contention since the no one child is born with the behavior but it is learned over the years the same can also be unlearned mostly in correctional facilities.

Learning theory has four major explanatory concepts or dimensions. One of these is learning by association (Akers & Jensen, 2011). The aspect is learning by association with other individuals who engage in particular behaviors or express values, norms, and attitudes that support such acts. According to the differential concept, the interactions that occur earlier, last longer. The idea also holds that these interactions occupy more of one' s time, occur in high frequency, and involve others with whom one has the more important or closer relationship. As a result, the interactions will profoundly impact on the behavior of the individual. In regards to engagement in crime, the social learning theory has the notion that the more one' s patterns of differential interactions are balanced in the direction of greater exposure to crime the more they get to adopt the criminal mentality. The approach also predicts that differential interactions influence the chances of the individual to engage in criminal or deviant acts (Akers & Jensen, 2011).

Another dimension of learning theory is differential reinforcement. This refers to the balance of expected or actual benefits and consequences of the behavior or acts an individual engages in (Brauer & Tittle, 2012). According to this concept, whether an individual will refrain from deviant acts or will engage in such behaviors is determined by the expected future benefits or consequences (Brauer & Tittle, 2012). The higher the anticipated benefits from the commission of deviant behavior balanced against the likely outcomes, the higher the chances of occurrence and repetition of the acts and actions.

Another dimension of learning theory is definitions. Definitions refer to one's orientations, rationalizations, justifications, excuses, and other attitudes that define the commission of an act. It also refers to one's understanding of various issues as relatively more right or wrong, good or bad, desirable or undesirable, justified or unjustified, appropriate or inappropriate (Lewis, 2017). According to the concept, specific definitions orient an individual to particular actions and to define specific situations as offering an opportunity or lack of opportunity to commit a crime. The higher the extent to which an individual has learned and endorses specific or general attitudes in crimes, the higher the likelihood of one engaging in the act.

Concept two of learning theory is an imitation. This refers to the tendency to engage in a specific behavior or act after the direct or indirect observation of related or similar behavior and acts by others. Imitation, in this case, is influenced by the characteristics of the models, the behavior and actions observed, and the observed significances and consequences of the behavior/acts (Bandura, 1978). According to Bandura (1978), the

observation of salient models in primary groups and in the media impacts on both pro-social and deviant behavior. Imitation is more significant in the initial acquisition and performance of new behavior than in the maintenance or cessation of behavioral patterns.

From the foregoing, it can be observed that learning theory revolves around the concept of conditioning, wherein behavior (responses) is connected to the environment in which it occurs. The approach is relevant in the current study as it explains the reasons why individuals engage in crime. According to the theory, if an individual is exposed to pro-criminal definitions, there are higher chances of the person engaging in deviant and criminal acts.

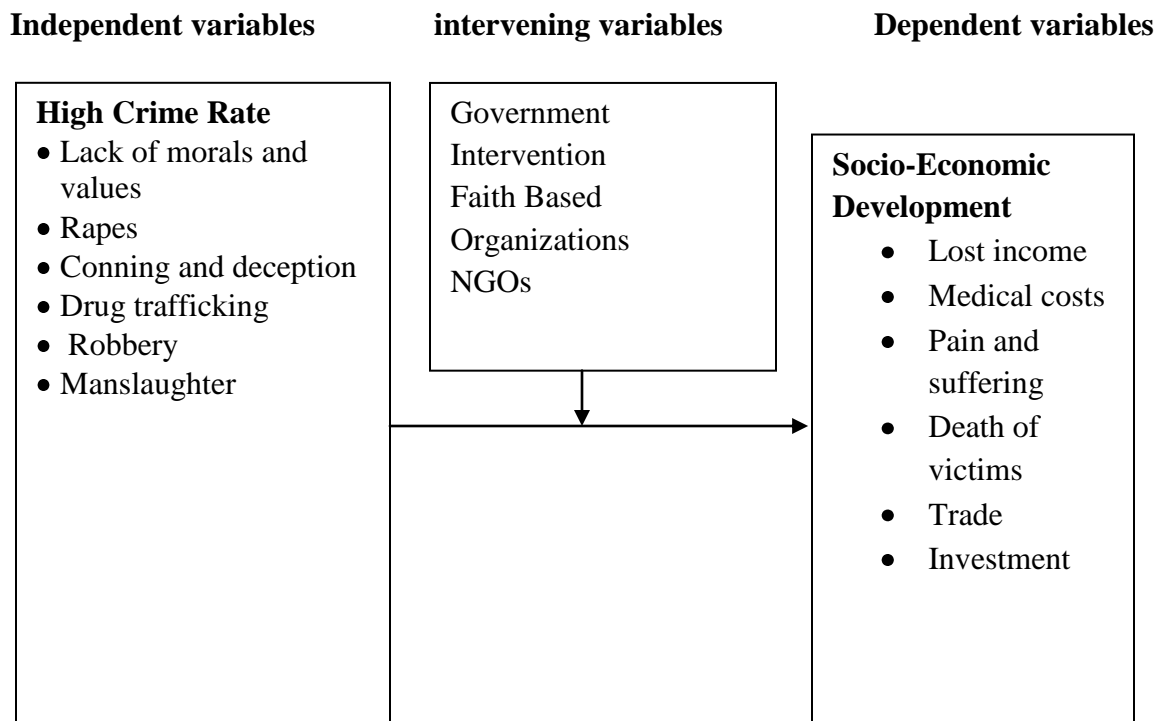
## 2.3 Summary of the Literature Review and Research Gaps

**Table 2.1: Summary of Literature Review and Research Gaps**

| <b>Author &amp; Year</b>    | <b>The focus of the study</b>   | <b>Findings</b>  | <b>Research Gaps</b>  |
|-----------------------------|---|--|---|
| R'ios (2016)                | The implication of crime and violence impact on economic growth and development in Latin America                              | The study found out that increases in the criminal presence and violent crime incidences lower economic diversification  | The research did not center on the social costs of crime.                 |
| Mulok <i>et al.</i> (2017)  | The link between increased crime and economic growth in Malaysia for the periods of 1980 to 2013.                             | High crime rate occurred due to high unemployment, low wage rates, inadequate basic necessities to the citizens, and lack of stringent crime laws. The findings indicated a statistically significant correlation between high crime rates and economic performance. | Only the economic costs of crime were analyzed.                           |
| Ideyi (2006)                | People and defense for democracy in Nigeria   | The businesses which could not overcome the effects of high crime closed down in the long run.   | The study only focused on the economic costs of crime and insecurity.     |
| Onwuka <i>et al.</i> (2015) | Implications of youth unemployment and crime on the economic growth of Nigeria.   | It was established that high crime incidences such as, kidnapping, robbery, and terrorism hinder trade and investments which in turn affects the social economic development   | The study did not focus on the social costs of crime                      |
| Natasha (2007)              | The insecurity situation in Kenya and its economic and social effects on businesses within Nairobi Central Business District. | The economic and social cost of crime in Nairobi CBD was generally high.   | The study only focused on Nairobi CBD and did not cover the whole county. |

## 2.4 Conceptual Framework

A conceptual framework refers to a set of thoughts or ideas which clarify the relationship between the independent variables and the outcome variables. In this study, the independent variable is the crime incidences, while the dependent variable is socio-economic development. The interrelation of the variables of the study is shown in Figure 2.1.



**Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework. Adopted and modified from Badiora and Afon (2013).**

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Research Design**

Kothari (2001) defines research design as a conceptual structure within which the study is conducted. A descriptive survey research design was adopted in this study. The choice of this design was informed by the fact that in this study, the researcher was interested in the state of affairs already existing in the field. The research design also ensured that no variable was manipulated. A descriptive survey design was thus appropriate because it enabled the researcher to gather information on the study topic. The design allowed the researcher to gain an increased understanding of the phenomena under study because of the in-depth and probing questions that it uses.

#### **3.2 Study Site**

The study was conducted in Kawangware. This is a slum within Dagoretti North constituency, Nairobi City County situated approximately 15km west of Nairobi center. Its coordinates are 1.2827° S, 36.7523° E. It is located at an elevation of 1,805 meters above sea level. It is located in an area of approximately 16 sq. Km. Kawangware has a population of roughly 133, 286 people most of which (about 65%) are youths and children (Kenya Population and Housing Census, 2009). The area is densely populated with the majority of households living on about \$1 a day. The main economic activity in this area is trade, whereby the majority of the people are self-employed traders operating micro and medium-sized enterprises. Lately, Kawangware area has been featuring in the news as among the areas in Nairobi County with high cases of insecurity. The most significant incidences are; burglary, mugging, rape, housebreaking, and carjacking,

among other crimes. The area has also been among those that feature in election-related skirmishes. This increased insecurity prompted the study to focus on the effects on socio-economic development. The map of the study area is shown in appendix IV.

### **3.3 Target Population**

Sekaran and Bougie (2016) define a target population as an entire group of people, events, or things to be studied. The target population for the study was Kawangware sub-county in Nairobi City County, Kenya.

