

**INFLUENCE OF CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE ON EFFECTIVENESS OF
CRIME MANAGEMENT IN JUJA CONSTITUENCY, KIAMBU COUNTY,
KENYA**

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DECLARATION AND APPROVAL

Declaration

I declare that this research project is my original work and has never been presented for any academic award in any institution.

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DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to God Almighty for making it happen and the People of Juja constituency for their resilient despite increased insecurity in their locality.



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I wish to acknowledge my supervisor Dr. Judy W. Mwangi (PhD) who have been a mentor throughout this journey. Her valued guidance made this journey interesting and doable. I would also wish to appreciate the support I have received from the Mount Kenya University School of Social Sciences and the Department of Security Studies, Justice and Ethics. Not forgetting the Dean Prof Mutundu, the Head of Department Mr. Waswa and Postgraduate Coordinator Dr. Muhindi your unwavering support is much appreciated.

Special appreciation goes to the members of the Postgraduate Panels, lecturers and Staff at Mount Kenya University who provided valuable counsel, guidance and support that culminated into this project. I am grateful to my wife Phyllis Nduta for her moral support throughout this study. Last but not the least to my children Fabian and William I am beholden by your immense moral support and underatsding. And to the Lord God Almighty, all glory and Honour unto you for this far you have brought me.

ABSTRACT

This study focused on examining the influence of crime intelligence on effectiveness of crime management within Juja Constituency, Kiambu County. The study sought to achieve the ensuing study objectives with regards to the study location; Examine the influence of leadership support in criminal intelligence on crime management; Assess the influence of resource adequacy in criminal intelligence on crime management; Analyze the influence of stakeholder's participation in criminal intelligence on crime management, and To establish the influence of criminal intelligence sharing on crime management effectiveness. The theory of resource based guided this study. This is was a mixed method study. The was founded on a convergent parallel research design in analysing and integrating quantitative methods such as survey responses and qualitative data such as interviews. This study had a target population of 254 persons involved directly and indirectly in crime management in Juja Constituency. Slovin Formula was used to determine a sample size of 155. The selection of the respondents was through the use of stratified and simple random sampling techniques. The study used questionnaire s and interview guies to collet data. Descriptive and inferential statistical analsyis techniques was used to collate and anlyse data. The study established that leadership support significantly influence on effectiveness of crime management in Juja sub County in Kiambu County positively ($B_1= 0.610$). From the results, resource adequacy had a significant positive influence on effectiveness of crime management in the Juja Sub County. Aditinally, the study found that a unit increase in resource adequacy in crime intelligence would lead to a noteworthy transformation in effectiveness of crime management in Juja Sub County in Kiambu County by regression factor $B_2= 0.569$). Regression findings revealed that stakeholder participation in criminal intelligence had a significant positive influence on effectiveness of crime management ($B_1= 0.418$, P- Value = $.002 < 0.05$, $t=7.602$). The findings were affirmed by regression results which revealed that crime intelligence sharing had a significant positive influence on effectiveness of crime management ($B_4= 0.651$, P- Value = $.002 < 0.05$). The study concluded the following with regards to the study area; that leadership support predicts effectiveness of crime management, and that resource adequacy, stakeholder participation, and crime intelligence sharing all greatly influenced the effectiveness of crime management. The research recommends crime intelligence practices as a key determinant on effectiveness of crime management in Juja Sub County in Kiambu County.

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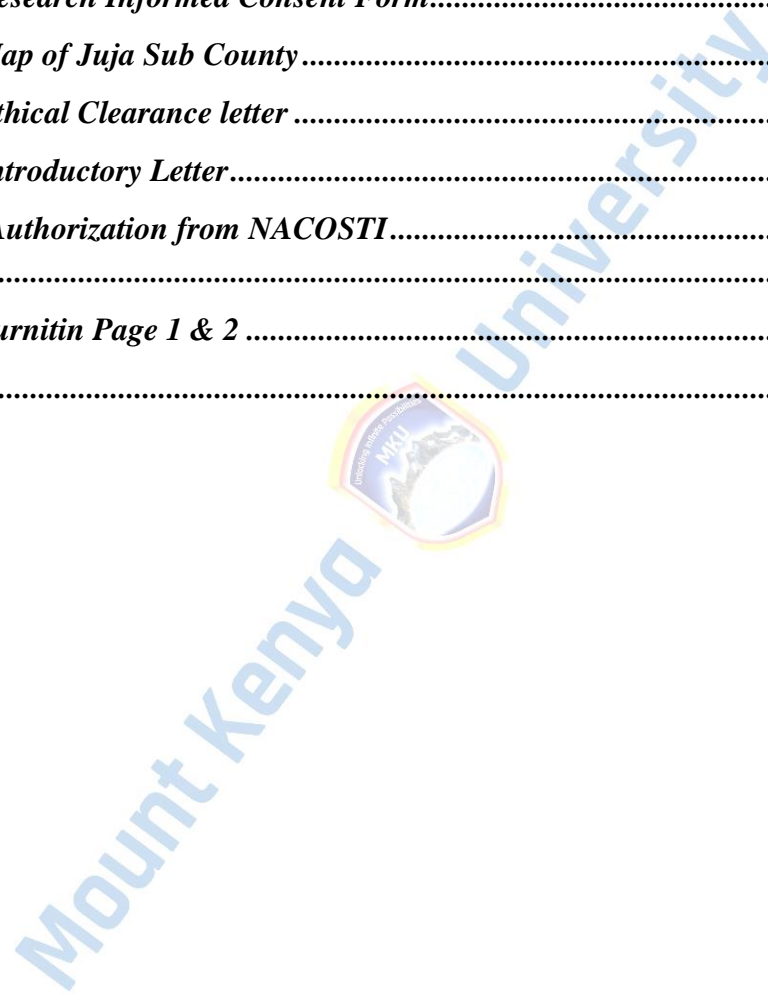
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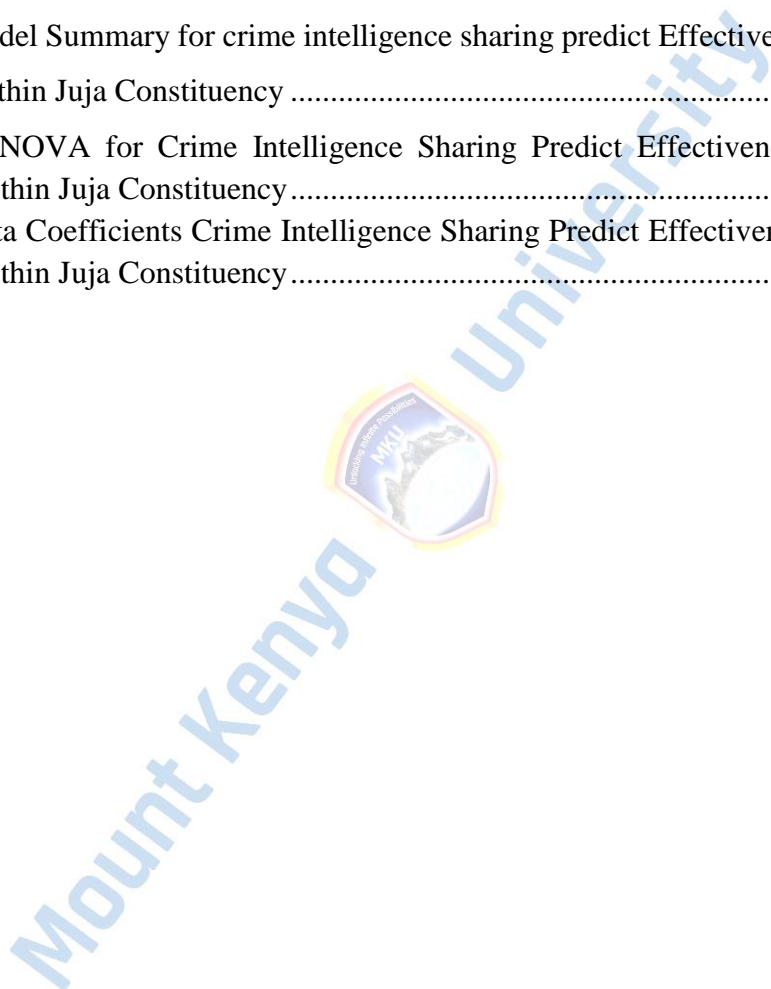
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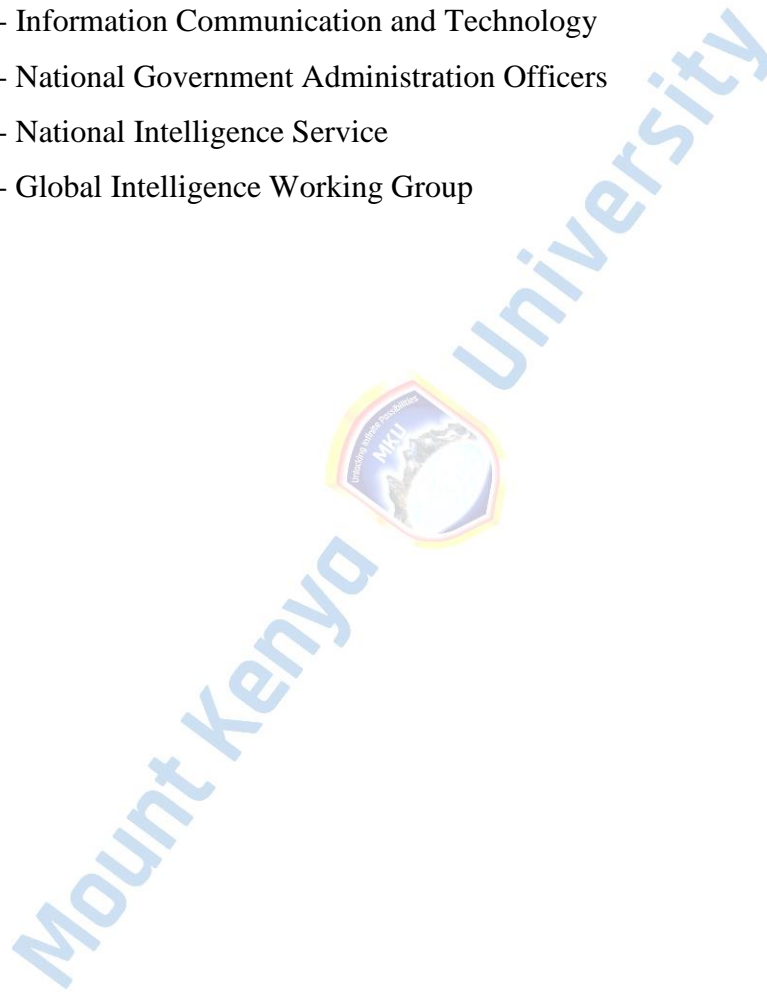
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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACROMNYS

AICAMS	:- Artificial Intelligence Crime Analysis Management System
CID	:- Criminal Investigation Department
CopLink	:- Cop Linkage Software
DCI	:- Directorate of Criminal Investigations
GIS	:- Geographic Information System
ICT	:- Information Communication and Technology
NGAO	:- National Government Administration Officers
NIS	:- National Intelligence Service
GIGW	:- Global Intelligence Working Group



CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

Intelligence-enhancing policing initiatives are emerging in many countries around the world. This is demonstrated by the negative comments and performance statements of the Australian and New Zealand police services, the emerging US government's National Criminal Intelligence Plan (Research Committee, 2023), and especially legal commitments like UK national intelligence standards from the Police Reform Act 2002 (Chan, 2019). Intelligence and information sharing is a key element for cooperation between police and social workers at all levels of the organization (Sheptycki 2022). The police can be more helpful in investigating inmates and fugitives than any detective can do alone, but only if the police can get information about probationers. and the conditions of the tour they must account for (Cope, 2023). The police meet with the detectives and get useful intelligence about what's going on, this can only be effective if the police and the detective can work together. GIGW (2023) reported that for strategic action, all the stakeholders in crime management can use information gathered and provided from the public to map criminal behavior in the region and develop joint approaches to prevent or control crime (Berman, 2017).

All over the world, police intelligence is used in many countries. An important part of the implementation of criminal intelligence is the utilization of emerging technologies (GIGW,

2023). The notion of policing and crime originated in the UK, where it was adopted in Wales and England as a firefighting strategy to detect and prevent crime (HMIC, 2021) In principle, the UK's intelligence strategy is based on the National Intelligence Model (NIM), which provides steps for its activities (Heaton, 2020). The increase in crime in the beginning of 1990s coupled by awareness that more police money was being invested in responding to crime rather than taking immediate action led to a change in strategy. Sharing the secret of crime in dealing with crime is the rule of tyranny and control of power (James, 2023). Most democracies do not engage in culture and therefore allow government officials to reduce the rights and opportunities of communities to participate fully in policies that directly affect them (Wakwabubi and Shiverenje, 2013). In this type of jurisdiction, there is little scope for strong personal involvement in law enforcement matters.

UK law enforcement agencies use law enforcement intelligence as an integrated intervention strategy that combines problem solving, information sharing and law enforcement operations to improve intelligence practices with an emphasis on the collection, analysis and analysis of information to support policy formulation. (Rossy, 2020), its definitive goal is crime prevention and reduction. Though, the model from UK faces a number of problems, including: customs (the model does not have the legacy of the widely used); the model suffered from a lack of understanding and experience in the design process; and limits on the ability to develop intelligence (Ratcliffe and Sorg, 2017). Donnelly and Scott (2012) indicated that despite some reductions in criminality in some regions in UK, crime intelligence has been described as complex and multilayered. Additionally, Schaible & Sheffield (2012) reported that in the United States, criminal

intelligence became a major form of law enforcement after the September 11, 1 attacks. . This idea is structured to meet the security requirements of a complex environment for US law enforcement agencies. U.S. Criminal intelligence focuses on assessing cross-border threats and vulnerabilities, mapping crime problems, and sharing intelligence with internal and external law enforcement to increase the number of security personnel can detect potential threats in and respond appropriately (Carter & Rip, 2013).

The US model of law enforcement differs from the UK model in that it focuses on the exchange of information about threats and the development of reliable intelligence in this robust system that can eliminate or reduce security threats (Carter and Gore 2013). According to the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA, 2008), crime reports by the Tampa Police Department reduced crime by 46% over a six-year period. In addition, the use of law enforcement information reduced summer crime among youth by 51%. However, the use of criminal intelligence in the United States has been criticized for its economic nature. Many law enforcement agencies lack the necessary resources and personnel to effectively implement crime intelligence (Carter et al., 2015; Jensen et al., 2013). In addition, small law enforcement agencies face difficulties in building a dedicated intelligence unit due to financial constraints (Carter et al., 2015).

Lavalle et al. (2011) Canadian Police Services (CPS) use of information technology in crime investigation, transitioning from reactive to proactive policing. The use of crime intelligence in addition to crime investigation has helped crime intelligence so that the CPS (SCCOI, 2019) can predict crime activity and current police goals for crime prevention and crime prevention services (Ridge, 2023) . Canada's criminal intelligence model has

been criticized, particularly for its failure to share information across jurisdictions (Tilley, 2023). This is due to confusion, which prevents the sharing of knowledge and information efficiently and effectively within and outside the police intelligence unit (Abrahamson & Goodman-Delahunty, 2019).

In Africa, the secrecy of crimes is not accepted, and there is little literature on this subject. According to Ezeji and Olutolla (2018), the South African Police Service (SAPS) uses criminal intelligence to deal with widespread corruption. The SAPS law enforcement model is based on the collection, analysis, coordination and dissemination of law enforcement officers' strategies and tactics to fight crime (Ezeji&Olutolla 2018).

