

**FACTORS IMPEDING THE KENYA POLICE SERVICE RESPONSES TO
JUVENILE GANG CRIME IN KISAUNI SUB-COUNTY MOMBASA KENYA.**

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DECLARATION AND APPROVAL

Declaration by student

I declare that this research project is my original work and has not been submitted before in this university for the award of a degree.

Signature..... 

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This research project has been submitted for examination with our recommendation as university supervisors.

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DEDICATION

To my family members, friends and colleagues. To my children, may this work be an inspiration for you to reach greater heights in academics.



ABSTRACT

Coast region has long been renowned as a crime hotspot, with juvenile criminal gangs frightening the community. Despite the presence of Kenyan police, crime continues to rise rather than diminish. As a result, this study examines the variables inhibiting Kenya's police response to juvenile gang activity in Kisauni Sub County, Mombasa County, Kenya. The study was guided by three objectives: to investigate the impact of operational factors on juvenile gang crime, to evaluate the impact of local community factors on juvenile gang crime, and to assess the impact of environmental design on juvenile gang crime in Kisauni Sub County, Mombasa County, Kenya. The Rational Choice and Broken Window Theories led the research. The research used a case study research design. The study included 288 key respondents and collected data through interviews, which were then analysed using NVIVO software. Descriptive statistics, such as frequency distribution tables, were used to convey data, but content analysis was employed to understand data and present it verbatim. Operational factors such as a poor communication network, systemic corruption in the police department and political influence, insufficient officer training, and a poor transportation network were discovered to influence Kenya police officers' responses to juvenile gang crimes in Kisauni Sub County, Mombasa, Kenya. According to the second objective, the effect of local community stance on the prevalence of social cultural values, community support, weak community cohesion, failed social institutions and poor civic education undermined to juvenile gang crimes in Kisauni Sub-County. According to the third objective, the components of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Designs that affected police service responses to juvenile criminal gang activities included: Natural surveillance, Target hardening and Territoriality. In this study, Natural surveillance through CCTVS, Community decline through increased poverty and unplanned residential houses with inadequate access roads that limit motor vehicle patrols were found to be major factors that influenced police operations to juvenile gang crimes. This study's major recommendations include legal and policy frameworks that tame the activities of juvenile criminal gangs with transnational networks, strengthening police-community collaboration in the spirit of community policing, increasing police funding to facilitate police operations, increasing police training reforms, and allowing non-governmental organizations to invest in wealth and job creation for youth and poverty eradication.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CCTV:	Closed Circuit Television
C.P:	Community policing
CPTED:	Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design
GSU:	General Service Unit
IOT:	Internet of Things
K.I:	Key Informants
KPS:	Kenya Police Service
LCRF:	Local Community Related Factors
LRA:	Lords Resistance Army
PSC:	Protracted Social Conflict
SCPU:	Special Crime Prevention Unit
SLDF:	Sabaot Land Defense Force
USA:	United States of America
CP:	Community policing



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION AND APPROVAL	ii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	iv
DEDICATION	iii
ABSTRACT	v
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS	vii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	vii
LIST OF FIGURES	x
LIST OF TABLES	xii
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background to the Study.....	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem.....	3
1.3 Purpose of the study.....	3
1.3.1 Objective of the study.....	3
1.3.2 Specific purposes of the study.....	3
1.4 Research Questions	3
1.5 Significance of the Study	4
1.5.1 Scope and Limitations of the Study.....	4
1.6 Limitation of the study	5
1.7 Delimitations of the study.....	5
1.8 Assumptions of the study.....	6
1.9 Operational definition of key terms.....	7
CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW	8
2.1 Introduction.....	8
2.2 Empirical Literature	8
2.2.1 Factors Impeding the Kenya Police Service Responses to Juvenile Gang Crimes.....	8
2.2.1.1 Operational Factors in response to juvenile gang crime	8
2.2.1.2 Local Community Related Factors on response to juvenile gang crimes.....	13
2.2.1.3 Environmental Design factors in response to juvenile gang crimes	24

2.4 Theoretical Framework.....	28
2.4.1 Rational Choice Theory	28
2.4.2 Broken Windows Theory.....	29
2.5 Conceptual Framework.....	31
2.6 Recap of literature review.....	33
CHAPTER THREE: METHODOLOGY.....	34
3.1 Introduction.....	34
1.3.2 Research methodology.....	34
3.2 Research Design.....	35
3.3 Study Area	35
3.4 Target Population.....	36
3.5 Sampling procedures and techniques sample	37
3.6 Unit of Analysis	39
3.7 Data Collection Methods	39
3.8 Data Analysis	39
3.9 Ethical Considerations	40
CHAPTER FOUR: RESULTS AND DISCUSSION.....	41
4.1 Introduction.....	41
4.2 Response Rate.....	41
4.3 Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents	42
4.4 The Effect of Operational Factors in response to Juvenile Gang Crime in Kisauni Sub County Within Mombasa County, Kenya.....	44
4.5 Influence of Local Community Factors In Responses to Juvenile Gang Crime in Kisauni Sub- county Mombasa.....	44
4.6 The Effect of Environmental Design in responses to Juvenile Gang Crimes in Kisauni Sub County Within Mombasa County, Kenya.....	53
4.7 Discussion of the Findings.....	57
4.7.1 The Effect of Operational Factors in Responses to Juvenile Gang Crimes in Kisauni Sub County.....	57
4.7.2 Influence of Local Community Factors in Responses to Juvenile Gang Crime in Kisauni Sub-county Mombasa	58

4.7.3 The Effect of Environmental Design factors in Responses to Juvenile Gang Crimes in Kisauni Sub County Within Mombasa County, Kenya	60
CHAPTER FIVE:SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	63
5.1 Introduction.....	63
5.2 Summary of the Results	63
5.3 Conclusions.....	66
5.3.1 Empirical Conclusions	66
5.3.2 Theoretical Conclusions.....	68
5.4 Recommendations.....	70
5.4.1 Recommendations for Further Research.....	72
REFERENCES.....	73
APPENDICES	76
Appendix I: Letter of Introduction.....	76
Appendix II: Consent form	77
Appendix III: Interview guide for the kenya police service officers	78
Appendix IV: Key informant guides.....	79
Appendix V: Research permit.....	80
Appendix VI: Map of the Study Site	82

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2.1: Conceptual framework.....	32
Figure 4.1: Influence of operational factors in response to juvenile gang crime in Kisauni sub county, Mombasa County	44
Figure 4.2: Influence of Local Community Factors in Responses to Juvenile Gang Crime in Kisauni Sub-county Mombasa	47
Figure 4.3: Influence of Environmental design factors in responses to juvenile gang crime in Kisauni Sub-county Mombasa.....	55



Mount Kenya University

LIST OF TABLES

Table 3.1: Total distribution of all respondents	38
Table 4.1: Response Rate Results	41
Table 4.2: Demographic information of the Main Respondents.....	42



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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

According to Master and Garman (2023), teenage gang violence is a growing global problem that includes anything from bullying and physical altercations to more serious sexual and physical assaults and murders. Juvenile gang crimes are on the rise worldwide, owing to poor leadership, limited resources, and extreme poverty. Youth in Brazil, for example, are more likely to be influenced and recruited into gang activities owing to a lack of options and everlasting poverty (Hoey & Azizi, 2022). Furthermore, according to estimates from Georgetown University (1980), there were about 20,000 child homicides in Brazil over the previous 20 years. In addition, from 1990 to 1999, Columbia identified 8,000 murder cases and 12,834 murders committed by youth. People believe that teenage criminality is caused by a lack of supervision and a child-friendly setting. Furthermore, children from low-income households are the most at danger. Observably, in Russia, the growth in child delinquency is linked to behavioural abnormalities, although in a research by Schroeder (2022), the majority of offenders had a background of scholastic failure, financial difficulties, and drinking.

Mexico is one of the world's most dangerous locations, with 5,991 juvenile murder cases in 1999 and 1.52 million crimes overall in 2002 (Schroeder, 2022), whereas Venezuela had 2,090 murders in 1999 (Breckin, 2019). According to Hoey and Aziz (2022), the number of youths who committed crimes grew dramatically as a result of Venezuela's economic crisis. To minimize the rate of adolescent gang crime, countries used a variety of interventions, although in diverse ways. To counteract the growing incidence of juvenile crimes in the Philippines, the criminal age was reduced to 12 in 2019 (Schroeder, 2022). The administration also doubled the duration of jail sentences for serious offenses committed by youngsters. Thailand has 1456 murders. The criminal responsibility age was decreased to ten years old, and kids aged ten to fifteen were encouraged to visit a juvenile judge without fear of face sanctions (Bolotta, 2023). Ukraine, with a total of 553,594 violations and 1,273 adolescent murder cases in 2002, failed to battle drug usage in the country (Berdzik, 2022), while juvenile drug crimes persisted in El Salvador.

Africa is not immune to the problem, which appears to be acute due to poverty, a lack of resources, career possibilities, educational chances, migration, parental control concerns, and personal maladjustment Horschelmann, K., & Van Blerk, L. (2013).

The literature on youth crime patterns and statistics in Africa is limited. However, the limited forecasts on juvenile crime show that it is typically on the rise throughout Sub-Saharan Africa, particularly in cities where two-thirds of the population is aged 12 to 25 (Kilonzo, 2020). Furthermore, the majority of these young people live in informal settlements that lack essential amenities, services, and security. Observably, in Africa, youngsters are continuously associated with criminal activity. Cases in point include Sudan and South Sudan, which have been suffering ongoing civil conflict and ethnic militias; Uganda, which has a history of organized crime and militia organizations such as the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA); and Somalia, which for years has been at the mercy of terror groups al-Shabaab, as well as Nigeria, which is still fighting Boko

Haram. The bulk of individuals fighting in such groups are young people, highlighting the question of African governments' control over their youth (Kilonzo, 2020).

Kenyan youth were disenfranchised as a result of the country's rapid population growth in the 1970s and 1980s (Dennison, 2021). According to Oni, T., Smit, W., Matzopoulos, R., Hunter Adams, J., Pentecost, M., Rother, H. A., ... & RICHE members. (2016). convicts aged 21 to 25 years increased from 15,607 in 1971 to 21,904 in 1976. Juvenile groups aged 16 to 25 committed 89,770 infractions during the 2007-2008 fiscal year (IEA Studies). According to Gunter (2017), UN Habitant study on youth and crime in Nairobi discovered that the most prevalent offenses for which young people in difficulties with the law are detained include theft (45%), assault (23%), drug possession (10%), mugging (10%), and manslaughter (7%). Guns, machetes, and knives are among the weapons often used in the conduct of these are crimes. According to Gunter (2017), the majority of these crimes are motivated primarily by money.

According to the Kenya National Police Service Annual Report 2022, inhabitants in the coast area were alarmed by the increase in violent adolescent gangs in 2021. Kwale County Police Commander Steve Ambrose Oloo believes Watalia, Wakali Wao, Wajukuu WA Bibi, Wasasi, and Wakali Kwanza penetrated Kwale. Residents of Kiteje, Bombo, and Mkumbi in Matuga, Kwale County, have reported an increase in insecurity. Adolescent gang activities has caused residents to feel fearful at night. According to the research, the adolescent thieves, aged 12 to 27, prey on unsuspecting lone walkers in gloomy areas before fleeing with their belongings (Cano, 2022).

According to Kwale villagers, adolescent gangs use machetes, knives, and technological equipment to temporarily immobilize their victims before stealing from them (Cano, 2022). Furthermore, the people of Kisauni Sub County are tired of the turmoil and fearful since attacks begin as early as six o'clock in the evening. According to Cano (2022), residents are aware of the gang members but are afraid to speak out for fear of getting hurt. Residents in the region have urged the government to boost security since crime-prevention measures have failed, and there are allegations that youth criminal gangs are on the rise (Cano, 2022).

According to former Mombasa county commissioner Gilbert Kitiyo, three juvenile criminals were shot dead and 36 others arrested in Kisauni subcounty in 2019. The bulk of the arrests were between the ages of 14 and 18. Government security authorities urged the people to defend themselves from these juvenile gangs by staying at home early in the evening when the crimes were reported, and to report any encounters with these roaming criminals to the Kenya Police Service. Insecurity in Kisauni Sub County has deprived Mombasa County of economic prospects, since crimes appear to have been a deterrent to investors. This study was inspired by the emergence of youth gangs in Mombasa County, despite substantial police presence in the region. Against this backdrop, this study tries to identify the issues inhibiting Kenya police agency responses in controlling juvenile gang violence, specifically in Kisauni Sub County, Mombasa County, Kenya.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The Kenya National Police Service Annual Report 2022 indicates that juvenile gangs are on the rise in Kenya, particularly in Kisauni Mombasa County. These gangs, who are also suspected of using narcotics, are alleged to barricade the Old Malindi road for up to an hour, scaring motorists and robbing them of their possessions before entering their hideouts, despite the presence of a police station in the area. While the government has made significant progress in police reform, including the establishment of additional institutional frameworks and increased police oversight through the independent police oversight authority (IPOA), the Kenya police service appears to be plagued by other underlying push and pull factors, according to this study. Despite the Kenya Police Service's efforts to employ deterrents Crimes continue to be committed nearly every day in the region despite attempts to keep juvenile gangs under control, creating the appearance that criminal groups rule the neighbourhood and maintain a siege mentality.

This research investigated the fundamental push and pull forces responsible for the police's apparent failure to address or decrease the problem to manageable levels. This research recorded and discussed the reasons hindering Kenya's police response to adolescent gang criminality, notably in the Kisauni district.

1.3 Purposes of the Study.

This study was guided by both the comprehensive and specific purposes as indicated below;

1.3.1 Objective of the study.

The focus of this study was to establish the factors impeding the Kenya police service responses to Juvenile gang crime in Kisauni Sub County within Mombasa County Kenya.

1.3.2 Specific Purposes of the Study

- i. Examined the effects of operational factors to Juvenile gang crime in Kisauni sub county within Mombasa county, Kenya
- ii. Evaluated the influence of local community factors to Juvenile gang crime in Kisauni Sub County within Mombasa County, Kenya.
- iii. Assessed the effect of environmental design to juvenile gang crime in Kisauni Sub County within Mombasa County, Kenya.

1.4 Research Questions

- i. What is the effect of operational factors to juvenile gang crime in Kisauni Sub

- County within Mombasa County, Kenya?
- ii. How do local community factors influence to juvenile gang crime in KisauniSub County within Mombasa County, Kenya?
 - iii. How does environmental design influence, to Juvenile gang crime in KisauniSub County within Mombasa County, Kenya?

1.5 Significance of the Study.

For many years, Kisauni Sub County within Mombasa County has always been known as a crime zone and a home for Juvenile gangs who terrorize residents, despite deployment of the Kenya police service to help curb crime in the region.

According to this study, this is a matter of great distress. Hence, the study will inform the Government and other stakeholders on policy recommendations and implementations in order to curb Juvenile gang crime incidences in Kenya.

The findings of this study may generate special information to Kenya police service that is thoughtful in providing best responses in controlling Juvenile gang crime in Kisauni Sub County.

The Kenya Police Service may use this study as a standard operating procedure operational guide to help them comprehend the key forces and replacements. This data will serve as a starting point for academics' constant investigation of juvenile gang crime in Kenya. The findings of this study may fill in information fissures and serve as a foundation for conducting further professional work and research. This study will be helpful to succeeding researchers who will need literature reviews on the features impeding the Kenya police service responses in managing juvenile gang crime.

Scope of the study

Kisauni has a blend of multiple indigenous community and religious, local Mijikenda, upcountry communities, Muslims and Christian's religious with a population of 117,889.

Kisauni has been known as home to a medley of hardcore criminals, knife – wielding gangs,

motorist's cartels and terrorists. This stood a grave challenge during data collection. The task was solved by the using of native community leaders to who abetted the researchers. Language barriers, culture and religious differences between researchers and some of community members, were other challenges, which were solved by village elders for introduction as well as interpreting language and cultures familiar with community members.