### **3.4 Sample Size Calculation**

The sample size of the household heads was calculated using Fishers Formulae since the total number of house heads is above 10,000.

$$\text{That is; } n = (z^2 pq) / d^2$$

Where n = Desired Sample Size

z = The standard normal deviation of 1.96 which corresponds to 95 % confidence level

p = Proportion of house heads =0.5

q = 1- p (1- 0.5= 0.5)

d = Permitted error (5% since the confidence level is 95%)

Therefore,  $N = (1.96 \times 1.96 \times 0.5 \times 0.5) / (0.05 \times 0.05)$

n= 384 Sample size

### **3.5 Sampling Techniques**

Various sampling methods were used to sample different categories of respondents and informants. The household heads were tested using simple random sampling. This gave every household head equal chance of being included in the sample. The key informants

included representatives of Community Policing Committees, District Peace Committees, civil society organizations, National Police Service, and private security companies. Other vital informants included; the hospitals and insurance companies. The key informants were sampled using a purposive sampling method and snowball sampling. The choice of the purposive sampling method was premised on the fact that the chosen categories handle securities issues and are thus in an excellent position to give data. Snowball sampling technique was chosen as it helped the researcher to access the critical informants through referrals.

### **3.6 Data Collection Instruments**

The study used primary. Primary data from household heads were collected using structured questionnaires. This was the most preferred because it is economical and can be used to collect data from a large number of respondents. Data from the representatives of Community Policing Committees, District Peace Committees, civil society organizations, National Police Service, private security companies, hospitals, and insurance companies were collected through interview guides. Secondary data collection involved a review of the annual police report, newspaper reports, and other relevant reports.

### **3.7 Validity and Reliability of the Data Collection Instrument**

#### **3.7.1 Validity**

According to Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) Validity refers to the accuracy and relevance of the inferences obtained from the research findings. For this study, validity was taken to mean the degree to which the research instruments cover the objectives of

the study. To evaluate the efficacy, the researcher consulted with the research experts in collaboration with the supervisor to make sure that the tools reflect the objectives of the study.

### **3.7.2 Reliability of Research Instruments**

A research tool is considered reliable if it yields consistent results over time (Kothari, 2004). The researcher conducted a pilot study before the main study. The test-retest method was used to ascertain the consistency of the questions, which in turn ensured the results to be obtained are authentic and reliable. This involved calculation of Cronbach's Alpha statistic using the cut-off point of 0.7. According to Best & Kahn (2006), a reliability coefficient of 0.7 and above is sufficient for a research questionnaire to be considered reliable.

### **3.7.3 Pilot Studying**

The researcher conducted a pilot test two weeks before the actual research in Starehe constituency that is one of the sub-counties in Nairobi. This helped him to familiarize with the area, to create rapport with the local community members and leaders. The pilot study also supported the researcher to identify the possible challenges that might be encountered during the study, which enabled him to come up with mitigating strategies. Besides, through this, the researcher was able to ascertain the reliability and validity of the research tool. The feedback from the exercise used to improve the tools.

## **3.8 Data Collection Procedure**

After getting the permit from the Kenyatta University graduate school and National Commission for Science, Technology, and Innovation (NACOSTI), the researcher made

an introduction letter. He went to the respondents with the introduction letter to explain the reasons for carrying out this research. He informed them of the importance of the study to the respondents and let them know it's voluntary to participate or not to join. He then armed with his field research notebooks; recorder begin interviewing the respondents with their consent. The researcher, with the help of research assistants distributed the self-administered questionnaires to the sample members and then collected the same after they have been filled.

### **3.9 Data Analysis and Presentation**

After data collection, the researchers scrutinized and cleaned the data to ensure the data is complete and error-free. Quantitative data were analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). This was done using both descriptive and inferential measures. Descriptive analysis was done using percentages and measures of central tendency while inferential analysis was done using correlation analysis to determine the relationships between variables. Qualitative data were analyzed using thematic methods. Through this method, the researcher identified, examine, and record patterns within data to gain a profound understanding of the issue under study. Findings from quantitative analysis were presented in form of frequency and percentages tables, pie charts, and bar graphs. Results from qualitative analysis were presented in the form of theme-based narrations and quotations.

### **3.10. Ethical Consideration**

The researcher put into consideration the ethical issues and rules associated with data collection by making sure that the respondents are protected from all forms of risks.

Before undertaking the study, the researcher got authorization letters from the university and National Commission for Science, Technology & Innovation NACOSTI. The researcher also sought consent from the respondents after explaining to them the purpose of the study. The researcher ensured the confidentiality of both the participants and the data obtained. Also, the researcher provided that data collected only be strictly used for the intended purposes. When interpreting and reporting the research findings, the researcher avoided bias and fabrication of the research findings.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### PRESENTATION OF FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

#### 4.1 Reliability Test Results

The reliability test results on table 4.1 shows that the dataset collected and used in this study was reliable judging by the Cronbach coefficient. The Cronbach Alpha coefficient was found to have statistically significant since it was almost equal to the critical value that is 0.8units.

**Table 4.1 Reliability Statistics**

| Cronbach's Alpha <sup>a</sup> | N of Items |
|-------------------------------|------------|
| -.786                         | 36         |

#### 4.2 Response Rate

A sample of 384 was used from the population of 1,000. The questionnaires were used as a tool for data collection. They were administered among the respondents who were required to fill in. After the completion, they were returned to the researcher. The researcher gave out 384 questionnaires to the respondents, and 370 questionnaires were returned. This translated to 96 % (Table 4.1). From the study carried out by Orodha (2004), it is argued that a response rate of 30% on a large sample of more than 30 items is adequately represented. This hence becomes satisfactory for the data analyses. Each of the two critical informant data collection guides was administered to the following security officers: Community Policing Committees heads, and private security companies. Further, KIIs were conducted among the District Peace Committees, civil

society organizations, and the National Police Service heads. In total, ten respondents contributed to a 100% response rate (Table 4.2).

**Table 4.2: Respondent' s Rate**

| <b>Category</b>   | <b>Administered</b> | <b>Responded</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|-------------------|---------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Households        | 384                 | 370              | 96%            |
| Security Officers | 10                  | 10               | 100%           |
| <b>Total</b>      | <b>394</b>          | <b>380</b>       | <b>97.50%</b>  |

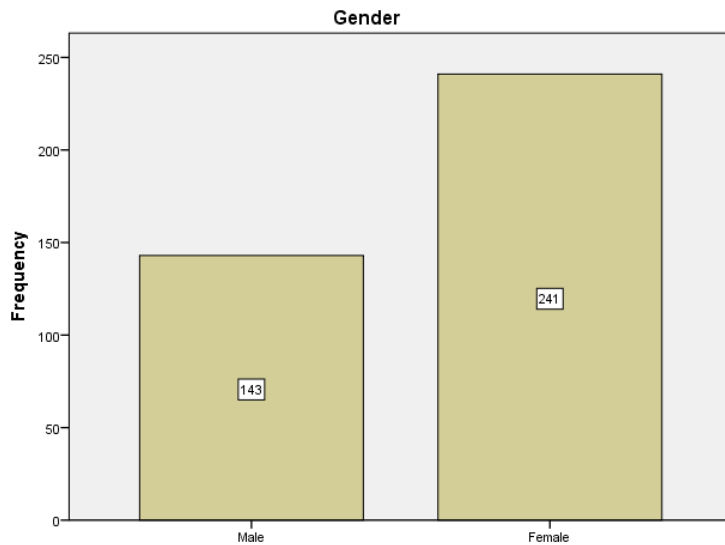
### **4.3 Demographic Characteristics**

#### **4.3.1 Gender of the Respondents**

Table 4.3 indicates that the majority of the community were female with a frequency of 243 (63%), while the minority were male with a frequency of 129 (34.9%). In addition to this, non-response had a rate of 14 (2.1%). On the other hand, majority of the security officers were male with a frequency of 7 (70%) with the minority being female with a frequency of 3 (30%), while non-response had the frequency of zero with 0 percent. The percentage rate for the male households and female security officers were lower than that of female households and male security officers. Never the less, the study showed that both genders were well represented.

**Table 4.3: Gender of Households Heads and Security Officers**

| <b>Respondents Characteristics</b> | <b>Households</b> |            | <b>Security Officers</b> |            |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|------------|--------------------------|------------|
|                                    | <b>Frequency</b>  | <b>%</b>   | <b>Frequency</b>         | <b>%</b>   |
| Female                             | 241               | 63         | 3                        | 30         |
| Male                               | 129               | 34.9       | 7                        | 70         |
| Non response                       | 14                | 2.1        | 0                        | 0          |
| <b>Total</b>                       | <b>384</b>        | <b>100</b> | <b>10</b>                | <b>100</b> |



**Figure 4.1: Gender**

In this study it was found that there was 34.9% of the respondents that were male and the rest were female that is 63%. This shows that there were more male respondents who took part in the study than the female counterparts.