Commitment to law enforcement intelligence is based on the future of traditional police methods of dealing with transnational crimes such as Transient Organized Crime (TOC) which are persistently corrupt networks (Budhram, 2015). Unlike the British model, which operates on three levels, the South African model operates on eleven levels. Only a part of them do research work, but they don't give them all the data, which is a challenge in crime prevention (Budhram, 2015). As the other police agencies continue to fight crime in an ineffective manner, crime is on the rise in Nigeria. Nigeria's problem is multi-faceted due to socio-economic and political factors that exacerbate the issue of crime (Aremu & Yusuf, 2011).

However, attempts to integrate crime intelligence into the Nigerian Police service (NPS) backfired as it was inherently based on a passive rather than crime-fighting approach. According to Omole (2019), law enforcement in the NPS do not fully understand the scope

of investigation towards the detection and prevention of crime. As a result, although it exists in theory but not in the form of, it is not widely accepted by many police departments (Omole, 2018). The use of crime data in detecting and preventing crime is no different in Kenya than in other African countries. For Mabia et al. . Little research has been done on the role of criminal investigation in crime prevention. Mutua and Mugume (2020) conducted a study showing the effectiveness of crime intelligence in preventing drug trafficking in Nyeri County, Kenya. Studies have shown that criminal investigation does not play a significant role in preventing drug trafficking in the province, but plays an important role in combating drug trafficking within and outside the country. Mabia et al. & Hassan (2020) conducted a study in Nairobi's Kamukunji district to investigate the role of criminal investigation in counter-terrorism strategies. Research has shown that the police do not understand how crime investigation works and therefore are not used, there is a lack of investigative analysts in the field of investigation, and the use of informal methods in solving crimes is more common than active methods (Walsh, 2021). . Criminal investigations were first authorized in 2009, following the approval of a report by a group chaired by retired South African judge Ransey on police reform after 2007/2008 election skirmishes. The account called for criminal investigations to help law enforcement tackle organized crime (Mwaniki, 2019). Lewandowski et al. (2018) conveyed that criminal investigation emerged as a strategy to combat criminal and modern behavior, including terrorism and industry; however, data sharing and crime information analysis apply to many challenges facing police these days. Gibbs et al. (2015) specified that criminal investigation is built on a positive and preventive response to crime, along with a

broader approach to organizational and administrative management that uses information management to improve choices and resource administration. The final form of crime-related information is to reduce the impact of crime through deterrence, suppression, or operative application of rules execution (Kelty et al., 2017).

Decision makers must influence the situation to reduce crime and prevent it from happening; the limited resources available must be distributed effectively to have a positive impact on the crime scene (Comiskey, 2020). According to Hine et al. (2018) the preceding four characteristics define criminal intelligence: Organizational structure, decision making structure and systems of an organization; nature of the work in nature; journalists plus dedicated protection, focusing on criminals and serious criminals; and provides a central enforcement mechanism for making choices. Additionally, Braga, Papachristos&Hureau (2022) in their previous literature show the idea that crime can be effectively reduced by focusing police work on crime-prone areas. Although the process is clear, crime prevention in these areas is very important in reducing the overall crime rate. The success of prevention, measures on the ground to reduce chaos and misconduct is above strategies that focus on specific offenders or on general crime fighting methods and/or crime response (Lum, Koper, & Telep, 2021).

A significant reduction in crime was detected in places with active surveillance related to surveillance. Piza et al. (2019) stated that the effectiveness of deterrence of offences through the use of CCTV is enhanced when applied with other strategies such as surveillance, communication systems and access control. Crime control includes many methods and policies, the key goal is to ensure the maintenance of law and order in society

(Sheptycki, 2023). According to Tume (2017) crime prevention comprises prevention of wrongdoing, deterrence, recognition and documenting. Community involvement in measures aimed at deterring wrongdoing focuses on modifying the structure, immediate context, or ethos of a community to reduce crime. Sharpe (2012) identified various methods include community planning or construction, community policing, comprehensive or multidisciplinary efforts, and neighborhood safety programs . These strategies may choose to involve local communities, rural inhabitants, community rooted interventions FBOs in crime and violence deterrence (UN-Habitat, 2014). The Kenyan police website indicates that the local police refers to the way the police monitor the tasks shared with the freedom of the community and law enforcement to ensure a safe environment for every community (Sharpe, 2022).

It seeks to create an active and equal partnership between the public and the police that can be integrated, implemented and monitored in matters related to public safety and crime (Ratcliffe, 2023). Successful implementation of community policing requires faith on the part of the police and the public, that significant change and commitment will be achieved. Ojo (2012) presented a multi-faceted process that requires multi-level and progressive planning to implement the plan, both within the Kenyan public and the Kenyan police. In this process, it is important to set clear goals and objectives. The police department has done extensive capacity development on the scope and methods of community policing, especially for junior and middle-level officers mandated to implement the policy (Odufuwa, 2013).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Globally, research have exposed that crime rates has continued to increase in the recent past. According to the National Crime Research Centre's (NCRC) (2022), Kenya's crime rates have continued to increase in the recent past. According to the reviewed literature the top crimes in Kenya included alcohol, drugs and substance abuse, house breaking, general stealing, robbery with violence, and assault. These categories of crimes largely occur in the middle and lower class areas with the root causes been unemployment, poverty, drugs and parenting/broken families amongst others. In Kenya, studies have shown that issues related to crime management have been assigned to the National Police Service who in the recent past employed reactive approach to policing which has little regards to collection and use of criminal intelligence in combating crime. The failure of traditional reactive policing measures to address these ever rising and emerging crimes in the country and particularly Juja Constituency has led to the adoption and application of proactive law enforcement strategies which largely relies on information gathering, examination and broadcasting of illicit activities to the appropriate security agencies to combat crime. Thus the need for this assessment that pursues the influence of crime intelligence on effectiveness of crime management within Juja Constituency, Kiambu County, Kenya.

1.3 Purpose of the study

To examine the influence of criminal intelligence on effectiveness of crime management in Juja Constituency, Kiambu County, Kenya

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The objectives informing this research are:

- i. To examine the influence of leadership support in criminal intelligence on effective crime management in Juja Constituency of Kiambu County, Kenya
- ii. To examine the influence of resource adequacy in criminal intelligence on effective crime management in Juja constituency of Kiambu County, Kenya
- iii. To analyze the influence of stakeholder's participation in criminal intelligence on effective crime management in Juja constituency of Kiambu County, Kenya
- iv. To examine influence of criminal intelligence sharing on effective crime management effectiveness in Juja constituency of Kiambu County, Kenya

1.5 Research Questions

The study sought to respond to the following research questions:

- i. Leadership support in criminal intelligence, how does it influence effective crime management in Juja Constituency of Kiambu County, Kenya?
- ii. Does resource adequacy in criminal intelligence influence effective crime management in Juja Constituency of Kiambu County, Kenya?
- iii. Does stakeholder's participation in criminal intelligence influence effective crime management in Juja Constituency of Kiambu County, Kenya?
- iv. How does crime information sharing in criminal intelligence influence effective crime management in Juja Constituency of Kiambu County, Kenya?

1.6 Justification and Significance

The study aims at examining the influence of criminal intelligence on effectiveness of crime management within Juja Constituency, Kiambu County, Kenya. This study has been prompted by the increasing crime rate in the world including Kenya.

The study findings and recommendations will be beneficial to a number of individuals, groups and entities including the central and county government and other stakeholders in crime management. The study may benefit the Sub County's security personnel as they may be able to apply the findings in combatting crimes within their regions thereby enhancing security for the citizens as well as gaining public appreciation, recognition and probably promotions from their employer. The findings of this investigation would be useful to stakeholders such as the NGAO officers, the National Police Service and Juja constituency community leaders in guiding policy and strategy formulation aimed at enhancing effective crime management. The outcomes of this study may be beneficial to the local community as the findings addressed the gap between the security personnel and other civilian actors thereby enhancing collaboration amongst the parties.

The findings of this study would also benefit academicians and researchers as it may lay ground for further investigation on the topic.

1.7 Study Limitations

The study was limited on the ground that crime and criminal intelligence has been a sensitive issue, there was participant biasness in their response and the fear of victimization from criminals. Thus the study maintained privacy and confidentiality throughout the process. The study sought to examine influence of criminal intelligence on crime management touches on the role of informants who are mostly the area members of the public; the respondents may fail to give accurate information due to safety concerns however they were assured of the anonymity of their responses.

The researcher may indicate that the information that the respondents and interviewees gave was for academic purpose only. It is worth noting that even criminals could have been part of the sample hence ending up misrepresenting the facts however the selection of the respondents was predetermined to avoid such occurrences.

1.8 Delimitations of the Study

The purpose of the study was to examine the influence of criminal intelligence on effectiveness of crime management within Juja Constituency, Kiambu County, Kenya. The research emphasised on leadership support, resource adequacy, stakeholder participation and criminal intelligence sharing as independent variables while dependent variable was the effectiveness on crime management. The study took a minimum of six months to cover Juja constituency including Juja town, Gachororo, Gacagi, Muchatha, Eastleigh, Juja farm, GwaKairu and Kenyatta road in Kalimoni ward. Some regions were not covered owing to the limited time, resources and vastness of Juja constituency. The study covered the Constituency's security structure, the area residents involvement in community policing, and lastly the role of local leadership and other stakeholders in fighting crime.

1.9 Assumptions of the Study

This assumption of the study was that all study participants gave honest and reliable responses. Security concerns been a critical issue, the study is based on the assumption that the respondents would not be hostile or emotional to the researcher during field work.

1.10 Operational Definition of Terms

Leadership Support - This refers to the role the leaders in the security sector plays in supporting their fellow junior officers in achieving the duty goals of collection, analyses and dissemination of criminal intelligence. The support maybe financial assistance, inspiration and even psychological assistance.

Resource Adequacy -It refers to the availability and reliability of resources such as equipment, personnel, and other logistics required in the criminal intelligence process.

Stakeholder Participation - This is defined as the activities and involvement of people not working in the security sector in the management of crime in Juja Constituency. Such actors may include donors, researchers, business people and even the local population.

Effectiveness Of Crime Management - This refers to the application of proper security measures in order to proactively deal with crimes in a timely and less costly manner thereby reducing crimes rates in the area of study

Crime Intelligence Sharing -This is the process and ability to exchange crime related information, data and knowledge within all relevant security departments of a State in order to facilitate decision making which is backed by actionable aptitude. It more about alliance among all the stakeholders for enhanced safety of all.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This portion explores the related literature on criminal intelligence and crime management from other scholars and researchers according to research objectives including: to examine the influence of leadership support in criminal intelligence on effective crime management, to assess the influence of resource adequacy in criminal intelligence on effective crime management, To analyze the influence of stakeholder's participation in criminal intelligence on effective crime , To assess influence of criminal intelligence sharing on effective crime management effectiveness in Juja constituency of Kiambu County, Kenya. The literature review started with the exploration of criminal intelligence concept across the globe and also within the country to determine the existing gap. The chapter concluded with conceptual framework and theoretical framework anchoring the study.

2.2 Empirical Literature Review

Crime intelligence has up-to-date crime predictions that help develop crime detection and prevention strategies. Law enforcement officers must have the required skills and capacity to collect data from reliable sources, analyze raw data and share it with the necessary security forces to take timely action against any crime and come. Access to criminal data and its security in the records of law enforcement agencies is important for effective crime control and forecasting. The process of obtaining this data from two main functions that

make up the criminal investigation system; there is an intelligence service itself, which is the actual process of collecting and transmitting crime-related information from all collection points, then analyzing the crime information, shaping and presenting the collected evidence in a manner that is easy to understand and predict. Any crime can happen or change. (Davor Stupar. 2021)

2.2.1 Leadership Support in criminal intelligence on effective crime management

Effective crime investigation is a function of good leadership and police management. The Best Criminal Investigation Problem Solving in 60 Short Steps provides a great overview of the various skills required to be a good criminal investigator and is a must read for all criminal investigators and their managers (Ridge, 2023). The real danger is that many police departments have officers and officers who receive some, but not all, intelligence on crime scenes (Ratcliffe&McCullagh, 2021). Even at the beginning of the fusion center in the United States, a few chiefs have investigators connected to local networks that allow police leaders to obtain information about the state of neighboring jurisdictions (Ratcliffe, 2023). Internally, investigative-only agencies often have detailed knowledge of individuals and criminals and their motivations, while intelligence-only investigative agencies receive information about individuals and networks, but little evidence of the crimes involved (Ratcliffe, 2023) .In general, intelligence is involved in the development of important products and visibility supports the control of key law enforcement decisions in organized crime (McDonald, 2022). Crime prevention, alternatively, encompasses the usage of various regional and social information and field methods to investigate, prevent and solve crime problems and problems.

These two departments are important for law enforcement work but their ability to provide more research and investigation has been hindered by the lack of connection between the two departments for various reasons, such as departmental politics, police culture and leadership (Laycock, 2021). Most importantly, the police culture shows resistance and the police chiefs show a lack of leadership (May 2021). In the United States, perhaps one of the most important problem, one of the keys to the success of police intelligence, is the lack of leadership capacity building (Quarmby, 2024). Many police chiefs received their training and police induction at a different time when investigators were the only ones who used secret information and experience as the key to promoting leadership positions.

Sources of information other than a unique map of each pin are unknown, experience and insight is the computer that guides many of the main functions. Addressing the challenges of the new, information-rich, post-9/11 era requires effort and leadership. The conference identified key challenges that limit law enforcement's sharing of information, called for joint investigations, and outlined ways that all police departments, large and small, can work together, group and cooperation with new intelligence and modern police models. The development of advanced understanding and leadership skills is useful for crime scene investigators and field investigators, regardless of grade or rank (HMIC, 2022). Organizing scenes of crime, scrutinizing signals in phone laboratories or consuming gathered data to chart a sequence of events is an important part of police investigation and crime prevention (Ratcliffe, 2019).

2.2.2 Stakeholders Participation in criminal intelligence on effective crime management

The interdisciplinary nature of security studies makes it a exclusive field of learning for those concerned in delinquency (Bullock, 2020). Above all, criminologists could assist in the advancement, application, and investigation of criminal and evidence gathering operations related to natural world misconduct. Intelligence of crime studies have received substantial consideration in current period due to the availability and widespread use of various types of emerging technologies (McGarrell et al., 2017). The participation of those involved in fighting crime has important implications on the implementation of security in organizations. The complexity of the problem is further compounded by the fact that the issues surrounding the context of law execution is also many-sided and varied, with many different standpoints and tactics.

Banks et al. (2016) found that in the United States, there are eighteen thousand (18000) independent state, public, rural, and ethnic legal procedural entities, and sharing of information requirements and systems are effectively regulated. However, a national commission would not be able to create the necessary information sharing network (Mabia et al., 2016). Studies exposed that capacity building, skills development, resource mobilizations, Jurisdiction, legal authority, among others are determinants of legal administration enteties's ability to develop tools to advance legal adminsitration and ways to share crime information effectively and consistently. The power of like minded webs (Dawes et al., 2009) in the public sector to transcend organizational boundaries and responsibilities (Laycock, 2021). Researchers have shown that potential to manage one

self, such as maintaining actual communication and developing trust, are important to effectively prevent conflict. Nowhere is information more important to the police than in the UK (Heaton, 2020).

