FACTORS INFLUENCING ORGANIZED CRIME IN URBAN CENTRES;

THE CASE OF THE CITY OF NAIROBI, IN KENYA

BY

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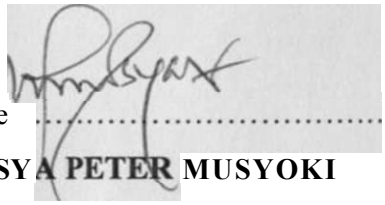
DECLARATION

This research project is my original work and to the best of my knowledge and believe has not been presented to any other University or institution of higher learning for any award.

Signature  Date f v f & V ^ fZ—

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DEDICATION

This research project report is dedicated to my wife Mrs. Monica Musyoki, my children Makau, Linnet, Mwinzi and Muoki, my Dad Kithusya and my mum Koli for their moral support and encouragement in the entire work.

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God is good all the time and all the time God is good. Special acknowledgements are to Dr. Agnes Zani for her helping hand in accomplishing the research project paper. Every time of consultation, she was readily available and guided tirelessly. Equally acknowledged and appreciated were my respondents who freely provided with the piece of information that I required. Special acknowledgement to my entire course Lecturers and all other friends who helped during the project writing.

To all of you 1 say, "May our Almighty Lord bless you abundantly and provide for you always.

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

KEPSA	Kenya private sector Association
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
PSV	Public service vehicles
OMATA	Onitsha Market Amalgamated traders association
MRC	Mombasa Republican Council
GSU	General Service Unit
TPU	Tourist Police Unit
ATPU	Anti-terrorist Police Unit
DPU	Diplomatic Police Unit
CDTF	Community development trust fund
SME	Small micro entrepreneurship
CP	Community Policing
MDGs	Millennium development goals
KIHBS	Kenya Integrated Household Budget survey
NGOs	Nongovernmental organizations
IEBC	Independent electoral and boundaries commission
KANU	Kenya National African Union

ABSTRACT

Organized crime and insecurity are major challenges to the society. The city of Nairobi is not crime free, because there are:- Violent robberies, muggings, shop lifting, acts of terrorism, vandalism on utility property, drug and substance abuse, illegal firearms, Ethnicity and political incitements and violence, corruption, fraud, money laundering and other economic allied offences top the list.

The study focused on factors influencing organized crime in the city of Nairobi with the following variables considered: -Weak family structures, Overpopulation in unplanned informal settlements, Un-employment, High population growth and finally Peer pressure relationships. Despite the Government interventions, crime trends and patterns in the city of Nairobi have has continued to be recorded on alarming and worrying rates. Hence, the necessity of the study. Relevant sociological theories on crime were incorporated in the study e.g. The Focus of Militia Mapping and organized gangs according to Ruggiero Vincenzo, (2006) .Expounding on the impact of space dynamics to crime, according to Clifford R. Shaw, (1929) on his publication of delinquency areas.

Methodology used was descriptive survey design, with primary and secondary sources applied. Accidental sampling (also known as grab, convenience or opportunity) which is a non probability sampling was used. The study was based on a sample size of about 35 respondents with self administered Questionnaires.

Study findings indicated problems of organized crime as caused by weak family structures, over population in unplanned informal settlements, un-employment, high population growth and peer group relationship. Necessary recommendations were put in place including a requirement by the government of Kenya to have careful financial and other critical resource planning of the country's security. The data was analyzed by categorizing, ordering and manipulating and stored in electronic and non-electronic forms. A provision for further research was also allowed because of the dynamism of the study.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

Federal Bureau of Investigation a renowned Investigative agency of the United States of America defines organized crime as any group having some manner of a formalized structure and whose primary objective is to obtain money through illegal activities. Such groups maintain their position through the use of actual or threatened violence, corrupt public officials, graft, or extortion, and generally have a significant impact on the people in their localities, region or the country as a whole.

Governments the world over commit vast resources to enforce laws against organized crime as it poses serious challenges to national and international policy making. In Kenya, organized crime cuts across all ages with the youth being more vulnerable. The city of Nairobi is critically on focus; where crime is worrying. Incidents of crime and insecurity are evident in central business district. Top in the list are: - Violent robberies, vehicle thefts and trafficking, Human trafficking for labour and immoral purposes, muggings, kidnapping for ransom, acts of terrorism, extortion, vandalism on utility property, drug and substance abuse, illegal firearms, explosives illegal immigrants, political incitements and violence, corruption, gambling (illegal schemes), counterfeiting, bank fraud, insurance scams, frauds and money laundering and other economic allied offences.

Kenya's capital city Nairobi has some of the most dense, unsanitary and insecure slums in the world. Almost half of the city's population lives in over 100 slums and squatter settlements within the city, with little or inadequate access to safety and security, safe water and sanitation. Housing conditions in slums are deplorable and most residents have no form of secure tenure Nairobi. Crime incidents are recorded on daily basis along Moi Avenue which stretches from one end to central police station. The same is the case along fom Mboya Street where muggers have a free rein and keep on unleashing their wrath to pedestrians all the way to River road and adjoining areas. Organized gangs, cartels and militias constantly harass, extort money and commit all sorts of crimes to the city

residents. It is worrying given that the capital city is the first interaction between the foreigners and the country. A visitor booked in a top hotel in the city cannot comfortably stroll in the streets. Cases of drug trafficking are real in estates like Huruma, Eastleigh and other estates. Organized crime reveals itself as defined under the literature of militia and organized crime. It offers various explanations regarding their proliferation and sustenance. The first is related to space. It is central that re-organized space (like slums) or ghetto and formal called informal settlements, create opportunities and breeding grounds to crime and violence. In the new spaces, there is a crisis of rule of imposition and control.

The study made reference to the concept of distance decay derived from the first principle in Geography that states: "...Everything is related to everything else; but near things are more related than distant things" Tobler W, (1970). That is, although everything is related, things that are proximate are more related than those that are far apart. This is why non-administered spaces, in which the state is virtually absent, are breeding ground for private violence. But distance decay is not only a function of geography. It refers to decay in relationships; to economic inclusion/exclusion and the 'distance between the poor and the law'. For instance, the bandit economy is a function of economic decay.

Crime and violence are closed associated with the explanation to militia proliferation which focuses on the governance of their own administrative and geographical spaces. It is Central thrust that new 'spaces' tend to skew the space to force ratio. They result in far too many spaces being policed by a too small force. Because of this imbalance, the distant spaces close themselves out, limiting the influence of the centre on their activities. This phenomenon of closed spaces invites militia to police them and increases their de facto legitimacy in community. In fact, a symbiosis between the supply of criminal activities and its demand by community begins to emerge. The further away the state is from the closed spaces, the higher the legitimacy of gangs as the 'alternative state'. This is how organic militia and gangs emerge. They are organic because community demands for them and legitimizes their activities.

In Kenya, and especially in Nairobi, security gaps can be traced to the rolling back of the previous political regimes of the 1990s. There were two results. One, state shrinkage saw an increase in "patronage inflation'. To beat this, new markets had to be found in order to support the patronage networks of the regime. This is how cattle rustling and corruption became the 'fifth factors' of production. Organized crime was adopted as a way of maintaining political networks of patronage. Carjacking, narcotics, and bank robberies, frauds and money laundering, drug trafficking and others were used to underwrite political projects. The gap was both in the bourgeoisie spaces and those occupied by urban lumpens and rural peasants.

Liberalizing the Bandit Economy in Kenya is spelt out well, according to SAREAT Workshop Paper No.24, of July 1997. This dichotomy between bourgeoisie and lumpen spaces should be nuanced and bit through history. In Kenya, policing was a bi-furcated affair. There was a police force created to protect settler capital, and one to police the ethnic spaces. Today, the productive sector and the 'middle classes are policed by the regular police. In fact, they have privatized and colonized police operations using market incentives. The new 'native villages' based in the slums have also incentivized the zero market. They have attracted militia groups and gangs to police their unprotected spaces. This can be argued as a 'market slippage" that accounts in part for the shift to oligopoly of violence.

There is another noteworthy nuance; although the political class is located in the productive sector, it derives its political legitimacy from the labour camps in slums. In fact, its politics is organized around the dynamics of these camps. These in turn facilitate the supply and demand of small arms and light weapons, drugs, a weak force to space, ratio, and the twin logic that draws members of the force towards corruption at one level and the youth towards the militia logic at another. The result is the rise of organic and organized crime. The camps are native and ethnic in their demographics. Kawangware and Kangemi for instance is a labour camp for the Luhya, Korogocho for Kikuyus, Kibera for Luos, and Mukuru Kwa Reuben and Njenga in Nairobi's Industrial area for the Kamba. But it must be emphasized here that the ethnic differentiation has some logic

in colonial history and the creation of native detection camps. These are known as the kadogo Economy in the slum areas.

The third explanation borrows heavily from the classical school of criminology. Crime is therefore not motivated by moral decay. It is committed out of a rationalized calculation of value derived. Testimonies from militia-infested areas reveal a demand for their services in areas of dispute resolution, debt collection, security and protection.

While militias earn a living and prestige, the underwriters earn access to political power and the state as a lootable resource. It is evident that the greater the distance decay, the deeper the symbiosis. This is how the young men support their mothers for instance. In Kiambiu Slum of Nairobi for instance, one mother complained to the researchers that her son had just secured a job as a criminal. However, they killed him before he had "....helped his mother!" The idea here is that crime was meant to assist the family.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The United Nations estimates that Nairobi has the fastest population growth rate per annum on the continent. About 65 percent of the urban population lives in the slums. Given, the overpopulated city with uncontrolled and unplanned settlements posing serious security threats, The government of Kenya has put efforts to curb organized crime in the city of Nairobi and the country at large. However, the problem still persists with every day taking a different dynamism. Crime trends have continued to negatively impact the country's economic growth. Some crime patterns are worrying and end up un-resolved. Organized crimes are but not limited to armed violent robberies, vandalism of utility systems and networks, sale and supply of illegal firearms and ammunitions, drug and substance trafficking and abuse, terrorism related explosions and attacks, frauds, money laundering, tribal clashes/ethnicity, corruption and other allied economic crimes.