Insecurity in the area and hostility of some of the community members also was a hindrance to this study. The researcher worked closely with the Public Chief Administrator and hamlet heads who ensure safety during the research exercise. Subsequently some respondents were not willing to share info or their involvements and this was a challenge to data collection. They were informed by the researcher that the information will be kept private and used solely for academic purposes and for the noble of their covering.

1.6 Limitations of the Study

This study was limited to Kisauni Sub County which is the most affected region in Mombasa County.

1.7 Delimitations

The study acknowledged certain delimitations that restricted its scope and applicability. Firstly, the research was delimited to Kisauni Sub County within Mombasa County, Kenya, thus limiting the generalizability of findings to other regions or contexts. While Kisauni sub county served as a pertinent case study for examining the influence of difficulty for Kenya police service response to juvenile gang crime. The specific operational, community and environmental factors of this locality may not have directly translated to other areas. Therefore, caution needed to be exercised when extrapolating the study's findings to different geographical settings or populations with distinct characteristics.

Secondly, the study's timeframe was delimited to a period of 9 months from 1/6/2023 to 1/08/2024. This temporal constraint may have restricted the depth of analysis regarding long-term trends and patterns related to low socioeconomic status and criminal activities. While the chosen timeframe allowed for a comprehensive examination within the study's duration, it may not have captured potential seasonal variations or gradual shifts in response to juvenile gang crime conditions over longer periods. As such, the findings should have been interpreted within the context of the specified timeframe, recognizing the inherent limitations imposed by the restricted temporal scope.

1.8 Assumptions of the study

- i. Homogeneity of the response to juvenile gang crime Status: The study assumed a degree of uniformity among individuals classified under response to juvenile gang crime status within Kisauni Sub County. It presupposed that factors such as income level, education, employment status, and access to resources among this demographic group exhibited relatively consistent characteristics, despite potential variations.
- ii. Reporting Accuracy: An assumption was made regarding the accuracy and honesty of self-reported data provided by participants. The study assumed that respondents would provide truthful and reliable information regarding the juvenile gang crime and involvement in responding to these juvenile gang criminal activities during data collection processes. This assumption influenced the reliability and validity of the study's findings.
- iii. Influence of Kenya police service response Status to juvenile gang Criminality: The study assumed a causal relationship between low security response status and juvenile gang criminal behavior within Kisauni sub county. It presupposed that individuals experiencing poor police operations, poor local community related factors and poor environmental

design status, were more likely to experience juvenile gang criminal activities compared to those with good police operations, police community support and good environmental design and care status.

1.9 Operational definition of key terms.

Community policing – This phrase refers to the Kenyan police service's and the community's joint obligation to ensure that all residents live in a safe and secure environment in this research.

Community – This term was used in this study to refer to ethnic groups and people who work and live in an area inside the Nation.

Juvenile gang crime - This word was used in this study to refer to an antisocial group made up of young people engaging in criminal activity.

Kenya police responses - This phrase refer to actions taken by the Kenyan police service to identify, prevent, and disrupt juvenile gang offenses in this study.

Local community related factors – This phrase was used in this study to denote lack of community support for the Kenyan police service and suspicion of them. Pathetic neighborhood connections, community participation, and community cohesion.

Operational Factors- This word was used in this study to refer to things that make it challenging for the Kenyan police service to deal with juvenile gang crime.

Environmental design - This word was used in this study to refer to the environmental influences that sway Kenyan police service responses to handle juvenile gang crime.

Partnerships- In this study, the term was used to mean a cooperative relationship between two or more entities to achieve a common goal, a state of working together for a common objective.

Policing In this study means proactive process established to maintain law and order.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter reviews the literature that is pertinent to and consistent with this study's goals. Relevant literature on the issues connected to the variables impeding the Kenya police service responses to the crimes committed by juvenile gangs in Kenya has highlighted significant theoretical and practical concerns. This chapter discusses previous research, a critical review, the theoretical framework that was utilized to concentrate the investigation, a summary summarizing the most important points made in the study, and the study's conceptual framework.

2.2 Empirical Literature.

The relationship between police crime deterrence and criminality has been a topic of interest in various empirical studies conducted in different regions or similar contexts. However, there is a lack of studies specifically examining Kenya police service response to juvenile gang crime and factors impeding the deterrence of growing juvenile gang crime in Kisauni Sub County. This section aims to present an overview of existing empirical literature on the topic, their methodologies, findings, and limitations, and subsequently identify the research gap that remains.

2.2.1 Factors Impeding the Police Service Responses to Juvenile Gang Crimes

2.2.1.1 Operational factors in response to juvenile gang crime.

Operational is a concise explanation of a variable or concept that is measurable and observable through a specific set of procedures or operations.

Police service are responsible to:-

- i. Early identification of prospective delinquents and neglected youngsters is crucial.
- ii. Investigating criminal cases.
- iii. Referring criminal cases to juvenile courts or other relevant organizations for treatment.
- iii. Enforcing legislation to ensure kid safety.
- v. Protecting public life and property against delinquents.
- vi. Providing general aid, including identifying runaways and counselling parents.

Police have power to arrest dangerous juveniles in the community and take them to juvenile detention facilities separate from adult offenders. Officers from the Police Service are trained to give talks in colleges, clubs, and schools about law and order, safety, good citizenship, and police duties. Most of police station in the police service now has a juvenile bureau that is in charge of dealing with juvenile issues. Further, police have received training in community resource management and social welfare (Felson, M., & Boba, R. L. (Eds.). (2010).; Bazemore & Griffiths, 2003). According to Weisburd and Eck's (2004) the traditional police service's strength and foundation are its standard model tactics for dealing with crime, which were mostly developed during the reform or professional era in the 1930s.

Although Kelling and Moore (2000) aver that the standard policing weakness is not supported by actual data; attention should be paid to police practice that is customized and expanded beyond uniformity within law enforcement. As has been established in this current study, that lends support to finding by Sherman (2007) Patrol and quick action are essential components of modern policing, in addition to offering a 24-hour geographic coverage because of the influence of technological advancement on crime and insecurity. With more officers in uniform, police

vehicles, and foot patrols visible to the public, the community perceives power in numbers. Through call center triage systems, which are run by highly qualified staff, rapid response is covered. CCTV cameras surveillance, tracking people's movements, credit card analysis, and travel movements is useful for society.

According to Sullivan (2019), the perception of faster response times influences how satisfied the community is. Witness and victim statements lengthen police response times in criminal cases. Results are improving as police science advances, data resources become more accessible, and time is saved. Responses to victim aid requests are more accurate when information is received soon after the crime has occurred (Sullivan, 2018). Modern technology has accelerated call-for-service dispatch and response times. Traditional police departments benefit from a more comprehensive hiring process (Moore, 1998).

According to Adams and Stanwick (2002) police recruitment criteria include things like psychological testing, job analyses, integrity checks, higher education, equity and affirmative action, representative selection committees, and civilization. However, that notwithstanding the police personnel still require regular psychological examinations. The advanced style of policing is credited with several key processes and advantages, including proactive mental health support. Ordinarily police especially in the third world countries have been characterized by injustices, careless investigations, vengeful investigations, and erroneous convictions). Recidivism cannot be decreased by Australia's low 4% conviction rate for crimes and 1% jail rate. Advanced methods of problem-oriented policing are credited with greater analysis and problem-solving in response to the results of crime reduction (Mukherjee, 1999). Accordingly, the National Research

Council Hot spot policing is currently being utilized to bolster police, however because of its methodology, crime is being moved to other areas.

Strengthening the police service by legal, civil, and regulatory means, and observing success in reducing drug use, violent crime, and juvenile gang offenses in particular. Mazerolle and Ransley Race (2006) ethnicity, locality, social position, and gender are frequently dividing factors in police diversity within varied communities. The mission of being unbiased and equal for the police is challenging. People with inferior status, such as the poor, may appear vulnerable. The police's mistreatment of minorities, as seen in racial riots, is the system's weakness. As a result of feeling targeted and drawing more attention, marginalized groups have less regard for police, as seen by racism and discrimination by officers inside communities. An American survey conducted in 2000 found that whereas white people supported the police 64% of the time, African Americans only supported them 37% of the time. According to Gabbidon (2020), flaws arise when the incorrect officers are chosen for a certain police role for which they were not trained or do not possess the necessary authority.

The recruits are of higher standard level due to the physical, psychological, and educational selection processes. Kumar (2000) Kenya has implemented a number of efforts to enhance police operations, including the implementation of professional training programs for officers, the purchase of cutting-edge communication devices and vehicles, and an upgrade in police service terms and conditions. The appointment of a police spokesperson and public relations representative to coordinate and distribute information affecting interactions between the police and the general public. To assist the Kenyan police department in gathering information from the

general people, community policing, hot lines, suggestion boxes, and police booths have been introduced. University graduates are increasingly working in the Kenyan police service due to higher standards for qualification. 2003 saw the adoption of a five-year master plan with the intention of restructuring and modernizing the police service. It was intended to improve relations between the police and the people by renaming the Kenya Police Service from the Kenya Police Force. Although there have been improvements in monitoring to prevent crime, protect people, and safeguard property, adolescent gang activity is still a major public safety concern. An astonishing number of institutional reforms have been implemented in order to enhance the efficiency and reliability of the police department (Kumar, 2000 & Gabbion 2020).

However, in response to the criminal activity of juvenile gangs in Kenya, these techniques and operations have so far been ineffective in raising police accountability in Kenya. This failure is seen in the police's persistent involvement in extrajudicial killings and other human rights abuses. The study details how, in 2017, a special police unit was established in Kayole, Nairobi, with the goal of eliminating the Gaza leadership. In Kisauni Mombasa, residents thought that a covert special plainclothes police team named Wazee WA Baretta was responsible for eradicating juvenile gang members as of December 2019. Data gathered over the years by monitoring groups in civil society also reveals that many extrajudicial executions have taken place as part of routine police work. This research demonstrates widespread police collaboration with organized crime. The unlawful police ownership of matatus, the participation of the police station in Kayole Nairobi Gaza's land grabbers, the alleged police support of drug lords in Mombasa, and the coordination between county police and cartels to extort money from the lucrative local transport or matatu industry are all examples.

Some organized criminal gangs, like the remnants of the Mungiki and Wakali Wao, have been able to move more into the licit economy as a result of these horizontal connections between senior police officers and criminal gangs, according to community members. This has increased their independence from political elites whose support waxes and wanes with election cycles. In spite of the Kenyan police service's aggressive anti-crime attitude and its unofficial shoot to kill tactics, corrupt governmental support, criminal groups still exist. The possibility that Kenya police service would come up with improved solutions to handle adolescent gang violence is reduced by corruption and the ways in which it favors the wealthy. The Kenya Police Service will not be able to effectively handle juvenile gang crimes until they make an effort to address the political protection and criminal gangs' acquisition of urban services, police work that is more about intelligence, financial crime investigations, and creating solid cases.

2.2.1.2 Local Community Related Factors on response to juvenile gang crime.

The majority of the responsibility for avoiding teenage crime and delinquency falls on communities. Communities may effectively change their local environment to encourage teenagers to become law-abiding, productive citizens with the assistance of county and national government leadership and support (Kumar, 2000). To protect children's health and welfare, the entire community is held accountable, including corporate executives, media personalities, educators, parents, grandparents, children, lawmakers, religious leaders, elected officials, and law enforcement.

When people of a community work together to achieve common goals, everyone benefits. The critical youth nurturing, monitoring, and guidance that used to be supplied in communities has declined as a result of recent major changes in communal life. In many cases, the decline of the neighborhood has cut off parents and their kids from the network and assistance of extended families, and dread of kids has largely replaced fear of kids. Through strong, mutually beneficial relationships between police and community residents, community-oriented policing services support the idea of effective community policing. Such cooperation can be used to address enduring or recurrent issues in the neighborhood. Improved contact between police, residents, and social service organizations. In order to develop strategies and success metrics, the community must be seen as a proactive partner with law enforcement. Worked with seven municipal governments, local leaders, businesses, and individuals to develop and put into practice ways to minimize violence as part of the Texas City action plan to avoid crime (Gabbidon, 2020; Gunter, 2017).

The project to reduce violence through environmental design, such as better street lighting, has been successful because to this relationship. Community-focused policing helped to achieve goals including job development and training initiatives, required parent education requirements and improved child care, youth recreation initiatives and senior citizen safety projects, conflict resolution training, and drug abuse reduction initiatives. (Matrix Community, May 1995). Residents' involvement in the community, positive opinions about the police, and convictions that their neighborhood is a secure place to live. Many young people experience a profound sense of estrangement from their own communities, which lowers their self-esteem. Youth require

chances to develop their sense of self-worth and to have their place and contribution to the community validated. Adults must acknowledge that children and teenagers have a stake in their neighborhoods and must actively participate in solving neighborhood issues, notably juvenile violence and victimization. Strategies that encourage a restoration to the informal social control traditionally supplied by older folks and stay-at-home neighbors, who would watch over their neighborhoods and their neighbor's children, are among those that are beneficial to communities. Programs that promote unofficial collaborations between the community and law enforcement, as well as with social service providers, and improve the community's capacity to act as its own guardian. Police blame parents for not taking care of their children. Most young people drop out of schools and join criminal gangs due to poverty. The community should not just assume and think that the police will manage the high increase of juvenile gang crime but all stakeholders ought to come together, work closely and ensure that young people are occupied. Companies should open more internship opportunities and at least appreciate the young people with a token. Out of all things unemployment should not serve as a loophole to be taken advantage of by juvenile gang group's leaders in recruiting young people to crime. It is very painful to lose a young person in crime and come back to attack and kill members of the community. United we stand divided we fall (Gabbidon, 2020; Gunter, 2017).

Community blames politicians who are godfathers to most outlawed juvenile criminal gangs. They finance and support juvenile gangs activities. Politician's bailout the juvenile gang members when they get arrested by police. Juvenile criminal gangs continue unleashing terror against residents despite police crackdowns. It emerges that members of the juvenile criminal gangs have enriched themselves from the proceeds of their criminal activities, which tend to attract new poor young

recruits. The youth as young as 18 years owns property within and outside the urban estate. They have also extended their tentacles using this money. (Rogue Kenya police service officers, 2020) Police officers are accused of colluding with the juvenile criminal gangs and are said to get share of the loot. Senior police officers get transferred amid an uproar from members of the local community over alleged dabbling in crime. Most informal settlement areas had turned into hideouts for these juvenile criminal gangs. They operate in places where police penetration is low. Members of the community blame the Kenya police service that most of time rush and get serious when the attack has been executed. After that strategies are set up and followed up for a season, but after a short time the issue is pulled down.

Things return back to normal hence juvenile gang crime continues to terrorize the community once again. Police urged members of the community don't report when attacked by these juvenile gang criminals because they are their children and tend to cover them from the arrest. National cohesion and integration commission Kenya said politicians are the main problem and fueling the undying juvenile gang's crimes in Kenya. The ethnicity of politics has further exacerbated the problem, existing juvenile gangs forming along ethnic lines and claiming to safeguard the interests of their specific communities. (Commission, November 2016, June 2017)

Investigation report found that organized gangs are proliferating, are almost 90% mobilized, financed and deployed by politicians and are the key factor to community disintegration. This policy brief argues that essentially, if politicians withheld their support the activities of organized gangs would be crippled. Several efforts to eradicate the menace have not borne much fruit, the large-scale government banning of listed organized juvenile gangs in 2002, 2019 and 2016 as

well as crackdown on mungiki in July 2007, following several brutal murder and extortion attributed to them in Nairobi County. Still, this didn't eradicate organized gang activity. Community attributes the existence of the outlawed juvenile gangs to the weak enforcement of Kenya police service as well as international enforcement. Additional reasons claimed by the community are the inadequate training, inadequate resources and limited deployment of a special crime prevention unit. (SCPU) by the Kenya police service. The great support the juvenile gangs criminals enjoy from their political patrons, communities, and government officials. The impunity they enjoy in spite of their glaring participation in violence and criminal activities. Politicians support gangs in various ways which include providing training, facilitating meetings, funding, facilitating transportation, paying them salaries and wages, purchasing weapons for them, buying them food, alcohol and drugs, buying and fueling motorbikes for some of them and even providing office space for the planning of their terrorist attacks.

