

**UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI**

**SOCIAL SCIENCES**

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY SOCIAL WORK AND AFRICAN WOMEN  
STUDIES**

**THE IMPACT OF CRIME ON HOUSEHOLD WELL-BEING IN DIANI,  
MSAMBWENI SUB-COUNTY, KWALE COUNTY**

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**AMN/NO: C50/24781/2019**

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REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF THE MASTER OF ARTS DEGREE IN  
SOCIOLOGY. (RURAL SOCIOLOGY & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT)**

## DECLARATION

### DECLARATION

I declare that this project is my original work and has not been submitted for a degree to any other university.



14<sup>th</sup> November 2022

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## **DEDICATION**

I dedicate this work to my dear parents (George and Grace) for their love and encouraging me to aim higher always. I also dedicate this work to my lovely wife, Faith, for her encouragement, perseverance and continued support. Finally, I dedicate this to my great son Hami and my adorable daughter Malika for always giving me hope and love.

## ABSTRACT

Crime is a consequential global plight restraining economic growth and social advancement. In Kenya, particularly in the coastal region, crime and additional cases coupled with general security are a barrier to the advancements pushed for society's well-being and development. The connection between crime and household well-being is not just antagonistic, but it is also practical and thus warrants this study. In this realization, this study was embarked on to assess the impact of crime on household well-being in Diani Location, Msambweni Sub-County, Kwale County. The study aimed to answer; what is enhancing household engagement in crime, what are the impact of crime on the family unit welfare and what are the social elements that enhances crime in Diani location, Msambweni Sub County. A total of three hundred and fifty-one (351) participants were sampled from the study population. The research utilized both qualitative and quantitative design. In-depth interviews, Key informant interviews and focused group discussions were explored during the study. High proportions of crime committed in Diani location were possession of drugs and illicit brew (84.6%), followed by armed robbery at 74.6%, with the least being human (especially child) trafficking at 5.9%. It was evident that family structure influenced families engaging in crime, represented by a proportion of 93.4% of the households. Besides, peer influence influenced family members engaging in crime reported by 94.3% of the households, whereas neighbourhood influenced family members engaging in crime by 94.3%. The research further demonstrated that 85.5% of businesses are negatively affected by crime. 72.9% of the businesses had to close down, and eventually, 75.5% relocated elsewhere to continue with businesses. Additionally, the research established that drug trafficking and abuse had led to prostitution in Diani Location at 79.8%. Moreover, lack of household engagement and shortage of security personnel posed a challenge in managing crime to a very great extent at 54.1% and 58.1%, respectively. Additionally, high unemployment, inadequate resources for security personnel, and lack of political support to a very great extent posed a challenge to manage crime at 67%, 55.8% and 53.6% respectively. During the FGD with the youths, women and men, it was reported that: Household members with suspected criminal members are stigmatized in the community, viewed with suspicion, and shunned by neighbours and friends. Often, persons from these families are rejected from participating in community-related social activities and groups such as disco harusi, BMU group membership, Mama Karanga merry-go-round groups, etc. This robbed the rest of the family members of social capital. Additionally, children from these families are greatly affected by stigmatization. Some drop out of school due to stigmatization. The research concluded that household/community well-being is influenced by criminal activities in Diani location. The study recommends that policy should target and sustain family unit welfare by dealing with crime. Adaption techniques at local and policy levels can significantly reduce and manage crime and promote community well-being. A diligent mix of resources is indispensable, including Education/capacity building, fostering intact families' existence, creating Job/business opportunities, institutional empowerment/engagement, Leadership goodwill, and in-depth stakeholder engagement.

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## **LIST OF NOMENCLATURE AND ABBREVIATIONS**

<b>ACC</b>	Assistant County Commissioner
<b>BMU</b>	Beach Management Unit
<b>CBD</b>	Central Business District
<b>CBO</b>	Community Based Organization
<b>CECM</b>	County Executive committee member
<b>CHH</b>	Child Headed Household
<b>CI</b>	Confidence Interval
<b>CIDP</b>	County Integrated Development Plan
<b>DCC</b>	Deputy County Commissioner
<b>FBO</b>	Faith Based Organization
<b>FGDs</b>	Focused Group Discussions
<b>FHH</b>	Father Headed Household
<b>GBV</b>	Gender Based Violence
<b>GoK</b>	Government of Kenya
<b>KII</b>	Key Informant Interview
<b>KNBS</b>	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
<b>MHH</b>	Mother Headed Household
<b>NACOSTI</b>	National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organization
<b>OCS</b>	Officer Commanding a (police) Station
<b>OR</b>	Odds Ratio
<b>PLWD</b>	Person Living with Disability
<b>Ref</b>	Reference
<b>UD</b>	Undefined
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development

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## **CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1. Introduction**

This chapter presents the background of the study, statement of the study, study objectives, justification of the research, and scope of the study

### **1.2. Background to the Study**

Community well-being, growth, and justice are not attainable without stability and security globally. Moreover, consideration for all human privileges and absolute freedoms is pivotal (Burchfield and Silver, 2018). Crime has been a worldwide puzzle, especially in urban centres, thus compromising community development and social stability (Ntuli, 2018). Crime is primarily a prerequisite of poverty, insecurity, unemployment, living circumstances, and community values, among other elements that propel residents to engage in illegitimate activities. Elementary aspects of emphasis to achieve community development should be the improvement of the investment climate. The World Bank's overall growth strategy considers investment in the community imperative for household well-being, destitution relief, economic empowerment and social stability (Massena, 2018). The investment environment is repeatedly jeopardized by insecurity. Furthermore, the incidences of armed criminal activities affect the micro and macro-economic developments.

Peace and security are essential to achieving stability and community development worldwide (Burchfield and Silver, 2018). Criminality, especially in metropolitan structures, has arisen as an influential predicament worldwide that impedes economic growth and social advancement (Ntuli, 2018). Criminals are driven to commit criminalities because of

joblessness, poverty, and instability of peace and security. Enhancing investment climate is a crucial priority for most development programs worldwide. World Bank's Investment comprehensive growth plan believes in investing in the climate as a vital pillar for poverty mitigation and long-term social and economic growth (Massena, 2018). However, macro and microeconomic activities are sabotaged by the rising armed criminal actions that pose a substantial danger to the investment climate.

Crime is part of every community. It's outcomes and impact are widely assorted, as short-term or last a lifetime, but skim just about everyone (Mauro and Carmeci, 2017). Death is the greatest outlay of crime, but others include vandalism, medical expenses, and poverty. Crime generally goes against the enduring social rules, which deter the society normal functioning. Crime in severe circumstances is extremely devastating as they involve brutality if they happen extensively. Criminal organizations have also been used to shift the social order of a community by applying their criminal actions that cause disarray; this, on some occasions, has led to a power shift in the community if well implemented (Brantingham and Frank, 2017).

Victims and non-victims of security casualties have engaged themselves in acquiring advanced security systems, which include stronger locks, extra lighting, parking in more expensive secure lots, security alarms for homes and cars, and maintaining guard dogs (O'Donnell and O'Sullivan, 2018). Society has been able to spend substantial funds to avoid the victimization to individuals afraid of crime while moving to a new locality, legal expenses, burial expenses, and failure of school days. While the most cost of crime is

substantial, others such as pain, suffering, lower quality of life and the, the disturbance of family and distressing effects on friends and, conduct that are perpetually adjusted and shaped by crime, the weight of dangers of going to certain places or even the anxiety of earning new companions are less substantial and not easily identified. And this has led the government of developing and developed nations to re-assess their social guidelines and agendas to advance peace and stability to earn bearable social and economic growth. (Lensink and Hermesa, 2017).

African growth has greatly been impeded by the high crime rate cases (Goulas and Zervoyianni 2017). Fast and reckless criminal activities have been reported in regions with many residents, in towns and metropolitan areas (Ajaegbu, 2017), and this has impeded commerce, acquisitions, and the execution of different projects. More than 29% of business proprietors in Africa noted insecurity as a substantial impediment to shares in the continent, and this is about 50% more than the international standard in a survey performed by World Bank Investment (National Police Service, 2019). It has also been noted that societies and most nations waste a lot of public funds and time taking away from society's growth on Police departments, chasing criminals, building prisons, tribunals, treatment schedules, salaries of prosecutors, security guards, magistrates, and social workers, and amount of time spent by victims, families, lawbreakers and juries in court hearings (Weerman and Bernasco, 2017).

In Kenya, the rising criminal related cases have become a real challenge to the community and impacts negatively to the economy (Lee, 2017). There is a serious problem of insecurity

in the coastal region of Kenya, which affects the tourism sector which is the region's main socioeconomic activity (National Police Service, 2019). It is evident that tourism flourishes in secure environments. In Kwale County and the coastal region in general, the predominant insecurity crisis has hampered tourism and other livelihood exercises and made it challenging to enhance a society's impression and nature. To protect this sector as well as the community wellbeing which is affected by the criminal activities there is need therefore to conduct a study to assess the impact of crime on household well-being in Diani, Msambweni Sub-county, Kwale County.

### **1.3. Problem Statement**

Crime has been a major challenge facing governments worldwide (Ramey and Shrider, 2019). The activities of crime have resulted to deaths and other vices to individuals and the community at large. Crime is thus rated as a major threat to the human race as well as to the global economy. Noted crimes among nations which include Mexico, USA, Afghanistan, Yemen, South Africa, Nigeria and Kenyan are mostly related to armed robbery, drug trafficking, drug abuse, rape, banditry, kidnapping among others. The rising cases of crime have been attributed to moral decay within the community as well as the inability by the security agents to swiftly handle the aforementioned vices which has resulted to retarded development and growth in most regions within the globe. All of these negatively influence family wellbeing (Massena, 2018).

Increased crime is been a primary test in Kenya. Over time, security concerns has been a serious subject in household wellbeing (Maguire, 2018). This has left a majority of the majority of residents and neighbouring communities in persistent anxiety of insecurity. The

administrative security personnel are struggling to achieve their purpose of crime containment. This has left a majority of the majority of residents and neighbouring communities in persistent anxiety of insecurity. For instance, in Msambweni Sub-County, Kwale County, the available data reveal a worsening security situation. The majority of residents and neighbouring communities are in constant fear of insecurity due to the high cases of crime rate. Over the last ten years, Msambweni Sub-County, Kwale County, has experienced increased crime rates. According to the KNBS (2019), the crime reported in 2015-2019 rose from 61,826 to 73,786, an increase of 19.4%. The figures also demonstrate that at 12 and 15 years of age, 30% of young Kwale residents committed their first offenses. The most committed crimes in the Diani include; drug trafficking, members of outlawed gangs, loitering, and prostitution (Kilifi County Integrated Development Plan, 2018). There is need therefore to evaluate the influence of the recorded cases in the community and the household well-being.

NCRC (2018) studied organized criminal gangs. The research generally focused on proliferation of organized criminal gangs but never focused on impact particularly on household well-being. The research discovered that organized crime has been progressing at an unprecedented rate. The criminal groups have enlarged from the 33 banned groups in 2010 to 326 groups identified in 2017. This is a substantial growth of 897% in 7 years or an annual growth of 128%. Further, the research finding established Kwale County as number 7 with fifteen groups after Nairobi (52), Mombasa (43), Nakuru (25), Bungoma (23), Kisumu (19), Kakamega (16), and Kwale (15). This thus begs the questions what could be the cause of household engagement in crime in Diani location, Msambweni Sub County in Kwale County?

Several studies have documented that crime affects community wellbeing (Tita, Greenbaum and Petras, 2016; Weerman and Bernasco, 2017). Studies have exhibited that community wellbeing is highly influenced economically and socially (Cárdenas, 2017 and; Kerner, 2017). The literature on crime involvement did not go beyond suggesting an antisocial, frequently violent, and behaviour-enhancing process. UNDP mapping on crime was done in Nairobi, focusing on the economic effects of the vice overlooking the community wellbeing aspects. Anderson's (2018) and Cárdenas's (2017) studies focused on the factors relating to crime in community development. The studies were done in Australia and Japan, which are considered developed countries. Therefore, a survey was needed in a developing country like Kenya and specifically in Msambweni sub-county, Kwale County, to evaluate the impact of crime on household wellbeing, as well as the social elements that enhances crime.

All these studies concentrate on the spread of crime with little attention to household engagement aspects and how the crime ultimately impacts household wellbeing. Therefore, an analysis of the susceptibility variables contributing to crime and how crime affects household wellbeing is necessary in Kwale County. This study defined social elements contributing to household exposure to crime and how crime impacts household wellbeing.

#### **1.4. Research Questions**

- i. What is enhancing household engagement in crime in Diani location, Msambweni Sub County?
- ii. What is the impact of crime on the family unit welfare in Diani location, Msambweni Sub County?
- iii. What are the social elements that enhances crime in Diani location, Msambweni Sub County?

## **1.5. Study Objectives**

### **1.5.1. Overall Objective**

To assess the impact of crime on household well-being in Diani, Msambweni Sub-county, Kwale County.

### **1.5.2. Specific Objectives**

- i. To establish the cause of household engagement in crime in Diani location, Msambweni Sub County
- ii. To determine the impact of crime on family unit welfare in Diani location, Msambweni Sub County.
- iii. To determine the social elements that enhances crime in Diani location, Msambweni Sub County.

## **1.6. Justification of the study**

The growth in crime has resulted in the continuous degradation of "safety" and "social capital," which constitute two key conditions for any community development and wellbeing. Insecurity promotes communal decline and instability. Because the incidence of crime committed in the target field is growing significantly, in this study the community development aspects that crime committed impact are being identified and examined. Furthermore, safety is a basic human right. Article 29 of the Kenya 2010 enshrines this. This research therefore, aims at promoting locational and National Security for the household's wellbeing. Any endeavour to help government authorities that are mandated by studied initiatives in the fight against crime is therefore appropriate.

The study therefore seeks to support government agencies mandated promote household development and to fight crime. The study will influence direct policy that promote household wellbeing by ensuring security issues are addressed to enhance household development. The study will provide Kwale County Government and National Government with insights regarding community's development strategies thus, promote household well-being. In addition to this, development agencies who intend to come up with household and community empowerment programs can be guided by this research.

The study seeks to empower the community in understanding the enhancers of crime in their locality and how the vice influences the family unit welfare. The family values extend to the community; thus a discipline family and individuals results to an empowered community. The empowerment of the community will result to a healthy community with reduced crime related deaths, time wastage in courts, reduce unnecessary fears and attract investors thus improved economy of the area and the country at large.

### **1.7. Scope of the study**

The study covered the impact of crime on household well-being in Diani, Msambweni Sub-County, Kwale County. This was done by assessing the cause of household engagement in crime, the impact of crime on family unit welfare and the social elements that enhances crime in Diani location, Msambweni Sub County. This study covered sampled households within Diani location, Msambweni Sub-County Kwale County. Diani location was selected purposively motivated by the fact that the location is marked as a crime hot spot in criminal activities in relation to other parts of Kwale County (National Police Service, 2019).

## **1.8. Definition of key terms.**

### **1.8.1. Crime**

Crime refers to an act or negligence to act restricted by law for the safeguard or supposed interest of the public and punishable by law in a judicial proceeding initiated by the state. In this study it was assessed by the level of household engagement in crime in relation to community development.

### **1.8.2. Family Structure**

Family structure refers to how the family is arranged. There are families that are managed by either couples, single parents, grandparents etc and this will determine how children grow and whether household members engage in criminality or not. Family structure influences how the parent(s) engage in upbringing of their children/parenting style. This will thus have an effect on engaging in criminal activities or not and the extent of engagement in criminality.

These variables were measured qualitatively as a component within the family structure. The indicators are illustrated further in the conceptual framework (Figure 2.1)

### **1.8.3. Peer influence**

Crime in the community is related to issue contacts with pro-social people and association with peers of crime. Notably there might be substantial risk factors in the quality and quantity of peer connections, particularly for children, linking trauma to violent crime.

#### **1.8.4. Neighbourhood factor**

Crime is not caused by an aberrant individual's misconduct as a result of societal disorder in pathological urban contexts. Problems including poverty, social weakness, migration and mobility have produced a context that promotes the development of conformist criminal organizations and values.

#### **1.9 Conclusion**

The chapter has reviewed the background of the research topic from the global, regional and local perspective. The problem has been identified and presented with the objectives that guided the study. A justification of the need to conduct a study on impact of crime on household well-being is presented as well as the scope that guided the study. Definition of key words as conceptualised from the study are further presented in this section. The next chapter presents the literature review in line with the topic.

## **CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

### **2.1. Introduction**

This section reviews literature on the impact of crime on household well-being as studied by scholars from the global, regional and local perspective. The review further shows gaps that the study aimed to fill. The section contains the theories that underpin the study. A conceptual drawing that shows the linkage between variables is presented in this section.

### **2.2. Household Engagement in Crime**

Tita, Greenbaum and Petras (2016) claim that household engagement in the family structure set up emphasis serves as a fruitful basis for the improvement of family structure theory and research and engagement in crime. Existing empirical research is equivocal on the relative significance of household engagement and criminal susceptibility. For instance, the study of Massena (2018) suggests that the household engagement modulates the impact of abuse, but not a primary focus of their research. However, in order to control the family types, Brantingham and Frank (2017) found that the impacts of mistreatment on the engagement in crimes were retained when household engagement in terms of family structure and variables were included in multivariate models. Brantingham and Frank (2017) found that maltreatment was a robust effect on criminality.

A comprehensive study of Ajaegbu's (2017) National Youth Survey resulted in ambiguous connections between household structure and criminal risk. However, one element of the research of Ajaegbu is clear: single parenthood in itself is not linked to criminal risk. In line with studies conducted in Kubrin and Ronald (2017) the role of parental ties in households

for single and two parents is being examined. They established that if a kid is linked strongly to a parent, a second parent's attachment had little effect on future crime reduction. In addition, single-parent families will not lead to crime until the kid is closely linked to the parent in custody. These divergent findings show concerns lessened by the possible confusing effects of household engagement studies on criminal susceptibility and vice versa. In addition, it might also be decided by the structure of the family that a kid would be subjected to abuse.

For instance, Fourchard (2018) discovered that children living with their biological mothers and another man were much more likely than people living with a single parent in his longitudinal research on family structure and engagement in crime in England. Moreover, while the influence of the household structure on susceptibility to crime has not been identified by Fourchard in a multivariate setting, the degrees of sensitivity to crime are evident in different kinds of family. This shows that household structure is a crucial element in understanding the link between the household engagement and the risk of crime.

Fischer (2018) studies on parenting style have shown that parenting, discipline and monitoring, is a substantial contributor to crime susceptibility. The results of the study reveal a link between parental surveillance, parental rejection, inadequate techniques of punishment and crime and involvement in a variety of groups. When parents socialize their children, they are essentially encouraging some kind of criminal conduct among their kids by employing too authoritarian discipline and encouraging violence. Familiar elements, such as neglect of the parents, conflict and disturbance with the families, child sexual abuse and parental crime can lead to crime and aggressive conduct. In spite of tough settings, parental warmth, monitoring, support and participation allow children to deal. The presence or lack of role

models improves crime engagement and can be linked to problem behaviour, psychological well-being and academic involvement (Cárdenas, 2017).

The findings of Lensink (2019) demonstrate that neglectful parenting has substantial causes to build the engagement of teenagers to crime. The study found that poor family management and poor family connections linked to engagement in adolescent crime. Family groups of young growers are closely linked to the results of conduct. Deepening and established family relationships reduce the likelihood of teenage bad conduct. Poor family organizations, on the other hand, are related with increased levels of young people's engagement in crime. It is crucial to be aware that these results may or may not be relevant to various cultures, crimes and age groups.

Kerner 2017, an early investigator (2017), carried out a transversal crime-non-delinquent's investigation, finding that the likelihood of conviction among the boys who convicted dads was very high. This family habit is not restricted to parents, or especially to fathers, but is likely to lead to a youth in all other family absolutions in the course of crimes. Arrested dads, however, correspond more than others. Youngsters are greater than other adults in terms of crime and violence, and this exposure has certain harmful features to physical and mental health in children. Crime exposure is highly dangerous for family members, including fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, aunts and cousins. A person is highly close to his family, which develops a strong tendency to embrace family matters. The adolescent is also an era of adventure and suspense which is also a major motivator for criminal members to become excited. Family antisocial behavior associating youth related crimes has been examined and favorable conjunctions have been discovered most often.

Antisocial conduct is extremely closely linked to engagement of criminal counterparts in criminal literature (Dunn, 2017). Longitudinal research has shown that antisocial participation was the only characteristic which had a direct influence on later crime other than before. Adolescent antisocial behavior has been related with factors including the conduct of peer-criminality, the peer's approval of crimes, connection or loyalty to group and peer pressure for crime. In other words, when young people think their peers are doing crime, if they are linked to those peers, are spending a lot of time with them, and when those peers are under pressure to engage in crime (Dunn, 2017).

In adolescence, according to Block and Heniecke (2018), the number of teenagers spending with their friends increases dramatically, and during this era, peers become more and more essential. Furthermore, in late adolescence pairs seem to be most significant, their significance peaking at around 17 and then diminishing. Therefore, the decrease in crime beyond the age of 18 simultaneously reduces the relevance of peers, even those who are influenced by crime. In accordance with that idea, crime youth indicate that a retreat from the criminal connections of peers is a significant element in the longitudinal study carried out in Baker and Piquero on anti-social adolescents.

In the setting of family conflicts, peer influences seem to be more strongly related to crime. For example, lack of respect for parents by teenagers has only affected their antisocial conduct since it has increased the number of antisocial peer members. Kerner (2017) revealed that inadequate parental monitoring and anti-social behaviour in 4th grade may be associated with 6th grade crimes peers. And in turn, in eight degrees, the 6th degree relationship with criminals predicted crime. In adolescence, peer influence susceptibility is negatively linked to parental interactions. Dunn (2017) argues that young people generally

engage in crime before they themselves become criminal. Criminality was worsened in instances in which a young person was criminal before having acquaintances with criminal actors.

Cárdenas (2017) maintains that peers' effect varies according to parents' influence. Generally speaking, the effect of peers is stronger among kids and young people who have less parental involvement. Parent groups appear to have a greater impact than among middle income households on the use of drugs and between Black and white people. The parents also seem to have a greater influence on whether or not to utilize any medicinal product than on how and when to take decisions. Patterson and his colleagues stress that both the practices of parental socialization and the interaction with criminal partners have substantial impacts on the start of crime. He assumed the more anti-social the youngster will become earlier a member of a group of criminals. Adolescents express a growing attraction for distrust and anti-social behaviour, and decreasing love for traditional abilities and values between the ages of 10 and 18. They also regularly indicate that their peers admire traditional values more anti-socially than they are. At age eleven, kids express an antisocial behavior appreciation at a level equal to the amount reported by peers at age 17 (Fischer, 2018). Teenagers may be more impacted by what their classmates believe they do than what they do.

The relationship with criminal peers not only can affect criminal conduct, but also crime with others that co-offend are a frequent occurrence of teenagers, Weerman and Bernasco (2017) say. Most of this behaviour, not structured gangs, is present in rather unstable pairs or groupings. The fact that adolescents commit their crimes mostly in pairs or groups naturally does not demonstrate that peers affect crime. However, the rise in crime resulting from the successful organization of gangs may be extrapolated from this influence More concrete

evidence is obtained from a Block and Henieke (2018) study, which indicates out that strengthening's are an explanation for increasing crime when young people are misbehaved. A buddy was taken to the laboratory by criminal and non-delinquent lads. Videotaped and coded conversations indicate the partner's positive and neutral replies. In contrast to the no delinquent dyads, who had disregarded crime discourse, misbehavior was accepted in the criminality pairings Furthermore, even after statistically monitoring children's accounts of antisocial conduct and the parental use of rigorous, inconstancy and coercive punishment, increased criminal talk has been linked with violent behavior.