A terrorism militia called Al-Shabaab is now using new tricks to kill innocent Nairobi residents by carrying a luggage with an explosive device which they hand over to unsuspecting pedestrians to hold for them as they pretend to answer a cell phone call. Once their victim holds the device concealed as a luggage, they detonate the device using

a remote button. The device explodes and becomes a mysterious blast. Or, just drop a well wrapped parcel where unsuspecting person picks it, immediately it is picked the perpetrator detonates it and explodes.

Drug trafficking is a form of organized crime witnessed in I Iuruma estate where young women have been used to traffic drugs for a long time. Those targeted by the drug chief peddlers are those bom and raised there. Also schemed and planned in Nairobi are other sophisticated crimes like electoral malpractices and votes' fraud calling for intervention by Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC) piracy, human trafficking, money laundering and other advanced acts of con. All these are worry some as they are executed with brutal impunity and with a cavalier conspiracy and blithe negligence. Other examples are hate speech, incitement, bribery and violence.

It is evident that crime perpetrators take advantage of police bureaucracy and low police motivation especially when they cannot freely express themselves because they are not allowed to join trade unions which can advocate for their good stewardship. The suburbs of the city are the hubs of armed violence, e.g. Tigoni in Kiambu is perceived to be the central point for highway crime, while Kayole and Njiru exist to offer refuge to gangsters and those commanding the transport sector. Kitengela on the other hand is counted as an armoury for weapons and manpower to spread fear and panic. It is where crime is planned and criminals dispatched for various assignments. On the other hand Central business district is the control room for fraudsters and all allied offences with their main operational base in River road.

In the city of Nairobi, the provision of violence as a private good presupposes profit motivation. By extension, therefore, the elasticity of violence increases, as consumers get substitutes for 'state violence' at a cost. This cost, to the consumer, varies in degrees of involuntary payment. The state of insecurity compels some consumers to purchase violence, while some consumers are subjected to economic violence with more overt consequences in the event of non-payment.

Born out of these challenges, a study problem was identified with a gap that clearly needed to be filled. The study thus, sought to describe organized crime in the city of Nairobi.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to understand factors influencing organized crime in the city of Nairobi. Based on the existing and past literature, the study explored the causes of organized crime, effects to the society and the country's economy. This was done through analyzed data demonstrating clear findings and drawing up necessary recommendations.

1.4 Research Questions

This study endeavored to answer the following research questions:-

f. How do weak family structures influence organized crime in the city of Nairobi?

How do over-populated and un-planned informal settlements influence organized crime in the city of Nairobi?

iii How does un-employment influence organized crime in the city of Nairobi?

iv. How does high population growth influence organized crime in the city of Nairobi?

v. How do peer pressure relationships influence organized crime in the city of Nairobi?

1.5 Research Objectives

The objective of the study is to understand factors influencing organized crime in the city of Nairobi.

The specific objectives are:-

L To analyze how weak family structures influence organized crime in the city of Nairobi.

To analyze how existence of over-populated, and un-planned informal settlements influence organized crime in the city of Nairobi.

To analyze how un-employment influence organized crime in the city of Nairobi.

iv. To analyze how high population growth influence organized crime in the city of Nairobi.

v. To analyze how peers pressure relationships influence organized crime in the city of Nairobi.

1.6 Significance of the study

The city of Nairobi cannot record a positive economic correlation in an environment dominated by organized fraudsters, gangs, mafias and militias. This is on account that economic development is constrained to the concept relating to description of organized crime in the city of Nairobi. This is critical, the study was able to provide very fundamental approaches that the government of Kenya through the relevant ministry charged with the security function, should employ to achieve the ultimate goal of managing the alarming levels of organized crime in the city of Nairobi.

The study further explored on the best alternatives to do social approach aimed at sensitizing the general public on the goodness of secure city which has direct and ultimate impact on the progress of the economy of the country. Employment and wealthy creation among the communities are some of the key issues that need to be embraced to minimize high levels of violent crimes in the city. The penal laws should further be addressed to ensure adequate justice is done in cases of organized crime.

1.7 Limitations of the study

The study was constrained to the purpose and the objectives relating to factors influencing organized crime in the city of Nairobi. Owing to the sensitivity of the study, the following were key limitations: - Suspicion and fear of identification or reprisals from members of organized criminal gangs. Some suspected the researcher for an undercover detective, or a disguise for International Criminal court investigator. These suspicions made it difficult for many respondents to open up.

There was also the limitation of non- commitment by many of the respondent on what they felt was another public affairs exercise meant to waste their in an area that is complex both to the researcher, the respondents and the government. Further, some respondents failed to understand well contents of the questionnaire because of either lack to understand English language or misinterpretation. Commitment and honesty to answering questionnaire forms were also a major limitation. To mitigate this, verbal one on one re-interview was done and clarity obtained.

In addition to the above, the researcher and the assistants were faced with the challenges of introducing the subject to the target population and convincing them for audience given the sensitivity of the study which was difficult to give the right approach for each respondent. Many were the times that some respondents did not fill or failed to submit/return questionnaire as and when the researcher or assistant so required them. They sought for more time but finally they filled them up and submitted. The researcher or assistant were also faced with a challenge of not having access to crucial information and records relating to crime statistics in the city of Nairobi.

1.8. Scope of the study

The study is on factors influencing organized crime in the city of Nairobi. The study critically addressed organized crime from main sources of information gathered from the law enforcement officers, judicial officers, residents of informal settlements, correctional/rehabilitation officers, business people, politicians and members in the public transport sector. These were considered to be most vulnerable to organized crime.

1.9 Assumptions of the Study

The assumptions of the study:-Respondents were willing and committed to listen and understand questions properly so that their answers were useful for the study. Both independent and depended variables were separated and special attention made to independent variables which remained constant. Effects in the dependent variables were fully determined by the independent variables and not by moderating, intervening or exogenous variables. Respondents properly filled and availed

questionnaire forms within the expected time frame to the researcher / assistants for purposes of compiling and analyzing data.

1.10. Definition of Significant Terms

Organized Crime: An organized crime or criminal organization is a transnational grouping of highly centralized enterprises run by criminals. Organized crimes threaten peace and human security, violates human rights and undermines economic performance.

Organized Gang: This is an association of three or more individuals whose members collectively identify them by identifying by adopting a group identity which they use to create an atmosphere of fear of intimidation frequently by employing either a common slogan, identifying sign, symbol, tattoo or other physical marking, style or color of clothing, hairstyle, and hand sign of graffiti. The association's purpose in part is to engage in criminal activity and the association uses violence. This is all with intent to enhance or preserve the association's power, reputation or economic resources. Members in these associations embrace certain to join as members. They behave like they are a legitimate government in their structures and operation. Examples in Kenya are Mungiki, Taliban, King'ole, Chingororo, Mombasa Republic and many others.

Violent Crime: Violent crime or crime of violence is a crime in which the offender uses or threatens to use violent force upon the victim. In criminology, how violent crime is approached depends much on how the crime is defined.

Militia: It is military force of civilians to supplement a regular army in the event of emergency, it at many times engages in rebel activities.

Penal Code: This is a legal code governing crimes and their punishment. It is a set of laws that are enforced by the state. Set of laws listing crimes and

punishments given to them. It relates to wide range of offences and penalties for their commission.

Police force: This is a department of law enforcement officers trained and have acquired certification in the field of law enforcement.

Law: This is a system of rules that a particular country' or community recognizes as the regulating actions of its members and how the same is enforced through social institutions with specific penalties. Its specific objective is maintain law and order

Felony: A crime, typically one involving violence, regarded as more serious than a misdemeanor and usually punishable by imprisonment or more serious sentence.

Misdemeanor: It is a minor wrongdoing, a non indictable offence. It is a lesser criminal act, lesser than a felony.

Crime: Crime is an action or omission that constitutes an offence that may be prosecuted by the state and it is punishable by law. It is a misdeed.

Offence: Offence is a violation or breach of law, custom, or rule. It is a public wrong or crime.

Security breach: Security is a breach is the degree of protection against danger, damage, loss and criminal activity. It is an act from outside an organization that bypasses or contravenes security.

1.11. Summary

The chapter provided basic foundation and important components of the study. These were factors influencing organized crime in the city of Nairobi. Various definitions of different stakeholders and their roles in the security sector have been highlighted. Research study purpose, objective and objective questions are spelt out. All the independent, dependent, moderating, intervening and exogenous variables are clear. Some dependent variables like weak family structures, high population in unplanned settlement, un-employment, high population growth, and peer pressure relationship were spelt out clearly in the research study.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Introduction

The research under this chapter explored a collection of literature on global and regional perspective alongside empirical literature review in relation to organized crime.

The purpose of reviewing the literature under this context was to have a clear description of organized crime in the city of Nairobi. The main focus was on the following areas: -Weak family structures, existence of unplanned and over populated informal settlements, un-employment, population growth and peers pressure relationship on how they influence organized crime in the city of Nairobi.

The literature review was available from readings on crime reports, challenges and their mitigation approaches. There are periodical magazines, journals and scholarly dissertations/Thesis by previous scholars relating to this study.

The chapter dealt with all aspects relating to organized crime in Kenya with special preference to the city of Nairobi. There are a number of factors which make organized crime thrive namely: Weak family structures, overpopulation in unplanned informal settlements, un-employment, high population growth and peer pressure relationship. The study further spelled out other significant factors as key players in organized crime and in ensuring that specific achievements were met.

2.2. The Concept of sustainability

The concept of sustainability has been critical over a period of time with all its dynamism in applying it to societal and community development. Nairobi city is not an exception as it has its share of organized crime. It is a practical concept to ensure that current development programmes are done without compromising the lives of future generations. Looking at the Literature right from the time Kenya got independence in 1963 and became a full republic in 1964, So much has been done to sustain safety of every one all skewed to achieving better ways of managing crime.