Kilonzo (2020) avers that politicians have also engaged ex-servicemen to facilitate the training of juvenile gangs' crime members, specifically in physical combat and knife tactics. In other instances, they are reported to pay gyms to offer training to the gang members. Some of the training was reported to take place in public spaces such as school compounds, public beaches, church and county government social halls and stadium's. Relatives of politicians also aid in the mobilization of juvenile gangs. Several business people are also mentioned by the local community as funding the juvenile gangs in further support to specific politicians. Politicians encourage these juvenile gangs by giving gang members access to contracts, control over bus parks, and market allocation as brokers in exchange for their unshakable loyalty. Others are junior government officials such as county askaris and police officers who are said to be deployed for

violence activities by county Governors and other politicians. Most of these are employed in county government departments without merit or academic qualifications but support and loyalty of politicians in their campaign. Most of these county enforcement groups are alleged to collude with the Kenya police service while executing their duties. Children below 11 years are being incorporated into the gangs as conduits of guns, drugs, and illicit brew to avoid attracting police attention. Also these children act as spies for the gang.

Kilonzo (2020) argues that despite the prevailing assumption that young women are less criminally inclined, some organized criminal gangs are now recruiting girls in the planning and execution of political operations because they attract less suspicion. People living with disabilities are also participating in juvenile gang crimes membership. They are in charge of masterminding and coordinating the policy directions of the gang groups. Although poverty is one of the major contributions of community members entering and participating in these juvenile gang groups, some of the members that engage in direct violence and criminal activities are actually employed, particularly in the informal sector. They include the Bonda bonda sector, touts, taxi drivers, hawkers, jua kali traders and workers of community based organizations among others. The stereotyped, segregated and ostracized, ex-convicts find difficulty reintegrating into the society and opt to join juvenile gangs to attain a sense of belonging and self-esteem. Examples cited include that of an ex-GSU police officer linked to Wakali wao juvenile gang trained the gang members at Mishomoroni beach Mombasa County.

According to Kilonzo (2020) measures put in place to address juvenile gang crime were not effective due to ineffective collaboration between the community and the police and also nyumba

kumi Ambassadors, lack of trust in the Kenya police service departments, power competition between state institutions, impunity, poor cordial relations between the Kenya police service officers and the members of local community, Kenya police service bureaucracy and negative ethnicity all contributed to fuel the juvenile gang crimes. National cohesion and integration commission sought to examine the implementation of community policing in Kisauni sub county Mombasa, a place with a long-standing history of juvenile gang crimes. Disruption of peace by contributing to lawlessness, increased insecurity, tensions and violence within and between ethnicity, undermines peoples trust in democracy and Kenya police service. There is a need for policymakers and other stakeholders in the field of peace and cohesion to tune their intervention, curricula, and programs to the cohesion and integration needs of communities in Kenya to work in unity fighting juvenile gang's crimes for a peaceful future (Kilonzo, 2020).

According to Mwanza (2022), child raising methods, family management approaches, and the development of juvenile delinquency, as well as family type and juvenile delinquency, are all linked to juvenile delinquency and crime. The current study gathered data to determine the impact of these elements on adolescent gangs and the overall impact on police operations.

In terms of child parenting methods, they include parental supervision/monitoring, parental control, parental discipline, parental support, parental connection, parental warmth, and positive reinforcement of pro-social conduct. Labuschagne, L. J., Koen, V., & Daniel-Smit, J. (2024), believes that efficient parental supervision will not result in delinquent juveniles because when juveniles are aware that their conduct is being closely observed, they will not readily deviate, however if they are not supervised, they would easily deviate. According to literature sources, the start of delinquency occurs when rebellious youngsters are inadequately monitored by their

parents, causing them to associate with delinquent classmates who model and promote deviant conduct Zhanibekov, A. K., Burkitbekkyzy, B. S., Tursunovna, A. G., Dulatovich, K. M., Alua, M., & Beaver, K. M. (2024). Moffit (2017) believes that juveniles learn attitudes, morals, and values from their parents, and that punishment is the means by which a juvenile acquires these life principles. Discipline promotes respect for people and their things, transforming a juvenile into a balanced, robust individual who is resistant to deviant impulses. Erratic or inconsistent discipline predicts delinquency (Siegel and Williams 2003). This can include unpredictable discipline by one parent, such as turning a blind eye to undesirable behavior and then brutally punishing it, or inconsistency between two parents, with one being tolerant or indulgent and the other being highly punitive (Farrington et al., 2001). Siegel and Williams (2003) discovered that moms who threaten juveniles with punishment but never carry it out had a higher risk of producing delinquent adolescents than mothers who are consistent in their discipline. Aside from supervision and discipline, other aspects of child-rearing, such as parental control, parental warmth, positive parental reinforcement of prosocial behavior and display of affection, parental support, and parental attachment, have been linked to the development of antisocial behavior in juveniles (Hoeve et al. 2009). To begin, parental control in early childhood is limited to the home environment and includes parental scaffolding, activity structuring, engagement with the child, and contingent responses to positive and negative behavior (Dishion, Shaw, Connell, Gardner, Weaver, & Wilson, 2008). Furthermore, research has shown that high levels of parental warmth and joint parent-juvenile activities are related with less adolescent behavior issues (Steinberg and Silk, 2002). Parental affection and praise in response to favorable juvenile actions have also been linked to less behavior issues in males during adolescence (Pardini et al. 2008). According to research, spending more time with parents reduces participation in crime and delinquency.

Furthermore, the current study established sociocultural features of family management practices and the growth in adolescent crime. According to Mwanza (2022) and Tiampati (2017), the key drivers of juvenile offending stem from family management. These include, but are not limited to, child abuse and neglect, family violence or conflict, family size, criminal activity among siblings, and parental views toward crime. Studies have demonstrated that harsh punishment is equally harmful as physical abuse (Herrenkohl et al., 2003). Juveniles who are disciplined in an abusive manner acquire violent attitudes, become engaged with violent peers, and eventually display violent conduct. Observably, few, if any, of these abuses occur alone; rather, the majority of abused adolescents are subjected to a mixture of maltreatment. For example, physical violence is frequently accompanied by verbal taunting and name-calling. Juveniles who have experienced numerous sorts of maltreatment at the same time are more likely to develop delinquent conduct and other undesirable effects (Hamilton et al., 2002). However, it is rare that a certain sort of child maltreatment will cause a juvenile to become a specific type of offender.

Furthermore, in terms of family violence, Rwengo (2017) discovered that 45% of the adolescents at the Eldoret Juvenile Remand Home resided with parents/guardians who drank and abused alcohol. With this view, family violence may be blamed for the development of juvenile delinquency since the parents/guardians of such juveniles return home late at night intoxicated or are absentee parents. Rwengo (2017) discovered that family violence, substance misuse, and parents with demanding work schedules all diminish the chance of parents being effective role

models for their children. Their job exposes their children prone to delinquent behavior. More research is needed to determine this.

Furthermore, the current study revealed socioeconomic features of family structure and the growth of adolescent criminal gangs. According to Mwanza (2022) and Tiampati (2017), family structure has altered considerably in recent years, resulting in an extremely diversified community. Juveniles live in a variety of families, including single, married, divorced, polygamous, and cohabiting parents. There are suggestions that the social context in which juveniles grow up, as well as the families themselves, have a significant impact on their well-being (Wallman, 2010). For example, juveniles living in households with single parents, cohabitation, or polygamy are more likely to experience a number of negative consequences, including engagement in delinquency, than those from intact families (Price and Kunz, 2003).

First, Comanor and Phillips (2002) discovered that family structure influences the development of adolescent criminality. For example, the study identified the presence of a father in the household as one of the most critical factors influencing delinquency. Furthermore, their findings supported previous research indicating that adolescents from single-mother homes may be at an increased risk of developing juvenile criminality. Juda, N. (2024), anticipated that juveniles in single-parent homes are considerably more delinquent than their peers who live with two biological, married parents. They also discovered that kids from single-father homes exhibited more symptoms of delinquency than those from single-mother families. Juveniles from single-parent homes showed greater symptoms of juvenile delinquency compared to Juveniles from intact households.

According to Binder, Geis, and Bruce (2001), single parents are unable to adequately monitor juveniles since there is only one parent rather than two, making adolescents from single-parent homes more likely to come into touch with delinquent influences. They also recommend that the parent give the juvenile more input in what he or she wishes to do. Offenders who participated in Mkhondo's (2005) study indicated that their moms (as single parents) rarely nurtured or reprimanded them. Juveniles from physiologically intact households have a reduced prevalence of criminal conduct, which correlates with a decreased sensitivity to peer pressure to do deviant activities (Mullens, 2004).

Fourth, evidence suggests that adolescents in cohabiting households may be more likely to develop delinquency since the family structure increases stress for everyone in the household (Crowder & Teachman, 2004). Changes in location, adapting to new household members, disagreement, economic hardship, and family members' unclear rights and obligations are all sources of stress. The stress of familial transition may impair prosocial development, resulting in a reduction in a juvenile's well-being and criminality.

According to research, poor emotional bonds in cohabiting couples reduce parents' commitment to raising their children, placing them in a dangerous developmental time (Willetts & Maroules, 2004). Similarly, Brown (2004) believes that cohabiting families may not get adequate monitoring and supervision. She also observes that cohabiting couples frequently assume unclear family roles with limited trust and authority. According to Manning and Lamb (2003), cohabitating parents use somewhat more unfavorable parenting approaches. Similarly, Apel and Kaukinen (2008) suggest

that because of the ambiguity of the relationship between cohabiting partners and non-biological children, parenting practices are more likely to be negative and create criminogenic circumstances in society.

2.2.1.3 Environmental Design factors in response to juvenile gang crime

Crime prevention via environmental design is a multidisciplinary approach to preventing criminal conduct that focuses on altering how settings are planned out, how they seem, and how people feel. Jeffrey (1971) developed the theory model; fundamentally, crime prevention through environmental design proposes that you can change how people behave in a place by changing its design, which is why we have a central business district, recreational parks and pitches, office building layouts, and residential areas. The goal of altering the design is to make it be suitable for a specific occasion and more importantly, to reduce crime and fear thereby improving the quality of life, its' basic principle includes (1) Natural surveillance (2) Access control (3) image and maintenance (4) Target hardening (5) Territoriality. Jeffrey elaborates on the premise that physical advances and adjustments to increase security would make it easier to control thoughts focused on the surroundings surrounding a crime rather than the offender.

Jeffrey (1971) goes on to argue that Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) believes that by incorporating CPTED ideas and concepts into the design and management of the physical environment, the community, homeowners, planners, developers, and architects can play a larger role in protecting the neighborhood from crime. As the first methods to improving the optimal use of space, CPTED promotes the deployment of high-quality and aesthetically pleasing

solutions. CPTED can be introduced without impeding the area's normal use. It is simple to use and may be quite affordable to implement, particularly if done early in the project's planning and design phases. According to Jeffery's prior work, crime can be more likely to occur at a specific time and location when environmental variables like insufficient illumination or poorly designed circulation spaces are present. Measures taken by CPTED to lessen the likelihood of crime may include adding illumination to the area. Crime hot spots, which are concentrated places with high levels of crime, may have situational elements that contribute to the explanation of why the location is a problem. Could it be because there isn't enough supervision there? Has subpar management in place? Has certain flaws, such as inadequate lighting.

Observably, effective environmental planning may aid in lowering and regulating current crime rates. As has been established in this study, fear spreads throughout a community as a result of general chaos, and when social control is weakened, more crime can be perpetrated. In other words, a broken window that isn't fixed will eventually result in more damaged windows. Smaller issues like drugs or gangs of criminals in communities that are not actively dealt with, encourage people to depart such areas out of fear; as a result, the crime will progressively get worse as the population declines in those regions. When all members of the community work together, CPTED initiatives are most effective. According to Ca-steel and Peek-Asa (2000) study in the United States, a meta-analysis of multiple component CPTED projects indicated that they reduced robberies by between 30% and 84%. While all the government initiatives are commendable by installation of surveillance cameras in streets, Kenya security industry should shift landscape from the traditional methods of combating juvenile gang crime with updated CPTED technology, ideas and minds that have been implored.

Anthony Musau, Kenya police officer explained how by feeding information from city surveillance cameras back into an adaptive control system, police have been able to adjust response times for crime incidents at assignment thus, helping to minimize time frame in dealing with an incident and coming up with a report. The application of cutting-edge technology is expanding quickly in law enforcement and environmental design, from drones and predictive analytics to biometrics. They are all contributing to the safety of our society and neighborhood. The police are among the first to adopt new technology. For instance, to watch and regulate people's actions, digital surveillance hardware was put at roads and other public spaces in the late 1990s.

According to Kilonzo (2020), Cambridge University studies revealed that officers wearing body cameras had a 93% drop in public complaints. Because of the camera, both sides have been held more accountable. It demonstrates how technologically improved environmental design may improve community safety.

Therefore, its absence might lead to greater insecurity and more criminal activity. In order to give users access to encrypted communications and secure mobile applications, the national gendarmerie and the national police in France are giving its operational troops secure, connected tablets and cellphones. In a private cloud that is safe, documents are exchanged. The national Gendarmerie's Lieutenant-Colonel Fumery stressed that this project was not simply a tool but also one of the pillars of its digital transformation of environmental design. By employing a 24/7 drone patrol in conjunction with surveillance equipment to follow gang activities in the neighborhood, the Gendarme will waste less time and inconvenience the community. Police can utilize data collected from the internet of things (IoT) to create a picture of crime patterns and trends. Big data,

predictive analytics, and machine learning can help police anticipate where violent crime will occur next (Kilonzo, 2020).The Chicago Police Department has teamed with the University of Chicago Crime Lab to boost enforcement efficiency in two of the city's most violent neighborhoods. They'll offer real-time data analysis. A technology called shot spotter, which can pinpoint precisely when and where gunshots were fired, has been combined with license plate recognition cameras to be put in the street environment. The team is utilizing Hunch Lab, a web-based proactive patrol management system that anticipates when and where crimes may occur and suggests the best course of action to take. In order to prevent over policing, it also takes into account shifting risk environments. Additionally, it transmits useful contextual data, including the likelihood of various crime types in the area, to police officers on the scene. Facial identification when positioned in a street setting, CCTV cameras have tremendous potential. The system uses real-time picture processing methods that make it far more successful, especially in identifying undetectable criminal gangs. At a recent six countries rugby tournament in Chicago, automated facial recognition cameras set up on the field were used to apprehend several males. The police used cameras to compare the suspect's appearance to 500,000 detention photos in order to locate a match. Eye recognition CCTV cameras are now being installed in buildings and on the streets to monitor people's actions and emotions. They can detect if someone is telling the truth or not. Human behavior is impacted by how the environment is designed and maintained. A lifeless, sterile setting surrounded by security apparatus will foster a culture of fear, whereas a vibrant, attractive location would express confidence and concern. Public and semi-public locations provide both aesthetic and functional benefits that increase a person's sense of security. The ease with which users can navigate the system has a special impact on how secure they feel. The natural use of space is reinforced by good design, which also reduces the need for signage to direct people

about (Crowe, 2003). In addition to achieving functional goals, the space's design should produce an environment that is attractive to the eye. When designing a room and upholding aesthetic principles, the security component should be taken into account. Signs and maps that are thoughtfully created and placed in strategic locations add to the sense of security. To provide clear, constant, simple, and readable messages from the street, signs should be standardized.