For instance, the recognition that modern law enforcement agencies need sophisticated techniques to understand the complex crime environment and deal with threats as effectively as possible prompted United Kingdom introduction of National Intelligence Model (NIM) (GIGW, 2023). The NIM is a course that explains how priorities are set and how decision-making processes are managed at all cadres of the police service, operational information gathering levels, and even different products (Flood, 2004). The Police Reform Act 2002 (Crawford, 2021) needed all police services in United Kingdom to use the NIM in their business planning. However, According to the Royal Inspectorate's review of critical information and the introduction of information-based police services found that different management systems prevailed in the Army's major forces (HMIC, 2002), and HMIC (2001) the Missing Army Group Every Intelligence Strategy. The works of NIM is like an operational strategy, which is embedded in another quality system, Flood, 2024.

2.2.3 Resource Adequacy in criminal intelligence on effective crime management

The growing importance of active policing has shown the need for the police to use their resources effectively and efficiently (Mabialteyo & Were, 2016). Conventionally, police entities have assigned properties according to their working needs or needs, allocating more resources to political responses and public service calls (Kaiot & Njoroge, 2023). In current period, a heavy burden has been placed on the law enforcers as they work hard to provide services, specific resources to high crime or local areas, and to use intelligence to drive, a

targeted policing strategy (Cope, 2017). In the workplace, the transition to a civic amenity system of culpability and expected to do more means that the ancient system assigned to the police does not necessarily meet the strategic goals of the company (Walsh, 2021).

The main limitation that limits the effectiveness of police agencies is their geographic area such as city, county, state, federal or municipal organization (Sheptycki, 2023). In a democracy, crime control is essentially a government responsibility and public good, so the proper allocation of resources to protect people and property is a major concern (Ratcliffe, 2024).

The nature of the national police raises many organizational problems during the distribution of the police in the regions and regions, because the distribution of the amount of law enforcers is necessary for the achievement of the societal results indicated (Cullompton & Willan, 2024). With public demand for high-quality police services and investment in infrastructure impossible, the issue of resource management and distribution will be important (Stockdale, et. al., 2019). One way to find out how the law enforcers assign funds is to scrutinize their organizational structure. Quinn (2018), indicated that a tactics is a process or strategy that corroborates the goals, strategies and actions of an organization into the whole organization. The process is complete as it is seen that the organization uses its resources to achieve its goals and official results (McDonald, 2022). Goals provide a great way to measure progress. The strategic decision made by the organization shows, on the one hand, what resources the company has for its work, and, on the other hand, the main way of distributing resources (Quinn, 2018). Does the rate of misconduct in the area affect the law enforcers in the area (Bayley, 2019)? Many politicians

and some local people believe this to be true. The usage of requirements, whether monetary or non-monetary, can be increased with power (Hamel & Prahalad, 2022). Organizational competence is achieved through effective allocation of resources to strategic objectives and through performance (Hamel & Prahalad, 2018).

2.2.4 Criminal Information sharing in criminal on effective crime management

Effective law enforcement information sharing is essential to preventing crime, including terrorist-related activities; since 2001, concerted efforts and energies have been made to advance the information and intelligence capabilities of law administration entities (Heaton, 2020). These efforts include a national coordination agency plan, a national complaint reporting (SAR) plan, the 1st agency risk assessment team, and the further execution of information gathered (Crawford, 2021). Such determinations are aimed at improving the ability of law enforcement to thwart wrongdoing and extremism; however, these plans must be planned to ensure success and sustainability. With such an arrangement, police department and civil protection entities and employees can be sure that despite this process, all entities and allies are working in oneness to promote non-discriminatory reporting (Clarke & Eck, 2023).

Brown (2007) and Quicios (2018) stated that the pillar of this national structure is the basis of illicit activities intelligence. News sharing in the US civic legal administration is intricate and difficult, but this trial is mainly common among international legal execution establishments. Government dealings, ethos and dialectal also affect the distribution and interpretation of crime data. However, in today's world, effective participation in global threats is important (Chan, 2019). Intelligence units closely monitor the criminal

environment, but they do not pass the collected information to other members of the organization (Christopher, 2024).

Although street-level employees may occasionally use strategic products, the most important customers are often executives and managers who are thinking about setting up a resource for the next year or two (Clarke and Eck, 2023). There was great concern when local service leaders complained that they did not have access to service intelligence to help them allocate resources more efficiently. An operational and reliable informational gathering structure has the capability to describe the crime environment, communicate this critical information to those responsible in making choices, and impact their discerning in a way to enable choice makers develop mitigation policies (Cope, 2023). The sharing of critical data and insights is the main point of collaboration of police and the social organizations at all levels of the organization (Sheptycki 2022). The police can be more helpful in investigating inmates and fugitives than any detective can do alone, but only if the police can get information about probationers. And the conditions of the tour they must account for (Cope, 2023). The police meet the monitor and get valuable information about what is going on (Flood, 2024).

Further, Matlala (2018) reported that the police force in Canadian uses modern technology to offer detailed information to the law enforcement officers consequently supporting them in fighting crime. Further, Zimmermann & Renaud (2019) reported that there are various instances that information system is used by police in fighting crime including computer link (COPLINK) at Department Police in Tucson which have in custody one million, five hundred thousand recorded data in addition to utilization of proficient schemes and AI in

Crime Analysis and Management System (AICAMS), by the police force in Hong Kong. Additionally, the biometric knowhow is generally used by several organizations in the World in the criminal identity verification. For instance, Emami, Brown & Smith (2016) reported that the Department of immigration saves and utilizes biometric data for its operations.

In Kenya, a lot of efforts in ICT use in the reduction and deterrence of crime has been engaged though the rate of crime has continued to increase. Government reports and reviewed literature shows that the Directorate of Criminal Investigation has to a greater extent integrated the use of ICT services in fighting against crime especially with the launching of NFL with the aim of curbing modern criminal enterprises through cybercrime activities. The development of methodical felonious doings has demanded recruitment and retooling of more experts in ICT within the Directorate. The increased number of experts within the workforce is likely to help mapping criminal activities and tracing criminals and finally evidenced based arrests which will ultimately help in crime and criminal eradication. Further, the government of Kenya is committed to promotion of safety for all and as such it has formulated and implemented policies and laws to curb misuse of ICT among the members of public.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

The assessment is founded on theory of Resource based by porter of 1985. The resource-based view by Porter of 1985. This theory is based on the idea that a company's competitive advantage is based on the package of tangible or intangible assets available to the company. According to the resource-focused concept, the success of the company is due to the resources and the total strength of the organization and what makes it different from others. Human capital is one such strength that includes important qualities such as knowledge; knowledge, skills and abilities (Heaton, 2020). These resources can be a competitive advantage for the company/company. From this point of view, the practice of human resource management is done by the organization, which directs the power of the necessary skills and knowledge. According to Wright and McMahan (2001), if resources represent the company's strategy, it means that they are rare, at a certain price, and difficult to transfer.

This makes it possible if the company implements human resource management practices, such as hiring managers, training them to perform at the best level or developing skills better through training and motivate them through motivation (Laycock, 2021). Compensation and others must focus on the police so that the authorities can achieve their main goal of protecting life and property. Special police services like the DCI should be adequately funded to carry out important tasks such as the collection, processing and dissemination of intelligence (May 2021)

2.4 Conceptual Framework

In fig 1 the study present the interconnectedness of criminal intelligence and effectiveness of crime management within Juja Constituency, Kiambu County, Kenya. The independent variables consist of leadership support, resource adequacy, stakeholder's participation and crime intelligence sharing and their influence on crime management.

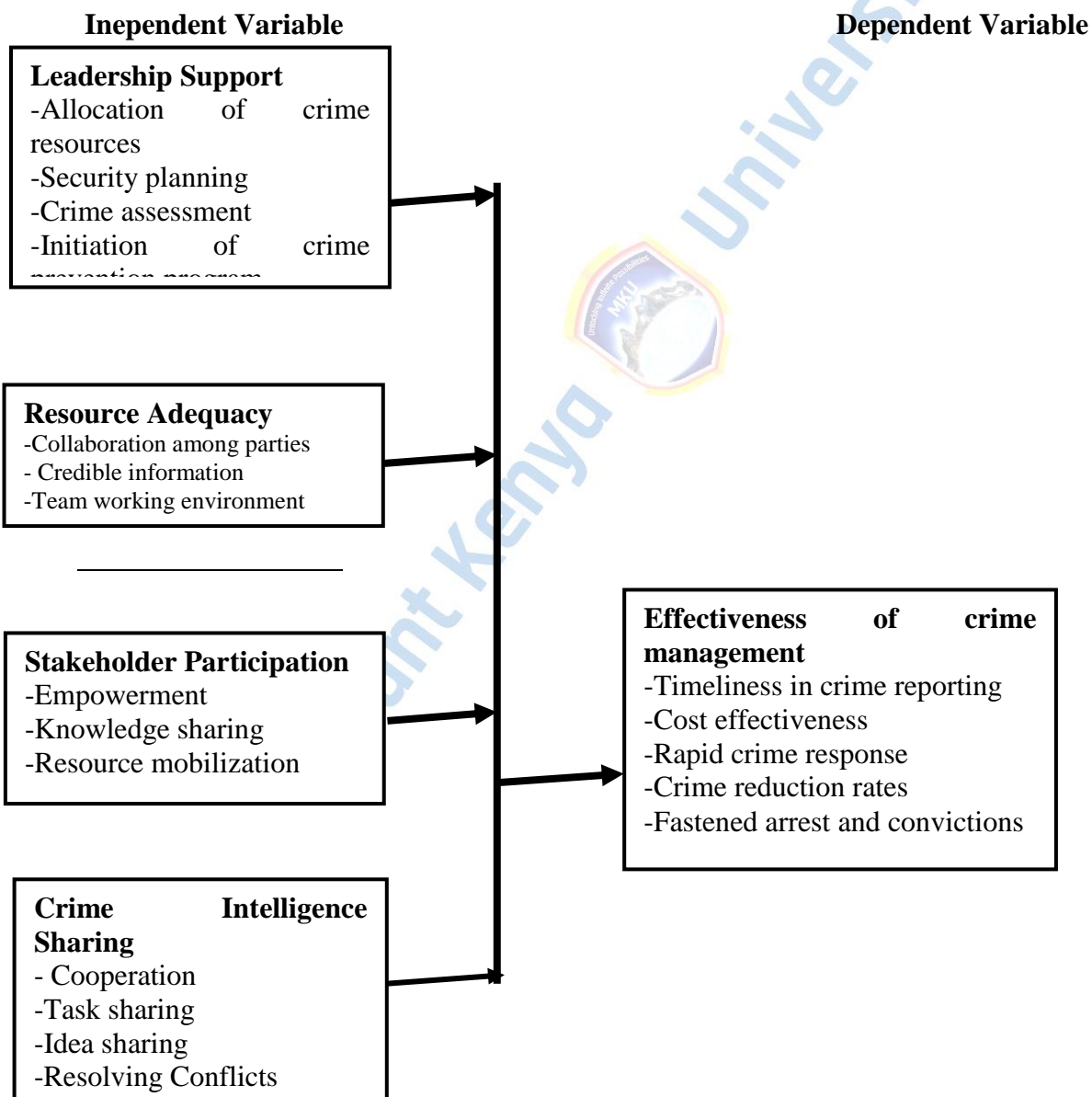


Figure 1: Conceptual framework showing the influence of criminal intelligence on crime management (Researcher 2022)

2.5 Literature recap

The chapter gives the summary gap of the reviewed literature on criminal intelligence and effectiveness of crime management. With the increasing number of security agencies, the distribution of law enforcement between different areas of work is increasingly important, as a political and operational process (Laycock, 2021). Although in the past, the limit was determined through negotiations or historical dates, the increasing pressure for police accountability requires that police officers use methods reasonable allocation of resources. This section outlines a brief summary of executive support, team involvement, resource allocation and crime information sharing. The research is grounded on analogy of material and the process concept. As shown in the reviewed literature the theory of Resource-based specifies that the success of an entity relies on its ability to allocate and use available resources to achieve its objectives (Laycock, 2021). Security managers will take appropriate measures to ensure that departments and agencies are operating efficiently; These measures include providing the police with modern equipment and training and support of all crime-fighting personnel, thereby effectively fighting crime (May 2021). However, there are few studies on crime control and effectiveness in developing countries like Kenya, so there is a need for more researchers to do more research in this area.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This section elucidates the methodologies applied in undertaking the research. Specific areas include an account of the assessment process, study design, sample determination procedures plus the sample population, Instruments of collection data and procedures thereof. The section also describes the piloting of the instruments as a measure reliability and validity as well as data analysis process and behavioural aspects of the study.

3.2 Research Methodology

This is a mixed methods research grounded on positivism approach. This study is based on qualitative assessment based on measurement and reflection, knowledge that is revealed through objective and objective observation of work, behavior, or reaction. Positivism states that scientific knowledge is obtained from data collated among the targeted populace. This undertaking uses a diverse research methods focusing on numerical and descriptive techniques, including interviews and questionnaires with open and closed questions. It is a method that helps to collect, analyze and integrate numerical and descriptive data into a study to gain a comprehensive knowledge about the gaps under examination.

3.3 Research Design

This is an exploratory parallel study. This design is helpful in the collection of quantitative data (through survey questions) and qualitative data (through interview guides) and, at the same time, understanding the place of law enforcers in the collation and gathering of critical information for effectiveness of illicit activities control within Juja region. Exploratory research helped to combine elements of qualitative and quantitative research methods in data analysis (Creswell, 2017). In addition, this system supports multidimensional data analysis and various data analysis methods such as descriptive statistics such as reflection and standards, intelligence statistics, and content systems for understanding and cooperation. According to Plano and Ivankova (2016), convergent parallel design supports multiple data collection methods, data processing, and examination, facilitating the collation of rich data to help understand scientific problems. This design was very useful in examining the interrelationships existing within the pertinent information gathering and the effectiveness of techniques to eradicate misconducts in Juja, Kiambu County, Kenya.

3.4 Location of the study

The study took place in Juja subcounty, Kiambu County, Kenya (**Appendix E**). Juja subcounty was selected for this study because it is close to Thika town in Nairobi. In addition, insecurity in the area has increased significantly, as evidenced by the frequent complaints of university students. Juja Constituency is one of the 12 constituencies in Kiambu County. The districts in this region are Juja, Kalimoni, Witeithie, Murera and Theta, which are covered in this study. This area is located 30 kilometers north of Nairobi, between the towns of Thika and Ruiru, and approx. Area 326.60 sq m. Km. Juja falls under the jurisdiction of the City of Nairobi under Kenya's Vision 2030.



3.5 Target Population

The study targeted a total of 254 people who are involved in crime control in Juja area (Kiambu Police HQ, 2024). This includes the number of births.

Table 3.1: Target Population

Category	Number
National Government Administrative Officers(Assistant County Commissioner , Chiefs and Assistan)	30
Police Officers	50
Nyumba Kumi officials	30
National Intelligence Officers	20
Security consultants	24
Community members	70
Private security personnel	30
Total	254

Source: Security Record (Juja Sub County) 2024

3.6 Sampling Technique and procedures

The study selected representative size is 155 determined using Yamane Formula (1967).

The Yamane T. method for the calculation of the sample is: $s = S / (1 + S * e^2)$, where 's' is the portion of the selected sample, 'S' is the portion of the population (254), and 'e' is the desired error margin. This formula is commonly used when the population size is known and a fixed margin of error is desired.

The sampling procedure involved is random sampling through stratification. The target population was stratified into various categories and individuals drawn from each category were randomly selected as participants of the study. The stratification ensures that each category has an identical chance to be represented in the study sample. Using a proportionate stratification samplin [$sp = (Sp / S) * S$], the study was able to select the representataive in the sample per category of the population.