Society has been incorporated in the tight against crime in a redefined way time and again in ensuring that they are equipped with the right skills and knowledge to ensure that people and institutions have the right capacity in realizing development goals. Thus, tight against crime as a basis of sustainable development has evolved for a long time in changing different perspectives on poverty eradication. Construction and the importance of structural and institutional issues is an asset to helping Nairobi residents to cope and live with the dynamisms of crime. The sustainability is a reality when livelihoods continue for sometimes without yielding a non- declining output regardless of severe or adverse conditions.

In a general view, sustainability incorporates the maintenance or enhancement for resource productivity on a long term basis. It involves the management and conservation of the very natural resources base and the orientation of technologies plus the institutional change in such a manner so that it can ensure attainment and keep on satisfying needs for the present and generations to come.

23 The Focus of Militia Mapping and organized gangs

Ruggiero Vincenzo, (2006) locates the explanation of urban violence in the logic of fast migration patterns. Groups excluded from the mainstream society, he contends, tend to stick together for protection. These groups stick together along familiar lines, mainly ethnic. This explains the ethnocentric nature of urban violence and slum development. To Robert E. Park et al (1928), cities are continuously subjected to cycles of shifts in which groups invade and take over spaces occupied by others before being displaced in turn. Fast expansion sees cities become areas of social disorganization. The process is spawned by unplanned urban growth without regulatory mechanisms that can contain both the drift towards and actual criminal activities.

Expounding on the impact of space dynamics to crime, Clifford R. Shaw, (1929) refutes the existence of differences between delinquents and non delinquents in terms of personality traits. Crime here is attributed to the levels of social disorganization, not personality disorder. Where controls are absent, the inclination towards crime is higher. And on its part, control is not about regulation of innate appetites; it refers to how the

social infrastructure is organized. This 'organization' is in turn expressed through community, family and state presence. Social disorganization, according to his thinking, engenders criminality.

According to Max Weber (1946) the state must have a monopoly of the use of physical force in order to win a given territory. The essence of staleness in effect is about the ability to demonstrate and enforce compliance to laws. The failure to do so, not only undermine the state's legitimacy but also increases it distanciation from society. Here, the state drifts into the realm of being out administered by non state actors. The net effect is the increased distance between the state and society and the resultant tensions within the latter. This unease accounts in part for insecurity.

Crime and disorder are rooted in decaying neighborhood. The position is that the situation of societal neglect feeds crime. In other words, emergence of armed groups is much the consequence of societal neglect. Disorder, is noted to be important if contained before it spreads out. Yet the type of crime, especially the emergence of armed groups, cannot be captured merely by concentrating on their spaces of retreat. More so because they have multiple centers of gravity which have to be identified, located isolated and destroyed. Of equal importance is that these spaces could be located amongst the political class, in areas with unbroken windows. This implies that location is not an end in itself.

Other literature points to the acceptance of the functional role of crime in society: That crime has an apparent value to society. This is referred to as dysfunctionalism. If different parts of a system have a contributive role to it, crime is seen to provide its functional utility as well. The question in this case is that of whose functionality it serves. In understanding violence and other related crimes, the functionalist approach demands that we locate the value derived and the beneficiaries. Indeed the functionalist approach should enable us locate the centre of gravity of criminal actors.

2J.1 The Gap 'Theory of Crime'

This is a theory associated to Drawdown Fiasco, (1990) aligning crime and its surrounding effects in the society. Peter draws a nexus between, military down-sizing and the growth of the security industry. A high presence of demobilized personnel gets recruited into private security firms or joins illegal market security groups as a result of the drawdown. But the 'Africa drawdown project' of the 1990 also led to over-supply of arms resulting from downsized militaries. In polarized societies, mishandled draw downs can misfire. In fact, they result in the West transferring its security contradictions to Africa.

Alex Vines, (1972) provides a better appreciation of this in his analysis of the Gurkha's and private security business in Africa. They supply body guards, security of installations, while drawing up threat analyses. They also provide V.I.P Protection, supply of security equipment, unexploded ordinance (UXO) and landmines. They essentially offer a wide portfolio of security products. The net effect of this is systematized undermining of state institutional capacity, including resource asphyxiation, in favor of "private sector solutions"'.

But Vines fails to capture emerging dynamics of individual phantom suppliers and contractors their impact on state security. These tie up treasury, senior security staff, and shadow entities in "supplying over-valued and unnecessary security related equipment. This in turn spawns corruption, and erodes the operational capacity of the security forces while engendering fights over leadership. Security tendering, therefore, creates spaces of accumulation. To be sustained, unfit officers have to be retained at the expense of competent ones. Through supply of capital, the ability to buy violence is enhanced and so is the politicization of security institutions, but the foregoing deals with the formal private sector. The ability of groups such as Mungiki to maximize on this may explain their operational capacity on the ground and inability to contain them. They are in a position to access operational intelligence, enforce obedience from citizens who have nowhere to turn. It is this phenomenon that we refer to as the transition into parasitism.

Examining the phenomenon of state collapse it is pointed to the foregoing, as the drift towards state collapse. There are three critical tasks whose non performance qualifies the state to collapse status; State as guarantor of security, Sovereign Authority and as an Institution. For African states, this phenomenon is likely to emerge to the extent that the logic of voluntarism takes root. Instead of demand pressure for security provisioning, this task is taken up by non state actors. This is essentially part of cumulative extemalization of state functions consequent to external pressure and activities of NGOs.

The state power has been seen to be eroded by globalization through the emergence of transnational economic and financial actors with the flexibility of shifting capital without accountability to the state. The crisis of security here lies in the fact that the neo-liberal system has engendered a weak state although a neo-liberal economy demands a strong state with institutional and organizational reach as manifested by its law and order structures, legal systems and social welfare networks.

States are critically seen to be slowly being merged into a web of informal business associations' institutes by rulers who have little interest in carrying out traditional functions of the state and who do not recognize or respect boundaries while enriching themselves through trade. Of interest is security implication of this deformalization of state functions. The result is that economic networks stretch into spheres with criminal orientation that has transformed parts of the continent into an important hub of global drug trade. This description mirrors Kenya's situation which has evolved into an international hub of drug trafficking, money laundering and fraud. This growth coincided with extreme levels of corruption. To the extent that security institutions cannot be exempt implies that the ability to provide security is constrained, thus creating a gap phenomenon.

Given the foregoing, the definition of a criminal is dependent on what Howard S Becker, (1963) in his writing on labeling. What is defined here as deviance, is constructed so by conventional morality. It is all about who controls, power structures. Deviance is defined by the wealthy for the poor. Where pastoralists' raids are largely a ritual

demanded by tradition, others see them as criminal cattle rustling. The same can be said to certain activities of Mungiki, or Mulungunipa.

Many Mungiki youth see their activities as forms of employment where there is nothing else to do, In any case, the ability to plough resources in other activities such as stock, transport, boutiques and small kiosk at one level and provision of loans at another creates jobs and with them legitimacy amongst adherents. With these, they are able to counter bad publicity incurred from other criminal activities. In sum, then, there is an inherent militia personality disorder. The question the disorder begs therefore is this, is it possible to label cattle rustling or Mungiki activities as criminal where the state has failed to stem intra and external predation on the former and indeed where the activities of the latter reward political elite with the variable of political power? What is the net effect of such halfhearted labeling?

In Kenya, two police structures evolved, driven by the rationalities of the colonial regime. There was a regular police, deployed along the rail lines to protect property. To sustain extraction from the natives, a tribal police was set up under the control of chiefs, and above them ex-military officers. While it was not set up to facilitate economic production of Africans, it had the advantage of both penetration and violence, which deterred criminal activities raising the question as to whether part of the current gap crisis and distance decay is not a function of nationalization of the tribal police?

There is therefore an inclination of the state to favour external investors, or entities. This has seen the formation of units such as the Diplomatic police Unit; Tourism Police Unit and such. The net effect has been two fold; the first is a negative impact on the operationalization of the Principle of Mass and Economy of force. The second is a skewed Force to Space Ratio.

With respect to the Principle of Mass and Economy of Force, large number of the force are deployed in areas where they are least needed. The situation is worsened by the peace time deployments that have seen many companies of GSU, RDU, retained in

reserve in urban areas to anticipate and contain riots. The numbers that remain are not motivated, enabled with infrastructure to dominate space.
Secondly, given the limited coordination and lack of Centralization Command, security gaps exit even where numbers may be present.

Thirdly, cohesion in the force is undermined by patronage tendencies that emerge with respect to deployment in the '"lucrative fields" entrepreneurship. Some that are left out then become innovative to engage with bandit groups sub-letting arms, and munitions, selling intelligence, and withdrawing from sites of deployment. Given the resultant space of insecurity the "natives opt to sort themselves out with either an undermined, demoralized ethicized force or hire vigilantes. An examination of a World Bank funded state affirms this position with 56.6% of those interviewed having trust in vigilantes compared with 14.4% and 4.9% with Administration and Regular Police respectively.

This is anchored in the classical theory of crime, a variant of the classical school of criminology. Proposed by Cesare Beccaria, (1963) on crimes and punishment where not only does this school reject the religious mythical view of the world which it considers as illusionary and fraud but that it also rejects the arguments of divine ordinance and determinism. It is emphasis is on reason noting that people exercise their free will and are thus responsible for their actions. The main argument here is that human behavior is motivated buy hedonistic rationality. Actions are weighted on the potential pleasure derived Vis avis the associative pain.

Crime is committed out of rationalized calculation of value derived. It is not sin and the work of the devil but a rational calculation of value of expected returns. In other words, groups that commit acts deemed criminal are driven by a calculated expected value return. The inclination is bound to increase to the extent that the variable of capture and punishment is lesser or not costly compared to law and crime.

2.4 Validation of crime thesis

Functionality thesis of crime is validated by KEPSA et al who point to organization cartels that control transport valves and entry points. They include; Kamjeshi who restrict other operators from routes and illegal gangs that collect protection fees. These have endangered loss of lives, revenue, increased medical bills, restricted operations, fears to investors, psychological trauma in effect costing business.