In actions aimed to minimize crime and antisocial conduct (Snyder and Durán-Martínez, 2019), the strong effect of peers has probably not been fully recognized. In school-based treatments, those that bring delinquent adolescents together without adult supervision are among the least successful and sometimes destructive, such as peer counselling and peer mediation. In addition, high-risk young people are particularly disposed to encourage and consolidate each other's crime behaviour, such as when they are brought together to intervene. This process of crime training, found to be related to subsequent rises in substance use, crimes and violence was marked by Burchfield and Silver (2018). For example, Ntuli (2018) suggested that young people who, for instance, have a greater chance to engage in crime through laughter or attention. It is obvious that the makeup of treatment groups, especially in school environments, must be given considerable consideration by interveners. In order to lessen the possibility of criminal education and detrimental intervention impacts, it may be more successful to design intervention parties, including low- and moderate risk youngsters with their high-risk counterparts.

Ntuli's (2018) study indicates that across board incidences of crime as an outcome of the neighbourhood factor that are often interpreted as products of the wide capital gap amongst the underprivileged and the wealthy persons, inverted societal values among residents, and high rate of unemployment. The reality of slums/shanties and unplanned neighbourhoods is also a great contributing element to insecurity. Burchfield and Silver (2018), explains the role of circumstantial neighbourhood characteristics deliver the modes through which community disarrays and crime can happen. community with limited access to means and fixed means of a communal rule providing options for change are less likely to repel the occurrence and lessen anti-social behaviour. Moreover, crime inhibits support groups from supporting those affected or people at risk of creating negative physical and mental health results through acute and chronic engagement in antisocial and criminal manners (Ramey and Shrider, 2019).

Snyder and Durán-Martínez's (2019) study display that neighborhoods in terms of geographical distinctions in elements of physical and social settings affect the scope to which crime and tension differ across the different region. The location may entail supermarkets, fast food eateries, alcohol outlets, malls, bakeries, and clothing stores. In these areas, the people with impact may include school leaders, religious leaders, community opinion leaders, community-based group leaders, and sports leaders. The stability of leadership within the society to manage crime is based on community characteristics (Lee, 2017). Geographical elements of the physical and social backgrounds can influence the spatial variation of crime and the spatial variation in the region's community development with engagement in crime (Mauro and Carmeci, 2017).

In Massena (2018) some of the other social features of the areas have been connected with high levels of criminal activity but the association between neighborhood poverty and crime is robust through time and location. The increased criminal rates are usually associated with factors such as mergers of family and government houses, males jobless or underemployed, younger persons and single parents. These social properties often match overall high poverty levels, but can vary across impoverished and unprivileged communities and assist to explain why neighborhoods with comparable average income might have varying crime levels. Research on neighborhood society in Lensink (2019) has also begun to explore and discovered substantial connections with crime rates. Neighborhoods where interviewees have a stronger feeling of collective effectiveness mean that they can address problems, even in the event of poverty and other neighbourhood features, through collaboration with their neighbors if they have to have a lower crime rate.

The relativity of family conflict on engagement in crime has been shown in a study by Lensink and Hermesa (2017) to be significantly stronger than the impact of the household structure on engagement in crime. Research by Goulas and Zervoyianni (2017) suggests that the links between household structure, family setting, and criminal susceptibility are racially dependent. A number of studies investigate these linkages in a more comprehensive manner, in addition to empirical research evaluating the relative relevance of household structure and engagement in crime. For example, the structural and conflict factors, for example, Weerman and Bernasco (2017), do not mean their equivalent impacts on the engagement in crime but function as moderating ones. However, there are no moderating effects, as the household interaction factors have similar impacts on all types of family.

### **2.3. Impact of Crime on Family Unit Welfare**

Household productivity well-being is affected by communities and agencies spending a lot of finances for court trials, rehabilitation and treatment programs, security guards, probation officers, prisons, police departments, public defenders, and social workers (Cárdenas, 2017). Moreover, the time spent by households, victims, delinquents, and juries while addressing the crime concerns. Crime affects the socio-economic status of society not only by missing work and production but also the victimless crimes of drug abuse and, prostitution; gambling which have major socio-economic impact. Drug use and abuse affect the local capital power/productivity affects worker productivity. Ultimately, this induces the use of public resources for rehabilitation programs and medical care to support the outlay of a drug habit (Tita, Greenbaum, and Petras, 2016). To promote security and safety, households use significant money to purchase additional security features, including extra lighting, maintaining security dogs, more locks, keeping guard dogs, and using more expensive parking spaces and alarms systems in households and cars.

Profound economic decline globally are due to Crime(Block and Henieke, 2018). Studies have surveyed the impact of crime on economic growth and established that heightened crime discourages investments and affects trade, leading to the closure of businesses. A study in Latin America, Weerman, and Bernasco (2017) on development and economic improvement revealed that increased crime and violence led to the decline of economic diversification with reduced economic progress and difficulty. The findings reveal that an increase by 9.8% in criminal occurrences and criminal groups is adequate to get rid of once commercial sector..

Massena (2018) analysed Malaysia's nexus of crime and economic growth. The study employed the impact appraisal method to establish the long-run association and the direction of connection between increased delinquencies and economic improvement. Increased unemployment rates and reduced paychecks were the main drivers of crime. The research demonstrated a statistically positive significant connection between increased crime rates and a drop in fiscal development. Similarly, Brantingham and Frank (2017) established that high crime proportions and insecurity in some parts of Somalia had significant impact. These include demoralizing investors from investing in the country, negatively affecting collaborations with local firms, and wrong perspectives from the international community.

Crime also impedes communal improvement and growth. A survey undertaken by Ajaegbu (2017) on the socio-economic cost of businesses, criminal and violence were typically high within the CBD. Whenever crime transpired, the business people suffered substantial direct monetary losses as they treated victims/employees of physical. Additionally, destruction and ruin of assets, large sums of money are used for rehabilitation after criminal aggression. This further aggravates financial burden to the victims and business owners. Fourchard (2018) studied the effects of insecurity in Nigeria on community development projects. They established that some of the most prevalent crimes or violations include: armed robbery, kidnapping, incessant killings, electoral violence, and cultist activities.

Consequently, the areas are deserted as most household fled the area for security reasons. Similar, this menace has made the community to abandon ongoing community projects. This crisis has resulted in the community's desertion of projects. Further, Fischer (2018) observed that community residents do not profit from any improvement project due to increased

insecurity and crime in an area. It is practically impossible to mobilize community members to engage in development projects since the area is a crime hotspot.

#### **2.4. Social Elements that Enhance Crime**

According to Massena (2018), situational crime prevention predominantly targets theft, street crimes, burglary etc. It is less applicable for addressing domestic violence or corporate crime. Situational crime deterrence essentially involves ‘designing out’ crime and lowering opportunity. Maguire (2018) refers to this technique as ‘offence based’ as it commonly involves pre-emptive strategies. This can entail measures for specific crime such as exploiting the immediate surrounding by placing passage gates after rows of houses and decreasing the risk of burglaries by creating gated communities. Further, installing Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) or lowering the prize by terminating an item or making an item useless if the authorized owner does not operate it is another example of situational crime prevention. However, it is important to note that the community members can barely afford these needs capital.

Cárdenas (2017) argues that the boundaries define affiliation and that building a barrier against more impoverished neighbourhoods are some of the explanation’s households live within gated neighbourhoods. Kerner (2017) proposes this has the prospect of creating communal segregation and exacerbating any existing social divides. Gated neighbourhoods create a boundary to communal relations, lessening any probability of building networks or increasing lenience towards mixed racial, cultural and social groups. Ajaegbu (2017) acknowledges that gated residents harm net social prosperity. Long-term implications of advanced social fragmentation impair the overall invention of stability and harmony among

diverse population groups. Block and Heniecke (2018) state that social crime deterrence is a technique where the crime's root cause is addressed. It concentrates on the social characteristics that can usher crime, including unemployment, absence of social cohesion and deterioration of societal values and family structures. Social crime prevention endeavours can comprise employment strategies or the development of housing. Financially challenged residences are exposed to crime and its iniquities.

Anderson (2018) proposes the social approach endeavours to lessen risk facets and reinforce defensive aspects. He believes that it should be focused on the environment instead of individuals. The social strategy aims to advance educational institutions' recreational centres, improve social circumstances, create employment opportunities and strengthen community institutions. Unlike situational crime prevention methods, social methods seek to deal with crime roots cause, specifically through a multi-agency partnership strategy. Lawrence and Felson (2020) reveals that when residents in a community are organized with solidarity, cohesion they can deal with crime and insecurity. Further, Tita, Greenbaum and Petras (2016) posit that neighbourhood watch schemes need to be set with the assumption that the community takes bigger responsibility for crime control and are enthusiastic to actively watch and report anything suspicious to the police. Despite this, society shies from disseminating details to the police because the culprits are friends or relatives.

The recurring concern in managing crime is the failure to involve all households. A study in South Africa by Cárdenas (2017) demonstrated clear proof of the exclusion or marginalization from addressing the crime while dealing with women, racial groups and the poor. The difficulty in addressing crime compounds issues of representativeness. Subsequently, this has become a concern of local strife between Civil societies and political

parties. An independent regional deliberation of the Western Cape project established that political tensions jeopardise the communal guarding systems. Crime prevention programme success is directly related to endorsement by the greater target community (Fischer, 2018). Community consultation is key to ensuring that society accepts the project development process.

The association between local government operations and crime prevention is correspondingly relevant to the subject of community development (Dunn, 2017). Primarily, local government is crucial when developing strategies for managing crime, although society necessities are defined and discussed in the community meetings and police forums. Elected councilors who have a democratic appointment from the people must participate during community need assessments. Neighbourhoods that usually need community policing are often characterized by extreme poverty and other social disorders. Further, Kerner (2017) asserts that vulnerable and marginalized groups are typically hesitant to be involved. Thus, they increasingly become deprived of opportunities offered by community policing which performs more satisfactory in more affluent areas. The hypothesis of the accessibility of essential community assets and resources, particularly social capital, which is tapped to sustain community policing, may not be valid. Rather often, the communities have minimal resources to offer.

Communities are often described as the antithesis of violence and crime. The community however have the collective values of getting involved in any criminal activities. Thus, the community may aid and support criminality. Block and Henieke (2018) discussed that community policing in South Africa advanced social division, yet the policy aimed to promote communal unity and peace. Notably, it affected the African community members

due to their poor economic background. In the UK, Lensink (2019) also highlighted the community's hesitation during the engagement.

On the other hand, it was a success among the wealthier and white community members. Poor and vulnerable community members tend to have inadequate resources; thus, they are frequently intimidated by the police and administration. The underprivileged are more exposed and are often complain of police apprehensiveness towards them. This, in turn, affects the sustainability of managing crime. Subsequently, it affects the attitude and sustainability of addressing crime.

## **2.5. Theoretical Framework**

This research is underpinned on two key theories which are Social Control Theory and Social Disorganization Theory.

### **2.5.1. Social Control Theory**

Social control theory by Hirsch (2010) is also referred to as the social bond theory (Ntuli, 2018). This theory clarifies that person's disregard laws as a result of a breakdown in social bonds. Moreover, Hirsch refers to aspects that comprise the societal bond. These bonds include Dedication to adhere to rules, bonding with other people in the society, and involvement in ordinary social conducts. Social control theory suggests that duties, relationships, norms, values, and faiths motivate people not to disobey the law (Massena, 2018). The theory is in line with the thoughts of Durkheim (1982) in the Social Control Theory, who believes that society exerted is a powerful force on individual or individuals. According to Durkheim, people's norms, beliefs, and values make up a collective

consciousness, or a shared way of understanding and behaving in the world. The collective consciousness binds individuals together and creates social integration. Thus, if ethical codes are internalized, and individuals are tied into it and have a stake in the general community, they will freely restrict their tendency to engage in deviant acts (Ntuli, 2018).

Staff and Uggen (2018) concentrated on the home as a control source. Moreover, they specified three types of control: indirect control with affectionate identification with non-criminals; direct control with penalties and rewards, and internal control with conscience or feeling of guilt. Concerning this study, household members are directly controlled through restrictions imposed by parents, restricting the chance for related crime, and through society/parental rewards and punishments. Nonetheless, they may be restrained when free from direct control by their anticipation of parental/societal objection (indirect control) or through the growth of conscience, an internal control on behaviour (Snyder and Durán-Martínez, 2019). Family as a basis of control was in noteworthy disparity to the priority on economic possibilities as a source of crime inspiration. The theory maintains that persons contravene the law due to a breakdown of the communal bond. This theory proposes that individuals break the law due to breaking their societal bond. The view explains that children's values, commitments, norms, beliefs, and relationships with the family inspire them not to disobey the law. If moral codes are apprehended and individuals are linked and have a responsibility in the general community, they will willingly limit their tendency to commit unlawful acts. Social control theory clarifies that those in crime may be controlled directly by impediments levied by the community and household head. This, consequently, limits the opportunity for a crime. Therefore, they are motivated through rewards and punishments.

### **2.5.2. Social Disorganization Theory**

Social disorganization theory is based on the association between crime, societal control, and neighbourhood organization (Mayock, 2017). Paternoster (2018) comments that good societal morals, intact families, and good associations among families and friends are the essential principles of a harmonious and managed neighbourhood. Additionally, Muggah and Sang (2017) consider norms, morals, and structured families as prerequisites to a peaceful society. A disorganized community is brought about by the interruption of household control mechanisms and the dysfunction of institutions. The disruption can be brought about by poverty, urbanization and rapid industrialization. Huebsch (2017) highlights that the disturbance of the informal and formal community control structures results from rapid population growth that strains social bonds.

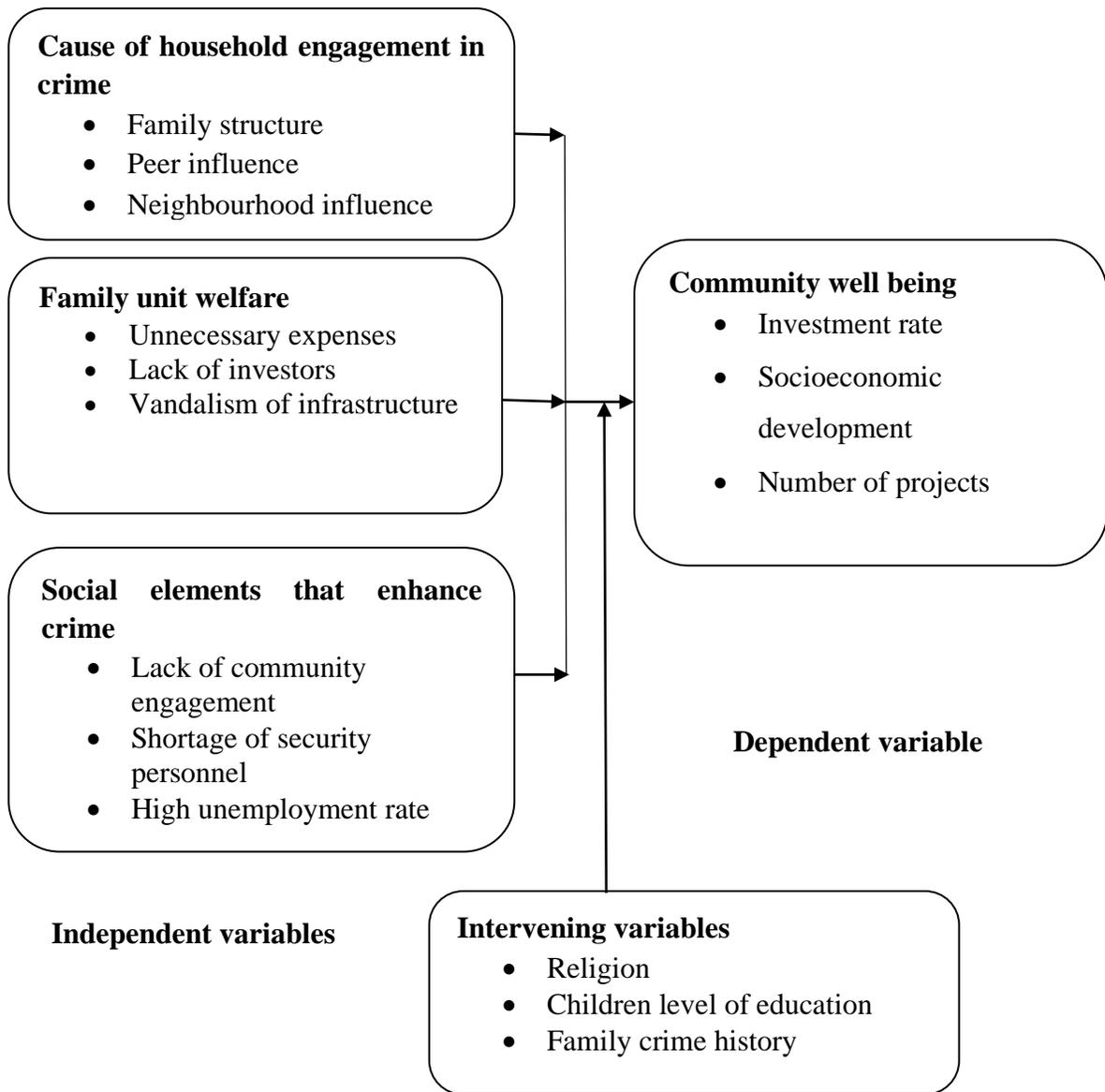
According to Freeman (2018), low socio-economic status neighbourhoods impede the community from initiating a strong and well-organized system. Besides, in these types of societies, voluntary participation is limited. Therefore, law-breaking is increased, compromising society's well-being. One critical aspect of social organization in society is to capacity to build the residents of friendship ties. According to Ellis and Shaw (2018), when a community establishes a social connection, the resident's capacity for social regulation and household wellbeing increases. Such communities can identify outsiders and safeguard their safety and wellbeing in general. According to Titac (2017), network solidity depends on the extent to which a community has links directly in a social network. Bennett and Lavrakas (2018) clarify that communal links prevents defiant behaviours and safeguard the community from intruders who visit the area to cause harm. Ultimately community well-being is enhanced.

In a test model of social disorganization, Allum and Gilmour (2018) perceived that a high rate of community member's movement impedes the growth of solid friendship among area residents by boosting anonymity with neighbours. The household heads are therefore unable to jointly monitor their children and local youths as a community. Furthermore, community residents' movement negatively affects the building of social ties. This is due to the fact solid and social relations are built over time, contributing to community social organization. Structurally underprivileged neighbourhoods cannot effectively monitor children and offer sanctions for inappropriate conduct. In the long run, such areas will likely have criminal gangs and groups.

Similarly, poorly supervised youths are to a great extent of, interacting with criminal peers and thus engage in crime (Farrall and Gadd, 2017). These organizational possibilities influence the capacity of community residents to create social relationships needed for developing shared trust and harmony.

## **2.6. The Conceptual Framework.**

A conceptual framework defines a collection of views or thoughts explaining the connection between the independent and dependent outcome variables (Cohen, 2018). In this study, the independent variable is the impact of crime, while the dependent variable is household well-being. The study, therefore, determines the effects of crime on household well-being in Diani, Msambweni Sub-County, Kwale County. The association of the variables of the study is shown in Figure 2.1.



**Figure 2-1: Conceptual Framework**

Source: Researcher (2022)

## **CHAPTER 3: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

### **3.1. Introductions**

This chapter defines the details of the study site, research design, unit of analysis/observation, target population, sampling frame, data collection methods, Research instruments, the validity of tools, data analysis techniques, and ethical considerations.

### **3.2. Study area Description**

The study was undertaken in sampled households in Diani location Msambweni Sub- County Kwale County, Kenya. Diani location was selected purposively motivated by the fact that the location is marked as a crime hot spot in criminal activities in relation to other parts of Kwale County (National Police Service, 2019). This is attributed to the fact that the area is a tourist site where the area receives high number of tourist either local or international. The interaction with visitors coupled with the other social factors results in results to either the individual involving in crime or otherwise. The area is ranked high in crime in Kenya by National Police Service report (2019). Preliminary visit in Diani also revealed that there were closed shops and the servicing business are operated by locals as investors are avoiding the area due to criminals regularly targeting their premises. From five sub-locations the research selected three sub location considering development zoning including urban set-up, semi-urban/rural and rural setup for the study. Geographical location of the Study area is illustrated in appendix IV.

### **3.3. Research Design**

To guarantee that the research achieves the objectives, descriptive design was employed. Describes descriptive research as interested in where, what, when, or how much of the phenomena. In this study, the researcher is relatively familiar with the critical aspects of the phenomenon but needs to gain more knowledge regarding the characteristics and nature of the details. This is designed to provide a better way of understanding. the impact of crime on household well-being in Diani, Msambweni sub-county, Kwale County through presentation of both qualitative and quantitative data (Mugenda and Mugenda, 2003). The purpose of the research was to collect information about existing circumstances, prevailing behaviors, beliefs and attitudes, ongoing processes and trends by utilizing a descriptive, cross-sectional survey.

### **3.4. Unit of analysis**

Unit of analysis is the object or subject around which a research seeks to study and advance generalization according to Singleton (1998). It is the key concept on which data is collected and analysed including the “what”, “who” is being studied. In this study the researcher considered unit of analysis as crime impact on the household’s daily operations in Diani Location, Msambweni Sub-county Kwale County. All the research questions were focused on unit of analysis.

### **3.5. Unit of observation**

(Peril, 1999) describes the unit of observation as the object or issue from which research samples and measures, thus acquiring data for the study. The components factored in as unit

of observation in this study include the household heads and key informant informants who are dwellers of Diani Location and are affected by crime in the area.

### **3.6. Target population**

The research targeted the household head from every household in Diani Location. The target population was 28,369 households in Diani Location. The location is characterized by Bongwe sub-location (2,540 households,); Gombato sublocation (9,881 households) and Ukunda sub-location (15,948 households) as the study target population. Additional data was obtained from relevant Key informants.

### **3.7. Sample Size and Sampling Procedure**

#### **3.7.1. Sample Size**

Diani location was selected purposively motivated by the fact that the area is marked as a crime hot spot in criminal activities compared to other parts of Kwale County (National Police Service, 2019).

This study used a systematic sampling method to select 10% of the target population. According to Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) a sample size of 10% to 20% is a good indication of the target population.

The sample size was calculated by the descriptive research using Yamane's sample size calculation process (Yamane, 1967).

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$

This approach is appropriate if the percentage of the population with an interest attribute is known. Also, the algorithm may be used to pick the final responders for random sampling.

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$

Where

N = the desired sample size

N = the population under study which in this case is 28,369 households.

e = the desired margin of error is set at 95% (0.05)

10% of 28,369 = 2837

Thus, desired sample size

$$\frac{2837}{1+2837 (0.05)^2} = 351$$

### **3.7.2. Sampling Procedure**

Stratified proportional sample was used to calculate the number of responders from Bongwe, Gombato and Ukunda Sub-location in Diani Location. Stratified proportional sampling is a probability sampling approach where interviewees are taken from population units (Stratus) (Orodho and Kombo, 2002). In order to choose research participants, household heads were selected using the random approach for systemic sampling. That means that any household in the target population within every stratum was equally likely to be picked. The units (strata) were the 3 sub locations located in Diani Location where random sampling was used.