#### **4.3.2 Respondents Age**

From Table 4.4, it is indicated that only 4 percent of the participants were below 18 years, 161(46.9%) were between ages 18 to 25 years, while 92(21%) were between the ages of 26 to 35 years. Further, 28(8 %) were between the age of 36 to 45 years, 51(12%) were in the ages between 46 to 55, while the rest were above 55 years with only 23(6 %). On the side of security officers, it was found out that none (zero percent) were below 18 years, only 1(10%) of them were between the ages of 18 to 25 years. The rest were between the ages of 26 to 35 years with 3(30 %), 36 to 45 years with 40 percent, and 46

to 55 years with 2(20 %). None (zero percent) of the security officers was above 55 years. The data showed that age is a critical aspect for one to do or be given a specific responsibility in any given work as well as to be assigned any leadership position. The study showed that all the ages within the most productive age gap were well represented in the survey.

**Table 4.4: Age of Households and Security Officers**

| Respondent's Characteristics | Households |            | Security Officers |            |
|------------------------------|------------|------------|-------------------|------------|
|                              | Frequency  | %          | Frequency         | %          |
| Age                          |            |            |                   |            |
| Below 18 years               | 15         | 4          | 0                 | 0          |
| 18 – 25years                 | 161        | 46.9       | 1                 | 10         |
| 26 – 35 years                | 92         | 21         | 3                 | 30         |
| 36 to 45 years               | 28         | 8          | 4                 | 40         |
| 46 – 55 years                | 51         | 12         | 2                 | 20         |
| Above 55 years               | 23         | 6          | 0                 | 0          |
| No response                  | 14         | 2.1        | 0                 | 0          |
| <b>Total</b>                 | <b>384</b> | <b>100</b> | <b>10</b>         | <b>100</b> |

#### 4.3.3 Respondents Level of Education

From Table 4.5, the data on the households' level of education indicated that 143 (44.1%) of them were primary level, 124 (36%) with O' Level, and 65 (10.6%) with certificate/diploma. The rest of the households were graduate with 38(7.2%). None (0 percent) of them were postgraduate. The study revealed that all of the households had attained at least the necessary level of education and so they could read and write. The project security officers were asked to indicate their highest level of education, and the data showed that all of them gone past the primary level of education. It was

demonstrated that 2(20 %) of security officers who had attained up to O' Level, 4(40 %) were Certificate/diploma holders, and 3(30 %) of them were graduate. None of them had attained postgraduate and primary levels as their highest level of education. The data showed that most of the security officers are qualified and are capable of managing and dealing with security issues and especially the crimes experienced in any urban areas.

**Table 4.5: Households and Security Officers Level of Education**

| Respondent's Characteristics | Households |            | Security Officers |            |
|------------------------------|------------|------------|-------------------|------------|
|                              | Frequency  | %          | Frequency         | %          |
| <b>Level of Education</b>    |            |            |                   |            |
| Primary level                | 143        | 44.1       | 0                 | 0          |
| O' Level                     | 124        | 36         | 2                 | 20         |
| Certificate/diploma,         | 65         | 10.6       | 4                 | 40         |
| Graduate                     | 38         | 7.2        | 3                 | 30         |
| Post graduate                | 0          | 0          | 1                 | 10         |
| No response                  | 14         | 2.1        | 0                 | 0          |
| <b>Total</b>                 | <b>384</b> | <b>100</b> | <b>10</b>         | <b>100</b> |

From Table 4.6, information on the households' occupation; the data showed that 151 (49 %) of them were business people, 86 (28.7 %) skilled while only 34 (6 %) were unskilled. Only a few were teachers with 58 (8 %). Households who were civil servant were only 29 (4.2 %), 9 (2 %) were small scale farmers. None of the respondents indicated any other occupation. On the side of security officers, it was noted that 4 (40 %) of them were civil servants while only 6 (60 %) were business people. This indicates that most of the security officers at least had some work to do. As a result, they interact with most of the people around them.

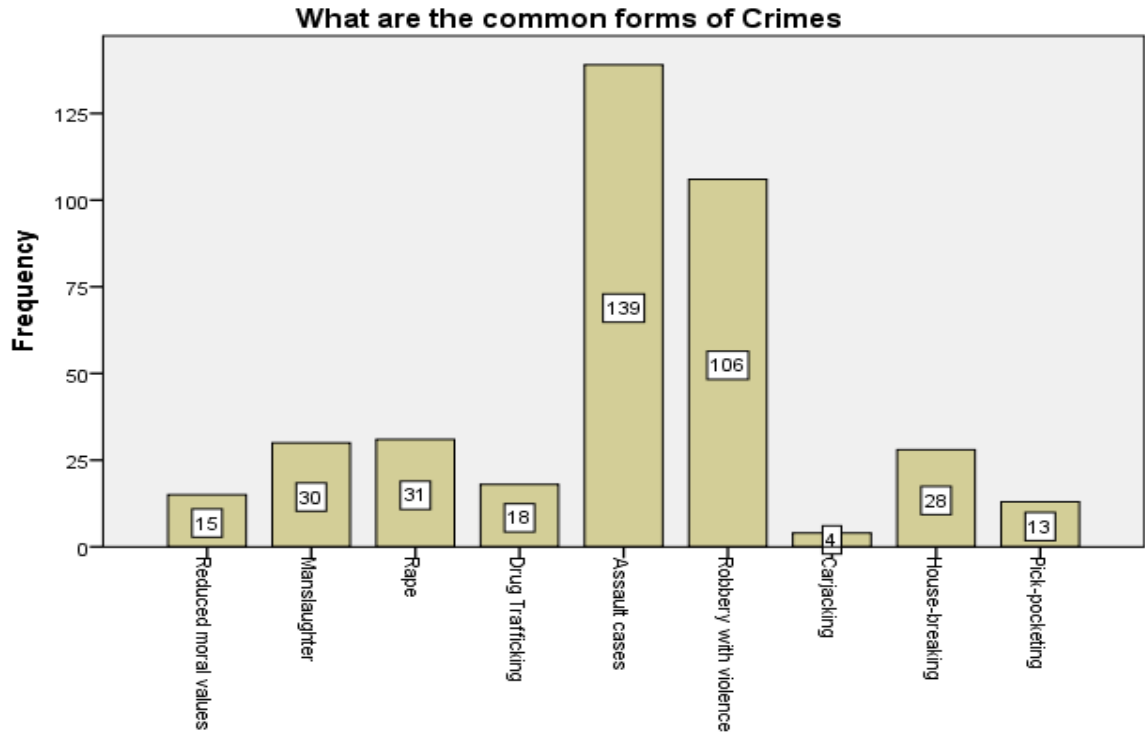
**Table 4.6: Households and Security Officers Occupation**

| Respondent's Characteristics | Households |            | Security Officers |            |
|------------------------------|------------|------------|-------------------|------------|
|                              | Frequency  | %          | Frequency         | %          |
| <b>Occupation</b>            |            |            |                   |            |
| Farmer                       | 9          | 2          | 0                 | 0          |
| Civil Servant                | 29         | 4.2        | 6                 | 60         |
| Teacher                      | 58         | 8          | 0                 | 0          |
| Business                     | 151        | 49         | 4                 | 40         |
| Skilled                      | 86         | 28.7       | 0                 | 0          |
| Unskilled                    | 34         | 6          | 0                 | 0          |
| Others                       | 0          | 0          | 0                 | 0          |
| No response                  | 14         | 2.1        | 0                 | 0          |
| <b>Total</b>                 | <b>384</b> | <b>100</b> | <b>10</b>         | <b>100</b> |

#### 4.4 Descriptive Findings

##### 4.4.1 The Most Prevalent Forms of Crime in Nairobi County

From the study, the respondents were asked to indicate, the extent to which they agreed on most prevalent forms of crime in Nairobi County, and the findings were as shown on the figure 4.2.



**Figure 4.2: Forms of crime**

The information on figure 4.2 shows that the two most common forms of crimes in Nairobi town according to the respondents were Assault and robbery with violence. It was found that the two crimes were 36.2% and 27.6% respectively as the highest ranking crimes. The results and findings also showed that carjacking was the lowest ranked crime and was mentioned by 1% of the total sample members. It was also found that there were 3.9% of the respondents who mentioned that there was reduced moral values in the society in Nairobi. Those who reported that pick pocketing as part of the crimes in Nairobi were 3.4%. Drug trafficking was reported to have been mentioned by 4.7% of the total sample members. Further, rape and manslaughter were also found to have been closely following each other that is 8.1% and 7.8% respectively. Those respondents who

mentioned drug trafficking as the most common form of crime were 4.7%, house-breaking was stated by 7.3% of the respondents as the most common crimes.