2.4 Theoretical Framework

This study was guided by two theories; Rational choice Theory and the Broken window Theory as explained below;

2.4.1 Rational Choice Theory

The Rational choice theory is based on cost-benefit analysis of the intended criminal act before making decisions (McCarthy & Chaudhary, 2014). As was the case in this study, the implication is that criminals have a certain unique way of thinking and are motivated to carry out the actions within the prevailing environment that they live. They make a synthesis of the events in society and attempt to make sense of what has taken place with a view of finding the most effective course of action in order to better their personal lives. This hints at the sophistication with which criminals approach their criminal activities with and therefore they have to be handled carefully if crime has to be efficiently managed. The theory has in its core thinking that the society comprises criminal individuals who may or may not commit criminal activities depending on the prevailing environmental conditions and their assessment of the strategic costs and benefits (Criminology Web, 2023). The theory affirms that criminals do not impulsively engage in crime but only do so after a process of intense reflection and assessment which informs their next course of action.

In the theory accounting for the motivation behind criminal activity; it helps to answer the question

why crimes are committed. In the contemporary experience, some crimes are sophisticated in nature; which means that only criminals of a certain high intelligence quotient can carry them out. Such individuals will have carried out an in-depth assessment of the criminal activity and assessed its cost-benefit returns before embarking on the activity. If they succeed it means that the analysis and decision-making quality could be at a higher level thereby complicating the law enforcement's ability to stop them before the act. In the theory explaining how society develops some criminal minds enables one to understand how the society contributes to the realization of crime. It also accounts for the role of the environment in contributing to the conditions that favor the development of criminal minds in some individuals.

One of the major weaknesses of the Rational choice theory is its assertion that human beings make decisions based on their rational calculations rather than other factors. This does not consider that crime has the motivations which may not necessarily be a function of rational thinking. Individuals may be drawn into crime based on their psychological instability and their broken families which weakened their foundation when growing up. These are among other important factors that one has to consider when they are studying motivations that lead one to engage in criminal activities. It is also important to take note that not all criminals have the capacity to undertake high level strategic assessments of their intended criminal activity in order to inform their decisions. The theory places much focus on mental processes in an offender but overlooks other critical factors that define criminality.

2.4.2 Broken Windows Theor

Wilson and Kelling's (1982) "broken windows theory" argued that broken windows policing should not be viewed as zealotry or zero tolerance but rather as a method requiring careful training, rules, and supervision as well as a good rapport with communities, linking it to community policing. According to the broken windows hypothesis of criminology, visual evidence of criminal activity, antisocial conduct, and public disturbance creates an urban environment that encourages increased criminal activity and disorder, including major crimes.

According to the theory, policing techniques that focus on minor infractions such as vandalism, loitering, public drunkenness, jaywalking, and fare evasion contribute to promoting a feeling of order and lawfulness. Broken windows theory is focused on methods for reducing or getting rid of crime in metropolitan areas. It fixes the broken windows quickly—say, within a day or a week—and vandals are generally much less inclined to break more windows or do more damage as a result. The tendency for litter to not build or for the rate of littering to be significantly lower is created by daily sidewalk cleaning. Since issues are less likely to worsen, respectable residents do not leave the area. According to Newman, when people feel a sense of ownership and responsibility for a place, they take care of and defend it. This leads to a region becoming safer overall. Vandalism and broken windows are still frequent because local governments do not care about the harm. No matter how many times the windows are fixed, the community must continue put in some effort to maintain safety. Residents' disregard for degradation such as that caused by shattered windows shows a lack of interest for the neighborhood. According to Newman, the fact that the society is allowing the unrepaired windows to exhibit vulnerability and a lack of defense is a blatant indication that this sickness has been accepted. According to theory, enhancing the neighborhood's environment will lower crime, antisocial behavior, and low-intensity disorder as a

result. The broken windows hypothesis lends this study its impartiality because it discusses the variables that Kenya's police service must consider when addressing adolescent gang violence.

2.5 Conceptual Framework

A conceptual framework is suggested for a better understanding of the issues impeding the Kenyan police service's reaction to the crimes committed by juvenile gangs, building on the body of existing research that has been evaluated in this study. A visual representation of this framework is shown in figure 2.1. The framework offers a logical structure for proper analysis of the relationship between these variables of interest. It explains the connection between the independent and dependent variables. If there are effective security controls (intervening variables) then juvenile gangs' crimes(dependent variable) will be minimized. Conversely in the event of ineffective security controls then juvenile gangs' crimes will be increased.

Independent Variable

Dependent Variable

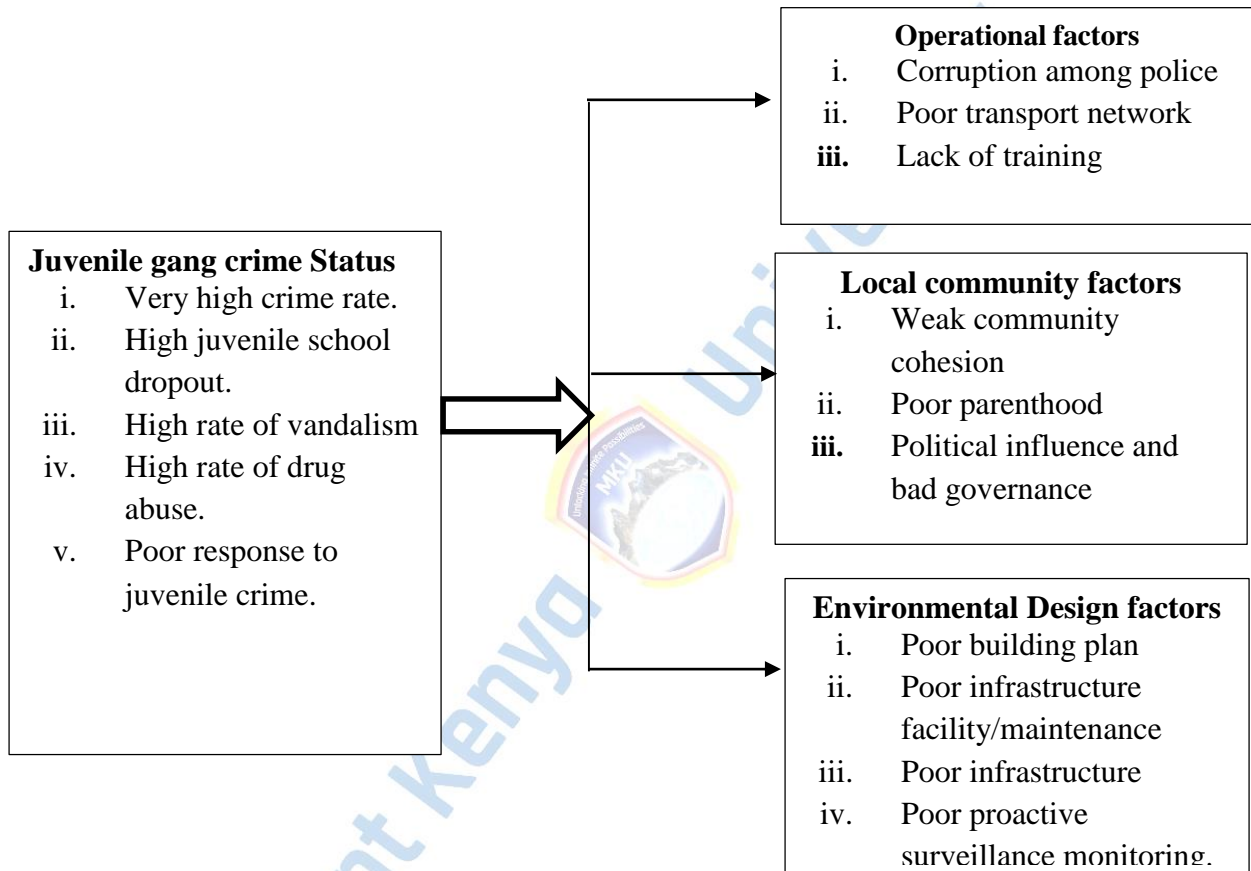


Figure 2.1: Conceptual framework

Source: Researcher (2024)

2.6 Recap of Literature Review

The literature is situated around, thematic areas guided by the study objectives. However, the functions of police are seemingly hampered by certain underlying elements that this study have explored. These duties include keeping the peace, gathering intelligence, preventing crimes, apprehending criminals, maintaining law and order, and enforcing the laws and regulations with which it is charged. This study's goal was to identify the factors impeding the Kenyan police service's responses, to juvenile gangs' crime. Which was chosen to be conducted in the Kenyan county of Mombasa's Kisauni Sub County.



CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

The methods used by this study to accomplish its goals are described in this chapter. It will cover the research design, the intended audience, sample strategies, data gathering procedures, data analysis and presentation.

1.1 3.2 Research Methodology

The research philosophy that guided this study is pragmatic, which seeks to combine elements from both the positivist and interpretivist approaches. This approach acknowledges the importance of utilizing quantitative methods to uncover statistical trends while also recognizing the value of qualitative methods in exploring the subjective experiences and perspectives of individuals within the community.

The mixed-method research approach used in this study included quantitative and qualitative methodologies to give a full knowledge of the link between increased adolescent gang crime and Kenya police reaction in Kisauni Sub County. This technique provides for a more comprehensive study of the research issue by combining quantitative data to discover trends and patterns with qualitative data to dive into community members' actual experiences.

Furthermore, the pragmatic approach adopted in this study aimed to bridge the gap between theory and practice. By integrating insights from both positivist and interpretivist perspectives, the study seeks to generate findings that are not only academically rigorous but also relevant and applicable to addressing practical challenges faced by the local community.

3.2 Research Design

This study used a descriptive research design to systematically investigate and describe the influence of police operations in response to juvenile gang crime in Kisauni Sub County. This design is particularly suitable for providing an accurate portrayal of the characteristics, behaviors, and patterns associated with the phenomena under this study.

This research study collected data through various methods such as use of guided questionnaires, interviews schedules, and data analysis of crime reports. Guided questionnaires and interviews were conducted to gather qualitative insights from residents, police officers, and community stakeholders. Descriptive statistics, such as frequencies, percentages, and measures of central tendency, was employed to summarize and present the quantitative data. Consequently it was analyzed thematically to extract meaningful patterns and themes. The triangulation of both qualitative and quantitative data sources enhances the reliability and validity of the study.

By employing this Descriptive Research Design, this study not only uncovered the nature and the influence of operational, local community and environmental design on juvenile gang criminality in Kisauni Sub County, but also provided a detailed account of the factors influencing this relationship. This design ensured a systematic and comprehensive exploration of the research questions, contributing valuable insights to both academia and practical policy-making.

3.3 Study Area

The study was conducted in Kisauni sub county, located in Mombasa County, Kenya (Appendix VII), chosen due to its increasing rate of juvenile gang crime. Situated on the southeastern coast of Kenya, Kisauni sub county lies approximately 3 kilometers northwest of the bustling port city of Mombasa, a major international gateway in the country. Mombasa is renowned for its picturesque white sandy beaches, rich cultural heritage, and historic landmarks like Fort Jesus. Kisauni sub county geographical coordinates are approximately 3.0021° S latitude and 37.4632° E longitude, positioning it strategically for research endeavors.

Kisauni Sub County serves as a representative sample of a typical coastal town in Kenya, encompassing both urban and rural areas. This diversity enables researchers to explore the multifaceted influences on the local population, including operation factors, local community influence factors, and environmental design dynamics. Its juxtaposition to Mombasa ensures easy accessibility to transportation and essential resources, facilitating data collection and logistical operations. Moreover, the presence of a major international port city nearby contributes to the study's complexity by introducing diverse populations and external influences. Given its representative nature, diverse landscape, and convenient access to resources, Kisauni Sub County in Mombasa County, Kenya, serves as an ideal location for this study. The increasing juvenile gang crime rate adds urgency and relevance to the research, offering valuable insights into the dynamics of criminality within the context of operational, local community factors and environmental design influences.

3.4 Target Population

The study targeted Kenya police service officers, Kisauni sub county leaders and local community members. Kisauni Sub County has a total population of 291,930 people, according to the web-based census conducted by the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics on July 24, 2019.

There are about 560 community policing leaders and 400 Kenya police service officers serving in the entire Kisauni Sub County.

3.5 Sampling procedures and techniques Sample.

According to Kothari (2014), 10% to 30% of the target population is an optimal sample that meets the objectives of efficiency, representativeness, dependability, and adaptability. For purposes of representativeness and inclusiveness, this study adopted 30% of the target population (560) for community policing leaders and 400 for Kenya police service serving officers as an ideal sample size. (168+120=288).

In Kisauni Sub County there are two police stations, Kiembeni and Mjambere police station. The study interviewed 60, Kenya police officers from each police station. Additionally within the jurisdiction of the two police stations there are 8 different community policing committees comprising of 21 members each. These committees include; Bamburi, Mgongeni, Manoni, Matingasi, Junda, Concordia, Mwangaza and Mafisini. All their members were enlisted to form part of this study.

Further, 13 Key informants who included 8 senior officers from Kisauni Sub County were included to inform this study. They include National government officers; 1 Deputy County Commissioner (DCC), 1 Assistant County Commissioner (ACC), 08 Chiefs, Sub County police commander, Sub County Directorate of Criminal Investigation (DCI) and Sub County intelligence officer (I.O). In total 97 respondents formed this study's sample size. The total sample size distribution is presented in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1: Total distribution of all respondents

Description	Source	Respondents centers/stations	Total
Police station	O/B	Kiembeni police station	60
		Mjambere police station	60
Community Policing	Report books	Bamburi	21
		Mgongeni	21
		Manoni	21
Committee Members.	Office Dearies	Matingasi	21
		Junda	21
		Concordia	21
		Mwangaza	21
		Mafisini	21
		Total	288
Key informants	Recorded statement's	1DCC, 1 ACC, 08 Chiefs, Sub County police commander, Sub County DCI and Sub County	13
		Grand Total	301

3.6 Unit of Analysis

One of the most significant concepts in a research endeavor is the unit of analysis. It is the primary object of analysis in the researcher's study (Willam, 2020). The unit of analysis in this study who were the main respondents comprised of 120 Kenya police service officers, 168 community policing leaders and informants comprising 13 members of Key informants.

3.7 Data Collection Methods

The interview approach was utilized to obtain information from all respondents. The interview schedule included both open and closed questions to acquire data. The interview approach was chosen because to its probing character, which allows the researcher to further investigate respondent opinions and experiences in order to better grasp the present situation under investigation. Furthermore, the nature of interview questions provided respondents the option to choose the format, content, and length of their responses. Furthermore, these questions provided

additional insight and knowledge that this study did not expect. The key informant interview guide was utilized to gather data.

3.8 Data Analysis

The gathered data was transcribed using NVIVO software, a computer application for arranging qualitative and quantitative data, and will be coded later. Despite the fact that the study's categories give broad themes for first categorization, new codes were created as unexpected subjects emerged from the data. The data was organized, and comparisons between interviews were made. The study aims were directed by narrative reporting on the findings from these comparisons.

1.2 3.12 Ethical Considerations

Ethical considerations were paramount in the research endeavor, particularly when studying sensitive topics like the factors impeding Kenya police service response to juvenile gang crime in Kisauni sub county, Mombasa County, Kenya. The following ethical issues were identified and addressed in this study: Firstly, regarding informed consent (Appendix II), participants were fully informed about the study's purpose, procedures, potential risks, and benefits, with the right to voluntary participation and withdrawal without repercussions. Informed consent was obtained from all participants. Secondly, confidentiality was rigorously upheld throughout the research process, with any personal information collected treated with utmost confidentiality, anonymized during analysis, and protected from disclosure in published results. Thirdly, efforts were made to maintain objectivity and minimize personal biases that could influence the research process or outcomes, ensuring impartiality, fairness, and integrity in all aspects of data collection, analysis, and interpretation. Lastly, cultural competence training was provided to the research team to ensure respectful interactions with the local community, with engagement from community leaders,

elders, and cultural experts guiding research design, data collection methods, and interpretation of findings to ensure cultural appropriateness. Translations of questionnaires or interview guides were verified for accuracy by native speakers to maintain cultural and contextual relevance. Ethical clearance and approvals from Mount Kenya University's institutional review board and the National Commission for Science, Technology & Innovation (NACOSTI) were obtained before commencing the study, ensuring adherence to internationally recognized ethical guidelines and principles, safeguarding the rights and well-being of participants, and upholding the integrity of the research process.