Table 3.1: Sampling Size

Groups	Number of	strata	Selected No.
National Government Administrative Officers(Assistant County Commissioner , Chiefs and Assistant Chiefs)	30	(Sp / S) * S	18
Police Officers	50	(Sp / S) * S	31
Nyumba Kumi officials	30	(Sp / S) * S	18
National Intelligence Officers	20	(Sp / S) * S	18
Security consultants	24	(Sp / S) * S	15
Community members	70	(Sp / S) * S	43
Private security personnel		30	18
Total	254		155

3.8 Data Collection Instrument

The structured questionnaire (**Appendix B**) was utilized to amass data from all respondents from each sector, while an interview guide (**Appendix C**) was used to assemble data from security advisers, police, NGAO and NIS officials. Questionnaires contained both open and closed ended queries to amass relevant information from the participants in different ways. The structured questionnaire was appropriate as an instrument of to gather the required information since it is manageable and it can be organised within a very short time, makes the collection of large amounts of data easier, and is cheaper than other data collection tools.

The queries were systematized with an emphasis to the main topics designed for research purposes. It comprised of two parts I and II. Section I sought background characteristics on respondents. Part II dealt with issues of crime intelligence and effectiveness of crime control in Juja region. In addition, the study used an interview schedule to gather in-depth information about criminal intelligence and the effectiveness of crime control in Juja County. By using the criminal interview method, this study sought to reveal a critical assessment of the issue of critical criminal information aggregation and the effectiveness of eradication of insecurity in Juja region. A combination of qualitative and quantitative data collection tools provided a detailed understanding of the topic under study.

3.9 Validity and Reliability

In this study, preceding to the real field work, pretesting took place to test the research instruments, including questionnaires and interview guides. This pretesting phase aimed at assessing the legitimacy and dependability of these tools. By pre-testing, potential issues or areas for improvement were identified and addressed ensuring that the instruments effectively measured the desired variables and yielded consistent results.

3.9.1 Validity of the Research Instruments

To guarantee the soundness of the data collection tools, an experimental assessment was undertaken in Ruiru constituency in Kiambu County. With about 20 participants were randomly chosen to take part in pretesting study. The piloting of both the structured questionnaires and the interview guides was crucial in assessing if the instruments effectively addressed the research questions and if they are clearly interpreted by the respondents. The focus aimed at confirming the rationality of the instruments through the consistency of responses to the questions. The piloting process helped the researcher to identify any potential issues or areas for improvement of the tools of data gathering, ensuring the soundness of the results. The undertaking of pretesting also measured whether the tool measure suitability of the assessment plan and the possibility that the projected participants had difficulties in providing the relevance information that was required by the study. This view is supported by Glesne (2016) who contended that pilot study is done to eliminate errors and ambiguity in the research data collections instruments.

The content and construct validity was undertaken to ensure the dependability and consistency of the tools. Content validity was tested by involving the supervisor and

security experts in developing the data collection tool. Construct validity also measured by formulating the items in the questionnaire using the operational indicator for each of the variables. This was to ascertain appropriateness and suitability of the objects individually of the study variables in relation to the role and objective of the research.



3.9.2 Reliability of the Research Instrument

Reliability is the propensity for constancy. It is the idea that if an item is tested repeatedly it is required to give the same outcome. The average relationships of all the variables is the index alpha as the most significant index of internal consistency. The measure entails the use of a number of items that are asimilar to test various elements in a population through the use of unchanging testing mechanisms to raise the dependability. Cronbach's Alph is applied in measuring the uniformity within. Cronbach's Alpha Value is at least coefficient of 0.70 for an acceptable research instrument (Salmons, 2016),



3.10 Data Collection Procedures

This study used a questionnaire (**Appendix A**) for all respondents from each sector, while an in-depth interview guide (**Appendix B**) was used as a data instrument to collect data from security advisers, police, NGAO and NIS officials. Questionnaires contained both closed and open items to assemble relevant information from the participants in different ways. The usage of the structured questionnaire as an appropriate instrument of data gathering was because it was easy to set up, made the collection of large amounts of data easier, and was cheaper than other data collection tools. The questions were organized according to the main topics designed for research purposes. It was divided into two comprising section I and II. Section I sought background features on respondents. Part II dealt with issues of crime intelligence and effectiveness of crime control in Juja region. In addition, the study used an interview schedule to gather in-depth information about criminal intelligence and the effectiveness of crime control in Juja County. By using the criminal interview method, this study sought to reveal a comprehensive data driven evidence of the issue of criminal intelligence and the effectiveness of crime control in Juja region. A combination of descriptive and numerical data collection methods provided detailed insights of the research subjects. Multivariate regression analysis was done using the formulae:

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1X_1 + \beta_2X_2 + \beta_3X_3 + \beta_4X_4 + \varepsilon \dots\dots\dots (i)$$

Where;

Y = effectiveness of crime management in Juja Constituency

X₁= leadership support

X_2 = resource adequacy

X_3 = stakeholder's participation

X_4 = Crime Intelligence Sharing

β_0 = Constant

$\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ and β_4 = Beta coefficients and

ϵ = Error term



3.11 Ethical Considerations

Ethical adherence is paramount for every study. Ethical issues in this study involved access, privacy and secrecy of the respondents, the informed consent in addition to ethical issues like ownership of intellectual property, discretion and concealment.

To start with, an ERC (**Appendix E**) and introductory letter (**Appendix F**) were applied and issued by the Mount Kenya University, School of Postgraduate Studies followed by the application and issuance of NACOSTI, (**Appendix G**), which authorized field work process. The investigator also pursued the approval from the Security departmental heads, Juja Constituency, put up measures to ensure personal consents, cited sources are acknowledged and verified reporting. The participants were also guaranteed of their privacy and concealment, that no one would be mistreated on the basis of intel he or she offered since all the information provided as purely for academic purposes.

The role of the participants were elaborated to them and sought their permission voluntarily participate in the undertaking. The study ensured the secrecy of the respondents was adhered to. The researcher guaranteed that all the participants and interviewees right to privacy was adhered to and guaranteed. This was to foster validity of the research and also to protect the respondents.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA FINDINGS, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

Chapter four presents the findings, analysis of data, interpretations and dialogue of the study. Descriptive data assessment techniques which constitutes mean, standard deviation and mode was used in analyzing quantitative data. Further inferential analysis technique was deployed which included regression and correlation to establish the association existing within crime intelligence and effectiveness of crime management within Juja Constituency. The significant test was accepted at 0.05 of 95% confidence level. Quantitative data presentation was done using tables and charts. Descriptive data like average, frequencies, means, percentages were employed to have a clear understanding of the gaps under study.

4.2 Response Rate

The issued questionnaires were picked for examination after two weeks, and Table 4.1 gives the outcomes of the responses.

Table 4. 1: Questionnaire Return Rate

Respondents Category	Freq	Percent
Questionnaire returned	145	93.5
Questionnaires not returned	10	6.5
Questionnaire administered	155	100

As shown in table 4.1 the turnaround of questionnaires stood at 93.5%. The response rate is key determinant of validity test for the study as it is the level at which a last information/data set include the entire selected subjects. Which is determined as the percentage of the respondents with who responded and returned the questionnaire over the entire sample size expressed as a percentage (Fowler, 2014). Overall 155 feedback form were distributed where a total of 145 of them were reverted and were found adequately completed. This comprised 93.5% rate of revert which is appropriate for drawing extrapolations concerning the purposes of the research. This return rate is aequate as per Kothari (2018) who indicated that 70% comeback rate is adequate for extrapolations

4.3. Demographic Information

The study examined the background characteristics of the rstuy particiapnts which included gender, age and education level. This features were found relevant in understanding the outcome and complexities of the study

4.3.1 Respondents gender

According to figure 4.1 majority of the respondents were men at 52.2% compared to 47.8% female

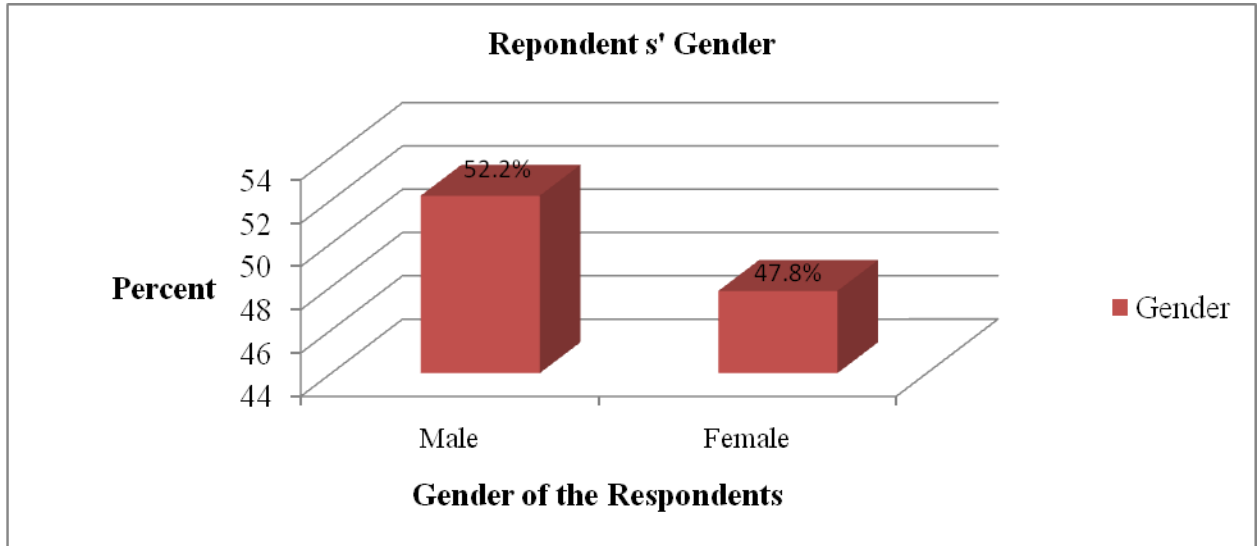


Figure 4. 1: Respondents Gender

The finding on gender indicated that most of the respondents were male since 52.2% were male while 47.8% were female (Fig 4.1). This shows despite the Kenyan government effort to promote gender equality in the public sectors the gender inequality gap still exist.

4.3.2 Respondents' Age

The information about the age of the participants was gathered and outcomes provided in the Table 4.2 where majority 51% aged between 20-30years while the least are aged above 51 years.

Table 4. 2: Respondents age bracket

Number of Employees	Frequency	Percent
20-30 years	74	51
31-40 years	54	37
41-50 years	16	11
51 and Above	1	1
Total	145	100.0

From the outcomes in Table 4.2, 51% of the respondent were within the age bracket of 20 and 30 years of age, 37% were in 31to 40 years of age while 10% of the employee were aged between 41 to 50 years while 1% were having 51 and above years. This clearly confirmed that data was majority of the employees are in the productive age and thus energetic and malleable to accommodate emerging technologies in criminal intelligence to push the criminal intelligence to the next level. Therefore the security is ensured in Juja Subcounty.

4.3.3. Respondents Highest Level of Education

The study collated information on the level of education of the respondents. The outcomes are as presented in Figure 4.2. According to the findings in fig 4.2 all the respondennts had college level education with majority 60% with Postraduate studies while the least at 10% had University level education.

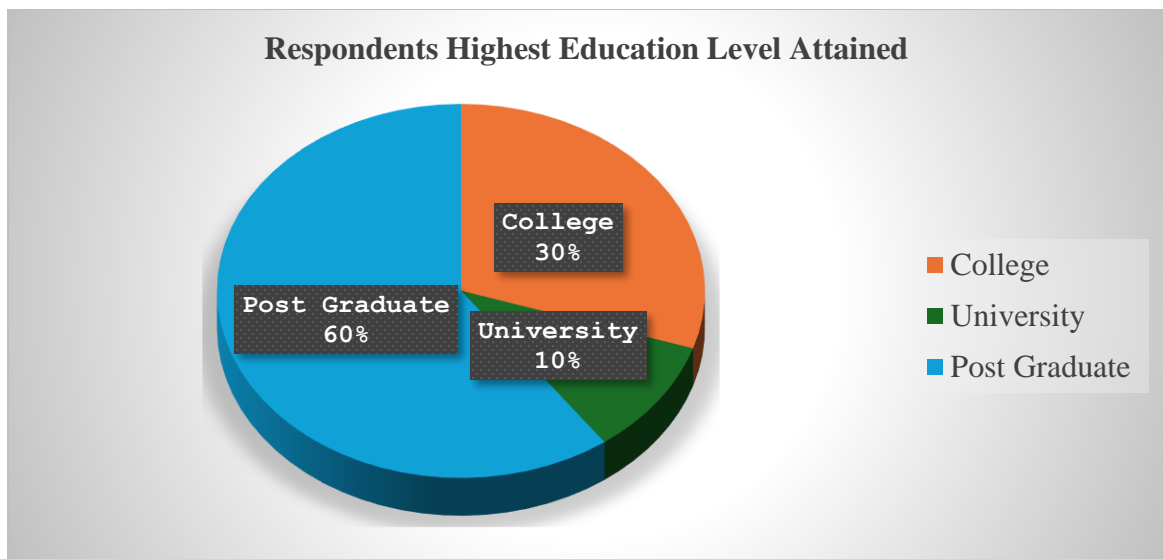


Figure 4. 2: Respondents Highest Level of Education

The results on the maximum education level, 59.6% were postgraduate graduates, 30% were college graduates while 10% held degrees as indicated in Fig 4.2. This indicates that all the respondents had attained a collage level of education thus all of the were eduacted enough to undertand and intergrate the emerging technologies in intelligence for crime management.

4.3.4 Respondents Experience in Crime Intelligence Unit

The respondent were requested to inicate the years of experience with intelligence in crime management. As shown in Table 4.3 mjority of the resonent had worked for a perio of between 5-10 years at 43% while the minority had worked for less than five years at 4%.

Table 4. 3: Respondents Experience in Crime Intelligence Unit

Number of Employees	Frequency	Percent
Less than 5 years	6	4
5 to 10 years	63	43
11 to 15 years	45	31
Above 15 years	31	22
Total	145	100.0

The results in Table 4.3 indicated that majority (43%) of the participants had been working in the intelligence units for 5 to 10 years, 31% of them had worked in the crime intelligence units for 11 to 15 years, 22% of them had an experience in intelligence for above 11 years whereas 4% had experience in intelligence for not more than 5 years. The results demonstrated that participants were experienced in intelligence process hence were in a situation to offer valid insights of the problem under study.

4.4 Leadership Support in criminal intelligence on effective crime management in Juja Constituency

To address the first objective that focused on exploring the influence of leadership in criminal intelligence on effective crime management in Juja Constituency, the study used the following indicators, leaders commitment to crime reduction, the stakeholders engagement, leaders ability to communicate effectively, the leaders resource mobilization abilities, leaders adaptiveness. The results are collated in Table 4.4.

Table 4. 4: Leadership Support

Statement	N	A	SA	Mean	SD
The leaders are committed to crime reduction	43%	47%	10%	3.5074	.67765
The leaders are engaging all the stakeholders in crime management	10%	62%	28%	4.1838	.58629
The leaders communicate effectively with all the stakeholders	0%	90%	10%	4.1029	.30501
The leaders seek resources to handle crime in the constituency	10%	57%	33%	4.4485	.66466
The leaders are supporting change in curbing crimes	0%	26%	74%	4.7426	.43879

As of the outcomes in Table 4.4, most (47%) of the participants onfirmed that the leaders were committed to crime reduction, 43% were neutral while those who strongly agreed were 10%. The results were supported by descriptive results that established that respondent agreed as indicated by a mean of 3.5074 with a standard deviation of 0.67765 that the leaders were committed to crime reduction in Juja Sub County. This findings was reinforced by a key informant in an interview who had this to say:

“ As the leadear in Juja we have put measure to detect and avert crime before even it happens”

The data in Table 4.4 specified that most (62%) of the participants agreed leaders were engaging all stakeholders in crime management, 28% strongly agreed while 10% of the respondents were neutral. The findings were confirmed by descriptive statement that indicated that respondents agreed by a mean of 4.1838 with a standard deviation of 0.58629 that leaders were engaging all the stakeholders in crime management to achieve effectiveness on crime management in Juja Sub County.