#### 4.4.2 The Common Forms of Crimes

**Table 4.7: What are the common forms of Crime that are prevalent?**

|                       | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-----------------------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Valid                 |           |         |               |                    |
| Reduced moral values  | 15        | 3.9     | 3.9           | 3.9                |
| Manslaughter          | 30        | 7.8     | 7.8           | 11.7               |
| Rape                  | 31        | 8.1     | 8.1           | 19.8               |
| Drug Trafficking      | 18        | 4.7     | 4.7           | 24.5               |
| Assault cases         | 139       | 36.2    | 36.2          | 60.7               |
| Robbery with violence | 106       | 27.6    | 27.6          | 88.3               |
| Carjacking            | 4         | 1.0     | 1.0           | 89.3               |
| House-breaking        | 28        | 7.3     | 7.3           | 96.6               |
| Pick-pocketing        | 13        | 3.4     | 3.4           | 100.0              |
| Total                 | 384       | 100.0   | 100.0         |                    |

These findings agree with the study carried out by the National Police Service (2016), in their research on “ The National Police Service Annual Crime Report.” The study by the National Police Service (2016) state that Nairobi County was leading with crime cases countrywide. Among the crime cases mentioned in the report are lack of morals and values and manslaughter. Others include offenses against morality such as rapes, pickpocketing, dangerous drug trafficking, and passion for drugs robbery such as robbery with violence. These findings go hand in hand with that of Wells (2011), who explains that crimes such as terrorism remain a significant cause of insecurity in many countries in the world. The researcher continues to say that a total of 52 cases were reported in the

year 2015. The study also added that due to these incidents, 63 people were killed and 71 persons were injured. He said that 18 of the dead people were police officers, 14 militants, and 31 civilians. Besides this, of those wounded, 28 of them were security officers and a militant.

Imbwira (2007), in her study on insecurity situation in Kenya: its economic and social costs on businesses within Nairobi's central business district, listed several crimes committed in Nairobi as muggings, kidnapping, drug trafficking, rape, assaults among others. It has been noted that there are increased cases of misconduct in various parts of the world, most of which are experienced in urban centers (Usman *et al.*, 2012). From the findings, it was revealed that killings, rapes, pickpocketing, drug trafficking, robbery with violence, were the most prevalent crimes in Nairobi County, as was indicated by the majority of the respondents. This could be due to rural-urban migration. The high rural-urban movement and increase in population influence differences of morals. This was followed by crimes such as manslaughter, carjacking, and terrorism. Cases of assault, carjacking; suicides, and cases of house-breaking were the least mentioned by the respondents. The high number of incidences could be that due to the advancement of crime technology in urban areas. The crime technology enables some of the most notorious and more learned criminals to be able to accomplish their plans and be able to avoid being arrested.

#### 4.4.3 The Social Costs of High Crime Rates in Nairobi County

During the study, respondents were asked to indicate the extent to which they agreed on how they stop doing the following social activities, and the findings were as shown in figure 4.3 and table 4.8

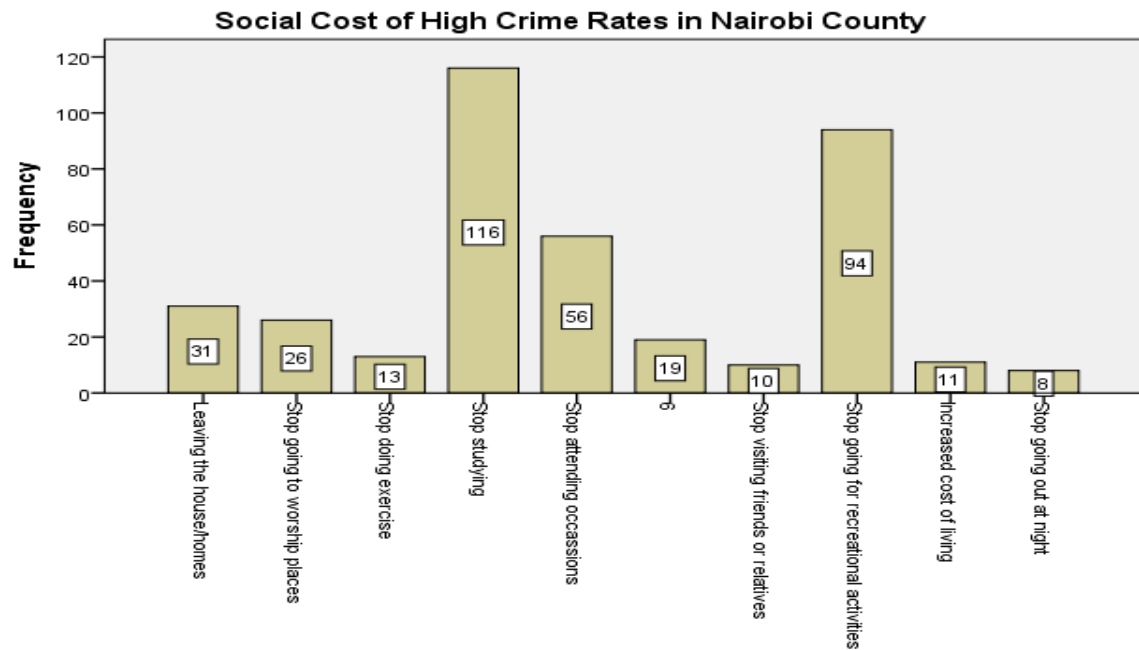


Figure 4.3: Social Cost of High crime rate

Table 4.8 Social Cost of High Crime Rates in Nairobi County

|  | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|--|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Leaving the house/homes                  | 31        | 8.1     | 8.1           | 8.1                |
| Stop going to worship places             | 26        | 6.8     | 6.8           | 14.8               |
| Stop doing exercise                      | 13        | 3.4     | 3.4           | 18.2               |
| Stop studying                            | 116       | 30.2    | 30.2          | 48.4               |
| Stop attending occasions                 | 56        | 14.6    | 14.6          | 63.0               |
| 6  | 19        | 4.9     | 4.9           | 68.0               |
| Valid Stop visiting friends or relatives | 10        | 2.6     | 2.6           | 70.6               |
| Stop going for recreational activities   | 94        | 24.5    | 24.5          | 95.1               |
| Increased cost of living                 | 11        | 2.9     | 2.9           | 97.9               |
| Stop going out at night                  | 8         | 2.1     | 2.1           | 100.0              |
| Total                                    | 384       | 100.0   | 100.0         |                    |

On the issue regarding crimes and its effects in social costs. The results above show that there was 2.1% of the total respondents who said that they were unable to go out at night due to increased crimes rate. This was followed closely by 2.6% of the respondents who said that they were unable to go and see their friends and families due to fear of insecurity in their areas within Nairobi Town. This means that these people would have been able to go out and have discussions with their friends and families. These discussions would have been of social economic benefits to the lives of these city dwellers. The portion of the respondents who said that the increased rate of crime increased the cost of living were at 2.9% of the total sample members. This can be attributed to the fact that the respondents the insecurity leads to an increase not only in the cost of doing business but also in the storage and security costs which at the end of the day is forwarded to the final consumers. The portion of the respondents who said that they were unable to do exercise due to insecurity were at a high 3.4%. Since most outdoor exercise activities requires movement probably early in the morning or in the evening the respondents were scared of their safety.

The respondents who said that they stopped attending some occasions and those who said that they stopped attending worship was made of 14.6% and 6.8% respectively. The portion of the respondents that said that their academic activities and movements were affected due to the insecurity in Nairobi were made of 30.2%.

**Table 4.9: Social Activities Affected Due to Crime Rate**

| <b>Statement</b>                       | <b>Mean Score</b> | <b>SD</b>   |
|--|-------------------|-------------|
| Leaving the house/homes,               | 3.34              | 1.36        |
| Stop Going to worshipping areas        | 3.11              | 1.49        |
| Stop Doing exercise                    | 2.89              | 1.37        |
| Stop studying,                         | 1.83              | 1.72        |
| Stop attending occasions               | 3.14              | 1.39        |
| Stop visiting friend or relatives,     | 2.59              | 1.76        |
| Stop going for recreational activities | 3.04              | 1.09        |
| Cost living goes high                  | 3.12              | 1.71        |
| Stop Going out at night                | 2.76              | 1.52        |
| Leave Entertainment activities         | 2.67              | 1.89        |
| <b>Aggregate Mean Score</b>            | <b>25.3</b>       | <b>15.3</b> |

From Table 4.9, on the statement that households leave their houses and homes, the majority of the respondents indicated that they strongly agree with an aggregate mean score of 3.34 and a standard deviation of 1.36. On whether the households stop going to worshipping areas, majority of the respondents indicated that they strongly agree with an aggregate mean score of 3.11 and a standard deviation of 1.49. On the statement that the households stop doing exercise, the majority of the respondents indicated that they agree with an aggregate mean score of 2.89 and a standard deviation of 1.37. On whether they stop studying, majority of the respondents stated that they strongly disagree with a total mean score of 2.83 and a standard deviation of 1.72.