Mount Kenya University

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter offers the study's conclusions based on the research goals. Primary data was gathered via surveys and evaluated using descriptive statistics like frequencies and percentages. The data was further thematically arranged and displayed visually to demonstrate the correlations between research factors.

4.2 Response Rate

Table 4.1 shows that 205 of the 288 surveys issued were completed and returned. This constituted a response rate of 71.2%. As a result, for primary responders, all of the tables and graphs in this chapter have a total frequency of 205, unless otherwise noted. Furthermore, all 13 Key Informants took part in the survey, resulting in a response rate of 100%. This observation is shown in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Response Rate Results

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Responses	205	71.2
Non responses	29	28.8
Total	288	100

Creswell (2014) also stipulates that an ideal threshold for participant data return is established at a minimum of 50% to fulfill adequacy criteria, with a preferable minimum of 60% for data quality deemed commendable. However, a response rate surpassing the 70% mark can be deemed

exceptional. In the context of this study, the remarkable response rate of 87.6% achieved is indeed commendable.

4.3 Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents

The research carried out an examination of respondent bio-data to establish a foundational understanding of the varied dynamics pertinent to the study's objectives. The demographic information covered include the; age, gender and level of education of the respondents. The findings are presented in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2: Demographic information of the Main Respondents

		Frequency	Percentage
Gender	Male	110	53.7%
	Female	95	46.3%
Education levels	Primary School	51	24.9%
	Secondary	63	30.7%
	TVET and College	50	24.4%
	University	41	20.0%
Years lived in Kisauni	Less than 1 years	10	5.0%
	1-5 years	33	16.0%
	6-10 years	74	36.0%
	Above 10 years	88	43.0%
Age	Below 20 years	14	7.0%
	20-30 years	41	20.0%
	30-40 years	72	35.0%
	40-50 years	51	25%
	Above 50 years	27	13.0%

Field Data, 2024

On gender distribution, the study shows a balanced representation, with 53.7% of respondents identifying as male and 46.3% as female. This balanced gender distribution is crucial for ensuring diverse and balanced perspectives and experiences are captured in the study.

Regarding educational attainment, 30.7% of participants had attained secondary education, while 24.4% had received training from Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) institutions or colleges. This educational profile suggests a relatively educated sample population, which may have implications for their understanding of the problem under the study.

With regard to age distribution, 35% of respondents fell within the 30-40 age bracket while 25% were aged 40-50. This distribution implies that the study predominantly captured individuals in their prime working years, a demographic group likely to be actively engaged in management of juvenile gang crime and facing various security challenges. A study by Smith *et.al* (2019) similarly noted that individuals in their 30s and 40s often experience significant pressures related to career advancement, financial stability, and family responsibilities, which can influence their life status.

Moreover, 43% of respondents had resided in Kisauni sub county for more than 10 years, indicating a considerable level of familiarity and extended residency within the community. This prolonged tenure suggests that participants may possess an in-depth understanding of operational, community and environmental dynamics, and available resources in the area. Overall, these demographic variables offer valuable insights into the profiles of the study participants and their potential influence to juvenile gang crime status, experiences, and perceptions within Kisauni sub county.

4.4 The Effect of Operational Factors in Response to Juvenile Gang Crime in Kisauni Sub County within Mombasa County, Kenya

The first goal examined the impact of operational variables on juvenile gang crime in Kisauni Sub County, Mombasa County, Kenya. Figure 4.1 shows the results.

Figure 4.1: Influence Of Operational factors in responses to juvenile gang crime in Kisauni sub county, Mombasa County

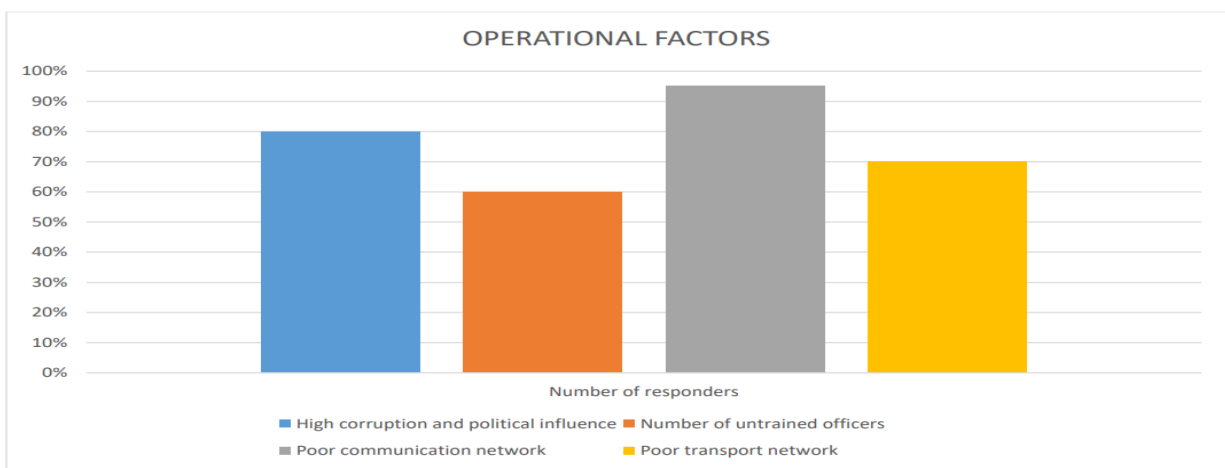


Figure 4.1

Field Data, 2024

The first goal examined the impact of operational variables on juvenile gang crime in Kisauni Sub County, Mombasa County, Kenya. Figure 4.1 shows the results.

"The Kenyan police department has attempted to destroy gangs on several times, using civilian personnel as well as covert undercover operations in addition to patrolling the streets with firearms and other fatal weapons. Although the cops get it right, resulting in the arrest and punishment of adolescent gang members, their attempts have frequently been thwarted. While

some departments in the justice system collaborate with the community to combat juvenile criminal gangs, there is a belief that the Kenyan police service should address the root causes of the problem to prevent it from escalating.’’

According to one of the study's key informants, who agreed with all other community policing respondents,

“Measures like screening current officers to identify corrupt ones, raising awareness of citizens' rights and the responsibilities of Kenyan police officers, such as protecting life and property, which they appear hesitant to do, collaborating with like-minded organizations to combat the problem of juvenile gang crime, expanding undercover operations to dismantle criminal gang activities, and holding parents accountable for their children's crimes are all ways to improve police service to the public.”

Observably police service seem to be hampered by other legal and policy factors. For example, an interviewee (community policing committee member) stated,

“There are no sufficient laws and policies, a view that was shared by 90% of the respondents to counter human trafficking and programs for safe migration and for victims of trafficking. Besides, criminal bond terms should be reviewed, given that most international traffickers can afford to pay the bond and leave the country”

According to 80% of the respondents,

"The performance of the Kenyan police service is slow and ineffective and also tainted with human rights violations; in certain instances, the Kenyan police service threatens people with arbitrary arrests, punishments, and extrajudicial killings," stated 80% of the respondents."

Another police respondent further averred that,

"Other issues that affect police operations include; junior police to senior police officers mistrust, and police-civilian mistrust. This has affected collaboration between the police and the community and has largely affected service delivery. For example, collaboration between the Kenya police service and Wazee WA Mtaa, village elders who report to the chiefs about children involved in gangs in their area is very poor. Further, there is a lot of political interference, which can be solved by creating an independent legal system that is free from the influence of local and national leadership".

Sampled police responses revealed that,

"The justice system is efficient but very slow while others said it is marred by corruption. The majority had some experience with the justice system and claimed that cases are handled depending on how much money one has. Many cases do not get to court. Further, criminals have become hardened and do not care because they believe that, if arrested they can bribe the Kenya police service officers and go free. After paying bribes, offenders fail to appear in court for plea. This, they found very oppressive to the poor. Further, people fear the offender after being released on bond and often the Kenya police service does not come in to offer protection to them. It was

further stated that, one of the most wanted criminals said that he was also placing the Kenya police service officers on notice for hunting him, too, and ended up killing some of the Kenya police officers”.

4.5 Influence of Local Community Factors in Responses to Juvenile Gang Crime in Kisauni Sub-county Mombasa

The second objective assessed the influence of local community factors impeding the Kenya police service responses in managing juvenile gang crime in Kisauni sub-county Mombasa.

The variables of interest were; the effect of local community stance on the prevalence of social cultural values, community support, weak community cohesion and political influence and poor civic education in Kisauni sub-county. The findings are illustrated in Figure 4.2.

Figure 4.2: Influence of Local Community Factors in Responses to Juvenile Gang Crime in Kisauni Sub-county Mombasa.

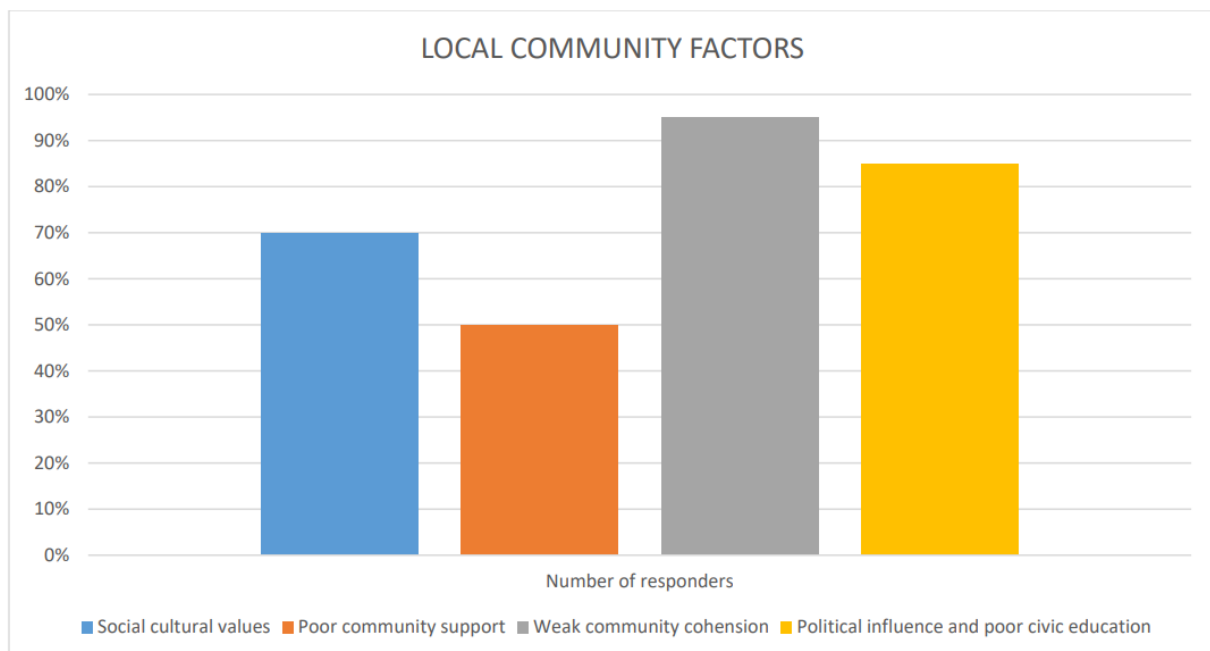


Figure 4.2

Field Data, 2024

According to this study's finding, juvenile criminal gangs that undermine general community peace and security and are born from weak community cohesion and political influence affiliations especially during the election period.

According to a police respondent,

“Juvenile criminal gang activities include sex organ harvesting, child trafficking and smuggling, money laundering, drug trafficking, pornographic trade, carjacking, homicide, murder for hire, and rape. Respondents said that illicit markets exist, but it takes a keen eye to identify them. You have to be a security investigator to notice it. Further, the juvenile gangs are not limited to any geographical locations but operate across Kisauni sub-county”

According to (90%) ninety percent of this study's respondents, although juvenile gang's members are a mix of locals and foreigners, from Tanzania, Uganda and Somalia most, gang members are mostly locals who had moved from different parts of the country and settled in Kisauni. Additionally a significant number (40%) of the respondents established a link between gangs in Kisauni Sub-County, Mvita Sub-County, Nyali Sub-County and Likoni Sub County (a neighboring sub counties) with organized criminal activities in Mombasa County.

The role of politicians in the proliferation of juvenile gangs is a major concern. The gangs have

political influence and are heavily financed by senior politicians, particularly during election periods, due to political patronage. These criminal gang activities begin as sporting associations initiated by politicians.

According to 50% of the community policing committee members,

“Juvenile gang members access crude weapons and at times dare carrying them openly. Some said that gang members keep weapons on their waist and flash them out when they want to attack while others said they are discreet or at least conceal their weapons in daylight on normal days. Besides, when they are high on drugs, they may start a raid in broad daylight, often taking out their weapons and attacking community members. The weapons include; guns, knives, razor blades, pangas, machetes, bicycle spokes, pepper (masala), homemade handkerchief sedatives, whips, clubs, sticks, stones, teasers, rungus and heavy metal objects. Respondents argued that most affected victims are children, women and old men.

According to a police respondent,

“Some gang members are as young as nine, having dropped out of school to join juvenile gang activities. Girls become sex slaves to the gang members and their leaders. Consequently, young girls are not allowed outside homesteads, hence their freedom of movement under Kenya constitution is limited due to the fear of being attacked by gangs. Business people, who are often the victims of the juvenile gang attacks, were also flagged out as being heavily affected. Other groups mentioned were old people and tourists. There was a consensus that children join juvenile gangs as a source of income or because of pressure from poor background families.”

According to this study however, eighty percent of respondents said that meeting basic needs was seen as a major benefit, as gang members are promised food and housing for exchange of attacks. According to 60% of the respondents many juveniles joined gang groups seeking to fit in, recognition and appreciation.

As a police respondent however asserted,

“Gangs groups offer a safety network for their members, most feel safer and more protected in the gang. Some of them are lured by the lucrative prospect of going abroad. It is important to note that the respondents view the activities that gang members carried out as a source of livelihood separate from activities in criminal markets like the protection and drugs business, paid assassinations, selling stolen goods and monetary incentives from political leaders. Further, the gang members are a times hired to offer security to various business premises. In such cases, they even control how businesses are operated. In some cases, people who have not enlisted their protection services end up having their business raided. For you to be protected however, you must pay up a certain protection charges.”

According to this study, some of the causes of increased juvenile criminal gang activities include; Increased poverty (90%), unemployment (90%), and poor economic growth (80%). Further, 90% of the respondents admitted that economic development is low and sense of poverty in the areas where gangs operate, due to high levels of insecurity drive investors away. Besides, according to 60% of the respondents in this study businesses must close early and open late as a result of criminal activities in the area, while people avoiding areas considered risky. Observed ripple effects of people losing their children to gangs or being victims of juvenile gang violence were

depressions 80%, and suicides (20%) and population displacement (90%) as a result of the community fleeing away from gang attacks. The introduction of hard drug markets was also seen as an impact of juvenile gang crime groups. Ninety five percent of the respondents felt that divisions occur in the community when family members cover up for their kin who are gang members.

According to this study 85% of the respondents cited breaches of social cultural values that were said to have led to high levels of insecurity. They further averred that convincing the gangs to stop crime can be dangerous, given that most were considered to be very lethal, and that the Juvenile criminal gang attacks were influenced by traditional beliefs. Besides, 87% of the respondents said that criminal gang members do not fear attacking Kenya police service officers, in police stations and police posts as the gangs are still protected by powerful persons. Petty crime by juvenile gang members was a major concern, notably, theft and vandalism of existing infrastructure including road signs, network cables and fences that can be sold for cash. With violent extremism and radicalization on the rise, community members do not interact or barely have faith in each other. As 99% of the respondents asserted, juvenile criminal gangs live in their close relative house, camouflaged as garbage collectors, bodaboda riders, car-wash traders and matatu tout. Most spend time in hideouts called *maskani* and are characteristically, generally unfriendly and antisocial. They shout, insult and threaten people, at any given opportunity.