Using systematic random sampling, sampling frame was numbered from 1 then sampling interval was calculated. Random start was selected between 1 and the sampling interval be calculated by dividing the target population with the sample size. The interval was then assigned the N<sup>th</sup> number in the sampling frame. The first participant for the study was be found by adding 1+N<sup>th</sup>

For example in Ukunda  $1+81 = 82$ . The 82<sup>th</sup> Household was the first respondent to be selected as the respondent in Ukunda. The subsequent household was selected by repeatedly adding the sample interval until the desired sample size of 351 households. The strata distribution according to the locations and intervals is shown in table 3.1 below;

The researcher utilized locational/sub location map to establish midpoints for the 3 sub-locations where the household sampling process commenced.

**Table 3.1: Sample distribution**

<b>Clusters/sub locations</b>	<b>Target Households</b>	<b>Sample size</b>	<b>percentage</b>	<b>Proportion</b>	<b>Interval (N<sup>th</sup>)</b>
<b>Bongwe</b>	2,540	32	9	0.09	70
<b>Gombato</b>	9,881	122	35	0.35	81
<b>Ukunda</b>	15,948	197	56	0.56	81
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,369</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>100</b>		

### **3.8. Method of data collection**

#### **3.8.1. Household Survey.**

The researcher sought approval and an introductory letter from the university. Subsequently, the researcher visited the CC, DCC, ACC, Diani location chief and assistant chief to seek consent and the locational map for sampling purposes. The researcher further requested the chiefs to inform the village elders of the study if the residents sought clarification. The maps the chief/assistant chiefs provided initiated the basis for selecting the Sub-location midpoints to guide the sampling process. The household questionnaires were self-administered to the household head from the sampled households. Where the households head was not present, then the custodian of the household at that particular time was allowed to participate.

### **3.8.2. Focused Group Discussion**

The researcher approached a group of Men, women, and youths from the three sub-locations for a detailed discussion on the impacts of crime on household well-being. The FGD aimed to gather in-depth qualitative social data for the study. Persons living with disability also formed part of the three groups for discussion. This method is vital since it guides the researcher to the survey and the situation. (Bober, 2004). Three FDGs from each Sub-locations were organized for the study. Six men, six women and six youths were selected from the three sub-locations for FGDs. The selection process was through identifying key opinion leaders, including the women, PLWDs, and youth leaders in the three sub-location. The FGDs members were permitted to express themselves freely during the discussion. The FGDs were conducted for corroboration, triangulation, and validation of data collected via household interviews.

The research utilized FGD guides to ensure the researcher stayed focused on the research objectives. The FDGs guides also guaranteed that the group thought through the question before having a discussion.

### **3.8.3. Key Informant interviews**

The research purposively selected key persons in the respective departments for the study. The KII was critical to supplement data from the household heads in the selected areas of the study and were part of the sample. The informants were interviewed considering they were knowledgeable about community wellbeing and crime, thus the need to engage them in the study. A total of 14 key informants were interviewed from different departments and organizations. These include the Ministry of Interior & Coordination of National

Government (Chiefs, 3 Assistant Chiefs, and DCC), 2 FBOs, 2 NGOs, Department of Social Services and Youths, Children department, GBV desk, Diani Police station, and Civil society. The researcher utilized a key informant interview schedule to guide the interview process.

### **3.9. Research instrument**

Data was collected using questionnaires for household heads, interview schedules for Key informants and FDG for Men, Women and Youths representatives.

#### **3.9.1. Questionnaires**

The researcher utilised questionnaires to collect data from households. The questionnaires contained a 5-point Likert-Scale, close - ended as well as open-ended questions. The questionnaires were structured to address the research question. The questionnaires were pilot tested and standardized. During the whole study procedure Covid-19 guidelines provided by the Ministry of Health were adhered to.

#### **3.9.2. Interview Schedule**

The researcher conducted a 30 minute one on one interview with the purposively selected Key Informants using the interview schedule. The key informant was from the Ministry of Interior & Coordination of National Government, 2 FBOs, Department of Social Services and Youths, Children department, GBV desk, Police department Diani and Civil society. According to Mugenda and Mugenda (2003), an interview guide enabled the research acquire data to address study specific objectives.

### **3.9.3. Focus Group Discussion Guide**

The researcher conducted a structured discussion with Men, Women and Youths representative from the 3 sub-locations.

### **3.10. Pilot Testing**

To ensure that all the instrument items in the data collection instruments are accurate and unambiguous, a pilot study was carried out in Kinondo Location in Msambweni which has similar characteristics with Diani. In undertaking pilot study, time taken to administer the research instrument and the accuracy and clarity of the instrument was assessed. The pilot study targeted 10 participants who were randomly selected. Findings captured in the pilot study was not included in the main research sample. This helped achieve reliability and validity of the study tools (Mugenda and Mugenda, 2013). A cronbach alpha of 0.83 equivalent to 83% was achieved against the standard of 0.7 or 70% set for the reliability test. On validity the questions that were not clear were edited to make it easy for the participants.

### **3.11. Validity of Research Instruments**

The validity of the research relates to the precise way in which a certain result, recommendation, interpretation or conclusion is true or incorrect (Hawkins, 2015). Traditionally the validity of findings is the "proper" or "precise" meaning of research. This research established the validity by ensuring that the research instrument is consistent.

In the collection of data for each of the three particular goals, the universally accepted liking scale questions must be utilized to improve criteria validity. The study ensures the authenticity of the content. The instruments were designed and operationalized as per the study variables., to ensure that the items in each variable are suitable and representative for

the objective and goals of the study. In addition, the research relies on relevant kind literatures to adapt the items of this specific study.

### **3.12. Reliability of Research Instruments**

The "replicability and dependability of study findings" in similar circumstances are the primary focus of data reliability (Fisher, 2010). To reduce defects and bias in a study, the dependability of a study is viewed. The technique and procedures used to perform research are related to this. Similarly, this research investigation is done under the same settings as the recurrent use of reliability control devices. The technique utilised to attain reliability of the instrument described above was based on the test-retest method. Thus, the researcher randomly engaged a group of individuals from the target population and administered the questionnaires. The same test was repeated after a span of two weeks. This helped do comparison and verify reliability.

### **3.13. Data Analysis Techniques**

Data collected from the responder was checked for completeness and comprehensiveness. The filled questionnaires and interview guides were coded and tallied for data entry. The open-ended questions contained qualitative data that was examined through conceptual content analysis and is presented through recitation. The closed ended questions consisted quantitative data. Both inferential and descriptive statistics was utilized to analyse data in the questionnaire. In the descriptive analysis, data collected was coded and edited as required and thereafter processed by the Statistical Packages for Social scientists (SPSS Version 21.0).

Exploratory data approaches were used at the initial examination stage to reveal the data structure and determine outliers or distinctive entered values. Descriptive statistics, including percentages, were used for univariate examination to outline categorical variables while measures of central tendency were utilized for continuous variables.

### **3.14. Ethical Considerations**

The participants were requested for their oral or written consent before the collection of data. The participants were expected to retain the privilege to retreat from the study without any threat, coercion or hindrance. Additionally, the participants were assured of safe data storage with limited access to the researcher. Subsequently, data collected will be destroyed upon study completion. The researcher picked no names or addresses of the respondents on the data collection instruments.

A letter of approval was obtained from The University of Nairobi department to undertake the study. Further, an approval letter was also sourced from National Commission for Science, Technology, and Innovation (NACOSTI) In the study, the researcher-maintained truthfulness in reporting data results by ensuring no data fabrication, falsehood, or misrepresentation.

The researcher visited the administrative leaders, including the ACC, Location chief, and Sub-location assistant chiefs, to seek clearance. The administrative boundary leaders also provided the locational map for household sampling purposes. The household questionnaires were self-administered to the household head from the sampled households. Covid -19

guidelines given by the Ministry of Health including sanitizing, wearing nose mask and keeping social distance was adhered to during the entire research process.

## CHAPTER 4: DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND INTEPRETATION

### 4.1. Introduction

This chapter illustrates and discusses the study findings on the impacts of crime on household well-being in Diani, Msambweni Sub-County, Kwale County. The findings are aligned with the study objective and presented into key chapters including; Socio-demographic characteristics distribution; cause of household engagement in crime in Diani location; impact of crime on household wellbeing in Diani location and the social elements that enhances crime in Diani location Msambweni Sub County.

### 4.2.Distribution of Response Rate

The study targeted a sample size of 351 households, as illustrated in Table 4.1. The researcher interviewed all of them and obtained all the questionnaires, giving a response rate of 100%. Therefore, this study's response rate is considered suitable for descriptive research, as Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) and Saunders et al. (2007) recommended 50% response rate is satisfactory, 60% good, and above 70% excellent. Whereas, according to Kamel & Lloyd (2015), above 50% response rate is adequate for this kind of study.

**Table 4-1: Distribution of Response Rate**

n	Frequency	Percentage
Responded	351	100
Not Responded	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>100</b>

### 4.3.Socio demographic characteristics distribution

#### 4.3.1. Distribution of age, Gender and Marital status

The majority of the households, 121 (34.5%), were aged 40-50 years, comprising Ukunda, 32% (63), whereas Gombato, 39.3% (48) and Bongwe, 31.3% (10), as exhibited in table 4.2. Most of the households were male, with a frequency of 52.4% (184), encompassing Ukunda 53.3% (105), Gombato, 50.8% (62), and Bongwe 53.1% (17). The majority, 221 (63%) of the households, were married. Those married in Ukunda were, 118 (59.9%), Gombato 77 (63.1%) and Bongwe 26 (81.3%). According to Cárdenas (2017), coastal Kenya's cultural practices are that every woman above 25 years should be married. In this case, the man accepts the Household head role. In responding to a research study, they are considered to be the first priority to be involved. Thus, a high number of male participants in this study.

**Table 4-2: Distribution of Age, Gender and Marital status**

Variables	Overall		Ukunda		Gombato		Bongwe	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>Age</b>								
18-28 years	73	20.8	57	28.9	16	13.1	0	0
29-39 years	48	13.7	31	15.7	15	12.3	2	6.3
40-50 years	121	34.5	63	32.0	48	39.3	10	31.3
51-61 years	67	19.1	29	14.7	24	19.7	14	43.8
62 years and above	42	12.0	17	8.6	19	15.6	6	18.8
<b>Gender</b>								
Male	184	52.4	105	53.3	62	50.8	17	53.1
Female	167	47.6	92	46.7	60	49.2	15	46.9
<b>Marital status</b>								
Single	59	16.8	44	22.3	14	11.5	1	3.1
Married	221	63.0	118	59.9	77	63.1	26	81.3
Divorced/ separated	19	5.4	11	5.6	8	6.6	0	0
Widow/ widower	52	14.8	24	12.2	23	18.9	5	15.6

### 4.3.2. Distribution of Education level, occupation and disability

More than a third of the households, 129 (36.8%), had secondary education comprising Ukunda 72 (36.5%), Gombato, 42 (34.4%), and Bongwe 15 (46.9%), while ninety-three (26.5%) had primary education constituting of Ukunda, 53 (26.9%), Gombato, 28 (23%), and Bongwe 12 (37.5%). A considerable number of households, 107 (30.5%), were full-time employed, and 95 (27.1%) were in business, as illustrated in table 4.3. A smaller proportion of the households, 2.8% (10), in the three sub-location were disabled, with the majority, 70% (7; 70%), visually disabled, as demonstrated in table 4.3. Tita, Greenbaum and Petras (2016) assert that the coastal parents believe that once one completes the ordinary level (O –level), they are capable enough to be a breadwinner making a majority of the dwellers have only secondary education merit. Most of the youth thus engage in full-time employment, while others engage in business either as employed or self-employed.

**Table 4-3: Distribution of Education level, occupation and disability**

Variables	Overall		Ukunda		Gombato		Bongwe	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>Highest level of education</b>								
Primary	93	26.5	53	26.9	28	23.0	12	37.5
Secondary	129	36.8	72	36.5	42	34.4	15	46.9
Diploma	56	16.0	33	16.8	20	16.4	3	9.4
Degree	56	16.0	38	19.3	18	14.8	0	0
Master’s degree	5	1.4	1	0.5	4	3.3	0	0
Others	12	3.4	0	0	10	8.2	2	6.3
<b>Primary occupation</b>								
Business	95	27.1	64	32.5	26	21.3	5	15.6
Fulltime employment	107	30.5	70	35.5	34	27.9	3	9.4
Casual labour	16	4.6	8	4.1	6	4.9	2	6.3
Crop farming	25	7.1	4	2.0	17	13.9	4	12.5
Animal keeping	4	1.1	0	0	2	1.6	2	6.3
Mixed farming	19	5.4	0	0	8	6.6	11	34.4
No occupation/ unemployment	82	23.4	51	25.9	26	21.3	5	15.6
Others	3	0.9	0	0	3	2.5	0	0
<b>Any disability</b>								
Yes	10	2.8	1	0.5	4	3.3	5	15.6
No	341	97.2	196	99.5	118	96.7	27	84.4

### **4.3.3. Distribution of household size, religion and family structure**

The household sizes were spread evenly, as exhibited in table 4.4. The highest proportion had 11 and above household members (16.5%), and the least had seven household members (1.7%). The majority of the households, 239 (68.1%) in the three sub-locations, were Muslims. Similarly, a considerable proportion of the homes in the three sub location had extended family structures, 171 (48.9%), followed by a nuclear family structure, 40% (140). According to Massena (2018), Kenyan coastal inhabitants have a culture that considers siring many children. This is translated to wealth and also reduces the cases of divorce. The practice is mainly practiced by Muslims who house their extended family. This cultural practice ensures the youths are raised per the cultural norms promoting coexistence and reduced criminal activities. This is a belief of the community that staying together is considered a cultural practice which forms the youth and ensures the crime rate is reduced and eradicated.

**Table 4-4: Socio-demographic characteristic distribution**

Variables	Overall		Ukunda		Gombato		Bongwe	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>Household size</b>								
1	13	3.7	5	2.5	8	6.6	0	0
2	21	6.0	16	8.1	5	4.1	0	0
3	52	14.8	38	19.3	13	10.7	1	3.1
4	51	14.5	37	18.8	14	11.5	0	0
5	41	11.7	23	11.7	18	14.8	0	0
6	32	9.1	18	9.1	13	10.7	1	3.1
7	6	1.7	4	2.0	1	0.8	1	3.1
8	28	8.0	11	5.6	16	13.1	1	3.1
9	23	6.6	10	5.1	11	9.0	2	6.3
10	26	7.4	17	8.6	8	6.6	1	3.1
11 and above	58	16.5	18	9.1	15	12.3	25	78.1
<b>Religion</b>								
Christian	112	31.9	82	41.6	30	24.6	0	0
Islam	239	68.1	115	58.4	92	75.4	32	100.0
<b>Type of family structure</b>								
Nuclear	140	40.0	109	55.6	31	25.4	0	0
Extended	171	48.9	62	31.6	78	63.9	31	96.9
Single parenting	32	9.1	24	12.2	7	5.7	1	3.1
Step family	6	1.7	1	0.5	5	4.1	0	0
Grand parent family	1	0.3	0	0	1	0.8	0	0

#### 4.4. Distribution of crime in Diani Location

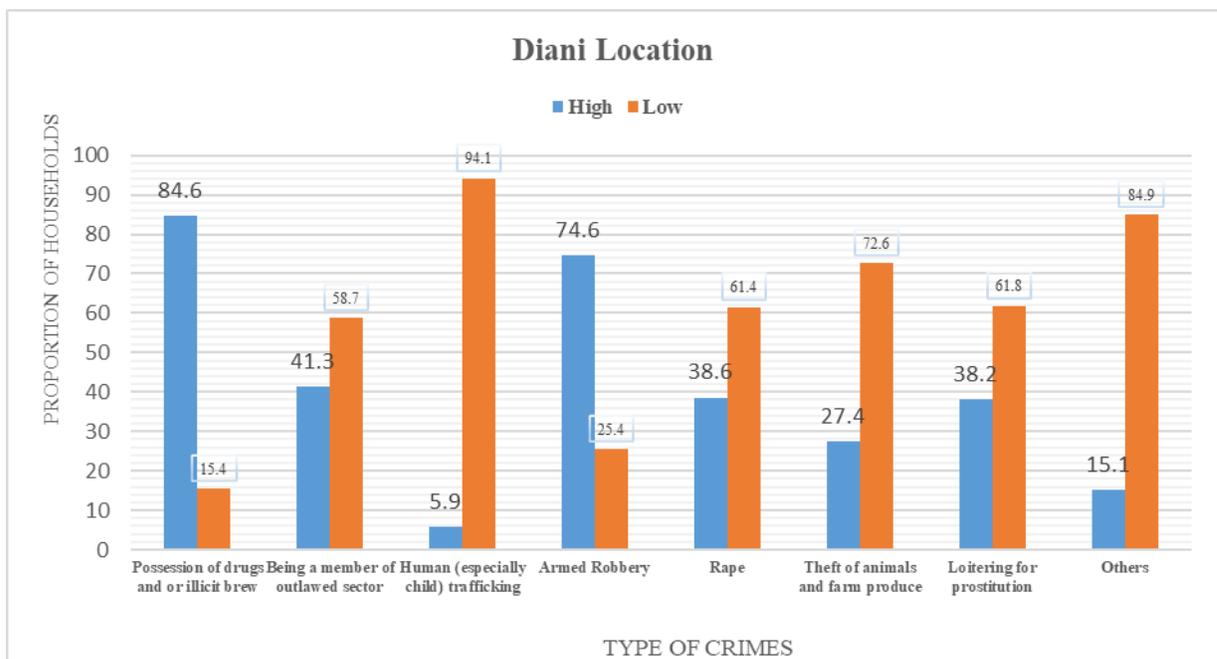
The highest reported crime in Diani Location was possession of drugs and illicit brew 84.6%, followed by armed robbery 74.6%, with the least being human (especially child) trafficking at 5.9%, as evidenced in Figure 4.1. According to the DCC Msambweni sub-county and the chief Diani Location.

*“Crime rates are high in the Location with the most prominent crime including drug use/trafficking, armed robbery, and prostitution. However, in Gombato, the most typical crime is the outlawed sect. In Bongwe, theft of animals and farm produce is common, while in Ukunda, drug use/trafficking is rampant. Drug use and trafficking is reported across the board in all the sub-locations.”*

The secondary data obtained from police office and chiefs offices revealed that crime possession/use of drugs and illicit brew was 27.65%, Burglary and breaking 13.1%, Loitering

for prostitution 9.7%, Rape and defilement 6.4%, Members of outlawed sect 6.1%, Murder 5%, Family and gender-based violence 4.5% with animal theft being the lowest at 0.04%.

The study is supported by the findings of the KNBS (2019) report that Kenya's coastal region is a gateway to narcotics and illicit brew. To support this lifestyle, the young generation has resorted to robbery, rendering the area a security risk. According to Brantingham and Frank (2017), the crime rate in Ukunda is higher than in Gombato and Bongwe as the area is a tourist attraction site. The area is adjacent to the west of Diani Beach, which attracts a high population making it a prime area for crime and drug trafficking.



**Figure 4-1: Distribution of crime in Diani Location**

#### 4.4.1. Distribution of crime in Ukunda sub-location - urban sub location

Armed robbery and possession of drugs/illicit brew was high in Ukunda sub-location with proportions of 89.3% and 86.8%, respectively. Human (especially child) trafficking was low with a percentage as displayed in figure 4.2.

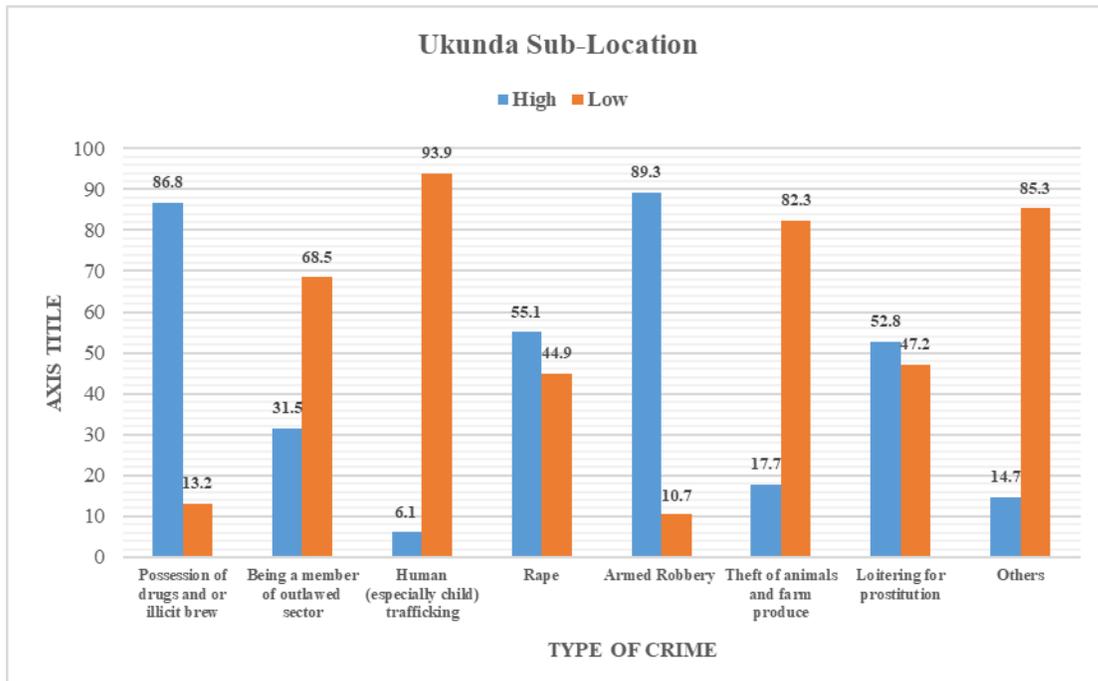
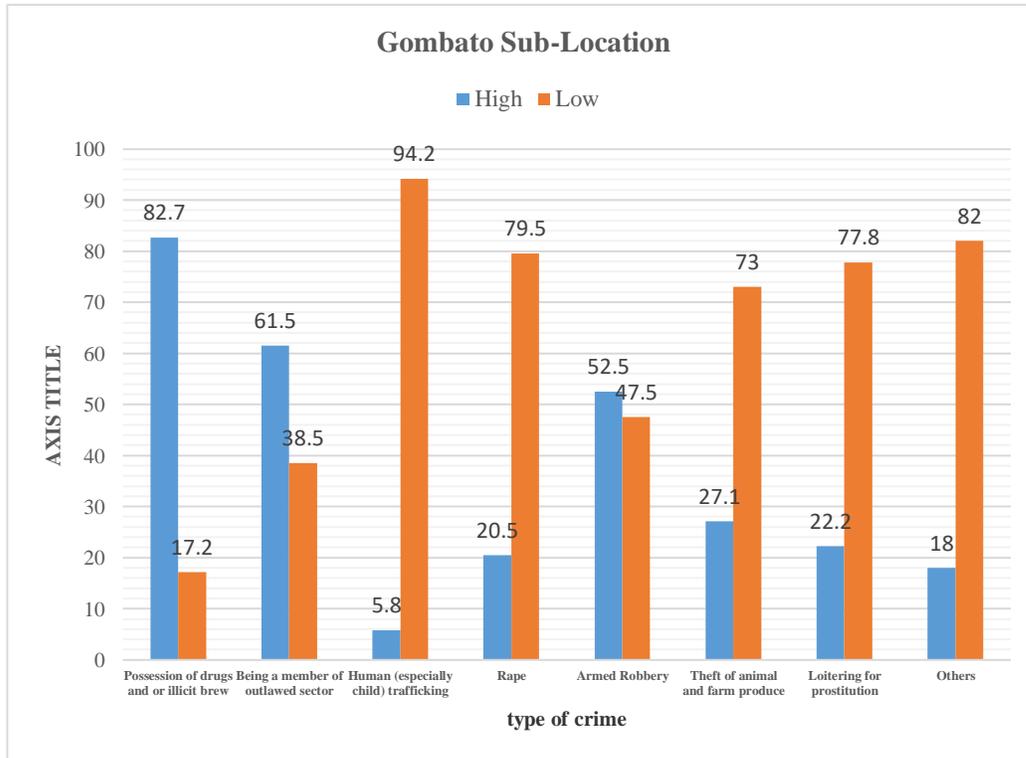


Figure 4-2: Distribution of crime in Ukunda sub-location

#### 4.4.2. Distribution of crime in Gombato sub-location - midpoint

Possession of drugs/illicit brew was high in Gombato sub-location with a percentage of 82.7%, followed by Being a member of an outlawed sect with 61.5%. Human (especially child) trafficking was low with a percentage of 5.8%, as displayed in figure 4.3.