The finding in Table 4.4 designated that most (90%) of the respondents confirmed leaders communicate effectively with all the stakeholders while 10% were neutral on whether leaders communicate effectively with all the stakeholders. This was also supported by one of the key informants in an interview who indicated that:

“ I make sure I communicate security alert to the public as I happens. Nowadays we are iusing whatsapp group and Nymba Kumi initiative to alert members ”

The results were aligned with descriptive data that indicated that respondent agreed as by a mean of 4.1029 with a SD of 0.30501 that there is effective communication among and with leaders and with all the stakeholders to achieve effectiveness on crime management in Juja Sub County. The finding in Table 4.4 directed that most (57%) of the respondents concured that leaders sought resources to handle crime in the constituency while 33% strongly agreed while 10% of the respondents were neutral on whether leaders seek resources to handle crime in the constituency. The results are in agreement with the descriptive data that communicate that respondent concured at a mean of 4.4485 with a SD of 0.66466 that leaders sought resources to handle crime in the constituency to achieve effectiveness crime management in Juja Sub County. The finding concurred with

McDonald, (2022) asserted that leadership support in crime management is done through combination techniques, stakeholder involvement, resource allocation, building good relationships with all the parties, communicate effectively and motivate all parties to work toward common crime management goals

The discoveries in Table 4.4 portray that majority (74%) of the respondents strongly concurs that leaders were supporting change in curbing crimes while 26% agreed. The information is in concurrence with descriptive outcomes that confirms that respondents agree with a mean of 4.7426 with a SD of 0.43879 that the leaders are supporting change in curbing crimes to achieve effectiveness on crime management in Juja Sub County. Further, respondents indicated that leadership in crime management should support crime intelligence, involvement of all the stakeholders in the development of crime eradication strategies, involve the community in crime management decision-making, ensure adequate funding of crime intelligence, support refresher and continued training of police and NGAOs on matter of crime intelligence and crime prevention, deploy information communication technology in crime intelligence management to effectively manage crime effectively.

Respondents further indicated that there should be deployment of all possible strategies to manage crime, effective policies, good governance, and effective leadership to achieve effectiveness in crime management in Juja Sub County. The results concurred with Quarmby, (2024) that effective leadership support training of security agents, support community; allocate adequate budget allocation for crime management equipment and sharing of information resources.

The interviewees indicated that leadership support is critical for successful crime management in Juja Sub County. The interviewees indicated that effective crime management require support from all the leaders through resource allocation, commitment, conflict resolution and stakeholder involvement is a function of good leadership and police management. This view is supported by Davor Stupar. (2021) that Best Criminal Investigation Problem Solving was supported by leaders in all categories who committed budget allocation to provides a great overview of the various skills required to be a good criminal investigator and is a must read for all criminal investigators and their managers .The results were in line with findings by Ratcliffe, (2023) that lack of leadership support poise a real danger is that many police departments have officers and officers who receive some, but not all, intelligence on crime scenes Even at the beginning of the fusion center in the United States, a few chiefs have investigators connected to local networks that allow police leaders to obtain information about the state of neighboring jurisdictions Internally, investigative-only agencies often have detailed knowledge of individuals and criminals and their motivations, while intelligence-only investigative agencies receive information about individuals and networks, but little evidence of the crimes involved .

4.4.1 Correlation Analysis of leadership support and effectiveness of crime management within Juja Constituency

The correlation analysis was applied to measure the interconnectedness of leadership support and effectiveness of crime management within Juja Constituency. The outcomes were depicted in Table 4.5 The correlation results are also used to detect whether there existed multicollinearity. The significant value was tested at 0.01 or 0.05

Table 4. 5: Correlation Analysis for leadership support and effectiveness of crime management within Juja Constituency

		Effectiveness of Crime Management within Juja Constituency
Leadership Support	Pearson Correlation	.848**
	Sig (2-tailed)	.0000
	N	145

*- Correlation is significant at the 0.05 (2 tailed)

The results in Table 4.5 indicates that, there exists a strong, significant and positive correlation between leadership support and effectiveness of crime management within Juja Constituency in Kiambu County, Kenya as portrayed by correlation factor, $r=0.848$, $P\text{-Value}=0.0000<0.01$). The result predicts a solid and positive association exist among leadership support and effectiveness of crime management within Juja Constituency, Kiambu County.

4.4.2 Univariate Regression Analysis for leadership support predict Effectiveness of Crime Management

The study performed univariate regression analysis to determine whether leadership support predict Effectiveness of Crime Management within Juja Constituency as recommended by Mugenda (2008). The study performed univariate regression analysis due to the only one number of variable that was one independent variable.

Table 4. 6: Model Summary for leadership support predict Effectiveness of Crime Management

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.88 ^a	.7783	.07657	3.33049

Predictors: (Constant), Leadership Support

b. Dependent: Effectiveness of Crime Management within Juja Constituency

The results in Table 4.6 of R-Squared revealed that there existed a significant variation in effectiveness of crime management within Juja Constituency due to change in Leadership Support, as indicated by r-squared $r=0.7783$. From the Table 4.12, the value of adjusted R^2 is 0.76577. This implied that, there was a major disparity of 77.83% of Effectiveness of Crime Management within Juja Constituency due to change in leadership support.

Table 4. 7: ANOVA for Model leadership support predict Effectiveness of Crime Management

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	29.941	1	29.941	26.2822	.0001 ^b
	Residual	125.525	143	0.8778		
	Total	155.466	144			

Predictors: (Constant), Leadership Support

b. Dependent: Effectiveness of Crime Management within Juja Constituency

ANOVA outcomes in Table 4.7 test whether the regression model achieves the fit of goodness. The F-calculated of 26.2822 reported at $0.000 < 0.05$ clearly indicated that there existed a goodness of fit between Effectiveness of Crime Management within Juja Constituency within Juja Constituency and leadership support.

Table 4. 8: Beta Coefficients for Model leadership support predict Effectiveness of Crime Management

Model	Unstandardized		Standardized	t	Sig.
	Coefficients B	Std. Error			
1 (Constant)	6.711	.690		9.726	.000
Leadership Support	0.513	.048	.583	10.693	.000

Predictors: (Constant), Leadership Support

b. Dependent: Effectiveness of Crime Management within Juja Constituency

The results regression model substituting the beta coefficient was $Y = 6.711 + 10.693X_1 + \epsilon$. From the data in Table 4.8, constant rate in regression model was $\alpha = 6.711$. This reveals the effectiveness of crime management holding leadership support constant. Regression results revealed that leadership support had a major positive effect on effectiveness of crime management in Juja sub County in Kiambu County ($B_1 = 0.513$, P-Value = $.000 < 0.05$, $t = 12.974$). The finding implied that a rise in a unit in leadership support in crime intelligence would lead to a significant increase in effectiveness in crime management in Juja Sub County in Kiambu County by regression factor $B_1 = 0.513$. The findings were supported by Carter and Rip, (2013) that the US crime intelligence leadership model is notable from the one from UK though it focuses largely on the information exchange concerning probable coercions and the advancement of dependable critical intel as a invention of this hands-on tactic that might eradicate or abate safety pressures.

4.5 Resource Adequacy in criminal intelligence on effective crime management in Juja Constituency

To address the second objective that measured the influence of resource adequacy in criminal intelligence on effective crime management in Juja Constituency. The respondents indicated that required resources for effective crime intelligence to achieve effective crime management included, human resources, financial resources, skills and competences, security and communication equipment, transport and logistics resources, working structures and good working environment all geared toward collection of crime intelligence to achieve effectiveness in crime management . The respondents indicated that

though there were adequate resources to curb crime effectively; the respondents indicated that more of the above mentioned resources are required for effectiveness on crime management.

The participants were required to elaborate the level to which resource adequacy stimulate effectiveness of crime management in Juja Sub County, Kiambu County and results presented in Table 4.9

Table 4. 9: Descriptive results for Resource Adequacy

Statement	3	4	5	Mean	SD
There is enough resources for crime management	0%	47%	53%	4.5294	.50098
Allocation of crime resources is effective	3%	32%	65%	4.6176	.54513
The staff involved in crime management are well trained	27%	40%	33%	4.0735	.77586
Security personnel are well empowered	2%	51%	46%	4.4412	.54112
Crime resources are released in time	0%	51%	49%	4.4926	.50179
There is frequent provision of resources for crime management	0%	33%	67%	4.6691	.47227

From the data in Table 4.9 Fifty three percent (53%) of the participants strongly agreed (M=4.5294, SD=0.50098) that there is enough resources for crime management while 47% of the rthem agreed that enough resources are avaiable for crime management in Juja Sub county. This clearly indicated that adequate resource allocation contribute to crime management in Juja Sub County in Kiambu County.

From the data in Table 4.9 Sixty five percent (65%) of the sampled population strongly agreed (M=4.6176, SD=0.54513) that there is allocation of crime resources for crime intelligence gathering, 32% agreed while 3% of the respondents were neutral that allocation of resources for crime management was done in Juja Sub county. This clearly indicated that resource allocation contribute to crime management in Juja Sub County in Kiambu County.

From the outcome in Table 4.9 Most (40%) of the sampled population agreed (M=4.0735, SD=0.77586) that there the staff involved in crime management are well trained in crime intelligence gathering, 33% agreed while 27% of the respondents were neutral that staff involved in crime management are well trained was done in Juja Sub county. This clearly indicated that staff involved in crime management are well trained contribute to crime management in Juja Sub County in Kiambu County.

From the findings in Table 4.9 fifty one percent (51%) of the sampled population confirmed (M=4.4412, SD=0.54112) that there security personnel are well empowered in crime management, 46% agreed while 2% of the respondents were neutral done in crime management in Juja Sub county. This clearly indicated that security personnel are well empowered to crime management in Juja Sub County in Kiambu County.

The data in Table 4.9 indicated that above average (51%) of the sampled population concurred (M=4.4926, SD=0.50179) that there security crime resources are released in time in crime management while 49% agreed crime resources are released in time in crime management in Juja Sub county. This clearly indicated that crime resources are released in time crime management in Juja Sub County in Kiambu County.

The information in Table 4.9 specified that above half of the sampled population (67%) concurred (M=4.6691, SD=0.47227) that there is frequent provision of resources for crime management in time influence effectiveness of crime management while 33% agreed that there is frequent provision of resources for crime management in Juja Sub county. This clearly indicated that there is frequent provision of resources for crime management in Juja Sub County in Kiambu County. The results concurred with Quinn (2018) that adequate crime management resource such as human resources, financial resources, skills and competences, security and communication equipment, transport and logistics resources, working structures as well as ITC resources to management crime effectively in New Zealand.

On whether security apparatus in the country are well resourced and trained on handling trend in crime especially in Juja Sub County, the respondents indicated that there is no adequate training achieved as criminals are deploy advance technological methods such as cybercrime where most community and security agents are not familiar with. The respondent further indicated that there is also a need to change the operating environment to foster public support, reduce bureaucratic approach in reporting crime, and ensure adequate training and funding of operations so that crime intelligence is well utilized to

achieve effectiveness in crime management in Juja Sub County. The results were supported by Hamel and Prahalad (2022) that resources usage, be it monetary or non monetary, are likely to be maximized with proper use of power and the maximum benefits can be accrued primarily through fixing valuables with caution in the most important sectors or areas with efficiency or by the supplementing one sort of resource with another to create an advanced worth.

The interviewees indicated that resource such as finances, equipments, IT infrastructure and adequate personnel were resources required to effectively gather crime intelligences and foster making strategic crime management decisions. The interviewees indicated those security agencies, the communities, the stakeholders, the administrators and sub county security personnel assess the resource needed, ensure adequate distribution of resources, frequency of provision of the resources. The respondents further indicated that availability of resources contribute significantly to reduction in crime rate in the area affect the police officers in the area. According to Bayley (2019) security officers and some local people support the course on crime management for peace and harmony within the sub county. The outcome was supported by Hamel and Prahalad (2022) that the application of assets, be it monetary or non-monetary, can be enhanced with proper application of power. Organizational competence is achieved through effective allocation of resources to strategic objectives and through performance .

4.5.2 Correlation Analysis for Resource Adequacy and Effectiveness of Crime Management within Juja Constituency

The correlation analysis was applied to measure the interconnectedness of resource adequacy and effectiveness of crime management within Juja Constituency. The correlation results are also used to detect whether there existed multicollinearity. The significant value was tested at 0.01 or 0.05 and the outcome is as depicted in the Table 4.10



Table 4. 10: Correlation Analysis for Resource Adequacy and Effectiveness of Crime Management within Juja Constituency

		Effectiveness of Crime Management
Resource Adequacy	Pearson Correlation	.863**
	Sig (2-tailed)	.000
	N	145

*- Correlation is significant at the 0.05 (2 tailed)

The data in Table 4.10 portrays the existing robust, major and progressive connection among resource adequacy and effectiveness of crime management within Juja Constituency in Kiambu County, Kenya as depicted by correlation factor, $r=0.863$, $P\text{-Value}=0.0000<0.01$). The result portrays a major and progressive association among resource adequacy and effectiveness of crime management within Juja Constituency, Kiambu County. This is in line with Ezeji and Olutolla (2018) which confirmed that the Police in South African applies critical information gathering assets in battling the predominant fraud cases in assembling, scrutinizing, synchronizing and publicizing crime messages with the intention of intentionally and deliberately battling lawbreaking.

4.5.3 Univariate Regression Analysis for Resource Adequacy and Effectiveness of Crime Management within Juja Constituency

The study performed univariate regression analysis to determine whether adequacy predict Effectiveness of crime management within Juja Constituency as recommended by Mugenda (2008). The study performed univariate regression analysis due to the only one number of variable that was one independent variable.

Table 4. 11: : Model Summary for Resource Adequacy and Effectiveness of Crime Management within Juja Constituency

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.648 ^a	.420	.416	2.64761

Predictors: (Constant), Resource Adequacy

b. Dependent: Effectiveness of Crime Management within Juja Constituency

The results in Table 4.11 of R-Squared revealed that there existed a significant variation in effectiveness of crime management within Juja Constituency due to change in resource adequacy, as indicated by r-squared $r=0.420$. From the model summary Table 4.11, the value of adjusted R^2 is 0.416. This implied that, there was a major disparity of 42.0% of effectiveness of crime management within Juja Constituency due to change in leadership support.

Table 4. 12: ANOVA for Resource Adequacy and Effectiveness of Crime Management within Juja Constituency

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	31.845	1	31.845	63.310	.0001 ^b
	Residual	71.929	143	0.503		
	Total	103.774	144			

Predictors: (Constant), Resource Adequacy

b. Dependent: Effectiveness of Crime Management within Juja Constituency

ANOVA results in Table 4.12 test whether the regression model achieves goodness of fit. The F-calculated of 63.310 reported at $0.000 < 0.05$ clearly indicated that there existed a fit of goodness between effectiveness of Crime Management within Juja Constituency within Juja Constituency and resource adequacy.