According to Kenya private sector association(KEPSA) estimates of 2004 and at an average of 15000 out of the estimated 30,000 Public service vehicles (PSV) in Nairobi, illegal gangs collected an average Ksh.200 (2million ksh per day or 1.1 billion per year. Enforcers and cartels collected the same bringing their share to (6 million per day) or 2.2 billion shillings per year. Kamjeshi, Squads, kamagira collected ksh 100(or 1.5 million per day) or 05 billion per year. Local Askaris and pilferage accounted for 250 (3.7 per day) or 2.8 billion per year.

In other words through what Ngunyi and Katumanga (1997) call the Bandit Economy, the transport sector was losing an average 7.6 billion shillings per year. If KEPSA's figures are anything to go by, they point to the functionality of organized crime. Assuming that his extortion is wide spread to other informal and SME(Small micro entrepreneurship) activities such as building, petty trading and farming, and then the entire sector is under the control of organized gangs, militias and vigilantes who find rationale in the rewards of their accumulations. The argument here is that absence of state presence in these informal activities and their expansion will continue anchoring these groups which as parasites find nourishment within these activities. It is not surprising that by 2010 march there were 64 gangs, militias and vigilante groups in Kenya.

Ethnic militancy and its impact on national stability best provide a good entry point into how threats portended by militia groups should be grasped. Rooted in citizen initiative to provision security for themselves, vigilante groups emerge to fill gaps in Nigeria's security sector. Underlying this, is the question of centre - periphery relationship, corruption, instability and the whole notion of identity. Equally critical is the crisis of

resource distribution and allocation. Fights over these at the local levels have seen militant organizations drafted in to act as a vanguard of ethnic/sectarian identity. For instance market riots in ketu between Youruba and Hausa saw the death of 115 people. Groups include the likes of Bakasi Boys; Onitsha Market amalgamated traders Association (OMATA).

Militant leaders are not warlords in the real sense of the word; that these groups do not have a physical of territory where federal state is challenged; that they hardly control strategic minerals that could animate external intervention; that minority control of the military makes option of secession difficult. The issue here is conceptual and lack of appreciation of security threats using intensity of threat model. Threats tend to mutate over time in space. What may appear to be less threatening to state security may evolve to be as such to the extent that it mutates. There remains a constant threat of undermining state institutional and operational probity if the Kenyan post election violence is anything to go by. Akinyele's paper facilitates our appreciation of whether; ethnic militia is compatible with democracy.

Mutuma Rutere and Pommelle M.E, (2004) in their publication "democratizing security" attribute police failure to contain crime to corruption, complicity and extra-judicial killing. They attempt an exploration of community policing while equally sounding out it undemocratic tendencies. They locate community policing in the generalized disenchantment with traditional policing. They explain that Community policing is anchored in problem oriented policing that seeks to attend to the root causes of criminality and the broken windows model that point to degradation as an underlying factor of crime. Community policing is seen as a means of building trust between police and community. What is ignored about policing the fact that the nature and form a police force takes is in fact a function what power wielders want it to be? A case well demonstrated is Mombasa republican council (MRC)

2.5 Security authorities and crime management

A police force is structured around the organizational philosophy of the ruling elite. If they demand security in broader terms of enhancing their citizens' socio-economic reproduction, the force would not only shift but centre itself on citizens thus impacting on force peace time deployment and employment of violence. In this sense there is no need of building trust between police and community because the police itself are not only sourced from the community but is part of it. Projects that seek to improve relations avoid the need to deal with and locate the problem with the felt sense of alienation built in the logic of centrism and regime consolidation. In this sense security crisis and the emergence of militia led security provisioning should be seen in terms of societal withdrawal of support to the force. Mutuma et al fault the conception of community Police and correctly so, for start Community police cannot be a substitute of the force, it cannot act out of the official framework of security provisioning.

Mutuma Rutere,(2004) is right on the tendency of Community policing spawn privatization of public security assets by business and the rich especially the tendency to provision assets to police while drawing them into their spaces, this widens the crises force to space ratios and patronage in the police force. Attempts to provide booths for police in the central Business District have failed. Several reasons underlay this failure. Core in this was the lack of appreciation of the object.

Table 2.1 Classes of organized gangs and the violence they unleash

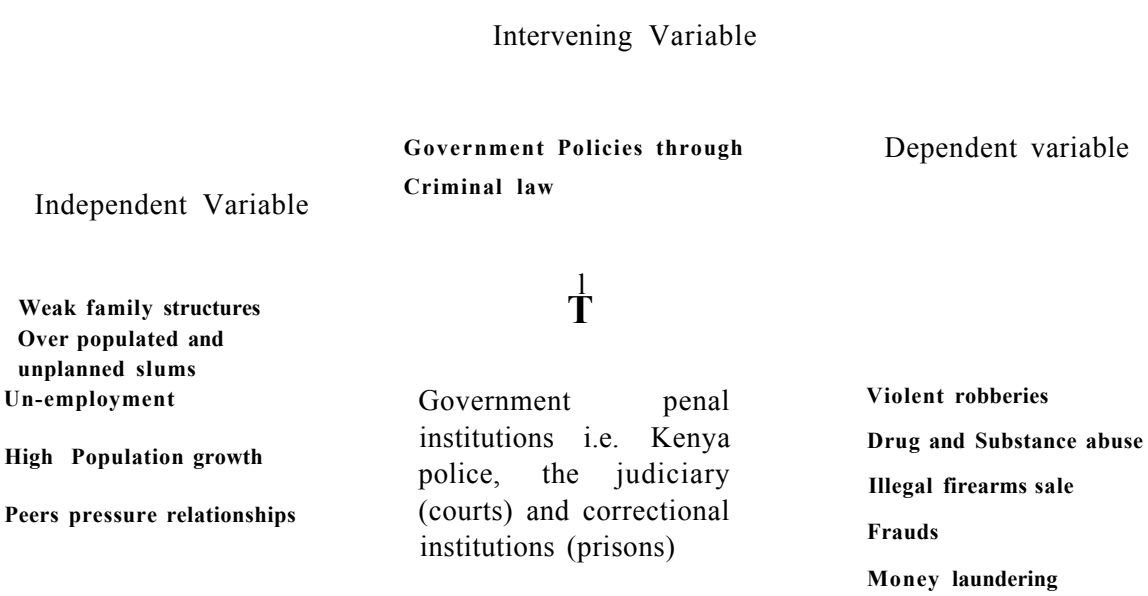
Typology	Sub-Groups	No.	Locations	Activities engaged in
Hardcore Militarized Violence	Dangerously armed	11	Mt.Elgon, Central Kenya, Nairobi, Rift valley	Ethnic Violence, evictions and attacks on state security apparatus
	Pseudo Militarized	2	Central Kenya and Kisii	Racketeering, political violence(Intra-ethnic)
	Ethno Militarized	6	Kisii, central, North Rift and North Eastern	Political violence and ethnic clashes leading to evictions and torching of buildings
Politically incited groups	Jeshi types	9	All provinces	Political Violence and racketeering e.g. Mungiki, Sungu Sungu, King'ole, Taliban, Jeshi la mzee etc
	Counterfeits/Forgeries	57	All Counties	Racketeering
	Predatory Militia	2	NEP/Coast	Kidnapping &Terrorism
Noncore Marketised Violence	PMC's	Over 200	All counties	Cash in Transit, Guard services and private Investigations

Source: The consulting House, (2011)

2.6. Conceptual Framework

Conceptual framework entails a research tool that had a purpose to create awareness and have a thorough understanding on the clarity of the situation under study so that the same is understood as demonstrated in figure 2.1.

Figure 2.1 Conceptual Framework



2.6.1 Discussion of Conceptual Framework

The study provided sustainability of preventing and managing of organized crime in the city of Nairobi with independent variables of: - Weak family structures, over population in unplanned informal settlements, un-employment, High population growth and peers pressure relationship. Incidents of organized crime like violent robberies, drug and substance abuse, illegal sale of firearms and ammunitions, acts of frauds; money laundering and others are cited as clear examples of dependent variables that in many cases are attributed to the listed independent variables.

In addition. Intervening variables, basically the criminal law of the penal code, criminal procedure code, evidence acts all supported by other criminal pieces of legislation alongside respective government policies are in force to intervene in organized crime incidents. Given the complexity of the organized crime, the same is moderated by many stakeholders. Among them are the private security firms, lobby groups, human right activists, private investigators and law firms come to supplement and as such they form good moderating variables of organized crime.

2.7. Summary

The chapter laid down strong foundation and basis founded on organized crime in the city of Nairobi. Relevant Sociological theories were cited and how appropriately they link with the study.

Under the conceptual framework, independent variables which include:- weak family structures, over populated informal settlements, high population growth in urban centers and peers pressure relationships were analyzed on how they contribute to dependent variables like violent robberies, drug and substance abuse, sale of illegal firearms, frauds and money laundering among others. The framework further, considered intervening variables where the government uses applicable policies to contain organized crime.
Moderating variables were also incorporated where private security establishment are involved in supplementing the government efforts in containing organized crime in the city of Nairobi.

Organized crime management system is critical given the underlying and existing challenges of weak family structures, over-population in informal settlements, un-employments, high population growth in urban centers, and peers pressure relationships in the society. Based on the highlighted variables the government is placed in an ideal situation to effectively plan on how to contain the rising cases of organized crime recorded on daily basis in the city of Nairobi.

CHAPTER THREE
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

The chapter explored various and systematic methods which were employed in the study of the research problem as provided by Kothari (2008). Based on this, the chapter endeavored to provide methods of research and techniques applicable to the study. This was descriptive method that was applied in carrying out the research on describing organized crime in the city of Nairobi. The chapter discussed Research Design, Target population for few selected respondents, sampling techniques, data collection methods alongside instruments used and data analysis with variables defined.

3.2 Research Design

According to Kombo and Tromp, (2006), defining research design as structured arrangement of condition to data collection and analysis in line with the relevance of the purpose of the study. According to Kothari, (2003) gave a blue print to data collection, measurement and analysis. The survey used was descriptive for purposes of soliciting information from respondents in relation to describing organized crime in the city of Nairobi.