On whether the respondents stop attending occasions, the majority of them indicated that they agree with an aggregate mean score of 3.14 and a standard deviation of 1.39. On the

statement that households stop visiting friends or relatives, the majority of the respondents indicated that they agree with an aggregate mean score of 2.59 and a standard deviation of 1.76. On the statement that the households stop recreational activities, the majority of the respondents indicated that they agree with an aggregate mean score of 3.04 and a standard deviation of 1.09. On whether their cost of living goes high, the majority of the respondents indicated that they strongly agree with an aggregate mean score of 3.12 and a standard deviation of 1.71. On the statement that households stop going out at night, the majority of the respondents indicated that they strongly agree with an aggregate mean score of 2.76 and a standard deviation of 1.52. On whether the households leave entertainment activities, the majority of them agreed with a total mean score of 2.67 and a standard deviation of 1.89.

These findings are similar to that of Wells (2013), who points out that “ violence erodes social relationships, not only through death but by restricting physical mobility and increasing levels of tension.” He goes on and says that, as a result of violence, in many parts of urban areas of Jamaica, residents are afraid to leave their homes and go out to interact with friends or relatives. UN-HABITAT (2006), states that in countries such as in the Dominican Republic, the majority of the people have stopped many of their activities due to fear of criminals in the area. The findings indicate that a lot of the Dominicans have forgone many of their recreational activities. For those who must do them have opted to carry out them in their home compounds due to insecurity.

The study agrees Morrison and Orlando (2005), who asserted that due to increased insecurity in Haiti, many of the residents are no longer going to certain places. The study highlighted Port-au-Prince and others like in big towns as the most affected by crimes such as rapists and terrorist. Adekola and Enyiche (2017) note that Rivers State of Nigeria has high cases of killings, kidnapping, and armed robbery. The situation has forced the community members to flee away for fear of losing their lives. As Jackson & Bradford (2009), points out, those crimes adversely affect both societal and individual daily activities and their well-being, thus eroding social set up. Marzbali *et al.*, (2011), observes that high crime rates in the urban areas have contributed significantly to the deteriorating quality of life.

From the findings, it was revealed that people leave their houses and homes due to the increased crime rate. Probably they go back to their rural homes to avoid more deaths or loss of properties. It was also revealed from the majority that households stop going to worshipping area every other time there arises a crime. Some of the crimes that they avoid in the worshipping regions include terrorism in churches and mosque. Majority of the respondents revealed that households stop doing exercise like those in gymnasiums, maybe to avoid being attacked either on their way or while doing the exercise.

A few respondents indicated that they stop studying due to crime. Majority of the respondents indicated that they strongly disagree that they stop studying probably because studies is the priority even though the crime rate is increasing. For instance, pupils and students must go to schools and colleges to attain their education and others to

pass the National Examinations. From the findings, it was revealed that households stop visiting friends or relatives as well as attending occasions such as weddings, anniversaries, and birthdays. This is due to the fear of being attacked on the way back. They also revealed that they leave entertainment activities due to fear of murder, killings, and other immoral acts. It was revealed that households stop recreational activities such as night dance probably women of any age. At the same time, the majority of the community indicated that their cost of living goes high may be due to the prevalent cases of crime. Majority of them indicated that they strongly agree with.

#### **4.5 Economic Cost of High Crime Rates in Nairobi County**

Respondents were asked to indicate the extent to which they agreed on the following economic cost of high crime rates in Nairobi County.

**Table 4.10: Economic Cost of High Crime Rates**

| <b>Statement</b>  | <b>Mean Score</b> | <b>SD</b>   |
|---|-------------------|-------------|
| There is increased cost of security for business people                   | 3.96              | 1.69        |
| There are negative impacts on strategies for business expansion increased | 3.17              | 1.04        |
| There is increased cost of providing goods and services                   | 3.61              | 1.52        |
| There exist negative impacts on employee productivity                     | 3.18              | 1.32        |
| There is negative impact on financing to improve productivity             | 3.19              | 1.82        |
| <b>Aggregate Mean Score</b>   | <b>15.2</b>       | <b>8.58</b> |

From Table 4.10, on the statement that there is increased cost of security for business people, majority of the respondents indicated that they strongly agree with an aggregate

mean score of 3.96 and standard deviation of 1.69. On whether there are negative impacts on strategy for a business expansion increased, the majority of the respondents indicated that they strongly agree with an aggregate mean score of 3.17 and a standard deviation of 1.04. On the statement that there is an increased cost of goods and services, the majority of the respondents indicated that they strongly agree with an aggregate mean score of 3.61 and a standard deviation of 1.52.

On whether there exist negative impacts on employee productivity, majority of the respondents indicated that they strongly agree with an aggregate mean score of 3.18 and a standard deviation of 1.32. On whether there is an adverse impact on financing to improve productivity, the majority of the respondents indicated that they strongly agree with an aggregate mean score of 3.19 and a standard deviation of 1.82.

These findings are in agreement with that of Ideyi (2006). The author analyzed the defense of democracy in Nigeria and found out that as a result of crime and volatility in some areas in Nigeria, businesses which could not relocate to safer environment closed down. Similarly, Tejumola (2010), asserts that a high level of crime rates and insecurity in some parts of Nigeria created negative attitudes towards the international community and their interest to invest in the country. The negative attitude, in turn, negatively affects businesses as well as the investors in the country. It was established that high cases of crime such as kidnappings, robberies, and terrorism hinder business operations and investments, which in turn affects the economic progress of the country (Ntuli, 2000).

Crime has significant adverse effects on development and hinders the creation and maintenance of a conducive and stable economy (Okongwu and Adebayo, 2013). Jackson & Bradford (2009), support the findings that incidences of armed crime undermine both macro and micro-economic productivity of a nation's economy. Ntuli (2000), establishes that high cases of crime such as das, kidnappings, robberies, and terrorism have lagged economic growth. Marzbali *et al.* (2011), postulate that the increased instances of crimes in urban places seriously lead a considerable setback to socio-economic progress.

It was observed that there is an increased cost of security for business people maybe because of the increasing need for employing and hiring security personnel. The hiring of security personnel raises the cost of production in any business. It was also revealed that there are negative impacts on strategies for business expansion, probably because there is an increased cost of goods and services. The increased cost of products and services reflect on the feasibility of expanding the existing businesses. The study found out that there exist negative impacts on employees' productivity, and so this could be the reason as to why there is an adverse impact on financing investments to improve productivity.

#### **4.6 Strategies that Maybe Put in Place to Help Curb Crime in Nairobi County**

Respondents were asked to indicate the extent to which they agreed on the following strategies that may be put in place to help curb crime in Nairobi County.

**Table 4.11: Strategies that Maybe Put in Place to Help Curb Crime**

| <b>Statement</b>   | <b>Aggregate Mean Score</b> | <b>SD</b>   |
|--|-----------------------------|-------------|
| Community work with security towards a common interest   | 3.21                        | 1.57        |
| The community is interested in solving crime problems just as police are                       | 3.96                        | 1.83        |
| We often have forum to discuss crime issues with the security stakeholders.                    | 3.09                        | 1.68        |
| Confidence between community and police makes reporting of crime easy                          | 2.31                        | 1.71        |
| Community is familiar with common trends of crime acts due to frequent notices from the police | 3.17                        | 1.32        |
| Increasing the number of policemen would solve crime cases                                     | 3.73                        | 1.81        |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>19.47</b>                | <b>9.92</b> |

From Table 4.11, on whether the community works with security towards a common interest, the majority of the respondents indicated that they strongly agree, with an aggregate mean score of 3.21 and a standard deviation of 1.57. On the statement that ‘ The community is interested in solving crime problems just as police are, majority of the respondents indicated that they agree, with an aggregate mean score of 3.09 and standard deviation of 1.68. On the statement that ‘ the community often have a forum to discuss crime issues with the security stakeholders,’ majority of the respondents indicated that they disagree, with an aggregate mean score of 3.86 and standard deviation of 1.83.

On the statement that ‘ Confidence between community and police makes reporting of crime easy’ majority of the respondents indicated that they disagree with an aggregate mean score of 3.67 and a standard deviation of 1.35. On whether the community is familiar with common trends of crime acts due to many notices from the police, the majority of the respondents disagreed with an aggregate mean score of 2.31 and standard deviation of 1.71. Majority of the respondents strongly agreed that increasing the number of police officers would solve crime cases, with an aggregate mean score of 3.17 and a standard deviation of 1.32.

These findings are in agreement with that Blackhurst (2012), who argues that there is a need for continuous police recruitment to increase the police population ratio in each country. The study also agrees with that of Brauerand (2012), who explains that police officers should be equipped with modern and advanced investigation tools. The tools enable them to track and prevent most of the crime committers either in the houses, in community, or business premises. Also, he notes that the present police service status in Kenya is not adequate in offering enough service to all Kenyan citizens. The situation is even tricky in informal settlement areas such as some parts of Nairobi City County. In this regard, therefore, they suggested that the most important thing is to have recruitment, frequent training, and deployment processes within the police sector to achieve maximum security. The findings are hand in hand with that of Clarke and Cornish (2013) who argue that some areas in the country are dimly lit. As a result, there is a need to put street security lights to protect the community and their places of business around.