Table 4. 13: Beta Coefficients for Resource Adequacy and Effectiveness of Crime Management within Juja Constituency

Coefficients a Model	Unstandardized		Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
	Coefficients B	Std. Error			
1 (Constant)	4.325	.419		10.324	.000
Leadership Support	0.502	.0614	.583	8.172	.000

Predictors: (Constant), Resource Adequacy

b. Dependent: Effectiveness of Crime Management within Juja Constituency

A univariate regression model for resource adequacy and effectiveness of crime management within Juja Constituency was done. Regression outcome in Table 4.13 revealed that resource adequacy had a major positive influence on effectiveness of crime management in Juja sub County in Kiambu County ($B_1 = 0.502$, $P\text{-Value} = .000 < 0.05$, $t = 8.172$). The finding confirms that an surge in a part in resource adequacy in crime

intelligence may end up to a significant increase in effectiveness in crime management in Juja Sub County in Kiambu County by regression factor $B_2= 0.502$. Lavallo et al. (2011) opined that the Police in Canadian, applied technological advancement properties in crime examination which donated to transformation from a responsive method to a hands-on patrolling tactic.

4.6 Stakeholder Participation in criminal intelligence on effective crime management in Juja Constituency

To address the third objective that examined the influence of stakeholder's participation on crime management in Juja Sub County. The data is as in Table 4.14



Table 4. 14: Stakeholder Participation in criminal intelligence on effective crime management in Juja Constituency

Statement	N	A	SA	Mean	SD
There is increase in empowerment among the stakeholders in security unit	20.6%	51.5%	27.9%	4.0735	.69530
There is labour sharing on how to curb crimes	5.9%	41.9%	52.2%	4.4632	.60746
Relationship building in security management is well mobilized	28.7%	42.6%	28.7%	4.0000	.76012
There are clear responsibilities for each stakeholders	0	57.4%	42.6%	4.4265	.49639
There is unity in crime management approach	0	44.1%	55.9%	4.5588	.49836
There is provision of resources for crime management	0%	20.7%	79.3%	4.7231	.58423
There is clear path in reporting crime occurrence	0%	19.5%	80.5%	4.7354	.61507

In Table 4.14, above average (51.5%) of the sampled population confirmed that there is increase in empowerment among the stakeholders in security unit, 27.9% agreed while 20.6% were neutral. This was evidenced by descriptive results that there is increase in empowerment among the stakeholders in security unit as agreed (M=4.0735, SD=0.69530)

in crime management in Juja Sub County. The outcome in Table 4 indicate that above half or the sample population (52.2%) strongly agreed that there is labour sharing on how to curb crimes, 41.9% agreed while 5.9% were neutral. The results indicated that respondents agreed ($M=4.4632$, $SD=0.600746$) that there is labour sharing on how to curb crimes focused to achieve effectiveness in crime management.

In Table 4.14 just below the average of the sampled population (42.6%) strongly agreed that relationship building in security management is well mobilized, 28.7% agreed while 28.8% were neutral. The results indicated that respondents agreed ($M=4.000$, $SD=0.76012$) that there is relationship building in security management is well mobilized focused to achieve effectiveness in crime management in Juja Sub County. This aligns with McGarrell, et al (2017) who implied that involving stakeholders in crime management is a critical influence in implementation of security projects in organization.

In Table 4.14 a sampled population of above half (57.4%) of the respondents confirm that there are clear responsibilities for each stakeholders in crime management while 42.6% strongly agreed that there are clear responsibilities for each stakeholders. This was evidenced by Mean =4.4265, SD=0.49649 that there are clear responsibilities for each stakeholders in security management is well mobilized focused to achieve effectiveness in crime management in Juja Sub County.

The Table 4.14 signified that most of the sampled population (55.9%) strongly agreed that there is unity in crime management approach in crime managing Juja Sub County while 44.1% agreed that there is unity in crime management approach. This was evidenced by Mean =4.5588, SD=0.49836 that there is unity in crime management approach in security

management to achieve effectiveness in crime management in Juja Sub County. From the Table 4.14 above average of the sampled population (79.3%) strongly agreed that there is provision of resources for crime management in Juja Sub County while 20.7% agreed that there is provision of resources for crime management. This was evidenced by Mean =4.7231, SD=0.58423 that there is there is provision of resources for crime management focusing on achieving effectiveness in crime management in Juja Sub County. From the Table 4.14 a sampled population of above fifty percent (80.5%) strongly agreed that there is clear path in reporting crime occurrence crime management in Juja Sub County while 19.5 % agreed that there is clear path in reporting crime occurrence. This was evidenced by Mean =4.7354, SD=0.61507 that there is provision of resources for crime management focusing on achieving effectiveness in crime management in Juja Sub County.

The sample population designated that involving shareholders in crime organization is a critical to ensure crime reduction. Stakeholders such as the legal fraternity and donors, security agent, community and leaders all need to collaborate to effectively manage crime in the area. The respondents indicated that in an effort to enhance stakeholder participation in criminal intelligence for effective crime management, all the stakeholders and security agents need to foster fairness in crime jurisdictions, foster involvement of legal authorities, provide adequate personnel, training, funding influence a stakeholders capability and capacity to foster provision of critical information gathering and the mechanisms for and efficiently and dependably pass unlawful activities details. The respondents also indicated that relational skills, for instance holding public debate and developing trustworthy reconnections as key to successfully fostering stakeholder participation in crime intelligence

sharing for effective crime management. This is in line with Mabilia et al, (2016) revealed that with eighteen thousand stakeholders in US, coupled with independent police departments operating at all levels. Further, providing and leading identification of the most needed services plus intel-sharing procedures from a central entity leading organ is improbable to have the desired end result of cooperative evidence sharing framework. Also, Crawford (2021) indicated that in United Kingdom, the application NIM into the corporate forecasting of all police is compulsory, as per the Act 2002 on Police Reform, was made successful due to effective stakeholder involvements resulting into effective crime management.

The interviewees indicated that stakeholder engagement and participation contributed to effectiveness crime management in Sub County of Jujain Kenya. Through collaborations and stakeholders support, there is evidence of improvement in sharing of crime intelligence data in a unique way combating crime through come data sharing, pulling resource together, planning and execution of plan According to (Bullock, 2020). In particular, criminologists can assist in the growth, application, and investigation of criminal and intel operations related to crime related to wild animals. Lawbreaking and critical data gathering fields have received noteworthy consideration in the contemporary times due to the availability and widespread use of innumerable types of technologies in ddata management. The stakeholder participation is a key instrument in fighting crime has important implications on the implementation of security in organizations. The complexity of the problem is further compounded by the fact that the context of legal administration is intricate and sundry, with many different standpoints and tactics.

4.6.1 Correlation Analysis for Stakeholder Participation and Effectiveness of Crime Management within Juja Constituency

The correlation analysis was used to measure the associations of stakeholder participation and effectiveness of crime management within Juja Constituency. The correlation results are also used to detect whether there existed multicollinearity. The significant value was tested at 0.01 or 0.05 and the data is as depicted in Table 4.15.

Table 4. 15: Correlation Analysis of stakeholder participation and Effectiveness of Crime Management

		Effectiveness of Crime Management
Stakeholder Participation	Pearson Correlation	.805**
in criminal intelligence	Sig (2-tailed)	0.000
	N	145

*- Correlation is significant at the 0.05 (2 tailed)

The Table 4.15 depicts that, an existing a solid, substantial and progressive correlation between stakeholder participation in criminal intelligence and effectiveness of crime management within Juja Constituency in Kiambu County, Kenya as indicated by correlation factor, $r=0.805$, $P\text{- Value}=0.0000<0.01$). The result predicts a sturdy and progresssive relationship amid stakeholder participation in criminal intelligence and effectiveness of crime management within Juja Constituency, Kiambu County. Findings were supported by Omole (2019) that community involvement with justice administration in the National Police Service in Kenya evidently understands the crime intelligence

framework of discovery and deterrence resulting into community policing institutions to manage crime occurrence.

4.6.2 Univariate Regression Analysis for stakeholder participation predict Effectiveness of crime management within Juja Constituency

The study performed univariate regression analysis to determine whether stakeholder participation predict effectiveness of crime management within Juja Constituency as recommended by Mugenda (2008). The study performed univariate regression analysis due to the only one number of variable that was one independent variable.

Table 4. 16: Model Summary for stakeholder participation predict Effectiveness of crime management within Juja Constituency

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.698 ^a	.487	.484	2.48974

Predictors: (Constant), stakeholder participation

b. Dependent: Effectiveness of Crime Management within Juja Constituency

The results of R-Squared exposed that there existed a major variation in effectiveness of crime management within Juja Constituency due to change in stakeholder participation, as indicated by r-squared $r=0.487$. From the model summary Table 4.16, the value of adjusted R^2 is 0.484. This implied that, there was a significant variation of 48.7% of effectiveness of crime management within Juja Constituency due to change in stakeholder participation

Table 4. 17: ANOVA for stakeholder participation predict Effectiveness of crime management within Juja Constituency

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	38.062	1	38.062	96.359	.0001 ^b
	Residual	56.485	143	0.395		
	Total	94.547	144			

Predictors: (Constant), stakeholder participation

b. Dependent: Effectiveness of Crime Management within Juja Constituency

ANOVA results test whether the regression model achieves goodness of fit. The F-calculated of 96.359 in Table 4.17 reported at $0.000 < 0.05$ clearly indicated that there existed a goodness of fit between effectiveness of Crime Management within Juja Constituency within Juja Constituency and stakeholder participation.

Table 4. 18: Beta Coefficients For stakeholder participation predict Effectiveness of crime management within Juja Constituency

Coefficients a					
Model	Unstandardized		Standardized	t	Sig.
	Coefficients B	Std. Error	Coefficients Beta		
1 (Constant)	3.248	.419		7.753	.000
	5				
Leadership Support	0.514	.0425	.482	12.083	.000

Predictors: (Constant), stakeholder participation

b. Dependent: Effectiveness of Crime Management within Juja Constituency

A univariate regression model for stakeholder participation and effectiveness of crime management within Juja Constituency was done. Regression results exposed that shareholder involvement in criminal intelligence required a significant positive influence on effectiveness of crime management in Juja sub County in Kiambu County ($B_1 = 0.514$, $P\text{-Value} = .000 < 0.05$, $t = 12.083$) in Table 4.18. The finding implied that an increase in a unit in stakeholder participation in criminal intelligence in crime intelligence would lead to a significant increase in effectiveness in crime management in Juja Sub County in Kiambu County by regression factor $B_3 = 0.514$. Rosenberg (2014) indicated that open involvement of citizen is from time to time labelled as an perfect system of premeditated egalitarianism however it is found to be problematic in exercise. The principles of premeditated reasoning are availability of relevant details and translating it into logical manner although, generally, the diversity of societal challenges decreases

electorate's direct involvement.

4.7 Criminal intelligence sharing on effective crime management in Juja Constituency

The study sought to measure the level of crime intelligence sharing influence on crime management in Juja Sub County was achieved. The results are as depicted in Table 4.19

Table 4. 19: Criminal intelligence sharing on effective crime management in Juja Constituency

Statement	N	A	SA	Mean	SD
There is effective communication channels	28.3%	43.4%	33.8%	4.1103	.74707
Intelligence is adequately shared	23%	48%	29%	4.2206	.84056
There is cooperation among the parties in security management	0%	33%	64%	4.6691	.47227
There is coordination in intelligence sharing	0%	35%	65%	4.52426	.77456
There is teamwork in Crime management	6%	57%	37%	4.3162	.57994
There is coordinated idea sharing on crime management	0	60.4%	29.6%	4.4265	0.46531
Conflict arising in crime management is resolved timely	0	44.1%	55.9%	4.5588	0.76989

From the Table 4.19, a less than half of the sampled population (43.4%) agreed ($M=4.1103$) with a standard deviation of 0.74707 that there is effective communication channels in crime management in Juja Sub County, 33.8% strongly agreed while 28.3% were neutral. This clearly indicated that there is effective communication channels focused on achieving effectiveness of crime management in Juja Sub County, Kiambu County.

From Table 4.19, less than half of the sampled population (48%) agreed ($M=4.2206$) with a standard deviation of 0.84056 that Intelligence is adequately shared in crime management in Juja Sub County, 29% strongly agreed while 23% were neutral. This clearly indicated that intelligence is adequately shared focused on achieving effectiveness of crime management in Juja Sub County, Kiambu County. This was confirmed by one of the key informants who concurred that:

“ There is constant communication between stakeholders in the community. Any security alert is shared very fast to avert and danger to the community”

The finding is contrary with Christopher (2024) that a close knit group cell can manage to easily assess the context of unillegal activity, nonetheless refuse to communicate the information they acquire to the rest of the stakeholders and in most cases this the contention of operative police officers who criticize that information gathering department is a blocked and dark place where the light disappears with no trace and intel is gathered but nothing comes out of it.

The findings in Table 4.19, shows above average (64%) of the sampled population strongly agreed ($M=4.6691$) with a standard deviation of 0.47227 that there is cooperation among the parties in security management in crime management in Juja Sub County while 33%

agreed. This clearly indicated that there is cooperation among the parties in security management focused on achieving effectiveness of crime management in Juja Sub County, Kiambu County. According to Cope, (2023) effective critical data information gathering is likely to avert illicit activities in a community, and stimulate innovative rationality in choice making which is likely to influence the kind of decisions made by the stakeholders in lawful activities deterrence.

The information in Table 4.19, reveal that above the average of the sampled population (65%) strongly agreed (M=4.52426) with a standard deviation of 0.77456 that there is coordination in intelligence sharing in crime management in Juja Sub County while 35% agreed. This clearly indicated that there is coordination in intelligence sharing focused on achieving effectiveness of crime management in Juja Sub County, Kiambu County. From the Table, most (57%) of the sampled population agreed (M=4.4265) with a SD of 0.57994 that there is teamwork in Crime management in Juja Sub County while 37% strongly agreed while 6% were neutral. This clearly indicated that there is teamwork in crime management focused on achieving effectiveness of crime management in Juja Sub County, Kiambu County.

The finding in Table 4.19, show that most (60.4%) of the respondents agreed (M=4.4265) with a standard deviation of 0.46531 that there is coordinated idea sharing on crime management in crime management in Juja Sub County while 29.5% strongly agreed. This clearly indicated that there is there is coordinated idea sharing aimed at crime management on achieving effectiveness of crime management in Juja Sub County, Kiambu County. This was also reported by the key iformations who indicted that: *“There is coordinated idea*

sharing among the stakeholders in fighting illicit activities". The results concurred with Quicios (2018) that in US, sharing of ideas to avert illicit activities in the community within justice administration mechanisms is a common practice though very challenging, it is even more challenging for legal enforcements at the international level.

From the Table 4.19, the participants above average (55.9%) strongly agreed (M=4.5588) with a standard deviation of 0.76989 that conflict arising in crime management is resolved timely in crime management in Juja Sub County while 44.1% agreed. This clearly indicated that Conflict arising in crime management is resolved timely in an effort to achieve effectiveness of crime management in Juja Sub County, Kiambu County.

The participants indicated their beliefs on why some members of the public are reluctant to share crime information in their community with the police. The participants designated that public were reluctant in offering crime information because of fear of intimidation from the police forces, fear of being implicated in the crime, lack of trust with security agents and lack of proper procedures or strategies deployed. On the measures the respondents suggested to be employed to ensure collaboration amongst the two key players in Juja Constituency, the respondents indicated that the security agents needed to empower the community members on how to report crimes, provide a procedure on how to report crimes or criminals, provide community with crime reporting resources such as dedicated call centers , hold public baraza and other community events such as games to foster meaningful integrations between law enforcement and members of public as well as training of community members on crime prevention mechanisms.