The research applied mainly descriptive statistics using more of a qualitative backed by quantitative with preference to survey research design. It was preferred because of the ability to describe the existing problem and observe the real situation as it is on the ground. The design was also be appropriate because it enriched the research team with an opportunity to widely interact with respondents and for be able to access the right information of the study.

3.3. The Target Population

According to Kombo and Tromp, (2006) population is defined as a complete group of individuals, items and objects which samples are taken for measurement. The research focused on organized crime in the city of Nairobi. This considered the

fact that Nairobi has an estimated population permanent 3,100,000 million people and 1,400,000 temporary and transit residents all totaling to 4,500,000 million people.

The study targeted 35 respondents drawn from the seven administrative regions (Districts) in the city of Nairobi viz: - Kasarani, Pumwani, Dangoretti, Lang'ata, Parklands, Makadara and Embakasi.

All the 35 respondents were identified as main stakeholders of organized crime in the city in relation to the role they play. These are:- The law enforcement agents for their role in dealing with both the victims and perpetrators of organized crime, the informal settlement residents for their experience in encountering incidents of organized crime like drug and substance abuse, existence of armed militias and security cartels, business people on how they relate and support militia groups to go about their business without disruptions, remandees and convicts of organized crime on what they do and caused them to be perpetrators of organized crime, Correctional and rehabilitation officers on their knowledge and interaction with both victims and perpetrators of organized crime, Politicians and their interaction and experience with organized crime groups like Mungiki or Chinkororo and if groups are known to them and how they relate with them. Also targeted are judicial officers on their interaction and experience with both victims and perpetrators of organized crime during court appearances. Lastly considered as target population were people working in the public transport sector like drivers, conductors and other stakeholders in managing public transport in the city both at the terminus and plying to various estates and stages. This was to understand if they know about organized crime, if they encountered transport cartels and militia groups commandeering the terminuses they operate from.

3.4 Sampling design

The study used accidental also known as opportunity form of sampling or convenience sampling design to collect data in the seven administrative boundaries in the city of Nairobi data collection. The method being a non probability method of sampling was conveniently picked on seven Nairobi districts narrowing to 35 respondents. Given the

«mitmt> of the study, the researcher had to conveniently select certain class of : ;"hK ^licvcd to be stakeholders of organized crime. Notably from , uh district a certain category of respondents were picked. For example in Lang'ata ! • •;.•:». <he rc >carc her interacted with Prison remandees to ascertain their understanding on the causes of organized crime.

! mb.ik.iM division. the researcher specifically dealt with members of public transport • ' •<nd whether they had an experience of organized crime especially on the cases ot existence of militia gangs extorting taxes from the public service vehicles, i'umw.im which covers the central business district, the researcher interacted with **k1ki.iI** oiticcr it the Nairobi's main law court understand their knowledge of organized crime .uul how the> handle cases of organized crime in court. Equally important was K.i ir mi \1 ul.ir.i, Parklands and Dangoretti districts where the researcher interacted with residents ot Mutuini slums. stafT at Bahati rehabilitation staff, politicians, and business class respectively who shared their experience of organized crime in the rcspcctive areas.

Additional!). the researcher used purposive sampling design which is non-probability mipl.n M ihc>d, especially in selecting respondents in cases where there were reasons i , believe reliable information was available from the respondents on the ground. This ... ,. demonstrated **by** residents in Mutuini informal settlements "ghetto" who clearly ml.catevl that they .ire provided security by private militia who also arbitrates on cases. Ihev confirmed that police officers rarely provide security to them. In the informal settlements, other **organ**.zed crimes like drug trafficking was an ordinary phenomenon.

Table 3.1 - Sample size

Region Sampled/Type of respondents	Source	Target Population of respondents
Kasarani- Police officers	5 - Ruaraka police station	20
Pumwani- Business people	5 -Luthuli Avenue	50
Dangoretti- Mutuini slums	5-Residents of Mutuini slums	175
Lang'ata-Remandees in the prison	5 Prison wardens	70
Parklands-Political class	5 Political class	10
Makadara- Rehabilitation officers	5 Bahati rehabilitation centre	5
Embakasi- Operators of public service vehicles	5 Public service vehicle operators	20
Total	35	350

The respondents in table 3.1 were 35 drawn from all the seven districts representing conveniently representing a target population of 350 respondents selected stakeholders or key informants of organized crime. These were Law enforcement officers, Residents of informal settlement, Business class, Politicians, public service vehicle operators, Remandees, Correctional and Rehabilitation officers.

3.4.1 Sampling Procedure

Reference is drawn to Orodho and Kombo, (2000) in Kombo and Tromp, (2006) defining sampling as a process of selecting a number of individuals or objects from a certain population which when selected contained all the representative elements bearing the entire representative characteristic in the group. Sample on other hand was defined as finite portion of the statistical population with properties that will be studied to have information of the whole. Webster, (1985).

In the research study the sample was a set of respondents selected conveniently from the entire population using accidental sample to get representatives sample on the categories of respondents interviewed. This was used to select main informants from

each of the seven categories for the discussion of this study. More so, there were focused group discussions with the respondents

3.5. Methods of Data Collection

Kombo and Tromp, (2006) provided that, data collection is about bringing together specific information aimed at agreeing or refuting some facts. The study basically involved question and answer session, focused group discussion, self administered structured questionnaire with some respondents who were selected on a need basis and relevant to the study. The following data collection method was used:-

Structured Questionnaires

There were standard designed questionnaires which were self administered to various respondents as the residents of the city of Nairobi. Targeted in the questionnaire were the law enforcement officers, convicts and remandees, correctional and rehabilitation officers, public service workers i.e. Matatu conductors and drivers, residents of informal settlements, business people and politicians.

Interview

The study further used both formal and informal interview techniques as a form of getting disclosed information from key respondents and filling the gaps created by illiterate or semi-illiterate, hostile or unwilling respondents.

Observation

This was used for purposes of assessing real situation on the ground. It was an exercise undertaken throughout the entire research process. There was enough time to make observations on crime patterns, trends and mode of operation (*Modus operadi)*

3.5.1. Sources of Data

Both primary and secondary data used was gathered from the respondents using various instruments. The secondary data sources included data that already existed and having been collected for other uses like previous studies carried out. This was made available from materials published and electronically stored information. The case of organized crime in the city of Nairobi, the researcher had the

access to crime registers, police investigation files, court files demonstrating primary source of data. The same was collaborated in the print media crime reports, oral focused group discussions with the respondents and other past crime literature.

3.5.2 Research Instruments

Research instruments used included questionnaires, interview schedules, and observational forms.

3.6 Validity

Data reliability was based on the research results; validity is the degree to which results obtained from analysis of the data actually represent the phenomenon under study. In order to ensure validity, the researcher applied recommended data management techniques. Information was cross- checked with other sources e.g. secondary data, to ensure authenticity and accuracy. Triangulation was therefore being useful in ensuring validity.

3.6.1 Reliability

To ensure reliability, the tools were pre-tested in a small sample to determine soundness, accuracy, clarity and suitability of the research instruments before final survey is carried out. After the pre- testing, the necessary adjustments were made for the final survey process.

3.7 Operationalization of Variables

Tabular form of operational definition of various variables was used in the study. It sought to provide an operationalized relationship between the various variables of the study. The aspects considered include: the study objectives; variables applied; indicators; measurement; measuring scale; type of analysis; and the tools of analysis used. The rules of measurement depended on the scale used depending on whether the scale is nominal, ordinal interval or ratio scale. The researcher had to identify behavioral dimensions, indicators or properties denoted by the main variables used in the study in order to render them measurable.

3.8. Methods of Data Analysis

Data analysis is defined as means of categorizing, ordering, manipulating and summarizing of data to obtain answers to research questions. It is to reduce data to intelligible and interpretable form using statistics. Under this study, data was analyzed using both descriptive and inferential statistics.

The data in its orderliness involved putting all the systems together so that the same can be processed by a way of editing. This was a careful scrutiny of the completed questionnaires to ensure that dates were accurate, consistent with other facts gathered, uniformly entered, as complete as possible and well arranged, to facilitate coding and tabulation; elimination of unusable data; interpretation of ambiguous answers and contradictory data from related questions.

It was after that, coding was done to create scales from the responses which were then summarized and analyzed in various ways such as assigning "A" to - yes; "B" to - no; "C" to -Do not know. The data was further classified, example according to attributes, where descriptive characteristics referred to qualitative phenomenon which cannot be measured quantitatively and classification according to class-intervals. The data will then be tabulated from the raw data to compact form for further analysis through orderly arrangement of data in tables made of columns and rows. Lastly, the data was stored in both electronic and non-electronic forms.

3.9 Summary

The chapter provided highlights of key aspects of the study in relation to the research methodology. It adopted descriptive survey design. Non probability sampling approaches was used to include combination of accidental sampling. Purposeful sampling was also used to pick on respondents. Instruments used were mainly questionnaires, interviews and observations. Non probability sampling and pre-testing on pilot basis of the questionnaires were undertaken to ensure validity and reliability of the results.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION, AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter provided data analysis, findings and interpretation. The general objectives of factors influencing organized crime in the city of Nairobi; and the specific objectives of the study were and not limited to:-

How do weak family structures influence organized crime in the city of Nairobi? How does existence of overpopulated and unplanned slums influence organized crime in the city of Nairobi? How does un-employment influence organized crimes in the city of Nairobi? How does high population growth influence organized crime in the city of Nairobi? Finally, how does peers pressure relationship influence organized crime in the city of Nairobi? Qualitative data collected was organized into themes relevant to the study. The data was processed (edited, coded, classified and tabulated) and analyzed using descriptive statistics and backed up by inferential statistics using tables and figures.

4.2 Questionnaire return rate

The questionnaire return rate was 100% though some needed elaboration; some respondents were very brief or did not understand what to write/not very literate to put explanation into writing. As a mitigating approach, these were re-interviewed and many other respondents interviewed to solve the problem. Others were nervous as they suspected the information given could be used against them.