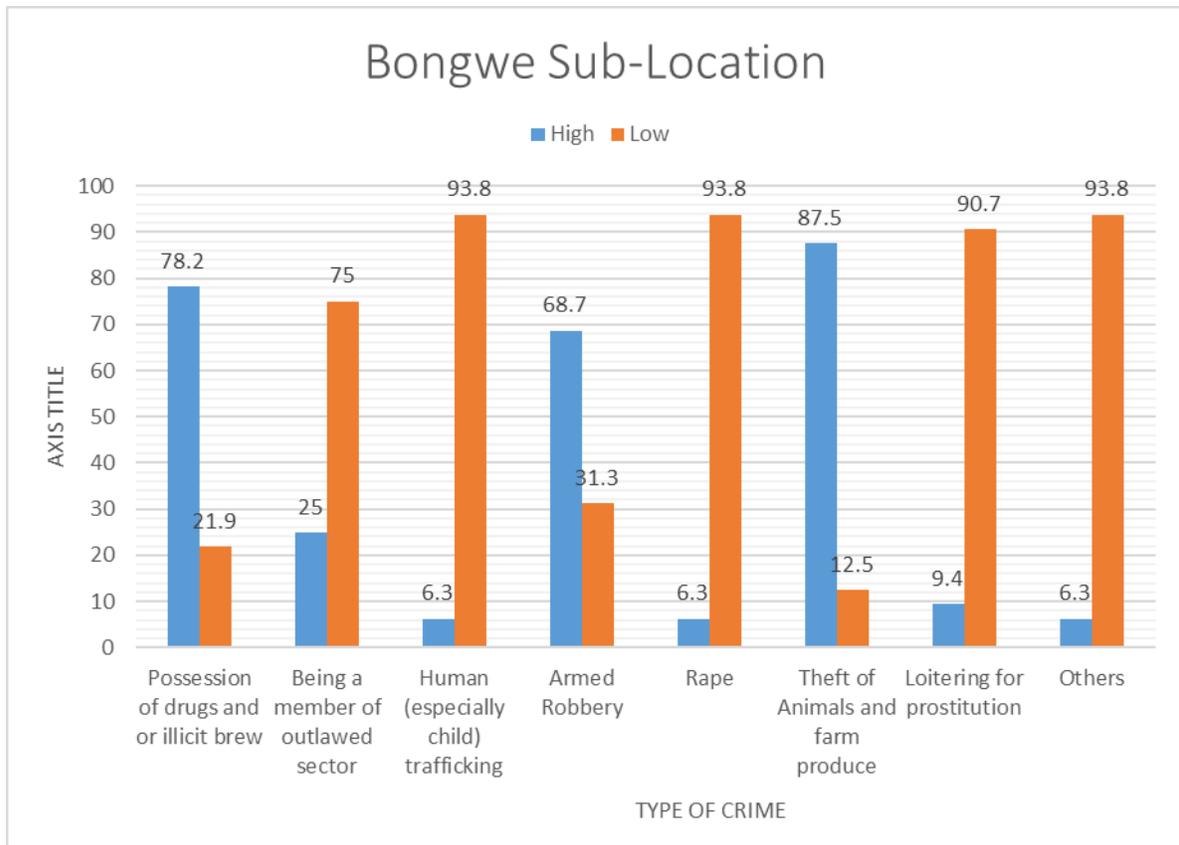


**Figure 4-3: Distribution of crime in Gombato sub-location**

#### **4.4.3. Distribution of crime in Bongwe sub-location – Rural Sublocation**

In Bongwe sub-location theft of animal and farm produce was the highest at 87.5% followed by possession of drugs/illicit brew (78.2%). Human (especially child) trafficking, rape, and Others (Land fraud, creating a disturbance, Witchcraft, Arson, kidnapping) were all low at 6.3%, as displayed in Figure 4.4. This was confirmed during FGD with the Women and men and interviews with DCC Msambweni subcounty and Ass. Chief Bongwe sub-location.

*“Theft of animals and farm produce is commonly found in Bongwe sub-location. The sub-location is primarily a rural setup where most residents stay in their home compounds with farming as the main economic activity. The young residents are exposed to high poverty levels and are compelled to steal the available farm produce. Resident farmers live in fear, especially during harvest seasons. Further, the possession and use of the illicit drug “maunga” is also quite high in Bongwe sublocation. Drugs have affected household human capital as most drug user/addicts are unable to work and provide decent housing, clothes and housing to their family members/dependents.”*



**Figure 4-4: Distribution of crime in Bongwe sub-county**

#### **4.5. Household engagement factors to crime in Diani location**

##### **4.5.1. A member of household engaged in crime**

More than half of the households, 51.3% (180), confirmed that at least a member of their household had engaged in crime before, with sons constituting the highest proportions, 51.4% (92), of those who had engaged in crime as represented revealed in table 4.5. The majority conceded that they got to know a member of the household engaged in crime by monitoring them (18.3%), and frequent police arrests (12.7%), whereas few cases were reported to them by neighbors (6.9%) and peers (4.2%). However, 8.8% (31) of the household heads were none comital about having a member of their household engage in

crime, whereas 39.9% (140) of the households confirmed that none of the households had engaged in crime. During the FGD with the youths, women and men, it was reported that;

*“Household members with suspected criminal members are stigmatized in the community, viewed with suspicion, and shunned by neighbours and friends. Often, persons from these families are rejected from participating in community-related social activities and groups such as disco harusi, BMU group membership, Mama Karanga merry-go-round groups, etc. This robbed the rest of the family members of social capital. Additionally, children from these families are greatly affected by stigmatization. Some drop out of school due to stigmatization.”*

Fischer (2018) establishes that in an area that is marked as having high engagement in criminal activities, there are high chances of members of the householders being privy to crime. Sons are considered heirs in the African setup and are groomed to inherit the family properties. In the absence or limitations of the same, the sons have high chances of engaging in crime, unlike daughters who expect to be married to well-up families.

**Table 4-5: Member of household engaging in crime**

Variables	Overall		1		2		3	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>Has any member of your household engaged in crime before</b>								
Yes	180	51.3	96	48.7	55	45.1	29	90.6
No	140	39.9	80	57.1	57	40.7	3	2.2
Non-Committal	31	8.8	17	54.8	10	32.3	4	12.9
<b>If yes, how are you related with the person</b>								
Son	92	51.4	38	39.6	35	64.8	19	65.5
Daughter	17	9.5	9	9.4	3	5.6	5	17.2
Step daughter	5	2.8	1	1.0	3	5.6	1	3.4
Step son	10	5.6	7	7.3	2	3.7	1	3.4
Spouse	17	9.5	9	9.4	6	11.1	2	6.9
Self/ household head	22	12.3	18	18.8	4	7.4	0	0
Grandparent	2	1.1	1	1.0	1	1.9	0	0
Others specify	14	7.8	13	13.5	0	0	1	3.4

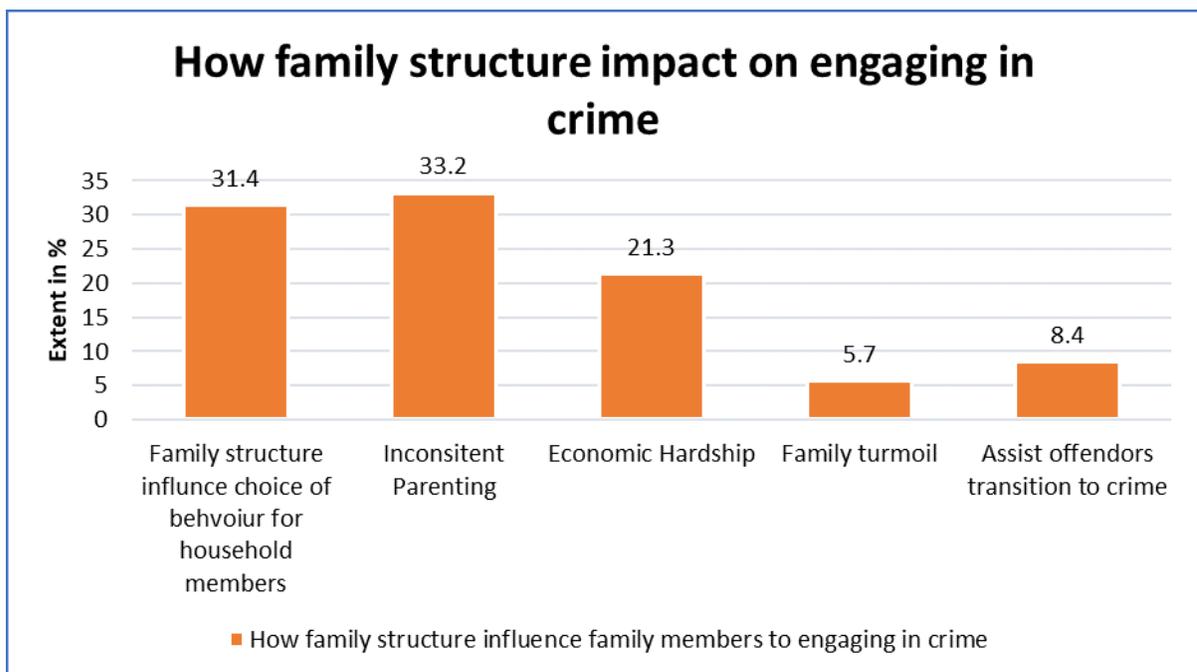
#### 4.5.2. Influence of Family structure on engagement in crime

The majority of the households, 328 (93.4%), reported that family structure influenced family members engaging in crime. This is primarily attributed to inconsistent parenting 33.2% (111) and because Family structure influences choice of behaviour 105 (31.4%) as

elucidated in figure 4.5 The research uncovered that Child parenting and Single Parenting intensified household members' susceptibility to crime. In contrast, nuclear families with both parents ingrained family values, fostering acceptable societal norms for the family members. Key informant from department of social services & youths and Education department familiar with the subject reported that;

*"Family structure influences to a great extent the possibility of a family member engaging in crime. Intact families promote societal morals; hence the children tend to grow into accountable adults compared to other family structures. Single parent families, in particular, single mother families, greatly contribute to antisocial and youths with criminal elements. Family structure is fundamental in parenting practices and accounts for how the child grows up. Additionally, family structure contributes to the family's socio-economic status and social isolation, which are key components to support a child up-bringing into exposed and responsible individuals."*

The relativity of family conflict on engagement in crime has been revealed in a study by Lensink and Hermesa (2017) to be significantly more robust than the impact of the family structure on engagement in crime.



**Figure 4-5: Influence of Family structure on engagement in crime**

Most households established that the absence of a mother and father led to engagement in crime to a very great extent in Diani Location, with proportions of 37.9% (133) and (141; 40.2%), respectively as displayed in table 4.6. Msambweni subcounty DCC clarified that;

*"The absence of a father or mother is directly related with moral decadence, especially among youths. Subsequently, this makes families and the community prone to criminal elements. Intact families with both parents promote approved virtues to the youths and ultimately family and community coexistence. The children raised with no parents in the location develop emotions of loneliness. The youths growing up with no adult figures to look at, particularly the father and mother, develop emotional loneliness characterized by dread and insecurity. Fathers generally provide protection and guarantee to the children, while the mothers raise the children according to societal norms. The absence of either mother or father, therefore, compromises the family's well-being in the location."*

In line with Kubrin and Ronald's (2017), they assessed parental ties in single and two-parent households. They established that if a child is attached strongly to a parent, a second parent's affection had little effect on future crime reduction. Additionally, single-parent household structure will not guide to crime until the child is closely connected to the parent in custody.

The results of the study demonstrate a link between parental watch, parental rejection, insufficient techniques of punishment and crime, and involvement in a variety of groups.

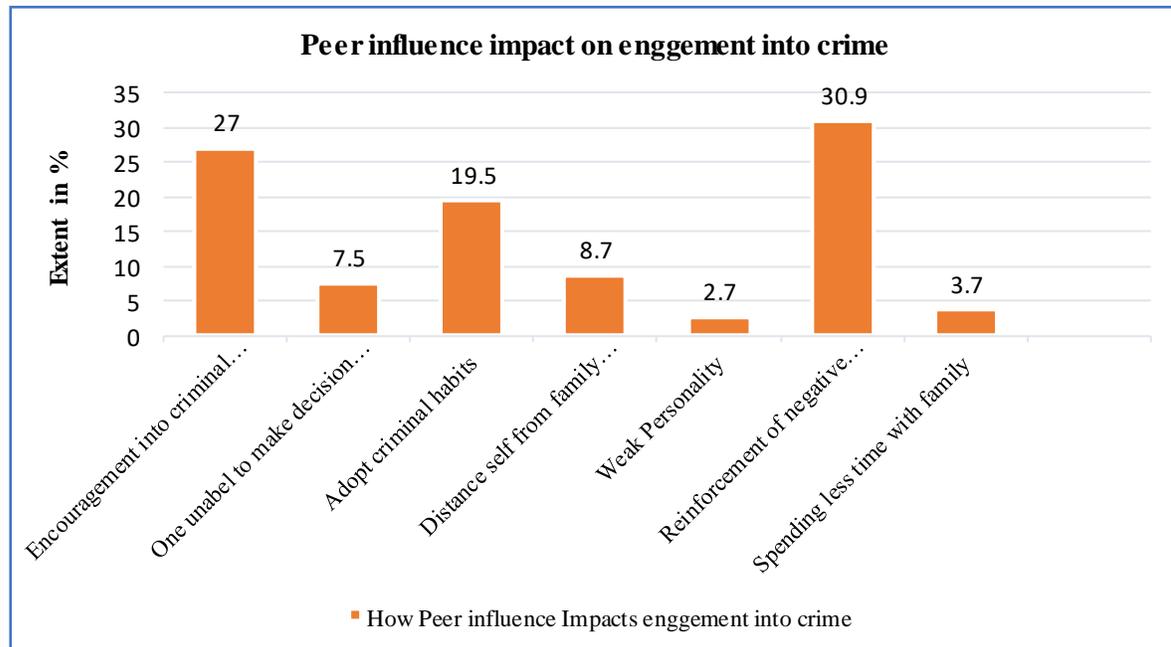
**Table 4-6: Influence of absence of parents on engagement into crime**

Variables	Overall		Ukunda		Gombato		Bongwe	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
<b>Household head level of education</b>								
No extent	61	17.4	10	5.1	32	26.2	19	59.4
Low extent	68	19.4	35	17.8	28	23.0	5	15.6
Moderate	93	26.5	74	37.6	15	12.3	4	12.5
Great extent	62	17.7	47	23.9	13	10.7	3	9.4
Very great extent	67	19.1	31	15.7	34	27.9	1	3.1
<b>The absence of mother</b>								
No extent	9	2.6	0	0	7	5.7	2	6.3
Low extent	32	9.1	16	8.1	12	9.8	4	12.5
Moderate	63	17.9	46	23.4	16	13.1	1	3.1
Great extent	114	32.5	71	36.0	33	27.0	10	31.3
Very great extent	133	37.9	64	32.5	54	44.3	15	46.9
<b>The absence of father</b>								
No extent	12	3.4	6	3.0	5	4.1	1	3.1
Low extent	31	8.8	15	7.6	12	9.8	4	12.5
Moderate	53	15.1	41	20.8	11	9.0	1	3.1
Great extent	114	32.5	75	38.1	32	26.2	7	21.9
Very great extent	141	40.2	60	30.5	62	50.8	19	59.4

#### 4.5.3. Peer influence on engagement in crime

A significant proportion of the households, 94.3% (331), reported that peer influence influenced family members engaging in crime. This was attributed to the reinforcement of negative habits at 30.9% (103) and encouragement of criminal activities by peers at 27% (90) as displayed in figure 4.6. In an FGD session with the men and youths, it was reported;

*“Peer influence has played a significant role in boosting crime in Diani location. Peers tend to enforce criminal elements and support each other in crime. The youths in Diani location are, to a great extent, influenced into crime by their peers. In Ukunda, the youths influence each other into drug use/trafficking, theft and prostitution, while in Gombato, youths are influenced into criminal gangs/drugs and in Bongwe into theft of animals and farm produce. Households end up suffering the outcomes of irresponsible youths/adults. Members influenced by these criminal activities cannot actively work to support their families. Police arrests are widespread in the neighbourhoods, and even killing of household members who resist during crimes”*



**Figure 4-6: Peer influence on engagement in crime**

#### 4.5.4. Influence of Neighbourhood on engagement in crime

More than three quarters 331 (94.3%) of the households reported that neighborhood has an influence on family member engaging in crime. This is related with Informal housing and unplanned neighborhoods/crowded housing 163 (49.2%) and high poverty levels 26.6% (88) thus promoting crime as displayed in figure 4.7. In a discussion with the Men, women and youths they confirmed neighbourhood influenced engagement in crime by revealing that;

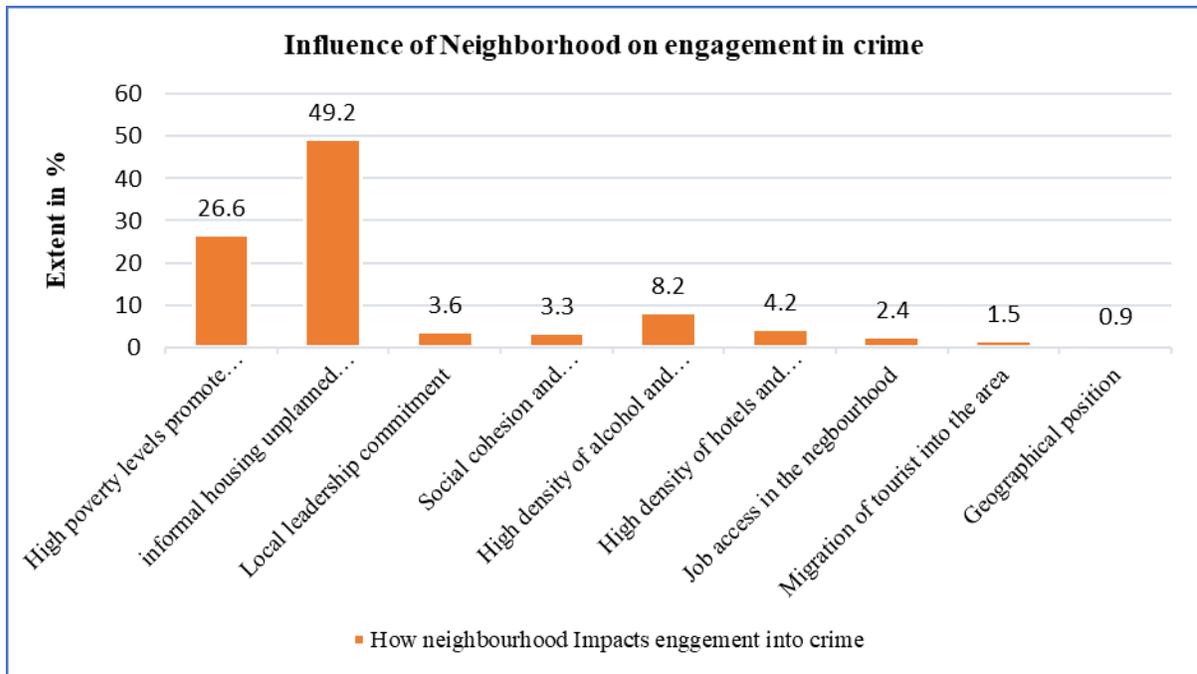
*“crime in the entire Diani location is reinforced by poor neighborhood hence residents opt to engage in crime to make a living. The neighborhood in the Diani location is especially in Ukunda and Gombato sub location is characterized by slums. These slums have become hiding dens for the criminals. Organized gangs and criminal within slums have rendered the residents to live in fear. Visitors including those offering government services such immunization are unable to access some of these areas for fear of being mugged at broad daylight. The crisis of overcrowding in the neighborhood is exacerbated further by crime and high disease and morbidity burden.”*

Research by Goulas and Zervoyianni (2017) suggests that the links between family structure, peer influence and neighborhood as susceptibility are culturally dependent.

The research through observation revealed that some parts of the Diani location were relatively poor, represented by dilapidated housing structures, lack of street lighting, and the presence of more motorcycles with a minimum order. The neighborhood with concentrated housing in specific centers created relatively dark sports corridors. The setting could also be disorderly, for instance, garbage disposed of in streets and houses with broken windows. During the discussion with the Women in the FGDs, they categorically stated that the poor neighborhoods have rendered the area loose social meaning and increased crime, ultimately promoting inequality. Thus, this has deprived the residents of well-being due to stigmatization and encouraged the locals to move from the area.

Kelling and Wilson (1982) elucidate that broken windows promote indifference and lack of pursuance, thus fostering anxiety and compromising social efforts through a Broken Windows Effect (BWE) theory. Ultimately, this leads to much more jeopardy and infringement of social norms. BWE is further stressed by Weisburd et al. (2015), who established that the social disorder is evident through increased residents' apprehension of crime characterized by neighborhood disorder. Therefore, this particularly interferes with the household's and community's well-being.

Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic theory is introduced to explain the development of criminal behaviors over time in the neighborhood (Penman, 2014). Further, the analysis starts from childhood to explain the influence of neighbourhood on crime and henceforth affects family unit welfare. It is assessed from a psychological perspective based on Sigmund Freud's psychodynamic theory. The theory founded by Freud in the early 19th century recollects a treatment method pursuing insight into a person's repressed memories through their character evolved over time in the neighbourhood. (O'Driscoll, 2014).