## **4.7 Key Informant Findings**

### **4.7.1 Number of Years Spent by the Respondents as Police Officers**

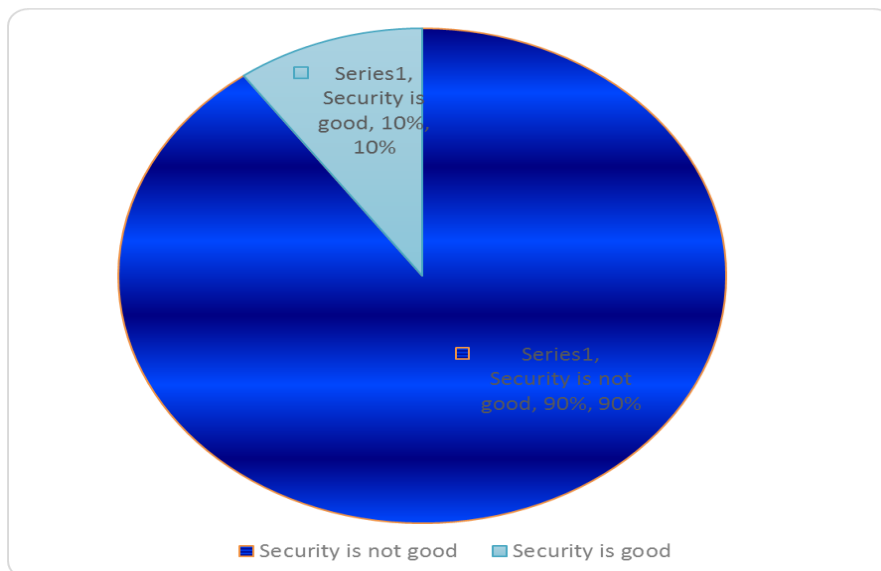
In regard to the question on the length of time police officers have served in the area, it was revealed that most of them have served for a period between 2 years and 30 years. This is a clear indication that most of the police officers have got sufficient experience to do the work of providing the security. This indicates the level of experience and knowledge of the geographical region and the local people that such security enforcers have. This goes a long way in ensuring that the police officers are able to work with the members of the community and be able to reduce or curb criminals and criminal activities within their areas. Even though the experience and ability to be able to have the resources at the disposal of the police officers works for reduction of insecurity and improvement of economic development; the experience and the usefulness have also been known to work against the community. This is in the event that the police officers and the law enforcers becomes accustomed to the crimes and are now used to bribe and exploitation of offenders for money and other payments in kind. Therefore, even though the experience and the availability of the officers or law enforcement officers is vital the same have also been known to work against the interest of the society and public interest.

### **4.7.2 Perception of the Security Situation in the Study Area**

In regards to security officers' interviews, the question on the perception of the security situation in Kawangware, the majority (90%) of the respondents indicated that the security is not right, especially around the informal settlements. This is shown in Figure

4.4. However, this cannot override the fact that there was a portion of the respondents that still noted that the security was right to a tune of 10%.

This shows that though the security level is not at the desired state but the same shows that the officers are doing something about it. Further, since most interviewees for this question were mostly security officers it shows the security situation in most parts of Nairobi needs some government interventions. This would ensure that the city dwellers are able to go about their businesses throughout the day and others at night without having to be scared of their safety and their exposure to violence. Further, those who said that the security status in Nairobi is good are also part of the sample members and as such this group cannot be overlooked because they are also on the ground and have a significant hand on the issue of primary information. Therefore, the information given by them is also very important and as such its prudent to note that the security might be in a poor state but all is not lost if the figures and the data in the ground is anything to go by.



**Figure 4.4: Perception of the Security Situation**

#### **4.7.3 Areas Prone to Criminal Violence in Nairobi**

Some of the areas that were found to have been more prone to criminal violence according to the information collected from the interview revealed that these areas include; Hatika road, Temple Road, Hailee Selassie Avenue, Racecourse Road, Railways Terminus, and also around KTDA Moi Avenue.

In most cases the respondents reported having been mugged or robbed in these roads and areas in Nairobi Town. Some of the factors that could have contributed to this fact include the fact that most of these areas are not easily accessible by the security forces, most of these areas and roads have alleys are mostly deserted roads where the perpetrators are able to take advantage of their victims before anyone can take note of what is happening. Further, most of these areas that were mentioned by the better part of the respondents have escape routes and are not as open as the rest of the city routes, some of them are known to have trenches which open from the other end which makes it difficult to trail a suspect once they have committed an offence.

Even though there were about 90% of the sample members who said that the security status was not good the situation is not as bad as it appears. This is because the people of Nairobi County continue to conduct their business day in day out and are not affected adversely by the insecurity. Therefore, the 90% fraction of the sample members who said that the security status was not good cannot be the actual or very true information on the ground.

#### **4.7.4 Understanding of the Community Policing by the Police Officers**

On the question on what they understand by community policing, all (100%) of them had the idea of what community policing is whereby the main intention is to prevent crime and be able to respond on the crime trend. It is also understood by police officers as a way type of criminal activities and be able to interact and get information to assist in crime prevention.

#### **4.7.5 Various Initiatives Planned towards Community Policing in Your Ward**

On the question to give various initiative planned towards community policing in their ward, the respondents stated answers like crime victims' assistance and provision of security in events. Other responses included providing a safe walk program, giving crime awareness, and ensuring transparency among the policemen. Other answers included calling for interaction and dialogue, giving an immediate response to crime, especially rape cases, and ensuring proper information dissemination. The respondents described the general awareness and knowledge of the community about community policing as being excellent, proper, reliable, and of great importance to the community.

#### **4.7.6 Suggested improvement Measures that can be put in Place to Better Community Policing in the Study Area**

The respondents suggested improvement measures that can be put in place to better community policing in Kawangware. Some of the measures include creating awareness e.g., about some of the crime hotspots in Nairobi. Some gave examples of such areas in Kawangware as around Congo area where mugging and rape are very prevalent. They

should also give notices concerning crimes. They added that since these crimes are committed more by idlers, the community can encourage each other to be busy to avoid idle minds.

However, the respondents had got several opinions to improve measures that can be used to better community policing in the study areas. These opinions included creating awareness, giving notices concerning crimes as well as creating jobs to young people since idlers commit some of these crimes. Even though these might be able to solve the problem these can only go so far. This is because some people might have other reasons as to why they engage in crime and why they commit offences. Motivations to commit criminal offences might originate from different sources which includes peer pressure and drug abuse which means that the absence of employment or the availability of the same doesn't mean that one is free from crime, this can only be avoided by use of self-discipline.

#### **4.7.7 Attribute to High Levels of Crime in the Study Area**

The study revealed that high levels of crime in Kawangware could be attributed to poverty and congestion in residential and commercial buildings. Other reasons could be drug abuse, increased population, unemployment, and increased rural to urban migration. The study agrees with that of UN-HABITAT (2006), on Prevention of Urban Crime, Safer Cities Concept Note.

The article argues that the cost which is involved in controlling crime in the country is very high. The high crime is due to an increased rate of rural to urban migration without increasing the number of police officers.

#### **4.7.8 Major Social Costs of Crime in the Study Area**

There are different social costs of crimes and criminal activities which some of which includes, increased costs of doing business, reduction or impossibility to move freely, inability to meet friends and family if one feels like doing so. It means that one can only be able to move around when they have enough courage that they are safe and nothing will happen to them if they decided to move. The study revealed that social cost includes pain especially after one loses a relative. In general, there would be a disruption of the family due to traumatic impacts on friends and relatives. There would also be social inefficiency because the members of the public are not able to go to social gatherings after work because it would be late. On the other hand if the members of the public or sample members are unable and afraid to go to worship in their place of worship then it means that the moral fabric of the society is at rest and is being eroded each day that passes.

If the sample members or the members of the public are not able to go out and look for money and food due to insecurity, then it means that the children will not be able to grow academically or individually. The same would also mean that the children from most households would not be able to go early to church due to fears of insecurity. It would definitely lead to a deploration in the socio status of most people in the society since the

children would grow with no training on morality and moral standards. If the members of the society are not able to go to social places of worship and social gathering they would not be able to have a footing and a good foundation in life. These is because the members of the society will have a decreased moral standard due to lack of training, mentors and leadership influence.

#### **4.7.9 Impacts of Community Participation in Crime Prevention as a Reality in the Study Area**

On the question of whether crime has implications on community participation in crime prevention is a reality in Kawangware, all of the respondents stated that it is taking place and showing the excellent outcome. It was revealed that the impacts of community involvement in the effort to prevent crime is a reality and is taking place in the study area.