4.2.1. Weak family structures and relationships

Under this variable, it involves how families are structured, occupational status, Educational levels and the relationship with perpetration of crime. Borrowing from Cloward and Ohlin's assertion that societal structures as they now exist block the opportunity of many individuals, who are identifiable by their socio-economic characteristics. Having been blocked from the legal opportunities they find refuge in crime. Respondents comprising of single parents, divorced, separated and widowed were interviewed and responses tabulated as below:-

Table 4.1- Weak family structures and how they influence organized crime

Question	Yes	%	No	%
Does weak relationship between couples contribute to children being involved in organized crime?	28	80	7	20
Do Children not brought up by both parents are likely to be involved in organized crime?	20	57.1	15	42.9
Does Poor educational background in a family contribute to organized crime?	26	74.3	9	25.7
Does a Peers pressure relationship contribute to organized crime?	33	94.3	2	5.7

4.2.2 Existence of overpopulated and unplanned informal settlements

This variable explains why cities produce and nurture considerably more crime than rural areas. Crime in urban areas is higher than rural areas; this is attributed to the presence of slums popularly known as "Ghetto" meaning highly populated unplanned settlements in urban centres. Because of overpopulation, there high un-employment rate and overcrowding, resulting to crime engagement. Respondents interviewed from a group of residents from informal settlements had the following responses as tabulated below:-

Table 4.2- Existence of overpopulated and unplanned informal settlement

Question	Yes	%	No	%
Does population growth in urban areas result to crime menace?	31	88.6	4	11.4
Does High un-employment rate result to crime?	34	97.1	1	2.9

4.2.3 Un-employment and organized crime

According to Karl Marx, the idea of economic determinism leads to conflict. This is the argument that private ownership of property (Capitalism) results to poverty which draws the line between those who own the means of production and those exploited for economic gain. Those exploited consequently turn to crime. A number of respondents drawn from some un-employed youth were interviewed and had the following

responses:-

Table 4.3- Un-employment and how it causes organized crime

Question	Yes	%	No	%
Does poverty and hard economic times contribute to high rate of organized crime?	35	100	0	0
Do low wages contribute to organized crime?	26	74.3	9	25.7

4.2.4 High population growth and organized crime

This variable deals with population growth and change. This involves structure of the population, fertility and mortality patterns, migration and mobility alongside ethnic composition in a respective community. The gender proportion of male against females in the population, age, race or tribe, and sex is directly linked to actual crime incidents. Respondents drawn from some Nairobi estates were interviewed and yielded the following responses, illustrated in table 4.4.

Table 4.4- High population growth and how it influences organized crime

Question	Yes	%	No	%
Do gender imbalances contribute to organized crime?	12	34.3	23	65.7
Do different intercultural/tribal interactions contribute to organized crime?	18	51.4	17	48.6
Does peer pressure relationship contribute to organized crime?	33	94.3	2	5.7

4.2.5 Peers pressure relationships

Human ecology is concerned with the effect of position in physical and social space and in time of human institutions and behavior. This ecological system has five major components viz:-Technology, Environment, population, organization and socio-psychological factors. All the above factors facilitate and are good breeding ground for crime. Respondents drawn from Huruma estate in Nairobi were interviewed and filed the following responses as depicted in table 4.5

Table 4.5 Peers pressure relationship and how it influences organized crime

Question	Yes	%	No	%
Is crime is inherited?	10	28.6	25	71.4
Do certain crime patterns thrive in different environments?	30	85.7	5	14.3
Does different crime patterns are committed on different methods?	28	80	7	20

43 Gender, children and elderly on organized crime

Organized crime is orchestrated by men, women and children and each has a specific role to play as demonstrated below.

Table 4.6 Gender and Children involvement in organized crime

Gender	Role played
Male	Plan and execute crime incidents, Provide security and protection to members, Recruitment and training of new members, Extortion and collection of other illegal fees, Punishment to offenders/defaulters, Engage law enforcement officers, Facilitate oathing, Intelligence collection and spying
Female	Intelligence collection and spying, Drug trafficking, Masquerade as prostitutes to hit at possible targets, Keep, sell or transport stolen goods, Raise false alarms to confuse situations, They are good agents, Provide sexual satisfaction to male counterparts
Children	Spying, sneak into closed houses, open doors, windows, intelligence collection and relaying adverse information against organized crime suspects
Elderly	Advice young members, cleanse, negotiate, recruit, train, counsel, sell drugs, arbitrate case, provide spiritual support, administer oaths and do negotiations

The table above shows respective roles played by men, women and children in organized crime industry.

4.4 Organized crime perpetrated by organized gang

Respondents were interviewed and asked whether they knew that there existed organized crime was associated with organized gangs and militia. This was to allow the researcher lay down the basis for them to freely be open for discussion for the study.

Table 4.7: Respondents understanding organized crime and organized gangs

Question	Yes	%	No	%
Are you aware there is organized crime in the city of Nairobi?	17	48.6	18	51.4
Are you aware that organized crime is mainly associated with organized gangs?	18	51.4	17	48.6

48.6% of the interviewed respondents said that they knew about organized crime in the city and specifically in their residential estates. 51.4% of the interviewed population said they were absolutely not aware of organized crime in their residential areas. They attributed this to the fact that they have never experienced crime incidents or heard of such groups neither have they witnessed such incidents. As such they could not understand or attach any empirical evidence of existence of organized crime.

Majority respondents said they were fully aware that organized crime is the business of organized crime gangs whom they were commonly found in Mlango kubwa, Dandora, Mathare, Kibera, Kangemi, Eastlands, Majengo, river road, Eastleigh, Kiambiu, Kariobangi, Kayole, Huruma, and Korogocho among other places. They proceeded to name the crime gangs as:-Al-Shabaab, Amachuma, Angola Msumbiji, Banyamulenge, Bagdad boys, Charo Shutu, Chinkororo, Coast housing network, Congo by force, Dallas Muslim youth. Forty brothers, Forty two brothers, Jeshi la Embakasi, Jeshi la Mzee, Jeshi la King'ole, Japo group, Kamjeshi, Kamkunji youth group, Kaya Bombo youth, Kosovo boys, Mungiki organization, Mungiki sect, Kuzacha, Makande army, Mombasa republican council, Mungiki movement, Mungiki organization, Republican

revolutionary council, Sabaot defence force, Sakina youth, Siafu, Sungu sungu and Taliban.

The respondents hesitant to comment much about organized crime in the city for their own reason, but, such the researcher persuaded them further where they opened up and complained that due process criminal law which they alleged did not provide solution to criminal justice. They said that whenever organized crime suspects are arrested they are rarely arraigned in court because either police officers are compromised on the way or when the case is filed in court, the investigations are shoddy to sustain conviction.

Further examples were clearly demonstrated by some respondents who said witnesses are normally frustrated at the police station reporting desk. When the matter begins to be investigated, reporters in many times are made to financially facilitate the process of investigations. Upon arraignment of the suspects in the law courts another nightmare starts, where cases would drag for a long time. In essence, relatively most of the respondents expressed concern that justice is tedious, time consuming and expensive. On this account many of them choose not to cooperate with police in pursuit of criminal justice. It is on these grounds that organized criminal gangs have emerged to be an alternative of security forces but at pay and unprofessionally.

4.5 Prosecution of Organized crime suspects

The respondents interviewed on what they thought of police investigations, arrests and subsequent arraigning to court of organized crime suspects by police officers was interesting. 40 percent said they were aware that some organized crime suspects are convicted once arraigned in court. They said they always see this on electronic media like in television news and radios; the same is also published in the print media like news dailies.

A whole 60 percent reiterated that they were not aware at all of any conviction against organized crime suspects. Their basis for this was that in many cases the following factors contribute to organized crime suspects not to be arrested or they are released

either at the hands of police officers or at the court level:-

(i) Police officers receive bribes and release the suspects without preferring charges

(ii) Corruption within judiciary

(iii) There are political interference with cases and suspects end up being released

(iv) There are reluctance on the part of witnesses to cooperate with police investigators

(v) Lack of proper identification of such suspects

(vi) Shoddy investigation by police officers to sustain conviction

(vii) Police officers non-commitment to arrive at scene of crimes in time

(viii) Lack of necessary investigative tools, skills and transport to cater investigative movements by the police investigating officers.

(ix) Low morale on the part of police officers

(x) Fear by police officers and judicial officers that they could be followed and killed by such suspects.

There was reluctance to comment on more details for what they said was for their own interest and safety. Table below illustrates that

Table 4.8- Convictions of arrested suspects of organized crime

Question	Yes	%	No	%
Are you aware that police officers arrest and prosecute criminals?	14	40	21	60
Are you aware police sustain convictions for arrested criminals?	10	28.6	25	71.4

4.6 Business people and organized crime

Respondents interviewed on how business people relate with perpetrators of organized crime had the following to say: - That business people benefit from the works of perpetrators of organized crime by a way of security and protection. The same business

buy from the gangs stolen goods at subsidized prices hence benefit. The table below demonstrates that.

Table 4.9 Types of Benefits between perpetrators of organized crime enjoy from Business people

Question	Yes	%	No	%
Do business people support perpetrators of organized crime with money and other forms of support?	27	77.1	8	22.9
Business people do not support perpetrators of organized crime?	28	80	7	20

4.7 Organized crime and politicians

Interviewed respondents had all the allegations that politicians lobby for support of perpetrators of organized crime. They protect and defend them from arrests and prosecution. In turn they get their votes and security in respective areas. This show how organized crime thrives with the blessing of law makers. Below table demonstrates that.

Table 4.9.1 Politicians support to organized crime perpetrators

Question	Yes	%	No	%
Do Politicians support perpetrators of organized crime?	25	71.4	10	28.6

4.8 Respondents expression on Police officers' role in organized crime

The respondents indicated that some police officers just like politicians and business people were sympathizers of perpetrators of organized crime. Some receive monthly kickbacks from as protection fee. It thus becomes difficult to investigate arrest or even prosecute them. The table below illustrates that. Some respondents further expressed concern of some police officers directly involved in organized crimes. Cases of some police officers working with criminals are not rare. Police uniforms are rent out, Police firearms recovered from scenes of incidents.