The interviewees further indicated that there was great concern when local service leaders complained that they did not have access to service intelligence to help them allocate resources more efficiently. They opined that a fruitful information gathering systems can support sharing of intelligence data, create a conducive crime management environment, communicate this critical messages to those making decision, and to facilitate making informed and evidence guided choices to develop mitigation policies and formulate support of sharing intelligence data. The sharing of information and insights of information is the main point of cooperation between the police and the social organizations at all levels of the organization. The interviewees further indicated that *“it is extremely hard for the lawbreakers to break the law and fail to leave marks that can help in identifying them”*, The participants confirmed that some of the possible identification marks include SMS camera images, bank records, and statement channels for example imprints of social media and texts. The interviewees however reported that getting the right and timely evidence is not easy task especially from one region to another, by diverse entities, in dissimilar setups and on diverse schemes. Also numerous civic explorations global have criticized communication of legal administration and critical intel gathering fiascos, whereby information required has not been passed on to the partner entities and has resulted in the disappointment faced in eradication and responding effectively to disastrous cases.

4.7.1 Correlation Analysis for Crime Intelligence Sharing and Effectiveness of Crime Management within Juja Constituency

The correlation analysis detected an interconnectedness of crime intelligence sharing and effectiveness of crime management within Juja Constituency. The significant value was tested at 0.01 or 0.05 and the outcomes are portrayed in the Table 4.20.

Table 4. 20: Correlation Analysis For Crime Intelligence Sharing and Effectiveness of Crime Management

		Effectiveness of Crime Management
Crime Intelligence Sharing	Pearson	.789**
	Correlation	
	Sig (2-tailed)	0.000
	N	145

*- Correlation is significant at the 0.05 (2 tailed)

The Table 4.20 confirm a sound interconnection with a positive correlation between crime intelligence sharing and effectiveness of crime management within Juja Constituency in Kiambu County, Kenya as depicted in correlation factor, $r=0.789$, P- Value $=0.0000 < 0.01$). The result predicts a strong and positive relationship between crime intelligence sharing and effectiveness of crime management within Juja Sub County, Kiambu County. The results is supported by Sheptycki (2022) that information and information gathering and passing it on is a essential basics for support amongst police and civic regulation entities at all organizational levels. Mutua and Mugume (2020) established the efficacy of crime intelligence in anticipation of use of illicit brew and drugs in Nyeri

County Kenya and that crime intelligence was to a lesser extent operational in restriction in addressing illicit drug handling within the county but more actual in undertaking drug operating within and without the country.

4.7.2 Univariate Regression Analysis for crime intelligence sharing predict Effectiveness of crime management within Juja Constituency

The study performed univariate regression analysis to determine whether crime intelligence sharing predict effectiveness of crime management within Juja Constituency as recommended by Mugenda (2008). The study performed univariate regression analysis due to the only one number of variable that was one independent variable.

Table 4. 21: Model Summary for crime intelligence sharing predict Effectiveness of crime management within Juja Constituency

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.797 ^a	.635	.623	2.12770

Predictors: (Constant), Crime Intelligence Sharing

b. Dependent: Effectiveness of Crime Management within Juja Constituency

The results of R-Squared revealed that there existed a significant variation in effectiveness of crime management within Juja Constituency due to change in crime intelligence sharing, as indicated by r-squared $r=0.635$. From the Table 4.21, the value of adjusted R^2 is 0.623. This implied that, there was a substantial dissimilarity of 63.5% of effectiveness of crime management within Juja Constituency due to change in crime intelligence sharing.



Table 4. 22: ANOVA for Crime Intelligence Sharing Predict Effectiveness of Crime Management within Juja Constituency

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	24.583	1	24.583	30.844	.0001 ^b
	Residual	113.971	143	0.797		
	Total	138.554	144			

Predictors: (Constant), Crime Intelligence Sharing

b. Dependent: Effectiveness of Crime Management within Juja Constituency

ANOVA results in Table 4.22 test whether the regression model achieves goodness of fit. The F-calculated of 96.359 reported at $0.000 < 0.05$ clearly indicated that there existed a goodness of fit between effectiveness of Crime Management within Juja Constituency within Juja Constituency and stakeholder participation.

Table 4. 23: Beta Coefficients Crime Intelligence Sharing Predict Effectiveness of Crime Management within Juja Constituency

Model	Unstandardized		Standardized	T	Sig.
	Coefficients B	Std. Error			
1 (Constant)	3.241	.364		8.904	.000
Leadership Support	0.366	.0645	.352	5.681	.000

Predictors: (Constant), Crime Intelligence Sharing

b. Dependent: Effectiveness of Crime Management within Juja Constituency

A univariate regression model for crime intelligence sharing and effectiveness of crime management within Juja Constituency was done. Regression results in Table 4.23 revealed that crime intelligence sharing had a significant positive influence on effectiveness of crime management in Juja sub County in Kiambu County ($B_4= 0.366$, P-Value = $.000 < 0.05$, $t=5.681$). The finding implied that an increase in a unit in crime intelligence sharing in crime intelligence would lead to a significant increase in effectiveness in crime management in Juja Sub County in Kiambu County by regression factor $B_4= 0.610$. Crawford, (2021) found that crime intelligent sharing exertions have a potential of enhancing administration of justice, safeguards accomplishment and feasibility of initiatives corresponding improve intelligence sharing together and effectively manage occurrence of crimes.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the summary of the findings, conclusion and recommendation of the study. The chapter is organised according to the study objectives and based on the study findings as presented in chapter 4. The section summarizes, concludes and recommends in the context of the study topic of examining the influence of criminal intelligence on effectiveness of crime management in Juja Constituency, Kiambu County, Kenya.

5.2 Summary of the findings

5.2.1 Leadership Support and effective crime management

The first research objective was to examine the influence of leadership support in criminal intelligence on effective crime management in Juja Constituency of Kiambu County, Kenya. The finding revealed that there exists a strong, significant and positive correlation ($r=0.848$, $P\text{-Value}=0.0000<0.01$) between leadership support and effectiveness of crime management within Juja Constituency in Kiambu County, Kenya. Leadership support predicts effectiveness of crime management. The results were affirmed by regression results that established that leadership support had a significant positive influence on effectiveness of crime management ($B_1=0.610$, $P\text{-Value}=.002<0.05$, $t=12.974$) and that an increase in a unit in leadership support in crime intelligence would lead to a significant increase in effectiveness in crime management by regression factor $B_1=0.610$. It was clear that leaders were committed to crime reduction; leaders were engaging all the stakeholders

in crime management, leaders communicate effectively with all the stakeholders while 10% were neutral on whether leaders communicate effectively with all the stakeholders and leaders sought resources to handle crime in the constituency. The findings also indicated that leaders were supporting change in curbing crimes and that deployment of all possible strategies to manage crime, effective policies, good governance, and effective leadership to achieve effectiveness in crime management in Juja Sub County.

5.2.2 Resource Adequacy and effective crime management in Juja Constituency

The second research objective of the study was to assess the influence of resource adequacy in criminal intelligence on effective crime management in Juja constituency of Kiambu County, Kenya. From the correlation results, the study revealed that there exists a strong, significant and positive correlation between resource adequacy and effectiveness of crime management within Juja Constituency as indicated by correlation factor, $r=0.863$, $P\text{-Value}=0.0000<0.01$ hence resource adequacy strongly and significantly predict effectiveness of crime management. From the results, resource adequacy had a significant positive influence on effectiveness of crime management. The results revealed that increase in a unit in resource adequacy in crime intelligence would lead to a significant increase in effectiveness in crime management by regression factor $B_2= 0.569$. This supported the descriptive results that required resources for effective crime intelligence to achieve effective crime management included, human resources, financial resources, skills and competences, security and communication equipment, transport and logistics resources, working structures and good working environment all geared toward collection of crime intelligences to achieve effectiveness in crime management . Adequate resources for crime

management was required, allocation of crime resources for crime intelligence gathering, staff involved in crime management are well trained in crime intelligence gathering, security personnel are well empowered in crime management, 46% agreed while 2% of the respondents were neutral done in crime management in Juja Sub county and frequent provision of resources for crime management in time influence effectiveness of crime management.



5.2.3 Stakeholder Participation and effectiveness crime management

The third research objective was to analyze the influence of stakeholder's participation in criminal intelligence on effective crime management in Juja constituency of Kiambu County, Kenya. The study established that there exists a strong, significant and positive correlation ($r=0.805$, $P\text{-Value}=0.0000<0.01$) between stakeholder participation in criminal intelligence and effectiveness of crime management within Juja Constituency in Kiambu County, Kenya. The findings were supported by regression findings revealed that stakeholder participation in criminal intelligence had a significant positive influence on effectiveness of crime management ($B1=0.418$, $P\text{-Value}=.002<0.05$, $t=7.602$) as increase in a unit in stakeholder participation in criminal intelligence in crime intelligence would lead to a significant increase in effectiveness in crime management. Descriptive results revealed that increase in empowerment among the stakeholders in security unit, labour sharing on how to curb crimes, relationship building in security management is well mobilized, relationship building in security management as well as existing clear responsibilities for each stakeholders in crime management contributed to achievement of effectiveness in crime management in Juja Sub County.

5.2.4 Criminal intelligence sharing and effectiveness crime management

The fourth research objective was to establish influence of criminal intelligence sharing on effective crime management effectiveness in Juja constituency of Kiambu County, Kenya. From the results, the study revealed that there exists a strong, significant and positive ($r=0.789$, $P\text{- Value}=0.0000<0.01$) correlation between crime intelligence sharing and effectiveness of crime management as indicated by correlation factor. The findings were affirmed by regression results which revealed that crime intelligence sharing had a significant positive influence on effectiveness of crime management ($B_4= 0.651$, $P\text{- Value} = .002<0.05$), an increase in a unit in crime intelligence sharing in crime intelligence would lead to a significant increase in effectiveness in crime management. From the descriptive results, there is effective communication channels in crime management in Juja Sub County, intelligence is adequately shared in crime management, there is cooperation among the parties in security management in crime management, there is coordination in intelligence sharing in crime management, teamwork is there in crime management and the coordinated idea sharing and conflict arising in crime management is resolved timely in crime management resulting to achieving effectiveness of crime management in Juja Sub County, Kiambu County.

5.4 Conclusion

The study concluded that leadership support predicts effectiveness of crime management within Juja Constituency, Kiambu County. The results were affirmed by regression results that established that leadership support had a significant positive influence on effectiveness of crime management and that an increase in a unit in leadership support in crime intelligence would lead to a significant increase in effectiveness in crime management. The study concluded that leaders being committed to crime reduction, leaders engaging all the stakeholders, leaders' communication, leadership support leads to effectiveness in crime management in Juja Sub County.

The study concluded that resource adequacy had a significant positive influence on effectiveness of crime management. This was based on the results as increase in a unit in resource adequacy in crime intelligence would lead to a significant increase in effectiveness in crime management. Adequacy resources including human resources, financial resources, skills and competences, security and communication equipment, transport and logistics resources, working structures and good working environment all geared toward collection of crime intelligence to achieve effectiveness in crime management. Adequate resources for crime management and effective budget allocation of crime resources for crime intelligence gathering, staff involved in crime management are well trained in crime intelligence gathering, security personnel are well empowered in crime management influence effectiveness of crime management.

The study concluded that stakeholder participation in criminal intelligence had a significant

positive influence on effectiveness of crime management as an increase in a unit in stakeholder participation in criminal intelligence in crime intelligence would lead to a significant increase in effectiveness in crime management. Improvement in empowerment among the stakeholders in security unit, labour sharing on how to curb crimes, relationship building in security management is well mobilized, relationship building in security management as well as existing clear responsibilities for each stakeholders in crime management contributed to achievement of effectiveness in crime management in Juja Sub County.

The study concluded that crime intelligence sharing had a significant positive influence on effectiveness of crime management in Juja sub County in Kiambu County as increase in a unit in crime intelligence sharing in crime intelligence would lead to a significant increase in effectiveness in crime management. The study concluded that effective communication channels, cooperation among the parties in security management in crime management, coordination in intelligence sharing, coordinated idea sharing and quick conflict resolution arising in crime management contributed to achieving effectiveness of crime management.

5.5 Recommendation

Crime intelligence practices have emerged as a key determinant of effectiveness in crime management in Juja Sub County in Kiambu County. From the conclusion, the study drew the following recommendations:

- i. That to achieve effectiveness in crime management in Juja Sub County, leadership in crime management should be committed to crime reduction with security leaders engaging all stakeholders, have a clear strategy on how to combat emerging security threats and also have a reliable communication channel that allows input by all stakeholders.
- ii. The study recommends need for resource adequacy to achieve significant effectiveness of crime management in Juja sub County in Kiambu County. This includes increase in budgetary allocation to assist in crime intelligence process, enhancing human resource capability such as availing resources to hire and train officers, allocation of finances to procure communication equipment.
- iii. The study recommend meaningful stakeholder participation in criminal intelligence to achieve effectiveness of crime management in Juja sub County in Kiambu County as an increase in a unit in stakeholder participation in criminal intelligence in crime intelligence would lead to a significant increase in effectiveness in crime management. The study hence calls for improvement in empowerment among the stakeholders in security unit, labour sharing on how to curb crimes, ensure there is relationship building in security management and also ensure there exist clear

responsibilities for each stakeholders in crime management to the achievement of effectiveness in crime management in Juja Sub County.

- iv. Finally, the study recommend that measures should be formulated and deployed to foster crime intelligence sharing to achieve significant effectiveness of crime management in Juja sub County in Kiambu County as increase in a unit in crime intelligence sharing in crime intelligence would lead to a significant increase in effectiveness in crime management. Effective communication channels, enhanced cooperation among the parties in security management in crime management, coordination in intelligence sharing, coordinated idea sharing and quick conflict resolution arising in crime management could result in achieving effectiveness of crime management.

5.6 Suggestions for Further Research

A further study should be carried out to determine the impact of challenges facing crime intelligence sharing to manage crime effectively in the country. The study recommend further study to be carried out to determine factors that affect crime intelligence sharing in the country to protect and prevent occurrence of crimes and foster development in counties.



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APPENDICES

Appendix A: Letter of Introduction

Daniel Wagucu

P.o Box 749-01000,

Thika, Kenya

Re: Introduction and Request to Participate in the Study.

I am a Masters student at Mount Kenya University in the school of Social Studies, Institute of Security Studies, Justice and Ethics (ISSJE) undertaking a research study. My Research Project Title is: Influence of Crime Intelligence on Effectiveness of Crime Management within Juja Constituency, Kiambu County, Kenya. Therefore, your participation is very important in this study and will be highly appreciated.

The information you provide will be used for academic purposes only and will be treated with outmost confidentiality. Finally, the report of the findings can be sent to you on request.

Thank you in advance

Daniel Wagucu,

Post Graduate Student, Mount Kenya University

Appendix B: Questionnaire for All Respondents in All Categories

I am a Masters student at Mount Kenya University in the school of Social Studies, Institute of Security Studies, Justice and Ethics (ISSJE) undertaking a research study. My Research Project Title is: Influence of Crime Intelligence on Effectiveness of Crime Management within Juja Constituency, Kiambu County, Kenya. Therefore, your participation is very important in this study and will be highly appreciated.

The information you provide will be used for academic purposes only and will be treated with outmost confidentiality. Finally, the report of the findings can be sent to you on request.

This questionnaire has statements regarding influence of crime intelligence on effectiveness of crime management within Juja Constituency, Kiambu County, Kenya. Kindly take few minutes to complete the questionnaire as guided. Your responses will be handled confidentially and ethically.