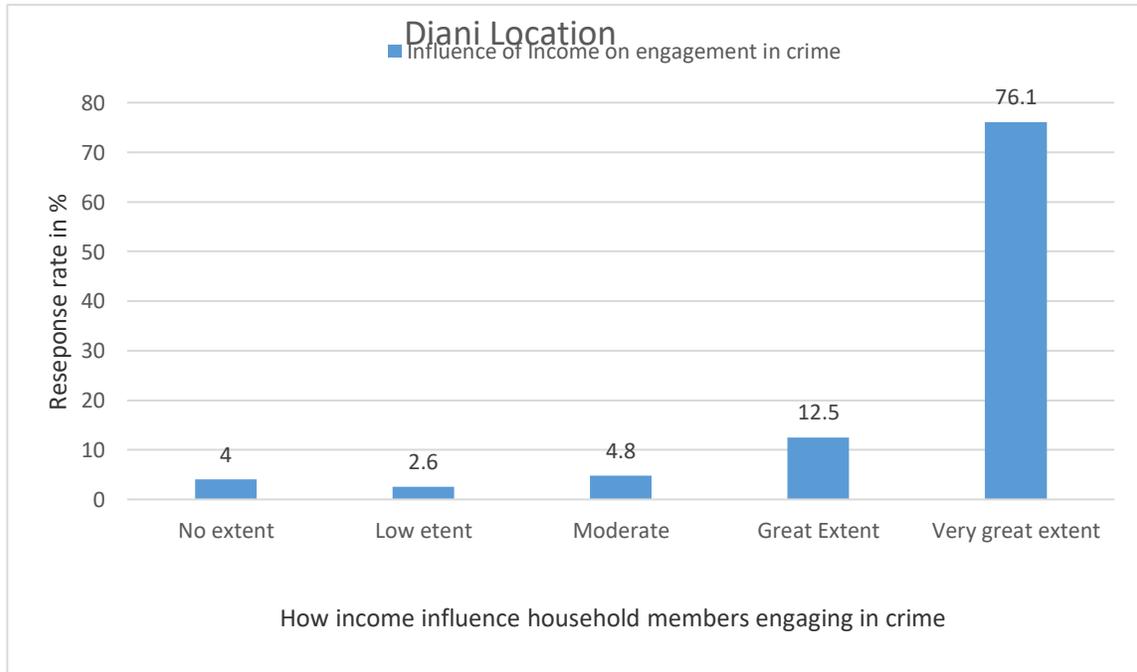


**Figure 4-7: Influence of Neighborhood on engagement in crime**

#### 4.5.5. Influence of Income on engagement in crime

Low household income led to engagement in crime among all the three sub-locations to a very great extent, 76.1% (267) as presented on figure 4.8. One key respondent from World vision an NGO reported that;

*“The main undoing in Diani location is high unemployment and lack of income sources in Diani locations. Most households lack a source of income due to unemployment. To a great extent, household members, particularly the youths, resort to crime for their livelihood and support their drug use lifestyle. Young girls engage in prostitution, especially single young mothers, to enable them to take care of their children. Some households cannot afford meals, clothing, or even decent housing. Thus, the rise of slums in the location generally.”*



**Figure 4-8: Influence of income on engagement in crime**

#### **4.5.6. Influence of Unemployment on engagement in crime**

The research revealed that high unemployment rate impacts on crime susceptibility to a great extent by 84.3% (296). The findings are illustrated in table 4.7. In an FGD with the women and men, it was reported that;

*“In the last 1-5 years, many household heads have lost their employment, rendering them unemployed. Unemployment has been intensified by the high crime rates in the location. The crime has made the businesses close, and thus the employees are pushed out of work. Additionally, some households have had to relocate to poor neighborhoods/slums with limited resources due to unemployment. These families struggle to feed and pay school fees and medical bills.”*

A reliable key informant from 2 hotels selected for interview reported that;

*“Diani is heavily reliant on the hotel industry, and tourists have significantly declined over time due to high crime rates. Thus, employees have been declared redundant hence losing their employment. The household heads cannot provide basic needs, including food, housing, clothing, and education. Ultimately some households end up in crime, children drop out of school, and families move to shanties or dilapidated houses. The covid-19 pandemic has escalated the situation.”*

According to CalvóArmengol and Zenou (2003), the study revealed that being unemployed inspires the youths to commit crimes. They established that unemployed people feel hopeless and frustrated and thus encourage them to indulge in criminal activity as a form of employment for their livelihood. The unemployment rate of the community members can be increased by crime within the area.

**Table 4-7: Influence of Unemployment on engagement in crime**

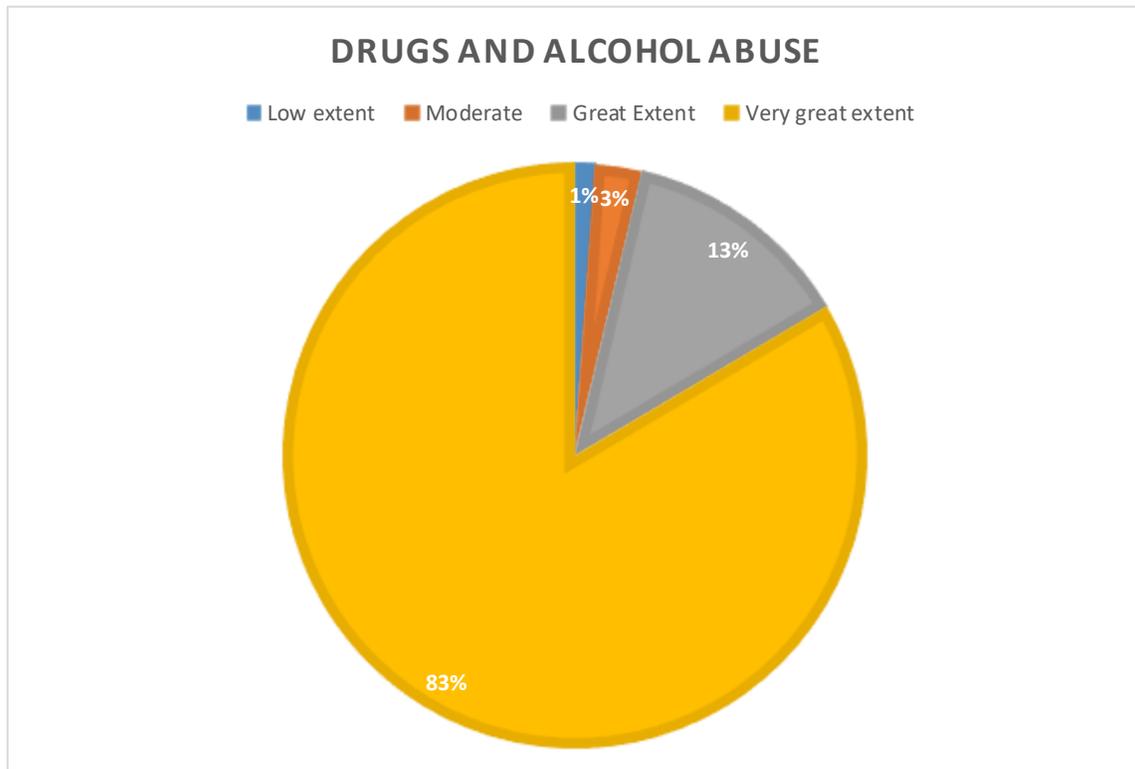
Variables	Overall		Ukunda		Gombato		Bongwe	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>Low household income</b>								
No extent	14	4	4	2	4	3.3	6	18.8
Low extent	9	2.6	2	1	3	2.5	4	12.5
Moderate	17	4.8	9	4.6	5	4.1	3	9.4
Great extent	44	12.5	28	14.2	13	10.7	3	9.4
Very great extent	267	76.1	154	78.2	97	79.5	16	50
<b>High unemployment rate</b>								
No extent	2	0.6	1	0.5	0	0	1	3.1
Low extent	8	2.3	1	0.5	4	3.3	3	9.4
Moderate	8	2.3	6	3	1	0.8	1	3.1
Great extent	37	10.5	23	11.7	8	6.6	6	18.8
Very great extent	296	84.3	166	84.3	109	89.3	21	65.6

#### 4.5.7. Influence Drugs on engagement into crime

Three-quarter of the households, 293 (83.5%), confirmed that drug and alcohol abuse, to a very great extent, led to engagement in crime among all the three sub-locations as displayed in figure 4.9. The household head confirmed that they were aware of 21.7% of the household’s members, 47.2% of the neighbors and 24.5% relative are in drugs. During the FGDs with the youths and men, it was reported that;

*“There is high drug ‘Maunga’ use in the location. Drug use has rendered the community socio-economically disadvantaged. The youths are introduced to drugs at an early age since the drugs are readily available. Accordingly, this has worsened household well-being significantly due to increased insecurity cases, deaths, living in fear, low development of the location as a whole, etc. There is also stigmatization of Diani Location due to high crime”*

According to the UN (2012), there is a close connection between crime and drug abuse. Most drug abusers commit crimes to spend on their drugs. Additionally, many delinquents are under the influence of drugs while perpetrating crimes. The crime promotes insecurity and compromises community development at large.



**Figure 4-9: Influence of Drugs on engagement in crime**

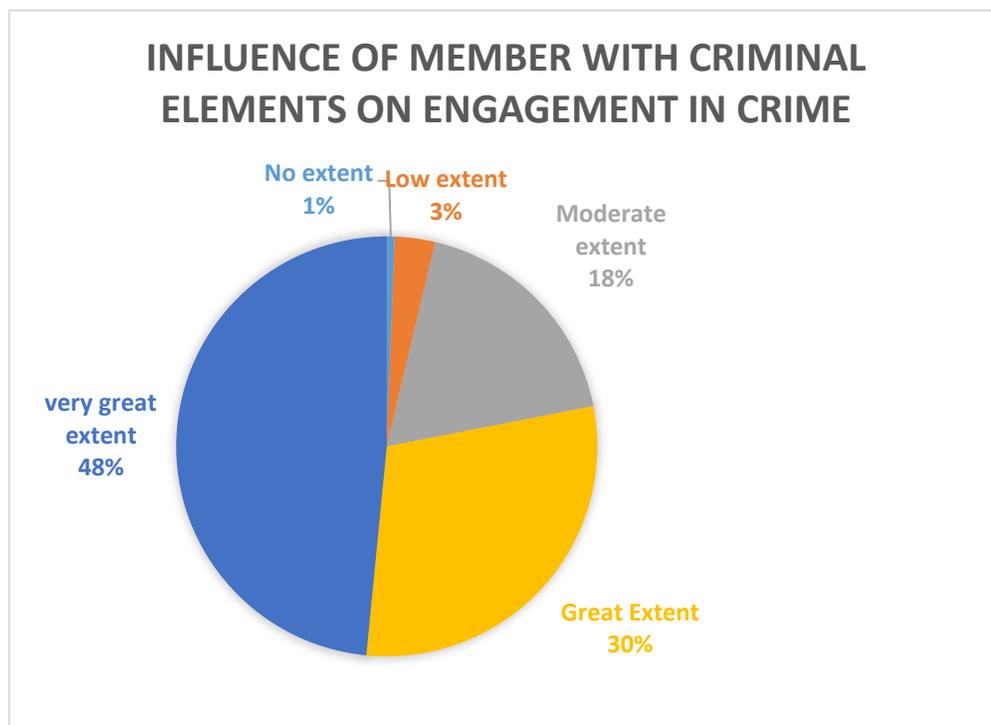
#### **4.5.8. Influence a family member with criminal elements on engagement into crime**

The presence of parents with criminal elements promoted crime to a very great extent by 48.4% (170) in all three sub-locations. A detailed illustration is in figure 4.10. The FGD for Men and Women revealed the following;

*“Youths and individuals from households with parents with criminal elements have a likelihood of committing crimes than law-abiding parents. Parents who have criminal elements hardly supervise and monitor their children. Good parenting, including supervision, discipline, and leading by example, eventually affects if the child ends up in crime. Children need to know what the parents do for a living, parents not staying*

*sober without indulging into chronic drug use, among other factors.’ In the long run, the children understand the criminal element from the parents and eventually end up engaging in crime. This kind of family lives with resentment, especially within the neighborhood. Their neighbors tend not to associate with families with criminal elements; hence they live in isolation or relocate to other areas. In this whole debacle, the children suffer the most physiological torture from neighborhood rejections.”*

The study is in line with Massena's (2018) findings that reveal that social well-being often corresponds to overall high poverty levels but can differ across underprivileged societies and aid in explaining why neighborhoods with comparable average income might have varying crime levels, which was attributed to parents with criminal records either ongoing or in the past resulting to promoted crime.



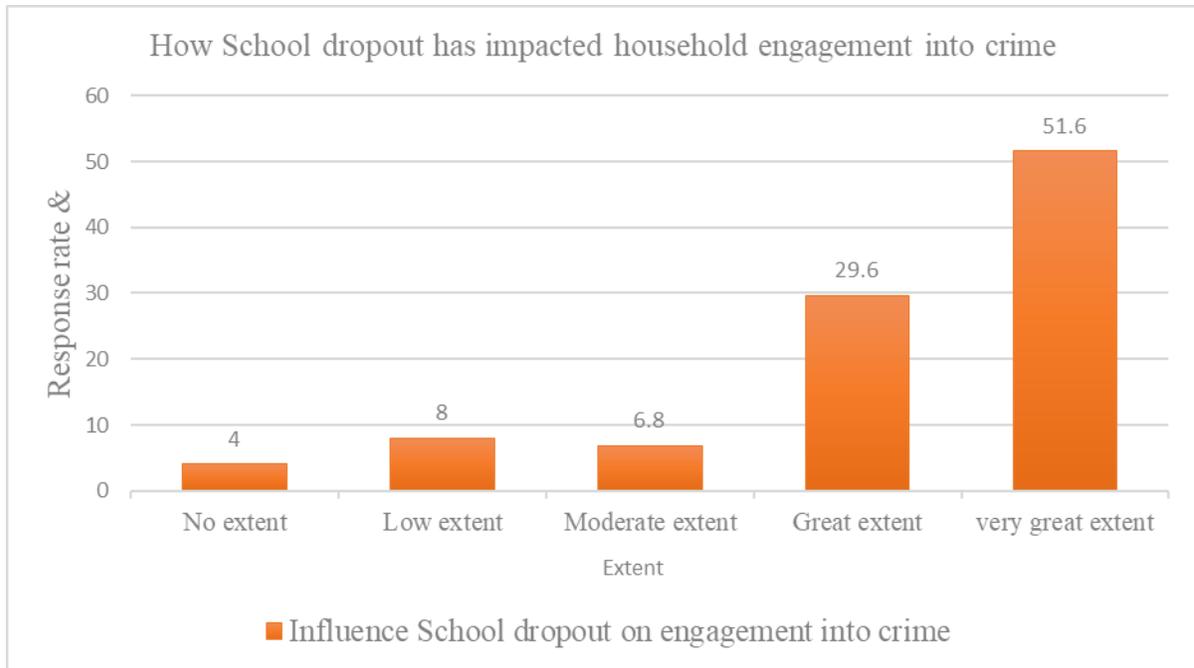
**Figure 4-10: Influence of family member with criminal elements on engagement in crime**

#### **4.5.9. Influence of School dropout on Engagement into crime**

The majority, 181 (51.6%) of the households, indicated that school dropout led to engagement in crime to a very great extent in all the three sub-locations, as presented in figure 4.11. The research established that 23% of neighbours' children, 16% of relatives, and 11% of own children had dropped out of school. This subsequently exposed the children to vices, primarily crime. An interview with the Education official at Education office it was reported that;

*“Education is contributing factor to social development and human capital. The students who drop out of school often end up engaging in vices such as dealing drugs, robbery, prostitution and early marriages. These further increases household burden, including unplanned pregnancies, contracting diseases such as STIs including HIV/Aids, Phyllis and gonorrhoea. Moreover, those who drop out of school tend to negatively influence their peers into engaging in crime with minimal educational aspirations. It is also evident that youths who drop out of school suffer tremendous income loss. Youths who drop out of school end up engaging in menial activities and businesses, especially motorcycle “bodaboda” driving in the streets.”*

A study by Psacharopoulos (2007) relates how school dropout is linked with lower economic growth, adolescent unemployment, drops in gross income, and higher crime rates.



**Figure 4-11: Influence School dropout on engagement into crime**

#### **4.6. Impact of crime on Family Unit Welfare**

##### **4.6.1. Impact of crime on businesses.**

A large proportion of businesses, 300 (85.5%), are strongly affected by crime; thus, businesses relocating to other areas are represented by a proportion of those who strongly agreed, 75.5% (265), while others have closed down, represented by those who strongly agreed, 72.9% (256), as outlined in table 4.8. The findings corroborate research undertaken by Ajaegbu (2017) on the economic social and financial expenses of businesses. It established that criminal violence was largely extraordinary within the Central Business District, thus affecting enterprises to close down or relocate. Whenever crime occurred, businesses and households incurred considerable immediate monetary losses as proprietors sought medical care for victims of criminal assault. In an FGD session with the men, the participants stated that;

*“Diani location is no longer an economic hub in the country. Most of the businesses have closed down due to a low number of tourists or criminal activities in the area. Business owners and leaders, have relocated to other counties in fear of attacks by those who come robbing their businesses and investments”.*

**Table 4-8: Impact of crime on businesses.**

Variables	Overall		Ukunda		Gombato		Bongwe	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
<b>Crime has a negative impact on business</b>								
Strongly agree	300	85.5	164	83.2	106	86.9	30	93.8
Agree	34	9.7	16	8.1	16	13.1	2	6.3
Fairly agree	12	3.4	12	6.1	0	0	0	0
Disagree	4	1.1	4	2.0	0	0	0	0
Strongly disagree	1	0.3	1	0.5	0	0	0	0
<b>Most affected business have relocated to other area</b>								
Strongly agree	265	75.5	165	83.8	72	59.0	28	87.5
Agree	30	8.5	9	4.6	19	15.6	2	6.3
Fairly agree	42	12.0	16	8.1	25	20.5	1	3.1
Disagree	14	4.0	7	3.6	6	4.9	1	3.1
<b>Most affected business have closed</b>								
Strongly agree	256	72.9	161	81.7	68	55.7	27	84.4
Agree	44	12.5	14	7.1	27	22.1	3	9.4
Fairly agree	32	9.1	12	6.1	18	14.8	2	6.3
Disagree	19	5.4	10	5.1	9	7.4	0	0

#### **4.6.2. Impact of crime on households**

The majority, 311 (88.9%) of the households, strongly agreed that crime negatively impacted household well-being in all three sub-locations as illustrated in table 4.9. During Focused group discussion with the men and women, it was reported that;

*“Households no longer enjoy the freedom, resources, and peace due to crime in the area. Crime has brought about insecurity in the location and the community members living fearfully in the area. Drugs, in particular, have escalated family break-ups, and children are left suffering socially and economically. Several families cannot pay school fees for their children since the household heads are drug addicts while some are convicts.”*

Additionally, a large proportion of households, 236 (67.2%), strongly agreed that loitering for prostitution has resulted in moral decadence. Additionally, 307 (87.5%) households

strongly agreed that household members live in fear, as presented in table 4.17. One of the key informants at the department of Social services and youths reported that:

*“The location is marred by loitering for prostitution, especially in UKunda and Gombato sub-location. The vice has directly impacted the community's morals. Young girls pick up these behaviours and drop out of school while still very young. as they get into prostitution. Crime has made the location viewed negatively by investors and visitors coming into the location. In fear of families getting exposed to social vices such as prostitution and drug use, investors and visitors hardly relocate their families to the location. A number of community members also strive to have their families relocated to other parts of the country in fear of moral decadence in the location.”*

According to Snyder and Durán-Martínez (2019), crime harms households affecting the: community leaders, school or work, livelihood, moral etc. The community members and leaders live in constant fear of being attacked or even are afraid of the Impacts of prostitution which include moral decay and sexual transmitted diseases.

**Table 4-9: Impact of crime on households.**

Variables	Overall		Ukunda		Gombato		Bongwe	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
<b>Crime has a negative impact on household</b>								
Strongly agree	311	88.9	167	85.2	113	92.6	31	96.9
Agree	20	5.7	12	6.1	8	6.6	0	0
Fairly agree	13	3.7	12	6.1	1	0.8	0	0
Disagree	5	1.4	4	2.0	0	0	1	3.1
Strongly disagree	1	0.3	1	0.5	0	0	0	0
<b>Loitering for prostitution has resulted into moral decadence</b>								
Strongly agree	236	67.2	159	80.7	69	56.6	8	25.0
Agree	44	12.5	15	7.6	21	17.2	8	25.0
Fairly agree	34	9.7	14	7.1	18	14.8	2	6.3
Disagree	32	9.1	9	4.6	10	8.2	13	40.6
Strongly disagree	5	1.4	0	0	4	3.3	1	3.1
<b>Household members live in fear</b>								
Strongly agree	307	87.5	167	84.8	110	90.2	30	93.8
Agree	15	4.3	8	4.1	6	4.9	1	3.1
Fairly agree	18	5.1	11	5.6	6	4.9	1	3.1
Disagree	10	2.8	10	5.1	0	0	0	0
Strongly disagree	1	0.3	1	0.5	0	0	0	0

### 4.6.3. Impact of crime on Tourism

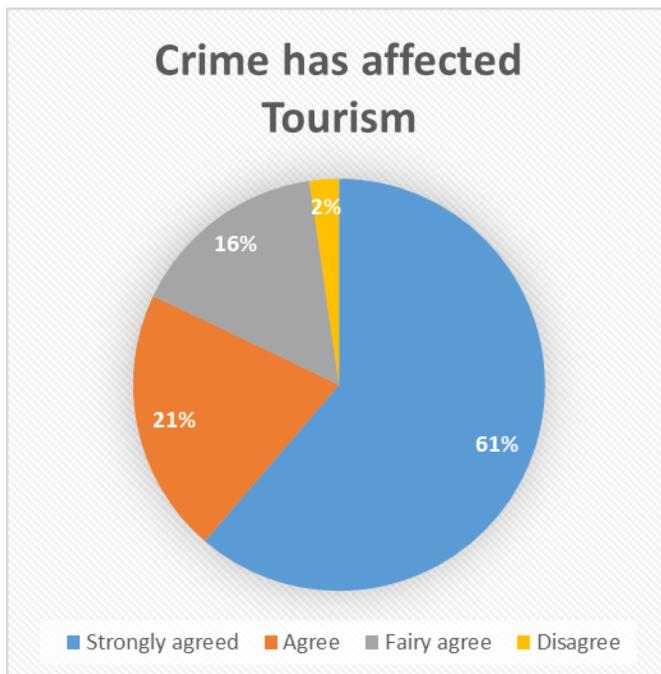
Approximately 61.3% (215) of the households strongly agreed that crime had affected tourism activity in Diani as displayed in figure 4.12. In KII session, one of the hotel administrators explained that

*“In addition to covid-19 pandemic, crime has affected tourism activities. Among the crimes is drugs and robbery which has generally driven away tourists as they fear for their lives. Subsequently, more families have lost their employment since the main economic activity in the location is tourism. Hotels have downsized their workforce, some businesses closed down, and the residents cannot sell their artworks. Families, therefore, languish in poverty, unable to take care of basic needs including housing, clothing, food, medical care, school fees, among other needs.”*

In an FGD with the men, it was reported that:

*“Crime has affected tourism which in turn has rendered the youths unemployed. The youths rely on tourism to sell their art ware, tour guides, hotel keepers and drivers, and "tuk operators. Loss of employment has made the youths very desperate, and most have resorted to crime to survive. Youths are unable to marry and raise a family due to financial constraints. Those who have children leave the mother with the child since they cannot support the family. Thus, the rise of single mothers in the area.”*

The findings are comparable with Cárdenas's (2017) study in that Crime affects income due to the fact that victims do go to work, loss of tourism and businesses.