#### **4.7.10 Challenges Experienced by Police Officers to Identify the Root Causes and Problems of Criminal Activities in your Area of Jurisdiction**

From the respondents, there are several challenges in efforts to identifying the root causes and problems of criminal activities in their area of jurisdiction. In this regard, the respondents stated that there exists fear to disclose information. They also said fear of being threatened, fearing police officers themselves, the high cost, rapid population increase, and ignorance among the community. Regarding challenges that they face to identify the root causes and problems of criminal activities in their area of jurisdiction, the respondents stated fear to disclose information fear of being threatened. They also

reported fear of police officers, the high cost, rapid population increase, and ignorance. They all (100%) said that businesses are greatly affected by crime or insecurity. May (2016), point out that people need information about what is going on in terms of crime so that they stay informed. She added that the community had got a significant responsibility for preventing crime cases. The duties include reporting crimes as well as ensuring that their business is secured.

#### **4.7.11 Crime and Insecurity on Businesses**

The better part of the respondents that is 76.4% noted that the companies are greatly affected by crime or insecurity. It was revealed from the respondents that businesses are the most affected by insecurity probably because they are more prone to crimes. The rest of the sample members that is 23.2% said that the businesses are not prone to the criminal activities or groups because the businesses are in a position to pay for security from the police and other private security companies.

Therefore, it shows that most people were of the opinions that the business are more prone to cases of insecurity than individuals. This can be attributed to the fact that the businesses have more many and are immobile which makes it easy for criminals to study their activities and common trends before executing the robbery or attack. It also informs that the businesses should be guided more than the other areas and regions. This is because these businesses in aggregate end up influencing the economy development significantly. In the event that the businesses are robbed to and extent of closing shop it

means that one business is going to lay off a group of people and at the end of the date the more businesses than close the larger the effect on the economy.

#### **4.7.12 Factors that Increase Business Vulnerability to Crime**

Factors that were mentioned by the respondents were poverty and unemployment. Others included being close to roads and footpaths or streets used by by-passers, some of the business premises are in hidden areas with no enough lights around. Closes friends commit some of the crimes to the owner of business because they get to know everything in their friend' s business. Another factor leading to increased business vulnerability to crime is the fact that in any transaction, there is money involved. As a result, criminals tend to get where there is money. Agutu (2018), notes that walking alone in secluded areas, especially in downtown areas, public parks, along footpaths, and in poorly lit areas is dangerous and highly discouraged.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 5.1 Summary Findings

From the findings, it was revealed that lack of morals and values, rapes, pickpocketing, conning and drug trafficking, and were the most prevalent. This was followed by crimes such as manslaughter, carjacking and terrorism. Others which were mentioned were cases of assault and cases of house-breaking. The study revealed that there are areas that are more prone to criminal violence such as, Hatika road, Temple Road, Hailee Selassie Avenue, Racecourse Road, and Railways Terminus and also around KTDA Moi Avenue. These roads were mostly identified by the respondents because these respondents have had a negative experience or have been robbed in these roads or areas in Nairobi County. It is also prudent to note that the stated areas or regions are most devoid of security officers because mostly the security officers are stationed in the more 'wealthy' or parts of Nairobi that are more prestigious in appearance and are the dwellings of the rich people in Kenya. The roads and areas that have been mentioned above are those that are within the down town parts of Nairobi. These region or parts of Nairobi are inhabited by common people are those that are not well off financially which might be one of the reasons why they are not able to secure themselves or afford the service of the security officer or the law enforcers from the government.

The findings of this study are in support of the findings by Soh (2012), where it was established that most criminal activities are aimed at the properties and personal belongings of the victims. The current study found that the different respondents have

had firsthand experience with criminals in cases of robbery with violence and assault in Nairobi town. It therefore means that most criminals in Nairobi are petty offenders and are involved in crimes with an intension of getting cash and personal properties of their victims.

The study was also in agreement with Agutu (2018) where it was found that the different most victims experienced the attacks of assaults/robbery with violence when they were in secluded or abandoned alleys in Nairobi. This gave a chance to the criminals to take advantage of their victims and rob them off their property and belongings.

#### **5.1.1 The Social Costs of High Crime Rates in Nairobi County**

The findings revealed that there are several social activities which the community are forced to stop or leave due to the increased rate of crime in the area. Such include; going their houses and homes, probably back to their rural homes to avoid more deaths or loss of properties. It was also revealed that the community stop going to social function areas, for instance, in worshipping area every other time there arise a crime. A few respondents indicated that they stop studying due to crime. This could be attributed to the fact that learning is taken as a priority despite the increasing criminal activities. The respondents mentioned that they stop visiting friends or relatives as well as attending occasions such as weddings, anniversaries, and birthdays. The crime cases are mostly during the night and, therefore, the community members stop attending most of the night events in fear of attacks. They also leave entertainment activities and stop recreational activities such as night dance especially women. At the same time, the majority of the community

indicated that their cost of living has gone very high may be due to many upcoming instances on security issues. Social values also include pain, suffering and lowered quality of life.

### **5.1.2 Economic Cost of High Crime Rates in Nairobi County**

From the results, it was revealed from the respondents that there is an economic cost which includes: increased cost of security for business. The high costs are because of the increasing need for employing and hiring security personnel. There are negative impacts on strategies for business expansion. This is probably since there is an increased cost of goods and services. The high prices, later on, reflect on the feasibility of expanding the existing businesses. The study found out that there exist negative impacts on employee' s productivity, and so this could be the reason as to why there is an adverse impact on financing investments to improve productivity.

The findings of the study imply that the increase in crime affects the economic development of the different individuals negatively which is aggregated and leads to a negative effect in the broader economy in Nairobi County. Since the study established that that there were many factors which are affected by the insecurity which end up affecting the ability to make income by the various agents of the economy it there is a factor and affects the economic status of the respondents in Nairobi. This is also evidenced by the fact that the insecurity stats if the Kenyan city impacts negatively on the cost of production because of increase security costs for the raw materials and the production items.

The economy also takes a hit because if the people are afraid to go out it means that doing any economic activity would be difficult because the individuals are in the houses. Further, that the residents cannot be able to meet with the people with a business mindset because they are afraid for their safety and as such this works against the economy and reduces the ability of money creation by the different agents.

### **5.1.3 Strategies that Maybe Put in Place to Help Curb Crime in Nairobi County**

From the findings, it was revealed that the community works with security agents towards a common interest. They are interested in solving crime problems just as police are, probably to reduce the number of crime cases. The community do not often have forum to discuss crime issues with the security stakeholders. Increasing the number of police officers would solve crime cases, maybe because most of the places will have a police post to enhance security. From the security officers' interviews, it was revealed by all that creating a good relationship with the community help in the improvement of safety. Initiative planned towards community policing is: crime victims' assistance, providing security to both individuals and in the social events. Security officers should give notices concerning crimes.

## **5.2 Conclusion**

From the findings, it was revealed that lack of morals and values, rapes, pickpocketing, drug trafficking, conning, cases of assault, cases of housebreaking and robbery with violence manslaughter were the most prevalent. Other forms of crime mentioned were terrorism, carjacking and suicides.

The findings revealed that due to an increased crime rate, the community had been forced to stop some social activities. Some of the social events include leaving their houses and homes, going to social function areas, for instance, in the worshipping area every other time there arise a crime. They also stop doing exercise like those in gymnasiums, stop visiting friends or relatives as well as attending occasions such as weddings, anniversaries, and birthdays. At the same time, the majority of the community indicated that their cost of living has gone very high due to increased crime.

From the results, it was found out that from the respondents that there are economic costs. The costs could be due to the high cost of security for business people which increased operating costs. The situation led to an increased cost of production in businesses as well as negative impacts on strategies for business expansion. There increased cost of goods and services which later on reflect on the feasibility of expanding the existing businesses. There also exist negative impacts on employee' s productivity, and so this could be the reason as to why there is an adverse impact on financing investments to improve productivity.

From the findings, it was revealed that the community works with security towards a common interest. They are interested in solving crime problems just as police are, probably to reduce the number of crime cases. The community do not often have a forum to discuss crime issues with the security stakeholders. This could be attributed to the fear that other people may feel that they are being betrayed. The confidence between community and police does not make the reporting of crime easy. From the security

officers' interviews, it was revealed there is various initiative planned towards community policing. Some of the programs include; victims' assistance, provision of security in events, providing safe walk program, giving crime awareness, and ensuring transparency among the policemen. Other measures include calling for interaction and dialogue, giving an immediate response to crime, especially rape cases, and ensuring proper information dissemination.

### **5.3 Recommendations**

The current study was on the effects of socioeconomic factors on the economic development in Kenya specifically Nairobi. Since the researcher could not exhaustively conduct the study and cover all aspects of socioeconomic factors and their relationship to the economic development; it is prudent to recommend that the study should be replicated by any future scholars and researcher in other counties because the study is mostly applicable for the case of Nairobi. Since the most prevalent form of crime was assault, robbery with violence and pick pocketing among others, the government should ensure that there is punitive measures and penalties in store for those who have committed such offences. This will be able to help curb the vice and also warn those who are thinking of committing such crimes against doing it. The same will also ensure that the police and law enforcers are not overstretched or overworked. This is because there will be reduced assault and robbery with violence cases in Nairobi County and Kenya in general.