Please do not write your name or title anywhere in the questionnaire. Respond to each item by putting a tick on the appropriate response. Note that there is no right or wrong answer.

Section A: General Information

1. Please indicate your gender

Female []

Male []

2. Kindly Indicate your age bracket

18-30 years []

31-40 years []

41-50 years []

51 and above []

3. Kindly indicate the highest level of education attained

K.C.P.E []

K.C.S.E []

Certificate/Diploma []

Graduate/Post Graduate []

SECTION B: Crime Intelligence

Part I: Leadership Support in criminal intelligence on effective crime management in Juja Constituency

4. To what extent do you agree with the following statements on leadership support in Juja Sub County? Use a scale of 1-5 where , 1-Strongly Disagree,2-Disagree, 3-Neutral,4- Agree and 5- Strongly Agree

Statement	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
The leaders are committed to crime reduction					
The leaders are engaging all the stakeholders in crime management					
The leaders communicate effectively with all the stakeholders					
The leaders seek resources to handle crime in the constituency					
The leaders are supporting change in curbing crimes					

5. In your own words, briefly state why leadership support in criminal intelligence is crucial to effective crime management in Juja Constituency?

.....

6. In your own words how would you like the leaders to do as a sign of support in criminal intelligence in Juja Constituency?

Part II: Resource Adequacy in criminal intelligence on effective crime management in Juja Constituency

7. In your opinion what resources are needed in criminal intelligence for effective crime management in Juja Constituency?

8. To what extent do you agree with the following as related to resource adequacy in crime management in Juja Sub County? Use a scale of 1-5 where , 1-Strongly Disagree,2-Disagree, 3-Neutral,4- Agree and 5- Strongly Agree

Statement	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
There is enough resources for crime management					
Allocation of crime resources is effective					
The staff involved in crime management are well trained					
Security personnel are well empowered					
Crime resources are released in time					
There is frequent provision of resources for crime management					

9. Do you think the security apparatus in the country are well resourced and trained to handle the emerging trends in crime, especially in Juja Sub County?
Yes/No (*tick appropriately*)

10. Briefly support your answer in 10 above

.....

Part III: Stakeholder Participation in criminal intelligence on effective crime management in Juja Constituency

11. To what extent do you agree with the following statements on stakeholder participation in crime management in Juja Sub County? Use a scale of 1-5 where , 1- Strongly Disagree,2-Disagree, 3-Neutral,4- Agree and 5- Strongly Agree

	1	2	3	4	5
Statement					
There is increase in empowerment among the stakeholders in security unit					
There is labour sharing on how to curb crimes					
Relationship building in security management is well mobilized					
There are clear responsibilities for each stakeholders					
There is unity in crime management approach					
There is provision of resources for crime management					
There is clear path in reporting crime occurrence					

12. Which stakeholders do you think ought to be included in crime management in Juja Constituency and why?

.....

13. What can be done to enhance stakeholder participation in criminal intelligence for effective crime management

Part IV: Criminal intelligence sharing in criminal intelligence on effective crime management in Juja Constituency

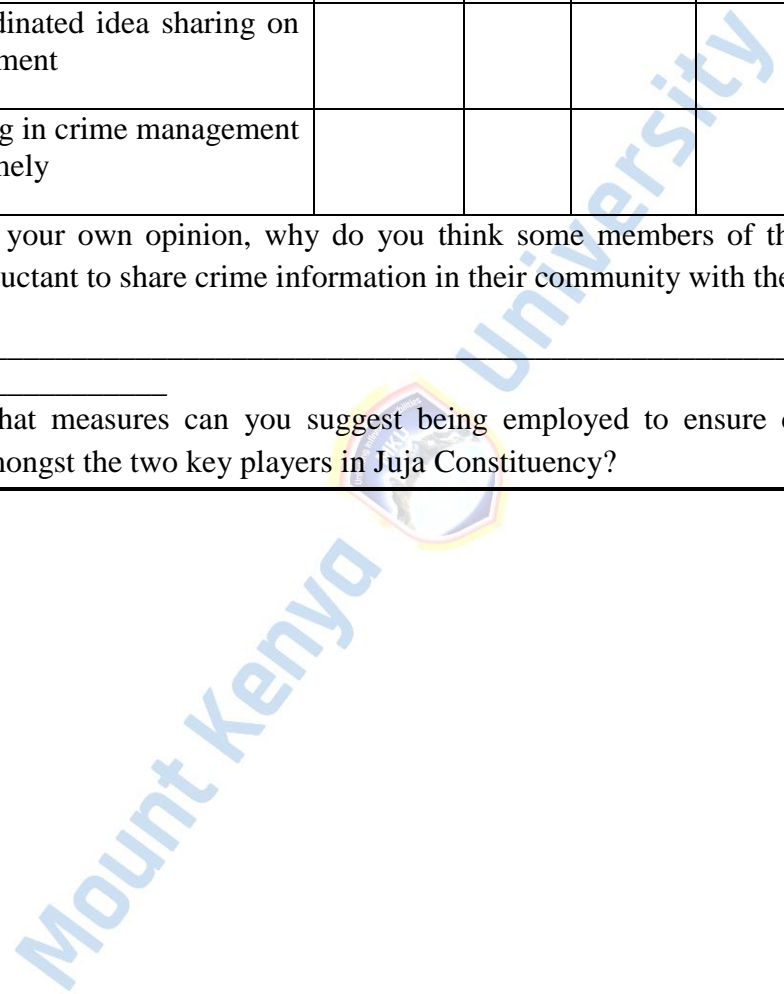
14. To what extent do you agree with the following statements on crime intelligence sharing in crime management in Juja Sub County? Use a scale of 1-5 where , 1- Strongly Disagree,2-Disagree, 3-Neutral,4- Agree and 5- Strongly Agree

Statement	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
There is effective communication channels					
Intelligence is adequately shared					

There is cooperation among the parties in security management					
There is coordination in intelligence sharing					
There is teamwork in Crime management					
There is coordinated idea sharing on crime management					
Conflict arising in crime management is resolved timely					

15. In your own opinion, why do you think some members of the public are reluctant to share crime information in their community with the police?

16. What measures can you suggest being employed to ensure collaboration amongst the two key players in Juja Constituency?



Appendix C: Interview Guide for Key Informants

Part I: Leadership Support in criminal intelligence on effective crime management in Juja Constituency

1. In your opinion how does leadership influence effectiveness in crime management in Juja Constituency?
2. In your opinion what kind of leadership support is needed crime intelligence sharing contributes to effectiveness in crime management in Juja Sub County?

Part II: Resource Adequacy in criminal intelligence on effective crime management in Juja Constituency

3. In your own opinion, indicate how resource adequacy influence crime management in Juja Sub County
4. In your opinion what resources are needed in criminal intelligence for effectiveness in crime management in Juja Constituency

Part III: Stakeholder Participation in criminal intelligence on effective crime management in Juja Constituency

5. Which stakeholders do you think ought to be included in crime management in Juja Constituency and why?
6. What can be done to enhance stakeholder participation in criminal intelligence for effective crime management
7. In your own opinion, explain how stakeholder participation influence effectiveness of crime management in the Juja county

Part IV: Criminal intelligence sharing in criminal intelligence on effective crime management in Juja Constituency

8. In your own opinion, describe how crime intelligence sharing contributes to effectiveness in crime management in Juja Sub County?
9. In your own opinion, why do you think some members of the public are reluctant to share crime information in their community with the police?
10. What measures can you suggest being employed to ensure collaboration amongst the two key players in Juja Constituency?

11. In your own opinion, what measures can be put in place to enhance criminal intelligence sharing for effectiveness in crime management in Juja Sub County



Appendix D: Research Informed Consent Form

Title: Influence of criminal intelligence on effectiveness of crime management in Juja Constituency, Kiambu County, Kenya

Researcher Particulars

Name: Daniel Wagucu

University: Mount Kenya University (MKU)

Department: School of Social Studies, Institute of Security Studies, Justice and Ethics (ISSJE)

Address: 749-01000, Thika

Contact: 0717089226

Date: December 2024

Purpose of Study

The purpose of this study is to examine the influence of criminal intelligence on effectiveness of crime management in Juja Constituency, Kiambu County, Kenya

Time required for participation: Between 20-45 minutes

Risks: The risks are minimal as no personal details will be collected, the data collected will strictly be used for this research project only.

Potential benefits: The research findings will benefit respondents differently depending on their role in Juja Sub County. A copy of the findings can be sent to you at request.

Right of Refuse or Discontinue:

The participant has the right to discontinue or decline the participation in the research anytime he/she feels to do so.

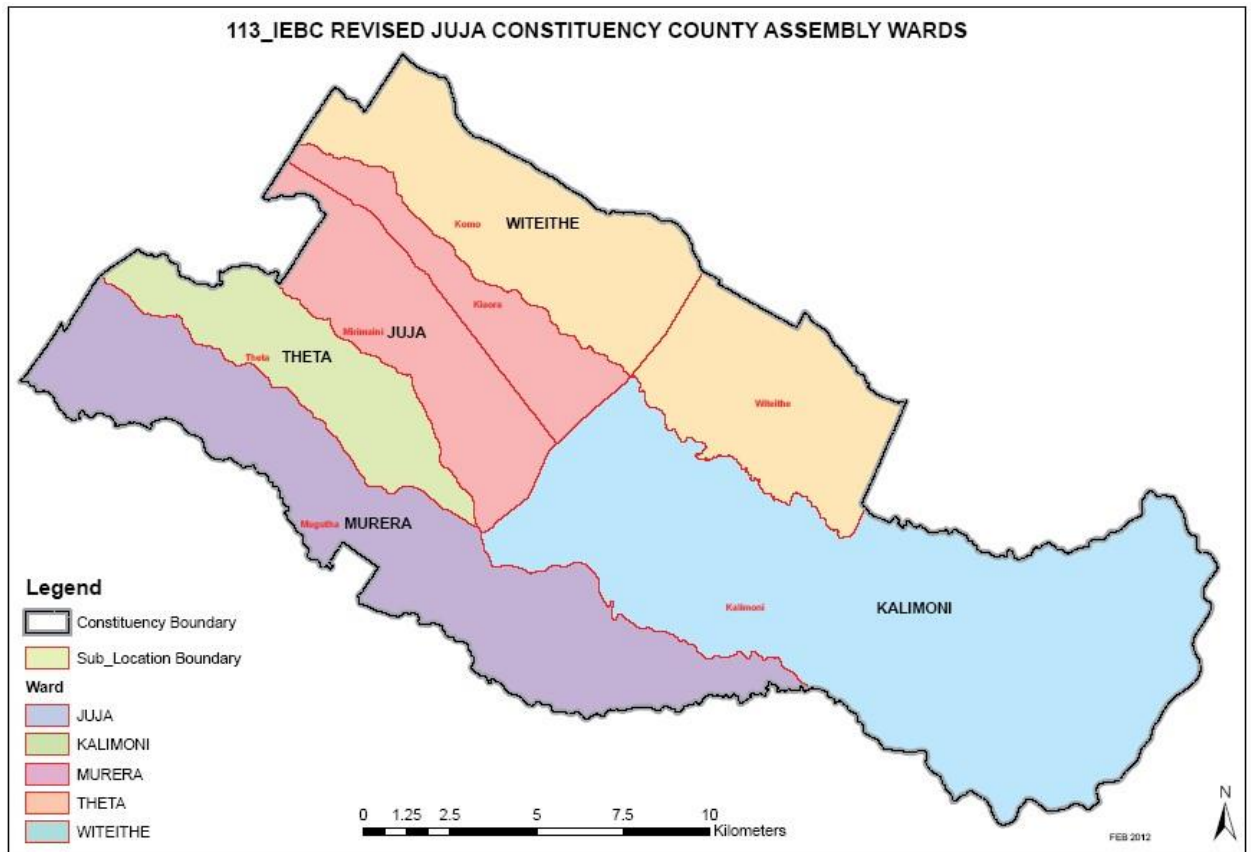
I confirm that my participation in this research project is voluntary.

I acknowledge that I will not be receiving any payment in regard to my participation

I have read and understood the purpose, risks and benefits of participating in this research project



Appendix E: Map of Juja Sub County



Source IEBC-2022

Appendix F: Ethical Clearance letter



REF: MKU/ISERC/4584
TO: WAGUCU DANIEL

Date: 15 November 2024

REG: MALEJ/2022/51516

Dear Sir/Madam,

RE: INFLUENCE OF CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE ON EFFECTIVENESS OF CRIME MANAGEMENT IN JUJA CONSTITUENCY, KIAMBU COUNTY, KENYA

This is to inform you that **Mount Kenya University** has reviewed and approved your above research proposal. Your application approval number is **3306**. The approval period is **15/11/2024 - 14/11/2025**.

This approval is subject to compliance with the following requirements:

- i. Only approved documents including informed consents, study instruments, MTA will be used
- ii. All changes including amendments, deviations and violations are submitted for review and approval by **Mount Kenya University**
- iii. Death and life-threatening problems and serious adverse events or unexpected adverse events whether related or unrelated to the study must be reported to **Mount Kenya University** within 72 hours of notification
- iv. Any changes, anticipated or otherwise that may increase the risks or affect the safety or welfare of study participants and others or affect the integrity of the research must be reported to **Mount Kenya University** within 72 hours
- v. Clearance for export of biological specimens must be obtained from relevant institutions
- vi. Submission of a request for renewal of approval at least 60 days prior to expiry of the approval period. Attach a comprehensive progress report to support the renewal
- vii. Submission of an executive summary report within 90 days upon completion of the study to **Mount Kenya University**

Prior to commencing your study, you will be expected to obtain a research license from National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI) <https://research-portal.nacosti.go.ke> and also obtain other clearances needed.

Yours sincerely,

Dr. Alfred Owino, PhD
Chairman, Mount Kenya University ISERC



Appendix G: Introductory Letter

Mount Kenya University



DIRECTORATE OF GRADUATE STUDIES

MALEJ/2022/51516

18th November, 2024

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

Dear Sir/Madam,

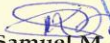
RE: WAGUCU DANIEL – REGISTRATION NO. MALEJ/2022/51516

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 **“Influence of Criminal Intelligence on Effectiveness of Crime Management in Juja Constituency, Kiambu County, 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 **November, 2024 and January, 2025.**

Any assistance accorded to the student will be highly appreciated.

Thank you.


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

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Appendix H : Authorization from NACOSTI


REPUBLIC OF KENYA


NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR
SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION

Ref No: **637419** Date of Issue: **29/November/2024**

RESEARCH LICENSE



This is to Certify that Mr. DANIEL WAGUCU MBUGUA 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 Kiambu on the topic: INFLUENCE OF CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE ON EFFECTIVENESS OF CRIME MANAGEMENT IN JUJA CONSTITUENCY, KIAMBU COUNTY, KENYA for the period ending : 29/November/2025.

License No: **NACOSTI/P/24/414313**

637419
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Appendix I : Turnitin Page 1 & 2

FINAL FOR CLEARANCE

by Daniel Wagucu

Submission date: 13-Jun-2025 12:56PM (UTC+0300)
Submission ID: 2402129240
File name: Daniel_wagucu_Project_Final_for_Clearance.docx (9.22M)
Word count: 21161
Character count: 123549

INFLUENCE OF CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE ON EFFECTIVENESS OF
CRIME MANAGEMENT IN JUJA CONSTITUENCY, KIAMBU COUNTY,
KENYA

WAGUCU DANIEL

 A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENT FOR THE AWARD OF THE MASTER OF ARTS DEGREE IN
LAW ENFORCEMENT AND JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION OF
MOUNT KENYA UNIVERSITY

JUNE, 2025