Further, 50% of the respondents claimed that juvenile gangs are easily identifiable through their dress, shoes and language. The other 50% said that, in some areas, it is very hard to identify them

as they interact with the community on ordinary days. Their operations are very discreet, according to one of the key informants in the study interview process.

According a Key informant,

“Gang leaders manipulate members of the community into thinking that they are helping them and their children – especially when they are on a recruiting spree – which brings the whole family under the gangs influence. In this way, they are integrated into the community with no alarm, or knowledge to Kenya police service officers”.

Another Key informant stated,

“Parents of gang members bribe Kenya police service officers, when their children are arrested, and the arrested gang members often are forced to pay a bribe to be released. Some respondents said that key gang leaders pay the Kenya police service officers not to interrupt the juvenile gang crime activities”.

There was however a general feeling that there should not be a blanket condemnation of Kenya police service officers as are still upright, professional and moral cops discharging their duties professionally and effectively. According to the study 50% of police respondents were of the view that communities do have a sense of responsibility and that communities should have concerted efforts to host discussions that figure out how to deal with juvenile gang crime and report crimes to the Kenya police service officers.

According to this study child rearing practices, family management techniques and development of juvenile delinquency, family type and juvenile delinquency were found to have a direct

relationship with rising juvenile criminal gangs in the community. This assertion was supported by 100% of K.I. As a Key informants stated,

“In society today there is very little parental supervision/monitoring, parental control, parental discipline, parental support, parental attachment, parental warmth and positive reinforcement of pro-social behavior. Other societal risk factors include; family type where juveniles live in contexts of single, divorced, polygamous and cohabiting parents that result to imbalanced socialization that further breeds criminogenic factors. Further, major determinants of juvenile offending have their source within the aspect of family management. These include child abuse and neglect, family violence or conflict that produce criminal traits and violence in juveniles”

The above finding is an indication of rising societal wide risk factors that are playing out to compete with Kenya police service concerted efforts geared towards Juvenile gang management. This calls for revitalize socialization and socialization of the community by the major social institutions of society.

4.6 The Effect of Environmental Design in response to Juvenile Gang Crimes in Kisauni Sub County within Mombasa County, Kenya.

The third objective assessed the effect of environmental design in managing of juvenile gang crimes in Kisauni Sub County within Mombasa County, Kenya. Fundamentally, crime prevention through environmental design suggests that you can change how people act in a place by altering its design the reason of why we have a central business district, the reason for recreational parks and pitches, the need for office building layouts and residential places. The goal of altering the

design is to make it be suitable for a specific occasion and more importantly, to reduce crime and fear thereby improving the quality of life, its' basic principle includes (1) Natural surveillance (2) Access control (3) image and maintenance (4) Target hardening (5) Territoriality. Jeffrey expounds on the theory that developments and modifications carried out in the physical surrounding to strengthen security and safety would render it easy to control the thought centered on the environment surrounding a crime rather than the criminal.

Crime prevention through environmental design retains the functional aspects of Territoriality in the theory of defensible space concept. Nevertheless, the components of security proposed by Jeffrey are not limited to natural surveillance but also to formal surveillance. In this study, Natural surveillance through CCTVS (90%), Community decline through increased poverty (85%) and unplanned residential houses with inadequate access roads that limit motor vehicle patrols (76%) were found to influence juvenile gang crimes. The findings are illustrated in Figure 4.3.

Figure 4.3: Influence of Environmental design factors impeding the Kenya police service responses to juvenile gang crime in Kisauni sub-county Mombasa.

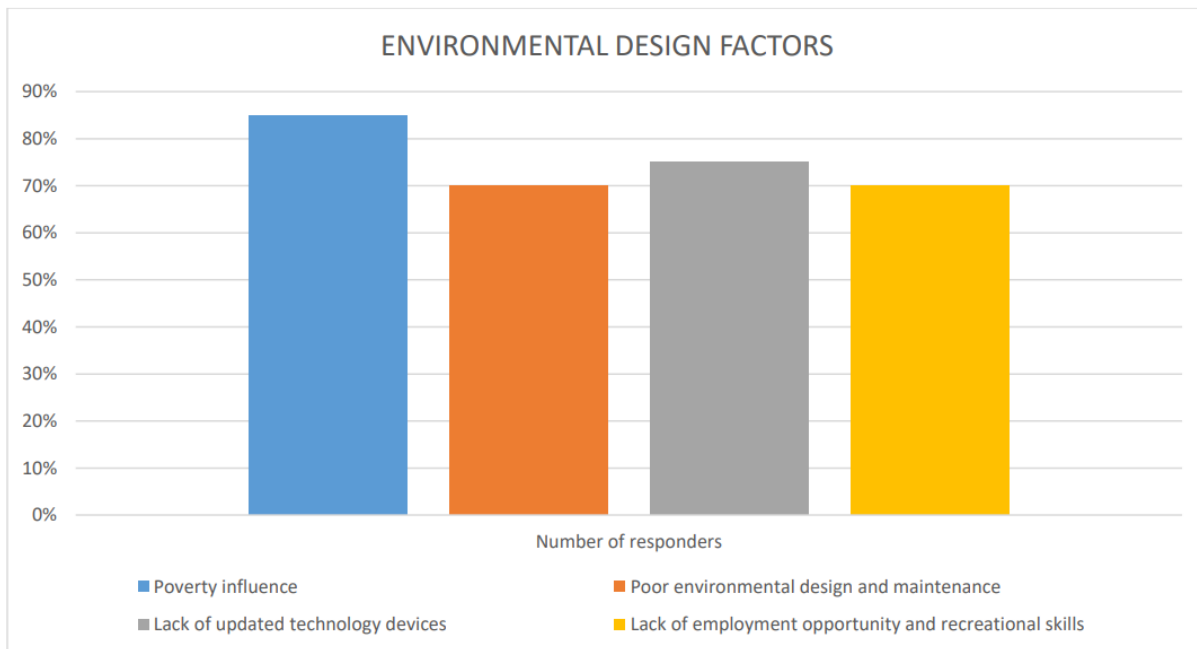


Figure 4.3

Observably, main objective of CPTED is to manage the opportunity for juvenile crime gangs to strike in an environment, and promote positive interaction with the space by legitimate users. Further, as has been demonstrated in this study, CPTED works well in conjunction with other social, environmental and community-based strategies. As 70% of Key informants indicated, *“Community members are poor and cannot afford modern security hardware (e.g.CCTV cameras). Further, there is no access roads because of poorly planned residential houses, As a result, police motor vehicle patrols are not tenable. Due to absence of CCTV surveillance Cameras, people can access Kisauni Sub County through different locations without being noticed by the community. This has made Tudor creek ocean criminal gang to easily access the area for drugs trafficking. Lack of entrances, exits, fencing and lighting make Kisauni a favorable place for these gang operations and great challenge to Kenya police service to controlling the juvenile gang crime. Besides, there are many unkempt appearances and unfinished houses that have*

become dens for these juvenile gang criminals to hide their weapons, stolen goods, and for planning their attacks. Overlapping of houses makes Kisauni favorable for illegal acts since it denies the ability to see what is going on to the neighboring properties. There is a lot of entrapment spots, blind corners, panya routes around where a person can hide and attack without be noticed. Further, people park their vehicles anywhere on the road side, there is no designated bus- stops, and bodaboda stage is everywhere, tuktuks, and bicycles, drop and boards passengers everywhere. People can trespass on private property and do whatever they wish. As a result people live in fear. They fear walking after eight in the evening. Most streets are not lit, many buildings are empty or incomplete and abandoned. They are scene of rapes, drug related activities and juvenile gang meetings”

The implication is that Moreover, the physical characteristics of the Kisauni sub-county influence the Kenya police service in response to control juvenile gang crime. A neighborhood with no street lighting, poor access roads, no motorized patrols, NO CCTVs, no maintenance of building, broken windows, overgrown shrubbery, lacking sense of guardianship and lacking activity support to discourage idlers and loitering in public space provide opportunities for juvenile gang crime to hide and commit crime in Kisauni sub-county as all these factors lead to poor environmental design and challenge for the Kenya police service response to juvenile gang crime. Characteristically, CPTED indicators observed in Kisauni are like the “Broken Windows”

quoted in many studies and books of sociology, that neglecting to address any problem in an environment, no matter how small it is, will birth bigger social problems as is the case in Kisauni that are now detrimental to societal security and safety in the area.

4.7 Discussion of the Findings

The aforementioned conclusions are examined in this section in light of previous research projects. The section includes comparisons with other research and is structured according to the objectives. Assessing the impact of local community factors in response to juvenile gang crimes, examining the effect of operational factors in response to juvenile gang crimes in Kisauni Sub County within Mombasa County, Kenya, and evaluating the impact of environmental design in response to juvenile gang crimes were among the study's objectives. The following study goals served as a thematic framework for the discussions:

4.7.1 The Effect of Operational Factors in Response to Juvenile Gang Crimes in Kisauni Sub County

The first goal evaluated how operational factors affected the management of juvenile gang activity in Mombasa County, Kenya's Kisauni Sub County. Operational factors like a poor communication network, high levels of political influence and corruption, inadequate officer training, and a poor transportation network impacted Kenya police service officers' responses to juvenile gang crime in Kisauni sub-county, Mombasa County, as argued by Sherman (2007) and Walker (2007), as this study also established. Other legal and policy reasons appear to be impeding police service. For instance, 90% of respondents agreed that there are insufficient laws and regulations to combat human trafficking and to provide programs for safe migration and trafficking victims. To solve the issue at its source, the Given that the majority of foreign traffickers can afford to pay the bail and depart the country, the research recommended revised and improved bond conditions.

The study recommended screening current officers to identify corrupt ones, educating the public about their rights and the responsibilities of Kenyan police officers, such as protecting life and property, which they appear hesitant to do, collaborating with like-minded organizations to reduce juvenile gang crime, stepping up undercover operations to disrupt criminal gang activity, and holding parents responsible for their children's crimes. According to Sullivan (2018), this research likewise revealed that police performance was slow and ineffective, but it was also tainted with violations of human rights; in certain instances, the Kenyan police force intimidates citizens with extrajudicial executions, arbitrary arrests, and penalties.

Police-civilian distrust and mistrust amongst junior and senior officers are other problems that impact police operations. This has had a significant impact on service delivery and police-community partnership. As an illustration, there is very little cooperation between the Kenyan police force and Wazee wa Mtaa, the village elders who inform the chiefs about youngsters who are part of gangs in their community (Sherman, 2007; Walker, 2007). Additionally, there is a great deal of political meddling, which may be resolved by establishing a separate legal system that is not influenced by national and local authorities.

4.7.2 Influence of Local Community Factors Impeding the Kenya police Service Responses to Juvenile Gang Crime in Kisauni Sub-county Mombasa.

In the second goal, the impact of local community characteristics on Kenyan police reactions to adolescent gang violence in Mombasa's Kisauni sub-county was evaluated.

According to Kassab (2019) and Nedelec (2019), which this study also found, the police response to juvenile gang crimes in Kisauni Sub-County was weakened by the local community's stance on the prevalence of social cultural values, community support, weak community cohesion and

political influence, and poor civic education. The results of this study show that young criminal gangs that threaten the peace and security of the community as a whole are the result of inadequate community cohesiveness and political influence connections, particularly during election seasons. Sex organ harvesting, child trafficking and smuggling, money laundering, drug trafficking, pornographic trade, carjacking, homicide, murder for hire, and rape are among the juvenile criminal gang activities that were found in this research. Although the members of juvenile gangs are a mix of locals and foreigners, with the majority coming from Tanzania, Uganda, and Somalia, 90% of the respondents to this survey stated that the majority of gang members are locals who have relocated to Kisauni from other regions of the nation. Furthermore, a sizable portion of the respondents (40%) connected organized crime in Mombasa County to gangs in other subcounties, including Kisauni Sub-County, Mvita Sub-County, Nyali Sub-County, and Likoni Sub-County.

Furthermore, 50% of the members of the community policing committee stated that juvenile gang members have access to crude weapons and occasionally dare to carry them in plain sight. Some stated that gang members carry their weapons around their waists and flash them out when they want to attack, while others stated that they are discreet or at least conceal their weapons during the day on normal days. In addition, when under the influence of drugs, they may launch a raid in broad daylight, frequently removing their weapons and attacking members of the community. According to Hipp and Wickes (2017), these weapons include firearms, knives, razor blades, pangas, machetes, bicycle spokes, pepper (masala), whips, clubs, sticks, stones, teasers, runqus, whips, clubs, sticks, runqus, and heavy metal objects.

The research also discovered that gang leaders deceive community members into believing that they are assisting them and their kids, particularly while they are on a recruitment drive. This puts the entire family under the gang's control. They are so assimilated into the community without raising any red flags or providing Kenyan police authorities with any information.

According to Mwanza (2022), Tiampati (2017), Kierkus et al. (2010), and Mkhondo (2005), as well as the findings of this study, there is a correlation between the rise in juvenile criminal gangs in the community and a number of societal risk factors, including poor child rearing practices, poor family management strategies, and family types like single parenting, which resulted in embanked socialization. However, these go counter to the coordinated efforts of the Kenyan police force to handle juvenile gangs.

4.7.3 The Effect of Environmental Design impending Kenya police service response to Juvenile Gang Crimes in Kisauni Sub County within Mombasa County, Kenya

The third goal evaluated the impact of environmental design on the Kenyan police service's reaction to juvenile gang offenses in Mombasa County, Kenya's Kisauni Sub County. The basic idea behind crime prevention through environmental design is that you can influence how people behave in a place by changing its layout. This is why we have a central business district, parks, and fields for recreation, as well as why office building layouts and residential areas are necessary. According to Nasar and Fisher (1993), Crowe (2000), and Newman (1973), this study also established that the purpose of changing the design is to make it appropriate for a particular occasion and, more significantly, to lower crime and fear, thus improving the quality of life. Its fundamental idea is as follows: Territoriality, image and maintenance, target hardening, natural surveillance, and access restriction. Jeffrey elaborates on the idea that advancements and changes

made to the physical environment to improve safety and security would make it simpler to regulate thoughts that focus on the setting of a crime rather than the offender.

As argued by Armitage (2013, 1991, and 2010) also established in this study, Crime prevention through environmental design retains the functional aspects of Territoriality in the defensible space idea hypothesis. However, formal monitoring as well as natural surveillance are included in Jeffrey's list of security components. In this study, Natural surveillance through CCTVS (90%), Community decline through increased poverty (85%) and unplanned residential houses with inadequate access roads that limit motor vehicle patrols (76%) were found to influence juvenile gang crimes. Community members are poor and cannot afford modern security hardware (e.g.CCTV cameras). Further, there is no access roads because of poorly planned residential houses, As a result, police motor vehicle patrols are not tenable. Due to absence of CCTV surveillance Cameras, people can access Kisauni Sub County through different locations without being noticed by the community. This has made Tudor creek ocean criminal gang to easily access the area for drugs trafficking. Lack of entrances, exits, fencing and lighting make Kisauni a favorable place for these gang operations and great challenge to Kenya police service to controlling the juvenile gang crime. Besides, there are many unkempt appearances and unfinished houses that have become dens for these juvenile gang criminals to hide their weapons, stolen goods, and for planning their attacks. Overlapping of houses makes Kisauni favorable for illegal acts since it denies the ability to see what is going on to the neighboring properties. There is a lot of entrapment spots, blind corners, panya routes around where a person can hide and attack without be noticed. Further, people park their vehicles anywhere on the road side, there is no designated bus- stops,

and bodaboda stage is everywhere, tuktuks, and bicycles, drop and boards passengers everywhere. People can trespass on private property and do whatever they wish. As a result people live in fear. As argued by Newman (1973) and Ehrlich (1973) also found in this study, most streets are not lit, many buildings are empty or incomplete and abandoned. They are scene of rapes, drug related activities and juvenile gang meetings. Characteristically, CPTED indicators observed in Kisauni are like the “Broken Windows” quoted in many studies and books of sociology, that neglecting to address any problem in an environment, no matter how small it is, will birth bigger social problems as is the case in Kisauni that are now detrimental to societal security and safety in the area.



CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

The findings, conclusions, and suggestions drawn from the study are discussed in this chapter. The results are presented in accordance with the study's goals.

5.2 Summary of the Results

The purpose of this study was to identify the barriers to the Kenyan police force's ability to respond to juvenile gang activity in Mombasa County, Kenya's Kisauni Sub County. The study's objectives were to investigate the impact of operational factors of the Kenyan police force on juvenile gang crimes in Kisauni sub-county, evaluate the role of local community and Kenyan police service factors in responding to juvenile gang crimes, and evaluate the impact of environmental design factors in responding to juvenile gang crimes in Kisauni sub-county within Mombasa County, Kenya. The following study goals served as a thematic framework for the discussions:

This study's first goal evaluated how Kenyan police service operational characteristics affected juvenile gang activity in Mombasa County, Kenya's Kisauni Sub County. The study found that Kenya police service officers' reactions to juvenile gang activity in Kisauni sub-county, Mombasa County, were impacted by operational variables such a weak communication network, high levels of political influence and corruption, inadequate officer training, and a bad transportation network. Other legal and policy reasons appear to be impeding police service. For instance, 90% of respondents agreed that there are insufficient laws and regulations to combat human trafficking and to provide programs for safe migration and trafficking victims. Given that the majority of foreign traffickers can afford to pay the bail and depart the country, the report recommended

revised and improved bond conditions to address the issue at its root. In addition to being slow and ineffective, police performance was also found to be tainted by violations of human rights; in certain instances, the Kenyan police force intimidates citizens with extrajudicial executions, arbitrary arrests, and penalties.

In the second goal, the impact of local community characteristics on Kenyan police reactions to adolescent gang violence in Mombasa's Kisauni sub-county was evaluated. The study found that the Kenyan police service's reaction to juvenile gang crimes in Kisauni Sub-County was weakened by the local community's perspective on the predominance of social cultural values, community support, weak community cohesiveness and political power, and inadequate civic education. The results of this study indicate that inadequate community cohesiveness and political influence attachments, particularly during election seasons, give rise to adolescent criminal gangs that threaten the peace and security of the whole community.

Sex organ harvesting, child trafficking and smuggling, money laundering, drug trafficking, pornographic trade, carjacking, homicide, murder for hire, and rape are among the juvenile criminal gang activities that were found in this research. Ninety percent of the responders to this research said as much. The majority of gang members are locals who have relocated to Kisauni from other regions of the nation, even if the juvenile gang's members are a mix of immigrants from Tanzania, Uganda, and Somalia. Additionally, a significant number (40%) of the respondents established a link between gangs in Kisauni Sub-County, Mvita Sub-County, Nyali Sub-County and Likoni Sub County (a neighboring sub counties) with organized criminal activities in Mombasa County. Further, according to 50% of the community policing committee members,

Juvenile gang members access crude weapons and at times dare carrying them openly. This study further established rising societal wide risk factors such as faulty child rearing practices, defective family management techniques and family type such as single parenting that led to imbalanced socialization whose net effect has a bearing or a relationship with rising juvenile criminal gangs in the community. On the other hand these play out to compete with Kenya police service concerted efforts geared towards the Juvenile gang crime.

Third objective was influence of poor environment design status on the response to juvenile gang crime in Kisauni sub county Mombasa Kenya.

In this study, Natural surveillance through CCTVS (90%), Community decline through increased poverty (85%) and unplanned residential houses with inadequate access roads that limit motor vehicle patrols (76%) were found to influence juvenile gang crimes. Community members are poor and cannot afford modern security hardware (e.g.CCTV cameras). Further, there is no access roads because of poorly planned residential houses, As a result, police motor vehicle patrols are not tenable. Due to absence of CCTV surveillance Cameras, people can access Kisauni Sub County through different locations without being noticed by the community. This has made Tudor Creak Ocean, criminal gang easily access the area for drugs trafficking. Lack of entrances, exits, fencing and lighting make Kisauni a favorable place for these gang operations and great challenge to Kenya police service to controlling the juvenile gang crime. Besides, there are many unkempt appearances and unfinished houses that have become dens for these juvenile gang criminals to hide their weapons, stolen goods, and for planning their attacks. Overlapping of houses makes Kisauni favorable for illegal acts since it denies the ability to see what is going on to the neighboring properties. There is a lot of entrapment spots, blind corners, panya routes around where a person can hide and attack without be noticed. Further, people park their vehicles anywhere on the road

side, there is no designated bus- stops, and bodaboda stage is everywhere, tuktuks, and bicycles, drop and boards passengers everywhere. People can trespass on private property and do whatever they wish. As a result people live in fear. After eight o'clock in the evening, they are afraid to stroll. The majority of streets lack lighting, and many structures are deserted or unfinished. Rapes, drug-related incidents, and gatherings of young gangs have all occurred there. Characteristically, CPTED indicators observed in Kisauni are like the “Broken Windows” quoted in many studies and books of sociology, that neglecting to address any problem in an environment, no matter how small it is, will birth bigger social problems as is the case in Kisauni that are now detrimental to societal security and safety in the area.

5.3 Conclusions

The study's conclusions based on the research findings are covered in this part. Two types of findings are distinguished: theoretical conclusions and empirical conclusions.

5.3.1 Empirical Conclusions

The first goal evaluated how operational factors affected the management of juvenile gang activity in Mombasa County, Kenya's Kisauni Sub County. The study found that the Kenyan police service officers' responses to juvenile gang crime in Kisauni sub-county, Mombasa County, were influenced by operational factors like a poor communication network, systemic corruption in the police department and political influence, inadequate officer training, and a poor transport network. Other elements pertaining to legal and policy frameworks had an impact on police operations. Among these were inadequate rules and regulations, particularly with regard to dealing with transnational or cross-border crimes like drug and people trafficking.

In the second goal, the impact of local community characteristics on Kenyan police reactions to adolescent gang violence in Mombasa's Kisauni sub-county was evaluated. The study found that the Kenyan police service's reaction to juvenile gang crimes in Kisauni Sub-County was weakened by the local community's perspective on the predominance of social cultural values, community support, weak community cohesiveness and political power, and inadequate civic education. The results of this study indicate that inadequate community cohesiveness and political influence attachments, particularly during election seasons, give rise to adolescent criminal gangs that threaten the peace and security of the whole community. Sex organ harvesting, child trafficking and smuggling, money laundering, drug trafficking, pornographic trade, carjacking, homicide, murder for hire, and rape are among the juvenile criminal gang activities that were found in this research. Juvenile gang's members were found to be a mix of locals and foreigners, from the neighboring countries; Tanzania, Uganda and Somalia most, who went and different settled in Kisauni. Rising societal wide risk factors such as faulty child rearing practices, defective family management techniques and family type such as single parenting that led to imbalanced socialization whose net effect has a bearing or a relationship with rising juvenile criminal gangs in the community. On the other hand these play out to compete with Kenya police service concerted efforts geared towards Juvenile gang responses.

The third objective assessed the effect of environmental design in responses to juvenile gang crimes in Kisauni Sub County within Mombasa County, Kenya. The components of CPTED that affected on responses to juvenile criminal gang activities include, Natural surveillance, Target hardening and Territoriality. In this study, Natural surveillance through CCTVS. Community decline through increased poverty and unplanned residential houses with inadequate access roads that limit Kenya police service motor vehicle patrols were found to be major factors that influenced police operations against juvenile gang crimes. Community members are poor and cannot afford

modern security hardware (e.g.CCTV cameras). Further, there is no access roads because of poorly planned residential houses, As a result, police motor vehicle patrols are not tenable. Due to absence of CCTV surveillance Cameras, Juvenile criminal gangs such as Tudor creak ocean criminal gang to access Kisauni Sub County through different locations without being noticed by the community.

5.3.2 Theoretical Conclusions

This study was guided by two theories; Rational choice Theory and the Broken window Theory. The Rational choice theory is based on cost-benefit analysis of the intended criminal act before making decisions (McCarthy & Chaudhary, 2014). As was the case in this study, the implication is that criminals have a certain unique way of thinking and are motivated to carry out the actions within the prevailing environment that they live. As was seen with Juvenile criminal gangs, they make a synthesis of the events in society and attempt to make sense of what has taken place with a view of finding the most effective course of action in order to better their personal lives. This hint at the sophistication with which criminals approach their criminal activities with and therefore they have to be handled carefully if crime has to be efficiently managed. The theory has in its core thinking that the society comprises criminal individuals who may or may not commit criminal activities depending on the prevailing environmental conditions and their assessment of the strategic costs and benefits (Criminology Web, 2023). The theory affirms that criminals do not impulsively engage in crime but only do so after a process of intense reflection and assessment which informs their next course of action.

In the theory accounting for the motivation behind criminal activity; it helped to answer the question why crimes are committed. In the contemporary experience, some crimes are sophisticated in nature; which means that only criminals of a certain high intelligence quotient can carry them out. Such individuals would have carried out an in-depth assessment of the criminal activity and assessed its cost-benefit returns before embarking on the activity. If they succeeded it means that the analysis and decision-making quality was at a higher level thereby complicating the law enforcement's ability to stop them before the act. In the theory explaining how society develops some criminal minds enables one to understand how the society contributes to the realization of crime. It also accounts for the role of the environment in contributing to the conditions that favors the development of criminal minds in some individuals.

One of the major weaknesses of the Rational choice theory, is its assertion that human beings make decisions based on their rational calculations rather than other factors. According to this study, these push and pull factors could only be explained by the Broken windows theory.

Broken windows theory advanced by Wilson and Kelling's (1982) argued that broken windows policing should not be viewed as zealotry or zero tolerance but rather as a method requiring careful training, rules, and supervision as well as a good rapport with communities, linking it to community policing. Visual evidence of criminal activity, antisocial conduct, and public disorder creates an urban environment that encourages more criminal activity and disorder, including major crimes, according to the criminology theory known as "shattered windows." The idea holds that policing tactics that target minor infractions like loitering, vandalism, public drunkenness, jaywalking, and fare evasion contribute to the development of a feeling of lawfulness and order. Broken windows theory is focused on methods for reducing or getting rid of crime in metropolitan areas. It fixes the broken windows quickly—say, within a day or a week—and vandals are generally much less inclined to break more windows or do more damage as a result.

The tendency for litter to not build or for the rate of littering to be significantly lower is created by daily sidewalk cleaning. Since issues are less likely to worsen, respectable residents do not leave the area. According to Newman, when people feel a sense of ownership and responsibility for a place, they take care of and defend it. This leads to a region becoming safer overall. Vandalism and broken windows are still frequent because local governments do not care about the harm. No matter how many times the windows are fixed, the community must continue put in some effort to maintain safety. Residents' disregard for degradation such as that caused by shattered windows shows a lack of interest for the neighborhood. According to Newman, the fact that the society is allowing the unrepaired windows to exhibit vulnerability and a lack of defense is a blatant indication that this sickness has been accepted. According to theory, enhancing the neighborhood's environment will lower crime, antisocial behavior, and low-intensity disorder as

a result. The broken windows hypothesis lends this study its impartiality because it discusses the variables that Kenya's police service must consider when addressing juvenile gang violence.

5.4 Recommendations

The following suggestions are made by this study in light of its findings:

Policymakers and community leaders should give priority to measures that address the insufficiency of the Kenya police service operation in Kisauni Sub County, Mombasa, Kenya, according to the study's conclusions. These interventions should focus on improving access to legislation, adequate Kenya police service training, up-dated technical paraphernalia enablement, proper reporting procedures and conveniences, adequate supervision by Kenya police service management that support police officers to carry their duties professionally, undertake regular transfers of officers to minimize co-option of police officers into the activities of, or protection for juvenile gang crime. Working culture that promotes transparency and fair effective procedures and policies on how to deal with misconduct, both in community and in Kenya police service. Moreover, implementing community policing-based programs that foster social cohesion, provide support for at-risk individuals, and promote positive community engagement is crucial. Collaborative efforts involving Kenya police service, non-profit organizations, and local communities are essential for implementing sustainable solutions to mitigate juvenile gang crime and promote security and safety in Kisauni Sub County and similar areas worldwide.

Based on objective two; findings, it is evident that policymakers and community leaders should prioritize interventions aimed at addressing local community factors shortcoming in Kisauni Sub County. These interventions should encompass initiatives focused on strengthen community policing and the '*Nyumba kumi*' initiative through further facilitation and more coordinated support of the platforms. Enhancing public vetting process of the members of Nyumba Kumi, peace committees and community policing. Subsequently, targeted follow up on activities of ex-

servicemen. Institute a social welfare scheme targeting jobless and underemployed youth to reduce their propensity for instrumentalisation of juvenile gang crime. Implement the ban of the sale of drugs in schools, ban under-age attendance for political rallies. Enhance public awareness on national values, ensure implementation of national values and civic education in schools and other public institutions. Invest in social welfare of both skilled and unskilled youth to discourage participation in juvenile gang crime membership. Collaborative endeavors involving governmental bodies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and grassroots communities are imperative for instituting enduring remedies to map and rehabilitate children who are participating in juvenile gang crime and foster inclusive progress in Kisauni Sub County and analogous regions worldwide. These efforts should be tailored to the unique needs and challenges faced by the community, taking into account the root causes of juvenile gang crimes and working towards long-term solutions that benefit the entire community.

Given that rising societal wide risk factors such as faulty child rearing practices, defective family management techniques and family type such as single parenting that led to imbalanced socialization whose net effect has a bearing or a relationship with rising juvenile criminal gangs in the community, it is advised that major agent of socialization in society that include the church, family, schools, polity, and social media be constantly reminded of their pivotal roles in shaping up of an upright, peaceful and secure society.

Based on the last objective's findings; drawing from the study's outcomes, it is advised that policymakers and community leaders prioritize endeavors targeted at ameliorating environmental design inadequate and bolstering community resilience to alleviate juvenile gang crime rates in Kisauni Sub County. This includes access control, surveillance, and territorial reinforcement on households and works, wooden gate as the outer barrier and landscaping design, enhancing human patrol and routine maintenance. Local security measures, improving law enforcement technology responsiveness, and fostering community partnerships to implement comprehensive strategies for crime prevention. Additionally, empowering residents to take proactive measures, such as investing in home security systems and neighbourhood watch programs, can complement broader juvenile gang crime prevention efforts. By addressing the underlying environmental design factors contributing to juvenile gang crimes, stakeholders can strive towards creating safer and more secure environments in Kisauni Sub County and analogous communities worldwide.

5.4.1 Recommendations for Further Research

The study's findings suggest several avenues for further research to enhance comprehension and guide future interventions. Firstly, longitudinal studies could be beneficial in tracking the effectiveness of interventions targeting juvenile gang crime management and crime reduction over time. Such longitudinal research endeavors hold promise in offering valuable insights into the sustained impact of policies and programs on community safety and well-being.

Furthermore, qualitative research that explores the life experiences of those affected by juvenile gang offenses and offers the viewpoints of juvenile gang members in their own words. The goal is not to generalize about young people who commit gang crimes in general. One of the research's drawbacks is its lack of generalizability. The researchers were able to relate the stories of a small number of young gang members thanks to this study approach. Despite its limitations, our participant sample provides a picture of target selection in relation to risk and reward perceptions that has not been included in previous research publications. The analysis of the data presented here offers an account of the struggles confronted by Kenya police service as they attempt response to the juvenile gang crime within Kisauni Sub County. Future research could offer a deeper and more nuanced comprehension of the root causes of these juvenile gang crimes. By exploring the motivations, perceptions, and challenges encountered by both offenders and victims, such qualitative research endeavors can inform the development of targeted interventions and support services tailored to the unique needs of the community.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: INTRODUCTION LETTER



Mount Kenya University

DIRECTORATE OF GRADUATE STUDIES

MALEJ/2020/61295

25th April, 2024

*National Commission for Science Technology & Innovation (NACOSTI)
Off Waiyaki Way, Upper Kabete,
P.O Box 30623- 00100
NAIROBI, KENYA*

Dear Sir/Madam,


RE: CORNELIUS MUUKE MUTUNE - REGISTRATION NO. MALEJ/2020/61295

The purpose of this letter is to introduce the above named student who is pursuing **Master of Arts in Law Enforcement and Justice Administration** in the Institute of Security Studies, Justice and Ethics in the school of Social Sciences.