**Figure 4-12: Impact of crime on Tourism**

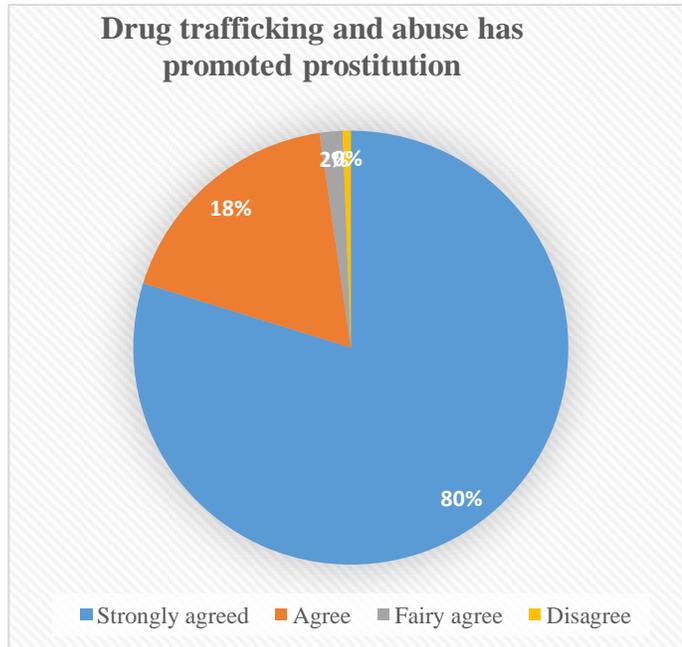
#### **4.6.4. Impact of crime on Moral degradation**

##### **1) Impact of drug trafficking/abuse on Prostitution**

The majority, 280 (79.8%) of the households strongly agreed that drug trafficking and abuse had led to Prostitution in Diani location as displayed in figure 4.13. The research revealed that 57.4% of the households were aware of community member involved in prostitution including 7.4% household member, 31.4% neighbour and 18.6% relative. In an interview with two NGOs (Teens Watch and Asante Foundation) working in the location and GBV desk at Diani police station, it was established that:

*“Due to increased drug use in the location, the community has witnessed a rise in prostitution in various families. This rise has been very high compelling the administration leaders to police to have regular patrols to manage and curb the vice. This is in addition to various organizations and civil societies coming up to help address prostitution concerns in the location. The organizations explained that they spend millions of shilling on community development programmes and promote school enrolment, among other programs to help address prostitution. Condom use is rising as most community members engaged in prostitution are encouraged to protect themselves. The research also established that cultural beliefs on gender roles and poverty promote prostitution. The vice has interfered with community morals and virtue. The young school girls are exposed to this vice. Thus, some end up dropping out of school and subsequently engaging in prostitution.”*

Cárdenas (2017) corroborated these findings by confirming that crime not only dissembles the economy but, correspondingly, victimless criminalities including GBV, gambling prostitution and drug abuse have significant social significances.



**Figure 4-13: Impact of drug trafficking/use on prostitution**

**2) Impact of crime on teenage pregnancies and underage marriages**

A significant proportion of, 67.5% (237) of the households pointed out that underage marriages were on the rise to a very great extent as displayed in table 4.10. Most of the households, 228 (65%), revealed that teenage pregnancies were, to a very great extent, a Impact of crime on family unit welfare among all the three sub locations. In an interview with the sampled school heads, and The Education officer at the county and officer at GBV desk Diani police station it was reported that.

*“The location produces the lowest results compared to other regions in the country. This is in addition to low school enrollment rate. Further, the region has a high rate of teenage pregnancies and underage marriages. These can all be related with drug use and prostitution, among other crimes committed in the location. The high crime rates in the area have also rendered most household heads jobless. Therefore, the household heads cannot pay school fees for their children, which hinders school enrollment and retention.”*

A higher proportion of 66.7% (234) of the households revealed that to a very great extent, teachers avoided transfers to the area leading to a low teacher-child ratio. According to Lensink and Hermesa (2017), the impact of crime includes low academic performance, underage marriages leading to school dropouts and further teenage pregnancies. The other effect of crime is teachers avoid transfers to the area, especially with their families.

**Table 4-10: Impact of crime on teenage pregnancies and underage marriages.**

Variables	Overall		Ukunda		Gombato		Bongwe	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
<b>Underage marriages are on the rise</b>								
No extent	7	2.0	0	0	6	4.9	1	3.1
Low extent	8	2.3	7	3.6	1	0.8	0	0
Moderate	21	6.0	15	7.6	2	1.6	4	12.5
Great extent	78	22.2	34	17.3	29	23.8	15	46.9
Very great extent	237	67.5	141	71.6	84	68.9	12	37.5
<b>Teenage pregnancies</b>								
No extent	26	7.4	21	10.7	5	4.1	0	0
Low extent	16	4.6	10	5.1	6	4.9	0	0
Moderate	34	9.7	17	8.6	14	11.5	3	9.4
Great extent	47	13.4	21	10.7	16	13.1	10	31.3
Very great extent	228	65.0	128	65.0	81	66.4	19	59.4
<b>Teachers avoid transfers to the area leading to low teacher child ratio</b>								
No extent	4	1.1	0	0	3	2.5	1	3.1
Low extent	7	2.0	5	2.5	1	0.8	1	3.1
Moderate	16	4.6	13	6.6	2	1.6	1	3.1
Great extent	90	25.6	56	28.4	34	27.9	0	0
Very great extent	234	66.7	123	62.4	82	67.2	29	90.6
<b>Low academic performance</b>								
No extent	4	1.1	0	0	1	0.8	3	9.4
Low extent	3	0.9	0	0	1	0.8	2	6.3
Moderate	22	6.3	14	7.1	5	4.1	3	9.4
Great extent	30	8.5	17	8.6	11	9.0	2	6.3
Very great extent	292	83.2	166	84.3	104	85.2	22	68.8

#### 4.6.5. Impact of crime on School dropouts

Most households, 230 (65.5%), strongly agreed that drug trafficking and abuse had resulted in high school dropouts in Diani locations. Similarly, most households strongly agreed that loitering for prostitution resulted in high school dropouts 45.9% (161), as illustrated in Table 4.11. In a KII session with some school principals, it was explained that:

*“Drug trafficking and use is so rampant in the location. Illegal drug use has directly affected school enrollment and dropouts in Diani Location. Parents who use illegal drugs are not keen to take their children to school. While youths who are already trafficking or using these drugs hardly stay in school. Subsequently. The traffickers and users end up in jails or rehabilitation centers, and some fatalities are reported. In the long run, human capital is lost, and the users are unable to support their households coupled with complexities of effects of drug us.”*

According to a study by Goulas and Zervoyianni (2017), the Impacts of crime on school dropout were related to drug trafficking and prostitution.

**Table 4-11: Impact of crime on School dropouts**

Variables	Overall		Ukunda		Gombato		Bongwe	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
<b>Drug trafficking has resulted into high school dropout</b>								
Strongly agree	230	65.5	112	56.9	90	73.8	28	87.5
Agree	86	24.5	65	33.0	17	13.9	4	12.5
Fairly agree	32	9.1	20	10.2	12	9.8	0	0
Disagree	3	0.9	0	0	3	2.5	0	0
Strongly disagree	1	0.3	1	0.5	0	0	0	0
<b>Loitering for prostitution has led to high school dropouts</b>								
Strongly agree	161	45.9	106	53.8	48	39.3	7	21.9
Agree	102	29.1	56	28.4	37	30.3	9	28.1
Fairly agree	58	16.5	32	16.2	25	20.5	1	3.1
Disagree	24	6.8	3	1.5	8	6.6	13	40.6
Strongly disagree	6	1.7	0	0	4	3.3	2	6.3

#### 4.6.6. Impact of crime on Lifestyle and Livelihood

More than half, 239 (68.1%), of the household confirmed that not going out at night was, to a very great extent, an Impact of crime in Diani Location. Low attendance to worship places was, to a great extent, 38.7% (136), an Impact of crime on family unit welfare. A significant number of households, 240 (68.4%), pointed out that the high cost of living was, to a very great extent, an impact of crime in Diani Location. Along with high medical costs, as

reported by 56.7% (199) of the households as a result of the crime. During the FGD with women and youths, it was reported that;

*“The area is no longer safe, especially at night. For example, in Gombato, illegal gangs walk around with machetes ‘pangas’ demanding money from businesses such as M-pesa shops. Going out at night is therefore limited since the gangs can easily attack. This has made the residents live in fear, unable freely move at night and undertake their business. Several attack cases have been witnessed in the last two years, especially on businesses and households.”*

Most of the participants, 172 (49%), supported that visiting entertainment joints was, to a great extent, interfered with by crime in Diani location. According to most of the households, 187 (53.3%), had stopped visiting recreational centers to a great extent. More than three-quarters of the households. These are illustrated in table 4.12. The study by Ajaegbu's (2017) reveals that the impact of crime on livelihood and a community lifestyle include; reduced visits to recreational centers, residents getting home early before late at night in fear of insecurity, having limited opportunities to visit places of worship, high cost of living and relocating of families.

**Table 4-12: Impact of crime on Lifestyle and Livelihood**

Variables	Overall		Ukunda		Gombato		Bongwe	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
<b>Not Going out at night</b>								
No extent	19	5.4	13	6.6	6	4.9	0	0
Low extent	17	4.8	16	8.1	1	0.8	0	0
Moderate	18	5.1	8	4.1	9	7.4	1	3.1
Great extent	58	16.5	39	19.8	18	14.8	1	3.1
Very great extent	239	68.1	121	61.4	88	72.1	30	93.8
<b>Unable to attending worship places</b>								
No extent	22	6.3	18	9.1	3	2.5	1	3.1
Low extent	17	4.8	8	4.1	6	4.9	3	9.4
Moderate	84	23.9	35	17.8	48	39.3	1	3.1
Great extent	136	38.7	97	49.2	34	27.9	5	15.6
Very great extent	92	26.2	39	19.8	31	25.4	22	68.8
<b>High cost of living</b>								
No extent	23	6.6	13	6.6	10	8.2	0	0
Low extent	18	5.1	13	6.6	5	4.1	0	0
Moderate	27	7.7	21	10.7	5	4.1	1	3.1
Great extent	43	12.3	26	13.2	7	5.7	10	31.3
Very great extent	240	68.4	124	62.9	95	77.9	21	65.6
<b>High medical cost</b>								
No extent	7	2.0	1	0.5	6	4.9	0	0
Low extent	19	5.4	19	9.6	0	0	0	0
Moderate	66	18.8	33	16.8	27	22.1	6	18.8
Great extent	60	17.1	33	16.8	13	10.7	14	43.8
Very great extent	199	56.7	111	56.3	76	62.3	12	37.5
<b>Interference with Visiting entertainment joints</b>								
No extent	19	5.4	11	5.6	8	6.6	0	0
Low extent	21	6.0	14	7.1	6	4.9	1	3.1
Moderate	74	21.1	26	13.2	40	32.8	8	25.0
Great extent	172	49.0	116	58.9	44	36.1	12	37.5
Very great extent	65	18.5	30	15.2	24	19.7	11	34.4
<b>Stop visiting recreational centres</b>								
No extent	16	4.6	9	4.6	7	5.7	0	0
Low extent	24	6.8	15	7.6	8	6.6	1	3.1
Moderate	77	21.9	28	14.2	40	32.8	9	28.1
Great extent	187	53.3	115	58.4	58	47.5	14	43.8
Very great extent	47	13.4	30	15.2	9	7.4	8	25.0

#### 4.6.7. Impact of crime on death of family members

Most, 151 (43%) of the households, confirmed that children being left as orphans was, to a great extent, an Impact of crime, as illustrated in table 4.13. Additionally, 119 (33.9%), of the

households confirmed that the increase of widows was, to a great extent, an impact of crime. Whereas 35.6% (125) supported that increasing widower was, to a moderate extent, an Impact of crime. According to most households, local leaders' killing was moderate 33.6% (118). It was reported by the ACC, Diani chief and Gombato assistant Chief that;

*“Armed robbery has been witnessed in Ukunda, especially in mpesa shops leading to fatalities. Criminal gangs also attack homesteads, especially in Ukunda, killing household heads. The killing of local leaders has been typical in Bongwe sub-location. The killings are embarked by al-Shabaab suspects who feel the local leaders will report them. The area has been under police surveillance for some time to take out those suspected of criminal activities.”*

A study by Kubrin and Ronald (2017) corroborates the findings by establishing that crime in the community leads to the killing local leaders, resulting in to increase in widowers, widows, and orphans.

**Table 4-13: Impact of crime on death of family members**

Variables	Overall		Ukunda		Gombato		Bongwe	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
<b>Children left as orphans</b>								
No extent	2	0.6	0	0	2	1.6	0	0
Low extent	21	6.0	16	8.1	5	4.1	0	0
Moderate	72	20.5	54	27.4	16	13.1	2	6.3
Great extent	151	43.0	96	48.7	50	41.0	5	15.6
Very great extent	105	29.9	31	15.7	49	40.2	25	78.1
<b>Increase of widow</b>								
No extent	4	1.1	2	1.0	2	1.6	0	0
Low extent	33	9.4	25	12.7	8	6.6	0	0
Moderate	86	24.5	51	25.9	31	25.4	4	12.5
Great extent	119	33.9	91	46.2	23	18.9	5	15.6
Very great extent	109	31.1	28	14.2	58	47.5	23	71.9
<b>Increase of widower</b>								
No extent	10	2.8	3	1.5	6	4.9	1	3.1
Low extent	50	14.2	29	14.7	21	17.2	0	0
Moderate	125	35.6	59	29.9	50	41.0	16	50.0
Great extent	118	33.6	84	42.6	24	19.7	10	31.3
Very great extent	48	13.7	22	11.2	21	17.2	5	15.6
<b>Killing local leaders</b>								
No extent	17	4.8	7	3.6	10	8.2	0	0
Low extent	94	26.8	65	33.0	29	23.8	0	0
Moderate	118	33.6	79	40.1	36	29.5	3	9.4
Great extent	55	15.7	29	14.7	16	13.1	10	31.3
Very great extent	67	19.1	17	8.6	31	25.4	19	59.4

#### 4.6.8. Impact of crime on institutions and social functions

The majority, 62.1% (218), of the households confirmed that to a very great extent, institution blame was on the rise. Diani location experiences a very great extent disruption of social functions such as. “Disco harusisi” and community/youths sports according to majority of the households, 300 (85.5%) as displayed in table 4.14. During an FGD session with the women, it was reported that;

*“The police Diani location do not assist much in fighting crime. Community members end up taking the law into their own hands through mob justice, among other modes. The community do not trust the police; hence they hardly report criminal cases to the police desk. Gombato sub-location has witnessed the rise of various sects and criminal groups. These groups are known to interfere with most social functions such as disco harusisi, and sports events. Two of the groups recently started fighting in sports events creating unrest/injuries, and the event had to be postponed”.*

The study by Fourchard (2018) affirms that impact of crime includes disruption of institutions' operations and community social functions. The community is disrupted, and engaging in social functions like weddings, burials, and gathering becomes a challenge.

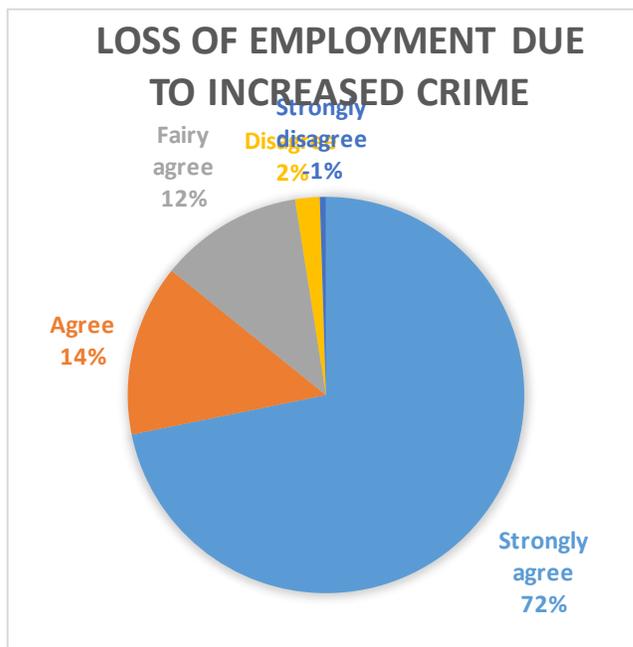
**Table 4-14: Impact of crime on institutions and social functions**

Variables	Overall		Ukunda		Gombato		Bongwe	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
<b>Institution blame is on the rise</b>								
No extent	12	3.4	1	0.5	7	5.7	4	12.5
Low extent	18	5.1	9	4.6	7	5.7	2	6.3
Moderate	43	12.3	19	9.6	13	10.7	11	34.4
Great extent	60	17.1	30	15.2	23	18.9	7	21.9
Very great extent	218	62.1	138	70.1	72	59.0	8	25.0
<b>Disruptions of social functions eg disco, harusisi</b>								
No extent	2	0.6	1	0.5	0	0	1	3.1
Low extent	10	2.8	5	2.5	4	3.3	1	3.1
Moderate	2	0.6	1	0.5	0	0	1	3.1
Great extent	37	10.5	29	14.7	6	4.9	2	6.3
Very great extent	300	85.5	161	81.7	112	91.8	27	84.4

#### 4.6.9. Impact of crime on Employment

A higher proportion, 71.8% (252), of the households strongly agreed that the community members had lost employment due high crime rate in the location, as displayed in figure 4.14. The findings are in line with Massena (2018) study that shows where there are high chances of criminal engagements result to insecurity and this disempowers the locality as investors move to safer grounds. This was characterized of 13.9% household member, 41.6% neighbour and 16.3% relatives who had lost employment. In an interview with a senior official in hospitality sector knowledgeable on the subject matter it was reported that;

*“Crime, including extremism, drugs, and robbery, has interfered with businesses; hence, hospitality, shops, and supermarkets have scaled down the workforce to meet their overhead costs. This, in addition to reduced tourists who visit the area, the local community members cannot sell their artworks. It is also evidence that youths from the Diani location lose their jobs due to drug/alcohol overindulgence, making them unproductive. Most businesses in the area prefer to employ persons from other locations outside coast region.”*



**Figure 4-14: Impact of crime on Employment**

#### 4.6.10. Impact of crime on Investment

Similarly, a large proportion, 71.8% (252) of the households strongly agreed that there was a negative impact on financing to improve business. Further, more than three-quarters of the participants, 198 (56.4%), strongly agreed that there was reduced investors as displayed in table 4.15. In line with the study findings Fourchard (2018) study found similar results and recommended that there is need for areas faced with high crime rate, through the authorities to invite financial stakeholder’s like microfinance who will help the community and mostly youth in empowerment projects. In a KII with Tourism Trade and Enterprise department at the County level, it was revealed that;

*“The area has experienced declined investment enterprises. This owes to the fact the area experiences high crime rates, thus increasing business risks should an investor set up a facility or finance a business. The location also is faced with stigmatization as a result of crime such as drug use “maunga” and prostitution “Ukahaba” thus scaring investors from moving into the area with their families, subsequently opting to invest elsewhere.”*

**Table 4-15: Impact of crime on Investments**

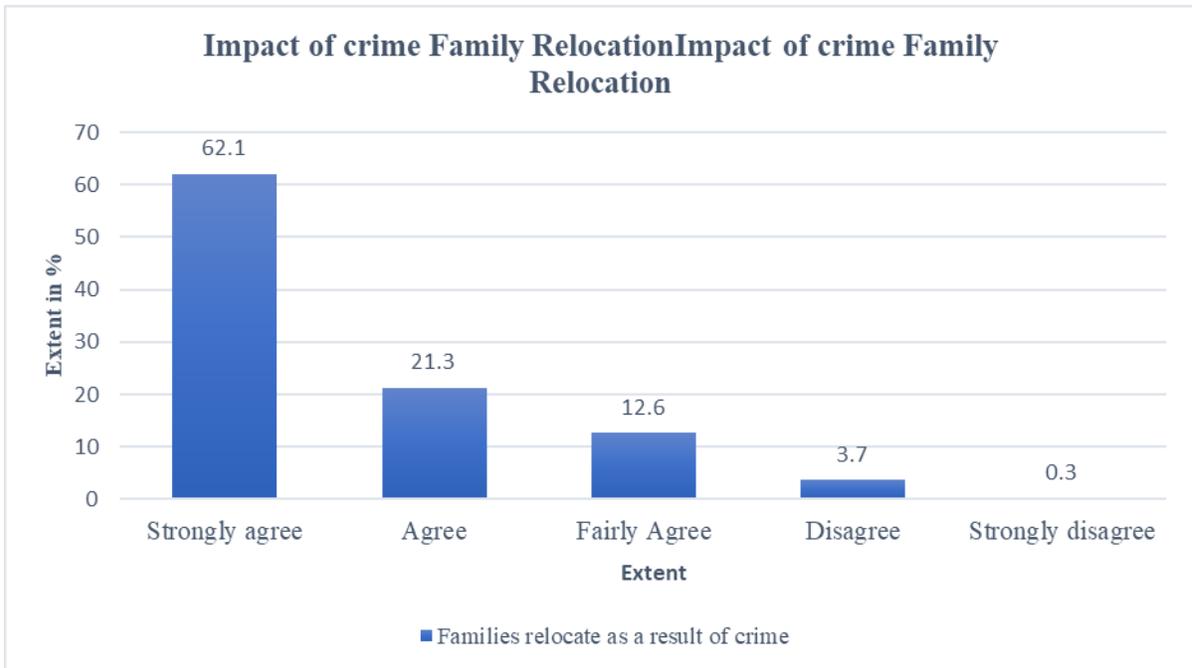
Variables	Overall		Ukunda		Gombato		Bongwe	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
<b>Negative impact on financing to improve business</b>								
Strongly agree	252	71.8	148	75.1	80	65.6	24	75.0
Agree	50	14.2	24	12.2	20	16.4	6	18.8
Fairly agree	36	10.3	13	6.6	21	17.2	2	6.3
Disagree	11	3.1	10	5.1	1	0.8	0	0
Strongly disagree	2	0.6	2	1.0			0	0
<b>Lack or reduced investors</b>								
Strongly agree	198	56.4	111	56.3	60	49.2	27	84.4
Agree	114	32.5	68	34.5	42	34.4	4	12.5
Fairly agree	23	6.6	7	3.6	15	12.3	1	3.1
Disagree	13	3.7	11	5.6	2	1.6	0	0
Strongly disagree	3	0.9	0	0	3	2.5	0	0

#### **4.6.11. Impact of crime on Family Relocation**

The majority of the households, 216 (62.1%), strongly agreed that families have relocated due to crime. It established that 26.1% of the household members have relocated to other safer parts of the country, 19.7% of the neighbours and 41.8% of the relative have relocated elsewhere they perceived safe and will subsequently promote their well-being as shown in figure 4.15. In an interview with Inua Jamii CBO official it was reported that;

*“Families live in distress and terror in Diani due to the increased crime in the area. The area is under constant police pursuit and investigation. The culprits have been captured and those left on the run end up killing the elders and local leaders. They feel the elders and the leaders have reported them to the police. The elders and leaders flee from the location together with their family members for safety. Additionally, due to high drug trafficking and use and prostitution, the locals fear their young children will be exposed. Thus, they resolve to move away to raise their children in a different setting where they perceive safe for them, away from Diani location. This has seen elite, educated community members move away from Diani to establish homes elsewhere away from the location.”*

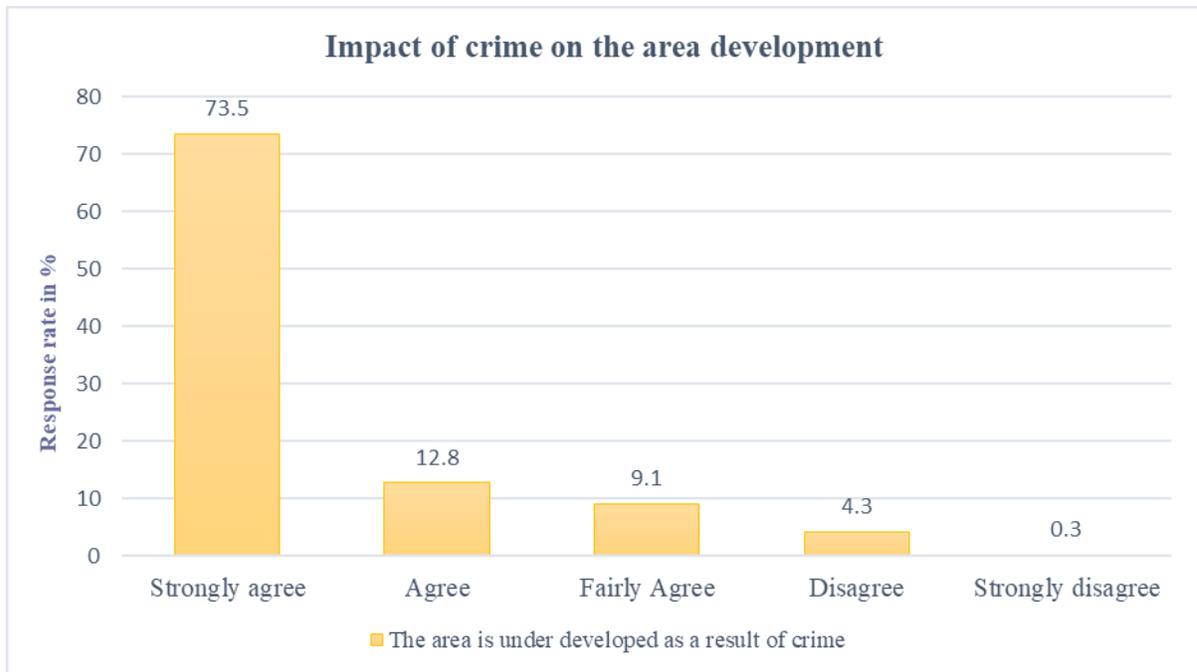
A study by Cárdenas (2017), established that the amount of time spent by victims, criminals, their families take away from household output and efficiency. Crime not only affects commercial output, but communities also are affected by the loss of backgrounds and businesses since the victims have to relocate to more secure areas.