The government of Kenya should ensure that there are patrol police in every part of Nairobi city around the clock so that the robbers and offenders will have a mentality that

if they decide to commit a crime there is a police officer watching. This will go a long way in reducing the crime and in ensuring that the perpetrators are afraid even when there is no police officer in sight. Further, the community and every member of public should be vigilant and be a brother's keeper so that they look out for each other. This will help reduce crime since the perpetrators will fear being taken in by the members of the public and submitted to the police stations. If this happens then the social costs of crime will be reduced because the people will be able to go around their businesses without having to worry about their safety because they have each other's and the perpetrators will know they cannot single them out.

Even though there are some notorious criminals who would make attempts at the victim's property in the midst of many people. It is important for individuals to avoid walking along in abandoned areas in Nairobi since the same makes them vulnerable to these groups of criminals who are strategically located in such areas waiting for unsuspecting members of the public. It is recommended that everybody should ensure that they are walking and engaging their businesses in relatively populated safe areas.

The study also noted that the police officers interviewed were in agreement that in case of an attack one should not fight back because mostly the attackers are more prepared and armed than the victims because the attacks are unexpected. Therefore, the same subjects the victims to more harm than good. The study recommends that the members of the public should make sure that they comply with the demands of the criminals to surrender all they have and their belongings before any injuries are inflicted. This is because in

most cases these criminals are after the money and small items like the phone, watches and other personal valuables like laptops. Since most criminals are in a hurry to take off their belongings and usually have sharp or blunt objects it is important for them to be given whatever they are asking for before they do any harm.

The sector of internal security needs to ensure proper policing, which should include areas of the informal settlement as in the case of the many regions in the study area. The community needs to hire security personnel with security equipment every time they have occasions or events. By ensuring that security is provided among the community, this may. As a result, help in reducing the cost of living among the people, mainly due to cut crime. The community needs protection during day and night since crimes are committed both in the day time and during the night.

Business people need to installation Closed Circuit Television Camera (CCTV), physicals barriers, e.g. grills in their business premises where applicable. At the same time, there is a need for installation of an electronic alarm system and security software in business areas. Everyone needs to be closing early before dark to avoid meeting criminals on their way home or being met in their businesses by criminals. The study also recommends that constructing electric fences, more so in their areas of business would significantly contribute towards the reduction of crimes.

#### **5.4 Recommendations on future research**

1. The study should cover other areas in the city and compare with towns in Kenya.
2. A study should be conducted effectiveness of community policing.
3. A study should be conducted focusing mainly on the social implications in the study area.
4. Rational theory should be used in the study of implications on high crime rate to explain the choice of decision making in crime

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## APPENDICES

### Appendix I: Introduction Letter

**Miruka Daniel Mauti,**

**Kenyatta University,**

**P. O. Box 43844 – 00100,**

**Nairobi.**

**Cell phone: 0724700573.**

To whom it may concern,

Dear Respondent,

**RE: THE IMPLICATIONS OF HIGH CRIME RATES ON SOCIAL ECONOMIC  
DEVELOPMENT IN KAWANGWARE**

My name is Miruka Daniel Mauti, a student at the Institute for Gender and Development Studies, Kenyatta University. I am carrying out a research as a fulfillment of part of the requirements for the award of degree of Masters in security and police studies. The topic of research is on the implications of high crime rates on social economic development in Kawangware. I kindly ask you to support the research by according me your time and compliance in participating as respondents in the study. Confidentiality of your views, suggestions and general responses is highly guaranteed.

Your kindness and cooperation will be highly appreciated. Thank you in advance.

Sincerely Yours,

Miruka Daniel Mauti.

MA Student, Institute for Gender and Development Studies, Department of Security and Correction Science, Kenyatta University.

**Appendix II: Household Questionnaire**

This questionnaire is meant to collect data on the implications of high crime rates on social economic development in Nairobi by focusing on Kawangware. The information you give will be used for the purpose of the study only. Please mark with an (x) or (tick) in the box with the appropriate response. Mark one box only. Please do not write your name on the questionnaire.

**Section One: Demographic Data**

1. Gender of the respondent

Male [ ]      Female [ ]

2. What is your age in years?

18 – 30 [ ]    31 – 40 [ ]    41 – 50 [ ]    Above 50 years [ ]

3. What is your highest level of education?

No Schooling [ ]    Primary School [ ]    Secondary School [ ]    Tertiary Institution [ ]  
University Level [ ]

4. What is your occupation?

Farmer [ ]    Civil Servant [ ]                      Teacher [ ]    Business [ ]    Skilled [ ]  
Unskilled [ ]    Others[ ] Specify.....

**Section A: The Most Prevalent Forms of Crime in Nairobi County**

5. Please indicate your level of agreement with the statements in the table below: Use 1- Strongly Agree (SA), 2- Agree (A) 3- Disagree (D), 4- Strongly disagree (SD).

| <b>Forms of Crime</b>     | <b>1</b> | <b>2</b> | <b>3</b> | <b>4</b> |
|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| lack of morals and values |          |          |          |          |
| Manslaughter              |          |          |          |          |
| Rapes                     |          |          |          |          |
| Drug Trafficking          |          |          |          |          |
| Cases of Assault          |          |          |          |          |
| Robbery with Violence     |          |          |          |          |
| Carjacking;               |          |          |          |          |
| Cases Of House-Breaking   |          |          |          |          |
| Conning and Deception     |          |          |          |          |
| Pick Pocketing            |          |          |          |          |
| Terrorism                 |          |          |          |          |

**Section B: The Social Cost of High Crime Rates in Nairobi County**

6. Please indicate your level of agreement with the statements in the table below: Use 1- Strongly Agree (SA), 2- Agree (A) 3- Disagree (D), 4- Strongly disagree (SD).

| <b>Statement</b>                       | <b>1</b> | <b>2</b> | <b>3</b> | <b>4</b> |
|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Leaving the House/homes,               |          |          |          |          |
| Stop Going to worshipping area         |          |          |          |          |
| Stop doing exercise                    |          |          |          |          |
| Stop studying,                         |          |          |          |          |
| Stop attending occasions               |          |          |          |          |
| Stop visiting friend or relatives,     |          |          |          |          |
| Stop going for recreational activities |          |          |          |          |
| Cost of living goes high               |          |          |          |          |
| Stop Going out at night                |          |          |          |          |
| Leave entertainment activities         |          |          |          |          |

**Section C: The Economic Cost of High Crime Rates in Nairobi County**

7. Please indicate your level of agreement with the statements in the table below: Use 1- Strongly Agree (SA), 2- Agree (A) 3- Disagree (D), 4-Strongly disagree (SD).

| <b>Statement</b>  | <b>1</b> | <b>2</b> | <b>3</b> | <b>4</b> |
|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| There is increased cost of security for business people                   |          |          |          |          |
| There are negative impacts on strategies for business expansion increased |          |          |          |          |
| There is increased cost of providing goods and services                   |          |          |          |          |
| There exist negative impacts on employee productivity                     |          |          |          |          |
| There is negative impact on financing to improve productivity             |          |          |          |          |
| <b>Aggregate Mean Score</b>   |          |          |          |          |

**Section D: Strategies that may be Put in Place to Help Curb Crime in Nairobi County**

8. Please indicate your level of agreement with the statements in the table below: Use 1- Strongly Agree (SA), 2- Agree (A) 3- Disagree (D), 4- Strongly disagree (SD).

| <b>Statement</b>   | <b>1</b> | <b>2</b> | <b>3</b> | <b>4</b> |
|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| We work with security towards a common interest.   |          |          |          |          |
| The community is interested in solving crime problems just as police are                       |          |          |          |          |
| We often have forum to discuss crime issues with the security stakeholders.                    |          |          |          |          |
| Confidence between community and police makes reporting of crime easy                          |          |          |          |          |
| Community is familiar with common trends of crime acts due to frequent notices from the police |          |          |          |          |

### **Appendix III: Key Informant Data Collection Guide**

1. For how many years have you served as a police officer?
2. What is your perception of the security situation in Kawangware?
3. Which areas in Nairobi are more prone to criminal violence?
4. What do you understand by community policing?
5. Give various initiative planned towards community policing in your ward
6. How would you describe the general awareness and knowledge of the community about community policing?
7. How would you describe the general awareness and knowledge of the community about community policing?
8. Suggest any improvement measures that can be put in place to better community policing in Kawangware?
9. What can you attribute high levels of crime in Kawangware?
10. What are the major social costs of crime in Kawangware?
11. Have the impacts of community participation in crime prevention a reality in Kawangware?
12. List the challenges you experience in an effort to identify the root causes and problems of criminal activities in your area of jurisdiction?
13. Are businesses affected by crime or insecurity?
14. In your opinion are there businesses more prone to crime than others?
15. If yes, what are the factors that increase business vulnerability to crime?

## Appendix IV: Map of Nairobi County Showing Kawangware