Table 4.9.2 Respondents expression on Police officers' role in organized crime

Question	Yes	%	No	%
Do Police officers collude with organized crime perpetrators?	33	94.3	2	5.7
Are Police officers are reluctant in arresting criminals?	34	97.1	1	2.9
Do Perpetrators of organized crime bribe police officers to go scot free?	35	100	0	0

4.8.1: Sources of funds for perpetrators of organized crime

Respondents attributed and traced income of perpetrators of organized from all sorts of illegal revenue collection as tabulated below:-

Table 4.9.3 Sources of funds for perpetrators of organized crime

Source
Extortion from members of public
General stealing
Robbery (Both simple and violent robbery)
Hire by politicians and business people
Sale of stolen goods
Illegal taxes/fines
Forced contributions
Drug trafficking
Carjacking
Illegal rent collections
Acts of terrorism
Family support
Money laundering Frauds. Illegal firearm trafficking

4.8.2 Crime Increase

The respondents were asked about how they know about organized crime in the city of Nairobi in relation to Social, Geographical, Economic. Demographic, and Ecological factors. In essence these factors determine and contribute to cases of crime.

Table 4.9.4- Factors contributing to organized crime increase

Problem	Frequency	Percentage
un-employment and economic decline	10	29
Growing gap between rich and poor	3	8.6
Transition towards political democratization	2	5.7
Urbanization and poor housing planning	10	29
Weak family structures and peer group relationship	5	14.3
Ethnicity and political incitements	3	8.6
Compromised and weak penal institutions	2	5.7
Total	**35**	**100**

4.8 J Challenges on the existing Strategies

The study revealed the following challenges exist to favour organized crime in the city of Nairobi:-

Lean state security agency- This has greatly negatively impacted on organized crime in the city. The ratio of police officers against the residents is not comparable. The study revealed that Kenya acts as a transit for drug peddling.

Availability of cheap illegal firearms and ammunitions- Many respondents interviewed expressed concern that there are so many cheap illegal firearms and ammunitions that are easily available in the market. The influx of the refugees to Kenya has widely attributed to this on account that they come from war torn countries where law and order has badly failed. A case at glance is Somalia which absolutely has had no government for the last two decades or so. Many of them have crossed over to Kenya with their illegal and lethal firearms which have been put up in the black market for sale.

Persistent acts of terrorism in country- Many respondents expressed concern in the level terrorism activities have been perpetrated, spread and witnessed in the country in the last one decade. Crime theorists have also argued that terrorism is real in the 21^{sl} century.

Continued cultural, social and economic decline- African culture which Kenya subscribes to has witnessed serious decline where the youth fail to realize or observe cultural values which restricts and prohibits criminal acts among other vices in the society. Similarly, social norms which crime is key have been blatantly ignored; this has

gone along way with economic decline opening a flood gate of crime to be the option.

4.9 Summary

This chapter presented a thematically analysis of data collected from the views of various respondents and stakeholders in the security sector. All this has been in relation to organized crime in the city of Nairobi. Main factors covered were: - Weak family structures, Over population in un-planned informal settlement, Un-employment, High population growth and Peers pressure relationship. The analysis has been able to evaluate how different stakeholders in the security sector have contributed to increased cases of organized crime in the city of Nairobi.

Different challenges also featured prominently and their mitigating approaches demonstrated. The analysis have shown the need to have deeper commitment to deal with the challenges facing the security sector, especially if the country has to realize the millennium development goals. Security sector has to have contingency measures put in place. As noted earlier in the study, investors, wealthy creation and general development of country fades away in the presence of security threats or breaches.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, DISCUSSIONS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter presented the study summary of findings, discussions, conclusions and finally recommendations.

5.1 Content on Findings, discussions and conclusions

The study was carried out for purposes of understanding organized crime in the city of Nairobi. A total of 35 questionnaires were self administered to various respondents in seven administrative regions in the city of Nairobi. After the study, there were considered findings that organized crime is caused by among others:- Poverty, un-employment. growing gap between the rich and the poor, transition towards political democratization, democratization, Ethnicity and political incitements, peer group associations among others, the speed of urbanization and poor urban planning, design and management.

The following variables influence organized crime in the city of Nairobi: - Weak family structures, existence of over-populated and un-planned informal settlements. Un-employment and Peers pressure relationship factors are the pillars behind the alarming cases of organized crime and generally insecurity backed by poor and weak penal institutions, declining levels of social, cultural and economic values in the society. Politicians aligned to ethnicity and the business classes were also seen as strong supporters of organized crime gangs.

These were the findings under discussion that came up as a result of the study:-

a) Weak family structures and relationships- Kenya just like any other developing country in the world, Kenya suffers serious family structures, single parenting is real, divorces, and separation equally exist and many are times that bringing up of children

is left as a duty of a single parent. It comes up with various challenges which have contribution to peer group relationships, occupation and economic status as the main driving force for many cases of organized crime in the city of Nairobi. These are common in un-planned overpopulated settlements. Examples are slums like Mathare, Kiambiu, Mukuru Kwa Njenga, Kwa Reuben, Kibera, Kangemi and Korogocho. Given this high level population concentration, the residents have no adequate access to security, healthy facilities or educational services. As such, there are informal security groups who manage crime in such place. They do not legitimate means or law. To them robberies and other allied crimes are a means income generating sources. The government has tried to mitigate this by deploying quite a number of law enforcement officers. There are also community policy approaches in the estates with a view to curb crime.

b) Over-population in un-planned informal settlements Considerably urban centres record a high crime rate compared to rural areas. By virtue that Nairobi is an urban centre and city is enough ground to attribute crime to. In urban centres this where slums are found with exceeding overwhelming inhabitants which is a good breeding ground for criminals and lawlessness.

c) Un-employment-The country is recording a serious economic decline where there is the perception of the gap between the rich and poor is constantly widening. This fact comes along with constant conflict between the rich and the poor. The perceived poor target to steal from the rich. Hence, the basis for the origin of the organized crime.

d) High population growth-Demography is involved with population growth and change. It includes: - Age structure, population, fertility and mortality patterns, migration, mobility patterns and ethnicity composition in the society. The gender issue also comes to play where proportion of male to females in terms of population, race, age, or sex is linked to organized crime.

e) Peers pressure relationships-This is concerned the group interactions and it has the effect of position in physical and social space and in time of human institutions, population, organization, environment, technology, and social-psychological factors. All these factors put together makes the human environmental aspects complex hence, cause of conflict resulting to crime.

f) Poor Policy framework and Implementation-According to the study the policy framework in the government security ministry alongside other stakeholders try hard to provide leadership in law enforcement to ensure security to all, but cases of poor security policy implementation are evident, like political interference in police due execution of their duty. Poor infrastructures, ill equipped facilities in the law enforcement organs negatively affect security policy implementation. Overlapping roles in the government is another key factor. This is where judiciary does not agree with the executive organ of the government ending up releasing hard core criminals back to the communities where they go back to their normal evils. Conflicts arise and this takes sometimes before solutions are found.

g) Existence of organized gangs and Militias-During the study there was a clear demonstration that militias are real in Nairobi and threaten the Security sector. Cases of organized attacks alleged to be the responsibility by Mungiki, Taliban or Chingororo are on the rise which makes security sector be viewed adversely. An interview with the residents of Kayole indicated that organized attacks, accounts to 40% of insecurity in Nairobi. However, this was debatable and could not be quantified. However, the extent of this menace was enormous. The mitigating factors were to ensure constant surveillance by law enforcement agencies alongside sensitizing Nairobi residents on the need to live with harmony.

h) Rapid population Growth-It is evident that the city of Nairobi has experienced enormous population growth over the past couple of decades. This is against the existing housing infrastructure and available opportunities and resources. Cases of rural urban migration are evident and this is a major contributor. As a mitigating

factor, it is recommended that County administration creates opportunities down there to contain the situation of rural-urban migration

i) Corruption in service delivery-Over 50% of the total respondents interviewed explained that the poor service delivery by the law enforcement agencies is as the result of corruption. They further explained that the corruption picked its roots right from times of K.ANU regime. Cases of unprofessionalism, nepotism, tribalism are real in many government sectors.

j) Central Administration-The study found out that the government security administration is controlled from the central place (Parent ministry and central headquarters e.g. Police headquarters) for example the supervisory role on personnel deployment, allocation of fleet units, communication equipment, firearm etc are many a times unevenly distributed. This deprives the regional law enforcements departments to have autonomy or have no mandate to make rules and regulation and therefore get their mandate directly from head office. This not only hindered and slowed the implementation of most of security service delivery but also un-necessary bureaucracy.

k) Community and Public participation-The study revealed lack of or slow community participation and involvement in the security sector has been an ignored aspect and one if addressed can improve the services well. The lack of community involvement in the policy formulation, planning, implementation and monitoring of security concerns has greatly influenced the required operations. The community lacks ownership and stewardship thus the reason for poor services.

I) Attitude and behavior-It also emerged that most of the residents have adopted a don't care attitude towards security management assuming that they have no role to play in security and safety so long as others can do that.

m) Lack of financial sustainability-The study also revealed that the security Ministry lacks enough financial resources to facilitate security obligations efficiently and effectively. Despite the high budget spending allocated to security sector, the coverage is low and the distribution standards remain poor due to lack of enough resources making the service delivery unsatisfying to the residents.

In conclusion the problems of insecurity facing the city of Nairobi and the general public at large are not permanent problems that cannot be dealt with. There is need for good will from all concerned sectors, their involvement, taking of individual responsibility and lastly adherence to the good governance and ethical and practices. This will bring along improved economic progress because of the many investors who will comfortably invest in Nairobi. Tourism industry will definitely get a big boost and the direct impact is wealthy creation and improved economic standards. Strengthening law enforcement agencies, judicial system and correctional/rehabilitation sectors are key in sustaining steadfast crime free country. There is need for governance and integrity passion from every citizen. Security is not a privilege but a right that every government should plan for and afford for every citizen.