The title of the research is **"Features Impeding the Kenya Police Service Responses in Managing of Juvenile Gang Crime in Kisauni Sub-County Mombasa Kenya."** It has been cleared by the University's Ethics Review Committee (Certificate attached) and now has to proceed to the field to collect data between **May 2024, and July 2024.**

Any assistance accorded to the student will be highly appreciated.

Thank you.



Dr. Samuel M. Karenga, Ph.D.
Director, Graduate Studies

Mount Kenya University
P.O. Box 342 - 01000, THIKA
Office of the Director,
Graduate Studies

Enc.

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Chartered and ISO 9001 : 2015 Certified Institution.
Unlocking Infinite Possibilities

APPENDIX II: CONSENT FORM

I, fully understand that the purpose of this study is to investigate the **FACTORS IMPEDING THE KENYA POLICE SERVICE RESPONSE TO JUVENILE GANG CRIME IN KISAUNI SUB COUNTY, MOMBASA COUNTY, KENYA.**

I am aware of my freedom to express my viewpoints and my right to request anonymity if I believe that, participating in the study could pose risks to my personal or professional safety. Furthermore, I understand that I can contact the researcher, Cornelius Muuke Mutune, or the supervisor, Dr. Panuel Mwaeke, for additional assistance or information.

I understand that my involvement in this study will not provide me with any immediate benefits, and my viewpoints may not necessarily align with those of others involved in the research. However, I believe that participating in this study will contribute to a better understanding of the factors influencing response to juvenile gang crime in Kisauni Sub County.

I consent to the possibility of the interview being recorded with audio or audio-visual devices for future reference. The recordings, along with this signed consent form, will be kept by the researcher, Cornelius Muuke Mutune, under their custody. Access to these recordings will be limited to the researcher and the supervisor, Dr. Panuel Mwaeke, until the report is approved by the University.

I acknowledge that the researcher, Cornelius Muuke Mutune, is a student of Mount Kenya University, pursuing a Master degree, of Arts in law enforcement and justice administration, under the supervision of Dr. Panuel Mwaeke, at the Department of Security Studies and Criminology, School of Social Sciences, Mount Kenya University.

Signature of research participant..... Date:

I, Cornelius Muuke Mutune, as the researcher, confirm that the participant has given informed consent to participate in this study.

Signature of researcher: ... *Cornelius Muuke Mutune*Date:

For more information, please contact: Dr. Panuel Mwaeke Supervisor Department of Security Studies and Criminology School of Social Sciences Mount Kenya University.

Appendix III: Interview Guide for Kenya Police Service Officers

INTRODUCTION

Thank you for agreeing to be interviewed for this research on Factors impeding the Kenya police service responses to juvenile gangs in Kisauni sub-county, Mombasa, Kenya. Information from this interview will be kept confidential and anonymous. The interview will take about 15 minutes.

Section A: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

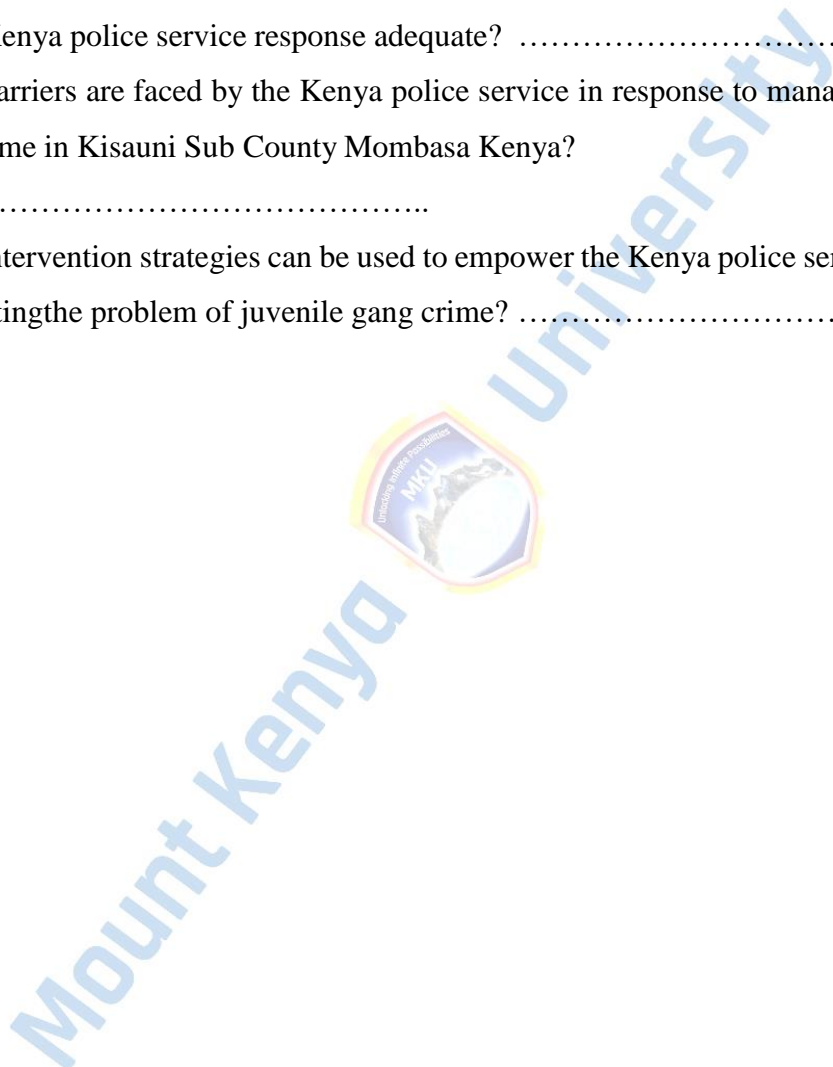
Police station..... Years in service.....

Gender: MALE..... FEMALE.....



1. How are you involved in the formulation of strategies geared toward fighting juvenile gangcrime in the Kisauni Sub County?
2. Does the transport network affect the response to juvenile gang Crime?
3. What is the influence of Environment and technology in managing juvenile gang crime in Kisauni Sub County Mombasa Kenya? Explain
4. What is the effect of weak community cohesion on managing of juvenile gang crime in Kisauni Sub County Mombasa Kenya? Explain
5. How does social cultural values affect management of juvenile gang crime in Kisauni subcounty Mombasa Kenya? Explain
6. How does community support influence management of juvenile gang crime in Kisauni subcounty Mombasa Kenya?
7. How frequent does the community assist in giving insights about juvenile gang crime in Kisauni sub county Mombasa Kenya?
8. Does political incitements play a role in juvenile gang crime in Kisauni Sub County Mombasa Kenya Explain
9. Are you aware of any organized juvenile gang crime leaders in Kisauni Sub County Mombasa, Kenya
10. Does bribery pose a challenge in management of juvenile gang crime in Kisauni Sub CountyMombasa Kenya? Explain
11. What do you think is the biggest challenge in your fight against juvenile gang crime in Kisauni Sub County Mombasa? Explain

Appendix IV: Key Informant Guide

1. What are the leading causes of juvenile gang crime in the area?
2. Who is usually affected the most in the event of these conflicts?
3. What is the community’s position on juvenile gang crime?
4. Who do you think is responsible for the juvenile gang crime?
5. Is the Kenya police service response adequate?
6. What barriers are faced by the Kenya police service in response to managing juvenile gangcrime in Kisauni Sub County Mombasa Kenya?
.....
7. What intervention strategies can be used to empower the Kenya police service in eradicatingthe problem of juvenile gang crime?



Appendix V: Research Permit

 REPUBLIC OF KENYA	 NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION
Ref No: 727518	Date of Issue: 22/May/2024
RESEARCH LICENSE	
	
<p>This is to Certify that Mr. CORNELIUS MUTUNE of Mount Kenya University, has been licensed to conduct research as per the provision of the Science, Technology and Innovation Act, 2013 (Rev.2014) in Mombasa on the topic: AN INVESTIGATION OF FEATURES IMPEDING THE KENYA POLICE SERVICE RESPONSES IN MANAGING OF JUVENILE GANG CRIME IN KISAUNI SUB-COUNTY MOMBASA KENYA for the period ending : 22/May/2025.</p>	
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727518	
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THE SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION ACT, 2013 (Rev. 2014)
Legal Notice No. 108: The Science, Technology and Innovation (Research Licensing) Regulations, 2014

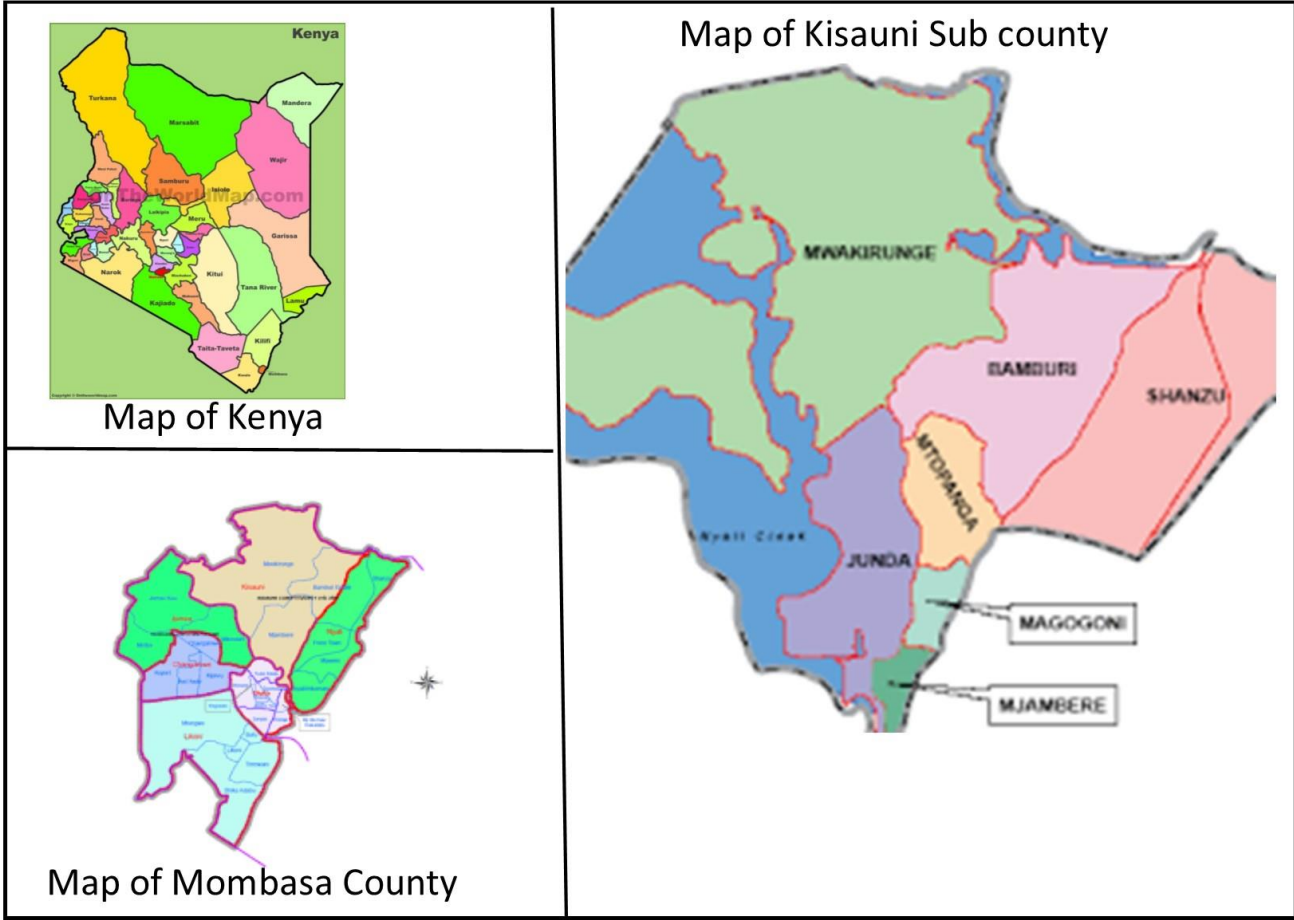
The National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation, hereafter referred to as the Commission, was established under the Science, Technology and Innovation Act 2013 (Revised 2014) herein after referred to as the Act. The objective of the Commission shall be to regulate and assure quality in the science, technology and innovation sector and advise the Government in matters related thereto.

CONDITIONS OF THE RESEARCH LICENSE

1. The License is granted subject to provisions of the Constitution of Kenya, the Science, Technology and Innovation Act, and other relevant laws, policies and regulations. Accordingly, the licensee shall adhere to such procedures, standards, code of ethics and guidelines as may be prescribed by regulations made under the Act, or prescribed by provisions of International treaties of which Kenya is a signatory to
2. The research and its related activities as well as outcomes shall be beneficial to the country and shall not in any way:
 - i. Endanger national security
 - ii. Adversely affect the lives of Kenyans
 - iii. Be in contravention of Kenya's international obligations including Biological Weapons Convention (BWC), Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO), Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN).
 - iv. Result in exploitation of intellectual property rights of communities in Kenya
 - v. Adversely affect the environment
 - vi. Adversely affect the rights of communities
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3. The License is valid for the proposed research, location and specified period.
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5. The Commission reserves the right to cancel the research at any time during the research period if in the opinion of the Commission the research is not implemented in conformity with the provisions of the Act or any other written law.
6. The Licensee shall inform the relevant County Director of Education, County Commissioner and County Governor before commencement of the research.
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13. The Licensee shall disclose to the Commission, the relevant Institutional Scientific and Ethical Review Committee, and the relevant national agencies any inventions and discoveries that are of National strategic importance.
14. The Commission shall have powers to acquire from any person the right in, or to, any scientific innovation, invention or patent of strategic importance to the country.
15. Relevant Institutional Scientific and Ethical Review Committee shall monitor and evaluate the research periodically, and make a report of its findings to the Commission for necessary action.

National Commission for Science, Technology and
Innovation(NACOSTI),
Off Waiyaki Way, Upper Kabete,
P. O. Box 30623 - 00100 Nairobi, KENYA
Telephone: 020 4007000, 0713788787, 0735404245
E-mail: dg@nacosti.go.ke
Website: www.nacosti.go.ke

Appendix VI: Map of the Study Site



APPENDIX VII: PLAGIARISM REPORT

Mutune Muuke

FACTORS IMPEDING THE KENYA POLICE SERVICE RESPONSES TO JUVENILE GANG CRIME IN KISAUNI SUB-CO...

 Thesis and Projects
 Postgraduate
 Mount Kenya University

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- 112 Not Cited or Quoted 8%
Matches with neither in-text citation nor quotation marks
- 15 Missing Quotations 1%
Matches that are still very similar to source material
- 3 Missing Citation 0%
Matches that have quotation marks, but no in-text citation
- 0 Cited and Quoted 0%
Matches with in-text citation present, but no quotation marks

Integrity Flags

0 Integrity Flags for Review

No suspicious text manipulations found.

Top Sources

- 0% Internet sources
- 4% Publications
- 8% Submitted works (Student Papers)

Our system's algorithms look deeply at a document for any inconsistencies that would set it apart from a normal submission. If we notice something strange, we flag it for you to review.

A Flag is not necessarily an indicator of a problem. However, we'd recommend you focus your attention there for further review.

Appendix VII: Map of the Study Site