**Figure 4-15: Impact of crime Family Relocation**

#### **4.6.12. Impact of crime on area development**

The majority of the households, 258 (73.5%), strongly agreed that the area is underdeveloped, as shown in Figure 4.16. The findings of Weerman and Bernasco (2017) confirm the study findings. The research established that increase in the criminal presence and violent crime incidences lowers economic modification and reduces economic improvement to spur area development.



**Figure 4-16: Impact of crime on the area development.**

#### **4.6.13. Impact of crime on property value, Court Trails and Image of the area**

The majority of the households, 273 (77.8%), strongly agreed and agreed that property values have reduced. Most households, 119 (33.9%), supported that court trials take away household resources due to crime to a great extent. The findings are similar to Lensink's (2019), which established that communities fear involvement in crime and violence since it may lead to court trials, which may reduce household resources.

Murder and manslaughter, according to most of the households, 114 (32.5%) is, to a moderate extent, an Impact of crime on family unit welfare. Additionally, most participants, 265 (75.5%), support that stereotyping of the area is an Impact of crime in Diani Location, as exhibited in table 4.16. Fourchard (2018) studied the effects of insecurity on community development projects in Nigeria. The study revealed most prevalent crimes including: kidnapping, armed robbery, electoral violence, cultist activities and incessant killings. Thus,

the area is abandoned since majority of the families have run away from the community for the apprehension of killings and families safety.

**Table 4-16: Impact of crime on property value, Court Trails and Image of the area**

Variables	Overall		Ukunda		Gombato		Bongwe	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
<b>Property values are reduced</b>								
Strongly agree	273	77.8	152	77.2	99	81.1	22	68.8
Agree	33	9.4	14	7.1	10	8.2	9	28.1
Fairly agree	28	8.0	21	10.7	6	4.9	1	3.1
Disagree	13	3.7	6	3.0	7	5.7	0	0
Strongly disagree	4	1.1	4	2.0	0	0	0	0
<b>Court trials that take away household resources</b>								
No extent	23	6.6	11	5.6	7	5.7	5	15.6
Low extent	25	7.1	18	9.1	7	5.7	0	0
Moderate	73	20.8	34	17.3	27	22.1	12	37.5
Great extent	119	33.9	79	40.1	36	29.5	4	12.5
Very great extent	111	31.6	55	27.9	45	36.9	11	34.4
<b>Murder and manslaughter</b>								
No extent	21	6.0	11	5.6	8	6.6	2	6.3
Low extent	60	17.1	43	21.8	17	13.9	0	0
Moderate	114	32.5	75	38.1	36	29.5	3	9.4
Great extent	80	22.8	52	26.4	25	20.5	3	9.4
Very great extent	76	21.7	16	8.1	36	29.5	24	75.0
<b>Stereo typing of the area</b>								
No extent	9	2.6	6	3.0	0	0	3	9.4
Low extent	16	4.6	6	3.0	8	6.6	2	6.3
Moderate	31	8.8	18	9.1	13	10.7	0	0
Great extent	30	8.5	21	10.7	6	4.9	3	9.4
Very great extent	265	75.5	146	74.1	95	77.9	24	75.0

#### **4.7.Social elements that enhance crime in Diani location, Msambweni Sub County**

##### **4.7.1. Community Engagement and Security personnel**

A high proportion of the households, 190 (54.1%), confirmed that to a very great extent, there was lack of household engagement as displayed in table 4.17. The majority, 58.1% (204) of the households reported that to a very great extent there was shortage of security personnel. Slightly more than half of the households, 196 (55.8%), revealed a shortage of

finances to boost security to a very great extent. During FGD with the men it was reported that;

*“Diani has experienced several insecurity cases in which the household well-being is directly impacted. The security personnel, however, do not engage the household in fighting crime. The security personnel perceive the household heads as hiding the perpetrators, yet this is not the case. Therefore, the security personnel/the police continue to live with the residents in disharmony and suspicion. Thus, fighting crime in the area is a mirage as the residents continue to suffer from harm inflicted by criminals.”*

The study concurs with a study in South Africa by Cárdenas (2017) and Fischer (2018) that proved that there is marginalization or exclusion while managing crime against racial groups, vulnerable members of the community, the poor, women and the elderly. Concerns of representativeness while developing strategies to manage crime have been made complex owing to the local struggle between civil society and political parties. An independent local critique of the Western Cape project established that political uncertainties are a major threat to policing arrangements. Community acceptance and ownership of crime management strategy significantly drive crime management and prevention in the neighborhood.

**Table 4-17: Community Engagement and Security personnel**

Variables	Overall		Ukunda		Gombato		Bongwe	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
<b>Lack of household engagement</b>								
No extent	29	8.3	15	7.6	10	8.2	4	12.5
Low extent	44	12.5	15	7.6	25	20.5	4	12.5
Moderate	31	8.8	15	7.6	11	9.0	5	15.6
Great extent	57	16.2	47	23.9	9	7.4	1	3.1
Very great extent	190	54.1	105	53.3	67	54.9	18	56.3
<b>Shortage of security personnel</b>								
No extent	42	12.0	22	11.2	11	9.0	9	28.1
Low extent	24	6.8	14	7.1	7	5.7	3	9.4
Moderate	35	10.0	23	11.7	8	6.6	4	12.5
Great extent	46	13.1	36	18.3	8	6.6	2	6.3
Very great extent	204	58.1	102	51.8	88	72.1	14	43.8

#### 4.7.2. Unemployment and Political support

Most of the households, 235 (67.0%), revealed a high unemployment rate to a great extent promoted crime and subsequent decline of household well-being, as displayed in table 4.18. Besides, 188 (53.6%) of the households supported the lack of political support to a very great extent supported crime and decline in family unit welfare. Massena (2018) analyzed Malaysia's nexus of crime and economic growth. The research revealed that reduced earnings and unemployment were the primary drivers of crime. Generally, the study established a positive and statistically substantial association between a decline in economic development and increased crime.

**Table 4-18: Unemployment and Political support**

Variables	Overall		Ukunda		Gombato		Bongwe	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
<b>High unemployment rate</b>								
No extent	18	5.1	9	4.6	6	4.9	3	9.4
Low extent	23	6.6	14	7.1	7	5.7	2	6.3
Moderate	20	5.7	14	7.1	5	4.1	1	3.1
Great extent	55	15.7	41	20.8	9	7.4	5	15.6
Very great extent	235	67.0	119	60.4	95	77.9	21	65.6
<b>Lack of political support</b>								
No extent	32	9.1	12	6.1	10	8.2	10	31.3
Low extent	29	8.3	21	10.7	5	4.1	3	9.4
Moderate	15	4.3	5	2.5	9	7.4	1	3.1
Great extent	87	24.8	66	33.5	16	13.1	5	15.6
Very great extent	188	53.6	93	47.2	82	67.2	13	40.6

#### 4.7.3. Public image of the police and Legislation

The majority of the households, 78.9% (277), confirmed that to a very great extent, there was poor public image of police, as denoted in table 4.19. During Focused discussion with the men, it was revealed that;

*“The arrested suspect's family suffers from isolation, especially during interaction with the other community members. Frequent police raids and arrests have caused emotional distress to the family members, especially young members of the suspected family. During police raids, there is a lot of emotional damage and ruined confidence of the families whose members are a culprit.”*

In most households, 44.2% (155) revealed that, to a very great extent, there was lack of enabling legislative and administrative environment. Tita, Greenbaum and Petras (2016) support this finding. The study demonstrates that neighborhood watch schemes need to be established, assuming that the public takes greater obligation for crime control and is enthusiastic to aggressively guard and report anything suspicious to the police. Despite this, it is established that the community are scared from communicating information with the police as the culprits are either their friends or relatives.

**Table 4-19:Public image of the police and Legislation**

Variables	Overall		Ukunda		Gombato		Bongwe	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
<b>Poor public image of police</b>								
No extent	9	2.6	6	3.0	3	2.5	0	0
Low extent	7	2.0	6	3.0	0	0	1	3.1
Moderate	9	2.6	9	4.6	0	0	0	0
Great extent	49	14.0	33	16.8	15	12.3	1	3.1
Very great extent	277	78.9	143	72.6	104	85.2	30	93.8
<b>Lack of enabling legislative and administrative environment</b>								
No extent	53	15.1	17	8.6	20	16.4	16	50.0
Low extent	34	9.7	22	11.2	4	3.3	8	25.0
Moderate	28	8.0	14	7.1	12	9.8	2	6.3
Great extent	81	23.1	67	34.0	13	10.7	1	3.1
Very great extent	155	44.2	77	39.1	73	59.8	5	15.6

#### **4.7.4. Integrity, legislation and immigration**

More than half of the participants, 224 (63.8), supported that there was low integrity to a very great extent hence posing a challenge to managing crime. Almost half of the households, 43.6% (153), supported to a very great extent that the presence of immigrants poses a challenge in managing crime, as illustrated in table 4.20. The study by O'Donnell and

O'Sullivan (2018) establishes that where there are greater moral values then there is minimal crime rate and vice versa. The crime rate is mostly escalated by the presence of immigrants as locals know each other and they tend to maintain their culture.

**Table 4-20: Integrity, legislation and immigration**

Variables	Overall		Ukunda		Gombato		Bongwe	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
<b>Low integrity</b>								
No extent	16	4.6	7	3.6	6	4.9	3	9.4
Low extent	28	8.0	17	8.6	8	6.6	3	9.4
Moderate	12	3.4	10	5.1	1	0.8	1	3.1
Great extent	71	20.2	51	25.9	20	16.4	0	0
Very great extent	224	63.8	112	56.9	87	71.3	25	78.1
<b>Presence of immigrants</b>								
No extent	26	7.4	2	1.0	18	14.8	6	18.8
Low extent	37	10.5	24	12.2	10	8.2	3	9.4
Moderate	30	8.5	17	8.6	12	9.8	1	3.1
Great extent	105	29.9	74	37.6	26	21.3	5	15.6
Very great extent	153	43.6	80	40.6	56	45.9	17	53.1

#### **4.8. Effective modes of managing crime in Diani location**

##### **4.8.1. Community based policing, Administration and FBOs**

Community-based policing programs are most effective in managing crime according to 31.3% (110) of households, as presented in table 4.21. More than half of the participants, 62.1% (218), supported that the national administration is most effective in managing crime. Similarly, churches/mosques/FBOs were supported as the most effective by 67.8% (238) of the households. In a discussion by Dunn (2017), the connection between managing crime and county government is applicable to the subject of public growth. Though, community prerequisites are represented through the community police forums elected leaders must be recognized since they have autonomous obligation from the people and should participate in identifying community needs.

**Table 4-21: Community based policing, Administration and FBOs**

Variables	Overall		Ukunda		Gombato		Bongwe	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
<b>Community based policing programmes</b>								
Not effective	42	12.0	11	5.6	18	14.8	13	40.6
Poor	44	12.5	26	13.2	13	10.7	5	15.6
Not sure	66	18.8	44	22.3	22	18.0	0	0
Effective	89	25.4	66	33.5	20	16.4	3	9.4
Most effective	110	31.3	50	25.4	49	40.2	11	34.4
<b>The national administration</b>								
Not effective	8	2.3	1	0.5	5	4.1	2	6.3
Poor	10	2.8	2	1.0	6	4.9	2	6.3
Not sure	34	9.7	23	11.7	10	8.2	1	3.1
Effective	81	23.1	57	28.9	23	18.9	1	3.1
Most effective	218	62.1	114	57.9	78	63.9	26	81.3
<b>The church or mosques and FBOs</b>								
Not effective	16	4.6	4	2.0	9	7.4	3	9.4
Poor	5	1.4	0	0	3	2.5	2	6.3
Not sure	20	5.7	11	5.6	8	6.6	1	3.1
Effective	72	20.5	53	26.9	19	15.6	0	0
Most effective	238	67.8	129	65.5	83	68.0	26	81.3

#### **4.8.2. Civil society and media as modes of managing crime**

A significant percentage of the households, 41% (144), confirmed that civil society is effective in managing crime, whereas those who confirmed Media was effective were 120 (34.2.3%), as illustrated in table 4.22. The study by Lee (2017) recommends ways of reducing crime and signifies the involvement of civil society and the presence of media. The two modes significantly impacted the fight against crime, including GBV, prostitution etc.

**Table 4-22: Civil society and media as modes of managing crime**

Variables	Overall		Ukunda		Gombato		Bongwe	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
<b>Civil society</b>								
Not effective	38	10.8	1	0.5	20	16.4	17	53.1
Poor	27	7.7	13	6.6	10	8.2	4	12.5
Not sure	49	14.0	34	17.3	13	10.7	2	6.3
Effective	144	41.0	97	49.2	42	34.4	5	15.6
Most effective	93	26.5	52	26.4	37	30.3	4	12.5
<b>Media</b>								
Not effective	67	19.1	12	6.1	35	28.7	20	62.5
Poor	45	12.8	15	7.6	26	21.3	4	12.5
Not sure	62	17.7	43	21.8	13	10.7	6	18.8
Effective	120	34.2	97	49.2	21	17.2	2	6.3
Most effective	57	16.2	30	15.2	27	22.1	0	0
<b>Others in terms of crime prevention</b>								
Not effective	66	18.8	11	5.6	40	32.8	15	46.9
Poor	36	10.3	13	6.6	17	13.9	6	18.8
Not sure	87	24.8	55	27.9	22	18.0	10	31.3
Effective	110	31.3	88	44.7	21	17.2	1	3.1
Most effective	52	14.8	30	15.2	22	18.0	0	0

#### **4.8.3. Proposed Strategy of managing crimes to promote community wellbeing**

Regarding methods of managing crime to promote household well-being, the Majority, 69.5% (244), of the households strongly agreed and agreed on having frequent meetings to discuss as an efficient method to promote family unit welfare. A more significant proportion of 72.1% (253) of the households strongly agreed on working closely with schools to address school dropouts. This is displayed in table 4.23. Further to the findings, Block and Henieke (2018) revealed that social crime management is a technique that addresses the root causes. It concentrates on the social characteristics that can lead to crime, such as school dropout, unemployment, neighborhood involvement, societal norms, and family systems. Crime management strategies could include school enrolments, stakeholder’s engagements and employment and housing schemes.

A higher proportion of 63.5% (223) of the households strongly agreed and agreed on working closely with security personnel to resolve the crime stalemate. More than half of the households, 55.8% (196), strongly agreed that reporting crime assists in crime prevention. Most of the households, 59.8% (210), strongly agreed that having confidence in security personnel to enhance reporting is an effective mode of fighting crime. Police should reorient themselves towards citizens and change their attitude represented by 49.0% (172) of the households who strongly agreed to this. The majority of 71.5% (251) of the households strongly agreed that the media should focus on educating the community on crime impact. Anderson (2018) suggests the social technique to lower risk factors and strengthen safeguards. The social approach desires to support community institutions, improve the educational system and social conditions, augment recreational facilities and provide employment opportunities. Unlike situational systems of managing crime, social methods seek to deal with crime from the root cause, mainly through collaboration with multi-agency

**Table 4-23: Proposed Strategy of managing crimes to promote community wellbeing**

Variables	Overall		Ukunda		Gombato		Bongwe	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
<b>Have frequent meetings to discuss household well-being</b>								
Strongly agree	244	69.5	131	66.5	90	73.8	23	71.9
Agree	59	16.8	35	17.8	19	15.6	5	15.6
Fairly agree	39	11.1	26	13.2	9	7.4	4	12.5
Disagree	8	2.3	4	2.0	4	3.3	0	0
Strongly disagree	1	0.3	1	0.5	0	0	0	0
<b>Work closely with schools to address school dropouts</b>								
Strongly agree	253	72.1	140	71.1	91	74.6	22	68.8
Agree	50	14.2	27	13.7	17	13.9	6	18.8
Fairly agree	36	10.3	24	12.2	10	8.2	2	6.3
Disagree	10	2.8	4	2.0	4	3.3	2	6.3
Strongly disagree	2	0.6	2	1.0	0	0	0	0
<b>Work closely security personnel</b>								
Strongly agree	223	63.5	104	52.8	93	76.2	26	81.3
Agree	64	18.2	46	23.4	15	12.3	3	9.4
Fairly agree	46	13.1	34	17.3	11	9.0	1	3.1
Disagree	16	4.6	11	5.6	3	2.5	2	6.3
Strongly disagree	2	0.6	2	1.0	0	0	0	0
<b>Report crimes</b>								
Strongly agree	196	55.8	103	52.3	75	61.5	18	56.3
Agree	81	23.1	55	27.9	21	17.2	5	15.6
Fairly agree	38	10.8	27	13.7	10	8.2	1	3.1
Disagree	26	7.4	7	3.6	13	10.7	6	18.8
Strongly disagree	10	2.8	5	2.5	3	2.5	2	6.3
<b>Have confidence with security personnel to enhance reporting</b>								
Strongly agree	210	59.8	101	51.3	86	70.5	23	71.9
Agree	69	19.7	50	25.4	17	13.9	2	6.3
Fairly agree	44	12.5	31	15.7	13	10.7	0	0
Disagree	18	5.1	10	5.1	3	2.5	5	15.6
Strongly disagree	10	2.8	5	2.5	3	2.5	2	6.3
<b>Police to reorient themselves towards citizens and change their attitude</b>								
Strongly agree	172	49.0	72	36.5	80	65.6	20	62.5
Agree	141	40.2	102	51.8	29	23.8	10	31.3
Fairly agree	20	5.7	14	7.1	5	4.1	1	3.1
Disagree	16	4.6	9	4.6	7	5.7	0	0
Strongly disagree	2	0.6	0	0	1	0.8	1	3.1
<b>The media focus on educating the community on crime impact</b>								
Strongly agree	251	71.5	133	67.5	97	79.5	21	65.6
Agree	67	19.1	39	19.8	18	14.8	10	31.3
Fairly agree	19	5.4	19	9.6	0	0	0	0
Disagree	11	3.1	3	1.5	7	5.7	1	3.1
Strongly disagree	3	0.9	3	1.5	0	0	0	0

#### 4.10 Inferential Statistics

A multiple regression analysis was performed to test the association among predictor variables as illustrated in table 4.24.

**Table 4-24: Model Summary**

Model	R	R Squared	Adjusted R Squared	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	0.889 <sup>a</sup>	0.790	0.753	0.896

Adjusted R squared can be attributed to independent variable changes which cause the change in the dependent variable. From the table 4.24, the R squared value is 0.79, which implies 79% variation on crime in Diani location, Msambweni Sub County due to changes in Community engagement, Unemployment, Public image of the police, Legislation, Integrity, legislation and immigration at 95% confidence interval. This shows that 79% of crime in Diani location, Msambweni Sub County, can be attributed to the variables. The results reveals a strong positive association among the variables at R value of 0.889.

**Table 4-25: ANOVA**

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	97.3	5	19.460	21.015	0.00000
	Residual	38.892	42	0.926		
	Total	136.192	47			

- 
- a. Predictors: Community engagement, Unemployment, Public image of the police and Legislation and Integrity, legislation and immigration
  - b. Dependent Variable: Crime in Diani location, Msambweni Sub County

The ANOVA statistics in the table 4.25 displays a significance level of 0.00000. This indicates that the data and the model can be relied upon to make conclusive inferences. The critical value (2.45 from F-table) was less than the F calculated (21.015). Thus, it is an indication that the independent variables were significantly influencing crime in Diani location, Msambweni Sub County.

**Table 4-26: Coefficients**

	Unstandardized		Standardized Coefficients		
	Coefficients				
	B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
(Constant)	3.936	0.765		5.145	0.0000
Community engagement	-0.741	0.236	0.646	-3.140	0.0032
Unemployment	0.667	0.215	0.526	3.102	0.0035
Public image of the police and Legislation	0.737	0.123	0.645	5.992	0.0000
Integrity, legislation and immigration	0.549	0.2654	0.442	2.069	0.0452

The overall regression model was:

$$Y = 3.936 - 0.741X_1 + 0.667X_2 + 0.737X_3 + 0.549X_4$$

Community engagement has a negative impact on crime in Diani location, Msambweni Sub County as displayed in table 4.26. It reveals that any unit increase in the community engagement will cause a decrease of crime by 0.741 in Diani location, Msambweni Sub County . Increase in unemployment was confirmed to cause an increase in the crime in Diani location, Msambweni Sub County due to the positive effect by 0.667. Public image of the police and Legislation showed a positive impact on crime in Diani location, Msambweni Sub County which means that it increases crime in Diani location, Msambweni Sub County by 0.737 as a result of a unit increase. Furthermore, Integrity, legislation and immigration showed a positive impact on crime in Diani location, Msambweni Sub County which means that it increases crime in Diani location, Msambweni Sub County by 0.549 as a result of a

unit increase. The significance values show that the independent variables were significant, with a significance level of less than 0.05. The highly significant variables were the public image of the police and Legislation followed by community engagement.

#### **4.10 Conclusion**

The chapter has presented the data analyzed as received from the participants from the questionnaires and the interview guides. The data collected was both valid and reliable as confirmed from the pilot. The study achieved an acceptable response rate and the study research questions have been answered. There was need therefore, to draw conclusions and recommendations that are beneficial to policy, scholars and the community as presented in chapter five.