5.2 Recommendations

These recommendations have been suggested based on the study findings. Therefore the following recommendations are considered valid and ideal:-

There is need for appropriate review of national security policy, system and infrastructure innovation aimed at realizing adequate security coverage in the city of Nairobi. Ensure necessary security operation audits, continued training for security and law enforcement personnel, judicial officers, correctional/rehabilitation functions. Set up oversight government security to check on the performance and the status on the ground. Equal involvement of all the stakeholders in fighting crime should be addressed as a matter of priority. Proper management/handling of the security equipments and tools of trade should be listed as a necessity to ensure that all the vehicles and all equipments deployed in the security sector are in proper working conditions for purposes of meeting the required demand.

Considering the dynamism of crime, there is need to support research initiatives with a view to come up with new ideas and technology necessary to improve on the existing security demand across the city, rural-urban migration needs to be reduced and regulated by economic diversification in order to boost rural incomes; this would act as an incentive the people currently living in rural areas rather than migrate to Nairobi and end up in informal settlements. This can be done by enriching resources mobilization and allocation and the county levels. Encourage community participation and involvement in the security management especially at policy formulation, planning, implementation monitoring among other issues.

There is need to check and control foreigners coming in and review the law on perpetrators arrested for possession of illegal firearms. There is need to have right equipment and professional human capital; i.e. well trained staff; reliable vehicles, communication equipment and other facilities necessary for security operation. There is a need for well planned and structured security services at the residential, commercial and industrial consumers' levels as a measure to manage crime.

There must be regular audit on the security incidents and patterns used to enable proper plans are put in place to counter that. There is an urgent need to draw up necessary laws and policies to deal emerging cases of ethnicity and political incitements with contributing heavily to cases of organized crime in the city.

Involve all security stakeholders in the planning, implementing, and monitoring of security management. The security ministry should not carry out all activities as a single entity but ensure that other stakeholders are incorporated. For financial sustainability the government of Kenya through treasury should effectively allocate, plan and mobilize resources locally set aside and from international donors and other investors to adequately finance security operations in Nairobi and the country entirely. Resources which always are not enough for any given country should balanced by a way of wealthy creation and planning for the youth graduating from Universities and other middle level colleges so as to tame from engaging from acts of organized crime. It is said

that "idle minds are the devil's workshop". If only our youth can be made busy, cases of bad peer group relationship resulting to organized crime can be minimized. This can be done by continued wealthy creation and balanced gender and regional sharing of resources.

53 Suggestions for further research

From the study carried out, there was a clear gap identified in relation to organized crime in the city of Nairobi and hence, the necessity for further research in the area of organized crime in the city of Nairobi. This will once rolled out be spread over to the other urban centers in the country. To achieve this there must be a clear road map on combating crime through policy implementation which for commitment and equal participation of the stakeholders.

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Appendix 1- Letter of Transmission

UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI
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P.O.Box 30197
Nairobi
Kenya

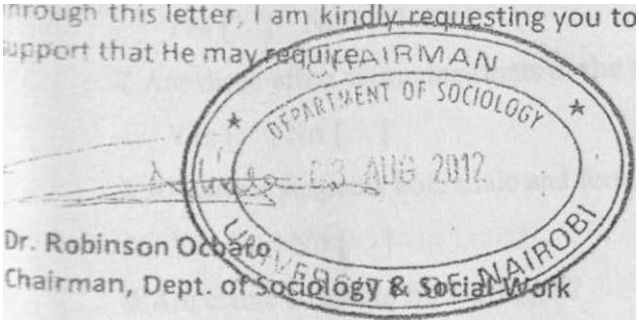
3rd August, 2012

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

RE: Kithusya Peter Musyoki - C50/64044/2011

trough this letter, I wish to confirm that the above named is a bonafide postgraduate ient at the Department of Sociology & Social Work, University of Nairobi.

rth wish to inform you that the student is collecting data for his research proposal cactors influencing organized crime and armed violence in urban centres , the case of the city of Nairobi, in Kenya."



provide the student with any form of

Or. Agnes Zani Supervisor

Appendix II

Questionnaire on organized crime in the city of Nairobi

Instructions

Please read and answer all the questions to the best of your knowledge. Tick Yes No in the space provided e.g. do you live in Nairobi? Yes [ ] No [ ]

PART A

I .Are you an adult above 18 years

Yes [ ] No [ ]

2.Have you lived in Nairobi for more than one year?

Yes [ ] No [ ]

3.Have you heard about crime in Nairobi?

Yes [ ] No [ ]

4.Have there been crime incidents in your neighborhood?

Yes [ ] No [ ]

5.If yes, was it a violent crime?

Yes [ ] No [ ]

6. Was there arrest of suspect(s) of the incident?

Yes [ ] No [ ]

7. Are there often crime incidents in the neighborhood?

Yes [ ] No [ ]

8.Are crime suspects both male and females?

Yes [ ] No [ ]

9.Are crime suspects from all ages?

Yes [ ] No [ ]

10.Do police officers regularly patrol to prevent crime?

Yes [ ] No [ ]

II .Are you aware police that arrested organized crime suspects are convicted?

Yes [ ] No [ ]

PARTB

12.1s crime committed because of poverty and un-employment?

Yes [ ] No [ ]

13.1s crime committed because of peer group relationship?

Yes [ ] No [ ]

14.1s crime committed because of poor environment and over population?

Yes [ ] No [ ]

15.1s crime committed because of few people owning property while others are poor?

Yes [ ] No [ ]

16.Are criminals known by the society and by police officers?

Yes [ ] No [ ]

PARTC

17.Do you think family structures, peer group relationship, Education and occupational status contributes to committing crime?

Yes [ ] No [ ]

18.Do you think crime rate is high in urban centres than it is in rural areas?

Yes [ ] No [ ]

19.Do you think poverty and hard economic times contributes high rates of crime?

Yes [ ] No [ ]

20.Do you think high population growth, ethnic composition in the society, migration, and age structure contributes to committing of crime?

Yes [ ] No [ ]

21.Do you think over- population, organizational structures or different environmental set- ups are contributing factors to committing crime?

Yes [ ] No [ ]

PART D *In your own words briefly comments on the following:-*

22.Do you know of any organized criminal gang?

23.Are there organized criminal gang operating in the area violent?

24.Do you know who sponsors criminal gangs?

25.Are organized criminal gangs known by Security and law enforcement agencies?

26.Do organized criminal gangs operate on ethnicity and political lines?

27. Where do organized criminal gangs get their funds from?

28.Do organized criminal gangs in the area live there or they come from other places?

29.Do organized criminal gangs target any particular individual or group?

30.Why do you think organized criminal gangs emerge?

31.Do you think the government can eliminate organized criminal gangs?

32.Do you think the Kenya Police have the capacity to expeditiously investigate cases of organized crime?

33.Do you think suspects of organized crime are arrested and prosecuted in law courts?

PartE

Please tick Yes or No on whether you have heard of any of the following organized crime listed below in your area or neighborhood

34.Bhang trafficking Yes [ ] No [ ]

35.1ntellectual property theft Yes [ ] No [ ]

36.Computer crime and Internet fraud Yes [ ] No [ ]

37.Counterfeiting Yes [ ] No [ ]

38.Money Laundering Yes [ ] No [ ]

39.Armed Robbery Yes [ ] No [ ]

40.Drug and Substance sale and trafficking Yes [ ] No [ ]

41.Sale, smuggling and trafficking of illegal firearms Yes [ ] No[

42.Kidnapping Yes [ ] No [ ]

43.Trafficking Human beings for Labor Yes [ ] No [

44.Illegal activities in prostitution Yes [ ] No [

45.Trafficking women/children for sex Yes[ ] No [

46.Vehicle theft and trafficking Yes [ ] No [

47.Utility vandalism e.g. power cables, water installations, or telephone cables Yes [ ] No [ ]

48.Trading in human body parts Yes [ ] No [ ]

49.Extortion, including protection money Yes [ ] No [ ]

50.Explosives (Illegal trafficking) Yes [ ] No [ ]

51.Loan sharking e.g. Group schemes Yes [ ] No [ ]

Part F - *Please tick appropriately on the right response space provided*

Statement	**Responses**	
	Yes	**No**
Weak relationship between couples contribute to children being involved in organized crime		
Children who are not brought up by both parents are likely to be involved in organized crime		
Poor educational background in a family contributes to organized crime		
Peer group relationships contributes to organized crime		
Population growth in urban areas results to crime menace		
Hiah unemployment rate results to crime		
Low wages contribute to crime		
Gender imbalances in resource sharina contribute organized crime		
Different intercultural/tribal interactions contribute to organized crime		
Crime is inherited		
Certain crimes thrive in different environments		
Different crime patterns are committed on different methods		

Men execute crime acts, protect, recruit, train, collect revenues, arbitrate, punish, engage law enforcement officers, spy and collect intelligence		
Women spy, collect intelligence, drug and firearms trafficking, conceal stolen goods, act as alarmists to confuse situations		
Children spy, sneak, collect intelligence and relay adverse information		
Elderly advise, cleanse, negotiate, recruit, train, counsel, sell drugs, spiritual support, oathing and do negotiations		
Business people support organized crime perpetrators financially, protection, security, bailing them out, advising, firearm, moral support, material support, transport among others.		
Politicians who support perpetrators of organized crime win elections		
Organized crime perpetrators are popular and also win elections		
Police officers are sometimes reported to collude with criminals		
Police officers are sometimes reported to reluctant in arresting criminals		
Police officers are sometimes linked bribe taking from criminals		
Organized crime perpetrators get their funds from among others:- Extortion, General stealing, Robbery, hire by politicians, sale of stolen goods, forced contributions, drug trafficking, carjacking, illegal rent collections, acts of terrorism, family support, money laundering, frauds and illegal firearm trafficking		
Organized crime has continued to increase because of among other factors:- Un-employment, economic, growing gap between the rich and poor, transition towards political democratization, urbanization and poor housing planning, weak family structures, ethnicity and political incitements and compromised and weak penal institutions		

Thank you for your time and commitment in filling the questionnaire. Keep safe.