## **CHAPTER 5: SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **5.1. Introduction**

This chapter elucidates a summary of the findings as discussed in chapter four. It further presents conclusion of the results and recommendations.

### **5.2. Summary and Conclusion**

The summary is discussed herewith as per the study objectives.

#### **5.2.1. Distribution Crime in Diani location**

High proportions of crime committed in Diani location were possession of drugs and illicit brew (84.6%), followed by armed robbery at 74.6%, with the least being human (especially child) trafficking at 5.9%. armed robbery and possession of drugs/illicit brew were high in Ukunda sub-location with proportions of 89.3% and 86.8%, respectively. Possession of drugs/illicit brew was high in Gombato sub-location with a percentage of 82.7%, followed by Being a member of the outlawed sect with a rate of 61.5%. In Bongwe sub-location, theft of animals and farm produce was the highest at 87.5%, followed by possession of drugs/illicit brew (78.2%). Generally, human trafficking (especially child) was low across all the sub-locations, with Ukunda proportions at 6.1%, Gombato at 5.8%, and 6.3%. In collusion multiple crime cases was reported in Diani location drugs and alcohol ranking highest whereas human trafficking was the least reported crime.

### **5.2.2. The cause of household engagement in crime**

It was evident that family structure influenced families engaging in crime, represented by a proportion of 93.4%. Family structure contributed to inconsistent parenting at 33.2%. Furthermore, family structure influenced the choice of behaviour at 31.4%.

Additionally, peer influence impacts family members engaging in crime at a proportion of 94.3%. Peer influence reinforces negative habits (30.9%) and encouragement into criminal activities by 27%. Moreover, the research established that, neighbourhood influences family members engaging in crime at 94.3%. Informal housing coupled with unplanned neighbourhoods/crowded housing contributes to crime by 49.2% and high poverty levels at 26.6% as neighbourhood components. The relativity of family conflict on engagement in crime has been revealed in a study by Lensink and Hermesa (2017) to be significantly more substantial than the impact of the family structure on engagement in crime. Research by Goulas and Zervoyianni (2017) suggests that the links between family structure, peer influence, and neighbourhood as susceptibility factors are evident but are culturally dependent.

The high unemployment rate and drug abuse and alcohol indicates crime engagement to a great extent by 84.3% and 83.5%, respectively, thus deterring family unit welfare. The study is in line with Massena's (2018) findings. The findings reveal that social well-being often matches overall income and poverty levels but can vary across impoverished and unprivileged communities. It helps explain why neighbourhoods with comparable average income might have varying crime levels.

### **5.2.3. Impact of crime on family unit welfare.**

Businesses are strongly affected by crime at 85.5%; thus, relocating to other areas or closed down represented with a proportion of 75.5% and 72.9% of those who strongly agreed. The findings corroborate a study conducted by Ajaegbu's (2017) on the commercial and social cost of trades. Criminal violence was particularly high in the CBD, thus affecting businesses' and households' wellbeing.

Crime had a negative impact on family unit welfare in all three sub-locations, represented by a proportion of 94.6%. Additionally, loitering for prostitution has resulted in moral decadence, with a proportion of 67.2%. Further, 87.5% strongly agreed that households live in fear. According to Snyder and Durán-Martínez (2019), crime has a negative impact on household affecting the: opinion leaders, administrative leaders, sports team leaders and community group leaders as they live in constant fear of being attacked. Besides, they fear the Impacts of prostitution which include moral decay and sexual transmitted diseases.

97.7% of the households strongly agreed and agreed that drug trafficking and abuse had led to prostitution in Diani Location. Similarly, 82.1% of households strongly agreed and agreed that crime has significantly affected tourism. The findings are comparable with Cárdenas's (2017) study in that crime shakes commercial activities when victims miss work. Further, the community is significantly affected by losing their small enterprises for their livelihoods. The majority of the households strongly agreed, 92.6%, that it was not secure to move at night because of crime, with the number of crime hot-spot having increased by 74.6%.

Most households, 65.5%, strongly agreed that drug trafficking and abuse had resulted in high school dropouts in Diani locations. Similarly, households strongly agreed that loitering for prostitution resulted in high school dropouts at 45.9%. In conjunction with this, crime has promoted underage marriages to a very great extent at 89.7%, while teenage pregnancies are rising to a very great extent at 65%. All of these impacts on various crimes in Diani Location, including drug use and direct involvement in criminal activities. Furthermore, teachers avoid transfers to the Diani fearing crime to a very great extent, 92.3%. According to Lensink and Hermesa (2017), crime affects the education sector, including school dropouts, low academic performance, teenage pregnancies and underage marriages. The other effects are teachers avoid transfers to the area leading to low teacher-child ratio

To a very great, 62.1% of institution blame is on the rise in Diani Location as a result of crime. Moreover, crime has led to very great extent, 85.5% disruption of social functions including "Disco harusisi", community/youths sports. The study by Fourchard (2018) affirms that Impacts of crime include disruption of institutions' operations and community social functions. The community is disrupted, and engaging in social functions like weddings, burials, and gathering becomes a challenge

Generally, crime has interfered with the community's well-being and area development as represented by households who strongly agreed and agreed at 86.3%. The findings of Weerman and Bernasco (2017) confirm the study. It demonstrated that violence and criminal activities reduce economic diversification; subsequently it reduces economic complexity to spur area development.

#### **5.2.4. Social Elements that Enhances Crime in Diani Location.**

To a very great extent, lack of household engagement and shortage of security personnel posed a challenge in managing crime, with proportions of 54.1% and 58.1%, respectively. Additionally, high unemployment, inadequate resources for security personal, and lack of political support to a very great extent posed as challenge to manage crime at 67%, 55.8% and 53.6% respectively. The study concurs with a study in South Africa by Cárdenas (2017) and Fischer (2018) reveals clear proof of the marginalization or exclusion from handling crime of the poor, racial groups, and women. Difficulties of representativeness have been compounded by a lack of engagement, political support, security personnel, and inadequate resources to manage crime. The research proposed that the success of any crime prevention program is right linked to whether the target community accepts it. Stakeholders' engagement promotes Community acceptance of a programme or policy.

The majority of the households (78.9%) confirmed that there was a poor public image of the police to a very great extent. Additionally, 44.2% of households, revealed that to a very great, there was a lack of enabling legislative and administrative environment, ultimately inhibiting with communal wellbeing. Tita, Greenbaum and Petras (2016) support this finding. The study reveals that neighborhood watch schemes need to be designed with the assumption that the community takes better accountability for crime control and is ready to safeguard and report anything suspicious to the Authorities. Despite this, it is established that the community is timid from communicating information with the police as the offenders are either their companions or families.

To a very great extent, low integrity is 63.8% enhances crime in Diani Location. Similarly, more than half of the households (43.6%) supported it to a very great extent that the presence of immigrants presented a challenge in managing crime thus compromising household well-being. The study by O'Donnell and O'Sullivan (2018) points out that where there are high moral values, there is a low crime rate and vice versa. The reality of immigrants mostly escalates the crime rate as locals comprehend each other, and they tend to preserve their culture.

### **5.3.Recommendation.**

The research makes the following recommendation for policy and further research.

#### **5.3.1. General recommendation.**

Household and community wellbeing resilience is affected by widespread crime in Diani area. To encourage community wellbeing, the government should offer a holistic approach from the family/household to the institutional level. Policies should inspire intact families that nurture morally accepted norms among the household members. Subsequently, this ensures that household members avoid engaging in crime and foster peaceful co-existence and, ultimately, community wellbeing.

Policies at all levels must address social factors and elements of wellbeing. A dynamic mix of resources is required for strategic and long-term benefits, including Education/capacity building, encouraging intact families, creating Job/business opportunities, institutional empowerment/engagement, Leadership goodwill, and in-depth stakeholder engagement. For immediate gains, the prerequisites include drug addiction treatment/rehabilitation,

food/shelter assistance, sensitization/capacity building, stakeholder engagement, whistleblower protection, and disaster relief). These resources will address a diverse range of factors to promote community wellbeing.

The government should consider the following strategies as the most practical to manage crime and advance community wellbeing;

- i. Sustained and meaningful policy commitment should be devised to address causes of household members' engagement in crime, including Family structure, Peer influence, Unplanned neighbourhood, Unemployment, Drug and alcohol use and School dropout.
- ii. Crime impacts household well-being, including business, investments, tourism, moral degradation, school dropout, lifestyle, institutional blame, families relocating, and area development. This can be addressed through policy interventions where policy focuses on addressing causes of crime
- iii. Sustained and meaningful policy commitment should be designed with enhanced neighbourhood solidarity, community engagements, working closely with the school leadership, encouragement of meaningful public engagement and participation through administrative offices, particularly the chiefs' office, in all aspects of family unit welfare and community development programs.

### **5.3.2. Recommendation for policy.**

Household and community wellbeing resilience is affected by widespread crime in Diani area. To encourage community wellbeing, the government should offer a holistic approach

from the family/household to the institutional level. Policies should inspire intact families that nurture morally accepted norms among the household members. Subsequently, this ensures that household members avoid engaging in crime and foster peaceful co-existence and, ultimately, community wellbeing.

### **5.3.3. Area for further research.**

In consideration of the study findings, the research recommends studies to be done on the following areas.

This study focused on the impact of crime on household well-being in Diani, Msambweni Sub- County, Kwale county. The analysis cannot be generalized in other locations and counties in the country. The study recommends similar studies in other counties, particularly counties with high crime rates in Kenya. The study also proposes research on other social factors, including cultural beliefs, that may impact household wellbeing apart from crime.

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## APPENDICES

### Appendix I: Letters of Introduction

Owino Allan Otieno,  
NAIROBI.

Dear Respondents,

#### **RE: A REQUEST FOR PARTICIPATION IN A RESEARCH**

I am a master student pursuing public administration and policy formulation course at the Nairobi University College. I'm conducting a study on; *IMPACT OF CRIME ON HOUSEHOLD WELL BEING IN DIANI, MSAMBWENI SUB-COUNTY, KWALE COUNTY.*

Am requesting of you spare your time to respond to these questions in the questionnaire. Please be honest and precise with your responses. The information you provide will be handled with utmost secrecy and will be used for academic purposes only. You are utmost appreciated for the assistance given.

Thank you



## Appendix II: University and NACOSTI introduction letter



### UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY & SOCIAL WORK

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4<sup>th</sup> March, 2022

#### TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

RE: OWINO ALLAN OTIENO -C50/24781/2019

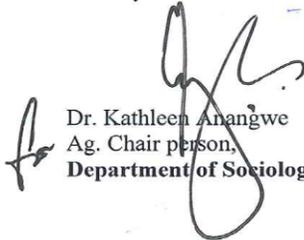
Through this letter, I wish to confirm that the above named is a bonafide postgraduate student at the Department of Sociology , Social Work & African Women Studies, University of Nairobi.

He has presented his project proposal entitled; ***“Impact of Crime on House Hold Well-Being in Diani, Msambweni Sub –County Kwame County”***

Allan is required to collect data pertaining to the research problem from the selected organization to enable him complete his thesis which is a requirement of the Masters degree.

Kindly give him any assistance he may need.

Thank you.

  
Dr. Kathleen Anangwe  
Ag. Chair person,  
Department of Sociology, Social Work & AWS





## Appendix II: Household Head Questionnaires

My name is Owino Allan Otieno, REG NO: C50/24781/2019. I am a student at University of Nairobi, undertaking research on “*Impact of Crime on Household Well Being in Diani, Msambweni Sub-County, Kwale County*”. The goal of this study is to assess the Impact of Crime on Household Well Being in Diani, Msambweni Sub-County, Kwale County Kenya. The research is approved by The University of Nairobi for purely academic purposes. Responses will be coded and kept confidential.

Please respond to all questions to best of your knowledge.

Questionnaire S/NO \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Interviewer \_\_\_\_\_ Sublocation Code \_\_\_\_\_ (1, 2, 3)

Time started \_\_\_\_\_ Time Completed \_\_\_\_\_

### Part 1: DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

**Kindly answer all questions by ticking/writing in the appropriate boxes.**

- 1) What is your age? 18-28 Years , 29-39 Years , 40-50 Years , 51-61 Years , 62 Years & Above
- 2) Gender? Male , Female , Others
- 3) What is your marital status? Single , Married , Divorced/separated , Widow/widower
- 4) What is your highest Education Level? Primary , Secondary , Diploma , Degree , Masters Degree  PHD  Others \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) What is primary occupation? Business , Full time employment , Casual Labour  Crop Farming  Animal keeping  Mixed Farming  No Occupn/unemployed  Others \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) Do you have any disability? Yes , No
- 7) If YES in question above, which one? Visual , Hearing , Physical/Mobility , Mental , Speech , Others \_\_\_\_\_
- 8) Household size? 1 , 2 , 3 , 4 , 5 , 6 , 7 , 8 , 9 , 10 , 11 and above
- 9) What is your religion? Christian , Islam , Hinduism , Buddhism , No religion , others specify  \_\_\_\_\_
- 10) Type of family structure? Nuclear , Extended , Single parenting , Step Family , Grand Parent family , Teenage parenting , Others \_\_\_\_\_

### PART B: OBJECTIVES

#### Objective 1: Household Engagement in Crime

- 11) Does family structure have an influence on family engaging in crime Yes , No ,
- 12) If yes how? Family structure influences choice of behaviours , Inconsistent parenting , Economic hardship , Family turmoil , Family assist offenders and high-risk individuals in making a transition to a more conventional lifestyle , Others (Specify) \_\_\_\_\_
- 13) Has any member of your household engaged in crime before Yes , No , Non-committal
- 14) If yes, how are you related with the person? Son , Daughter , Step daughter , Step son , Spouse , Self/household head , Grandparent , Others Specify \_\_\_\_\_
- 15) Does peer influence have influence on family member engaging in crime Yes , No ,
- 16) If I yes how? Encouragement into criminal activity , unable to make decisions independently , Adopt Criminal habits , Distance self from family norms , Weak personality , Reinforcement

of negative habits , Spending less time with family , Others   
(Specify) \_\_\_\_\_

17) Does neighbourhood have an influence on family member engaging in crime Yes , No ,

18) If I yes how? High-poverty levels promote crime , informal housing and unplanned neighbourhoods/ crowded housing , Local leadership commitment , social cohesion among neighbours and their willingness to intervene on behalf of the common good , High density of alcohol outlets and high drug availability , High density of hotels and entertainment joints , Job access in the neighbourhood , Migration of tourist into the area , Geographical position , Others  (Specify) \_\_\_\_\_

19) To what extent does the following factors interfere with family unit welfare? Use a scale of 1 to 5 where; 1 No extent, 2 Low extent, 3 Moderate, 4 Great extent and 5 Very great extent.

NO	STATEMENT	1	2	3	4	5
i.	Low household income					
ii.	High rate of unemployment					
iii.	Drug and alcohol abuse					
iv.	Unplanned Neighbourhoods					
v.	Peer influence					
vi.	Presence of parents/HH with criminal elements					
vii.	Household head level of education					
viii.	The absence of mother					
ix.	The absence father					
x.	School drop out					
xi.	Social media					

20) Kindly rate the crimes committed in Diani location in the list given list? Using the scale 1) Very high 2) High 3) Low 4) Very low

NO.	CRIME	1	2	3	4
i.	Armed robbery				
ii.	Possession of drugs and/or illicit brew				
iii.	Being a member of outlawed sect				
iv.	Human (especially child) Trafficking				
v.	Rape				
vi.	Theft of animals and farm produce				
vii.	Loitering for prostitution				
viii.	Others				

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**Objective 2: Impact of Crime On family unit welfare**

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21) To what extent do you agree with the statements given below? Tick appropriately. Strongly agree (SA), Agree (A), Fairly Agree (FA), Disagree (D) and Strongly Disagree (SD).

NO.	STATEMENT	SA	A	FA	D	SD
I.	Crime has a negative impact on households					
II.	Crime has a negative impact on businesses					
III.	Household members live in fear.					

IV.	Most affected businesses have relocated to other area					
V.	Most affected businesses have closed					
VI.	Loitering for prostitution has resulted into moral decadence					
VII.	Loitering for prostitution has led to high school dropouts					
VIII.	Drug trafficking and abuse has led to Gender based violence					
IX.	Drug trafficking and abuse has resulted into high school dropout					
X.	Drug abuse has resulted to lose of funds through treatment and rehabilitation.					
XI.	Crime has affected tourism activity					
XII.	There is high demand for security guards in Diani					
XIII.	It is not safe to walk at night because of crime					
XIV.	Number of crime hot spots have increased in the area					
XV.	Mental health has increased due to crime increase					

22) Social Impact of increased crimes

To what extent has crime negatively interfered with social aspects given in the table below? Tick appropriately. Use a scale of 1 to 5 where; 1 No extent, 2 Low extent, 3 Moderate, 4 Great extent and 5 Very great extent.

NO.	STATEMENT	1	2	3	4	5
i.	School dropouts					
ii.	Going out at night					
iii.	Teenage pregnancies					
iv.	Attending worship places					
v.	High cost of living					
vi.	Visiting entertainment joints					
vii.	Stop visiting recreational centres					
viii.	Relocating family					
ix.	Children left as Orphans					
x.	Increase of Widow					
xi.	Increased of Windrower					
xii.	Killing local leaders					
xiii.	High medical cost					
xiv.	Clashes of rival gangs					
xv.	Moral decadence					
xvi.	Stop visiting Friends and relatives					
xvii.	Institution's blame is on the rise					
xviii.	Under age marriages are on the rise					
xix.	Teachers avoid transfers to the area leading to low teacher child ratio					
xx.	Low academic performance					
xxi.	Restrictions on movement at night have increased					
xxii.	Disruption of social functions eg disco harusi					

23) Economic Impact

What level of agreement has crime negatively interfered with economic aspects given in the table below? Tick appropriately. *Strongly agree (SA), Agree (A), Fairly Agree (FA), Disagree (D) and Strongly Disagree (SD).*

NO.	STATEMENT	SA	A	FA	D	SD
I.	There is increased cost of security for households better locks,					

NO.	STATEMENT	SA	A	FA	D	SD
	lighting					
II.	There is increased cost of security for businesses					
III.	There is loss of employment					
IV.	There is negative impact on financing to improve businesses					
V.	Reduced visits on entertainment joints					
VI.	Stopped visiting recreational centres					
VII.	Increased vandalism					
VIII.	Lack/reduced investors					
IX.	Relocating family					
X.	High medical cost					
XI.	Moral decadence					
XII.	Stop visiting Friends and relatives					
XIII.	Family have lost Employment/business					
XIV.	Friends have lost Employment/business					
XV.	Reduced tourists					
XVI.	Business operating time have been affected resulting to early closure					
XVII.	The area is under developed as compared to other regions					
XVIII.	Local struggle to pay Bill and other fees.					
XIX.	Property values are reduced eg lower rents					

24) To what extent has the household experienced the following as impact of crime? Use a scale of 1 to 5 where; 1 No extent, 2 Low extent, 3 Moderate, 4 Great extent and 5 Very great extent.

NO	STATEMENT	1	2	3	4	5
i.	Unnecessary expenses					
ii.	Household burglary and Vandalism of infrastructure					
iii.	Closure of businesses					
iv.	Court trials that take away household resources					
v.	Murder and manslaughter					
vi.	Stereotyping of the area resulting to bad image					
vii.	Impeded community collaboration and Trust					
viii.	Disruption of order					
ix.	Productivity and sales drop in the area impacts on criminal activity					
x.	Non-monetary costs to the household, like pain and suffering					
xi.	Government set curfews affecting productivity					
xii.	Increase in rehabilitation centres					

25) Has introduction of free primary and subsidized secondary education reduced crime and improved wellbeing in Diani area residents? *Yes* , *No*

26) Please explain the

answer.....  
.....  
.....

**Objective 3: Social Elements That Enhances Crime**

27) Proposed Strategies promote household wellbeing.

Please indicate level of agreement to promote household wellbeing? Tick appropriately. *Strongly agree (SA), Agree (A), Fairly Agree (FA), Disagree (D) and Strongly Disagree (SD).*

NO.	STATEMENT	SA	A	FA	D	SD
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NO.	STATEMENT	SA	A	FA	D	SD
i.	Have frequent meetings to discuss household well-being with the leadership					
ii.	Work closely with schools to address school dropouts					
iii.	Work closely security personal					
iv.	Report crimes					
v.	Have confidence with security personal to enhance reporting					
vi.	Police to reorient themselves towards citizens and change their attitudes and culture					
vii.	Government to increasing police resources-personnel and equipment					
viii.	The media to focus on educating the community on crime impact on family unit welfare.					

28) To what extent to you agree with the statements illustrated pose challenge in managing crime?

Use a scale of 1 to 5 where; 1 No extent, 2 Low extent, 3 Moderate, 4 Great extent and 5 Very great extent.

NO	STATEMENT	1	2	3	4	5
i.	Lack of household engagement					
ii.	Shortage of security personnel					
iii.	High unemployment rate					
iv.	Shortage of finances to boost security/ Declining police resources					
v.	Lack of political support					
vi.	Sabotage by the leadership					
vii.	Geographical position of the locality which helps in harbouring criminals					
viii.	Poor public image of police					
ix.	Mix-up of ethnic groups					
x.	Lack of an enabling legislative and administrative environment					
xi.	Low integrity					
xii.	Presence of immigrants who come as tourists					
xiii.	Lack of confidentiality/Mis-handling of information					
xiv.	Government interests have shifted to neighbouring counties					
xv.	Social media information mislead the community especially youths into criminal activities					

29) In your opinion, how can you rate the efforts of the following in terms of crime prevention and community well-being? Use a scale of 1 to 5 where; 1 Not effective, 2 Poor, 3 Not Sure, 4 Effective and 5 Most effective.

NO	STATEMENT	1	2	3	4	5
<b>i.</b>	Administrative police officer					
<b>ii.</b>	Community based Policing Programmes,					
<b>iii.</b>	The National administration (County Commissioner, Dep. County Commissioner, Chief, Ass. chief)					
<b>iv.</b>	The church/Mosques and FBOs					
<b>v.</b>	civil society e.g. CBOs, Youth groups					
<b>vi.</b>	Public Justice/Mob Justice					
<b>vii.</b>	Youth Vigilante groups					
<b>viii.</b>	Media					

NO	STATEMENT	1	2	3	4	5
<b>ix.</b>	Others					

**Thank you for your time and participation/Asante Sana**

### Appendix III: Key Informant Interview Schedule

#### DRAFT KII QUESTIONNAIRE KEY INFORMANTS

##### Section A: Respondents profile

<i>Please record the following:</i>		
1)	Date and Time	
2)	Code of participants	
3)	Organization and Designation	
4)	Start and finish time of Interview	

##### Section B: Guiding Questions

- 1) What is your perception on crime situation in Diani Location?
- 2) What are the most common crimes in Diani location?
- 3) Which sublocation is more prone to crime?
- 4) What do you attribute to household engagement in crime in Diani location, Msambweni Sub County? Explain further
- 5) In your opinion are there households more prone to crime than others?
- 6) If yes, what are the factors that increase household engagement in crime?
- 7) Does crime influence the family unit welfare in Diani location, Msambweni Sub County? Please Explain your answer?
- 8) What are the social impact of crime on family unit welfare in Diani location, Msambweni Sub County? Please explain.
- 9) What are the social impact of crime on family unit welfare in Diani location, Msambweni Sub County? Please explain.

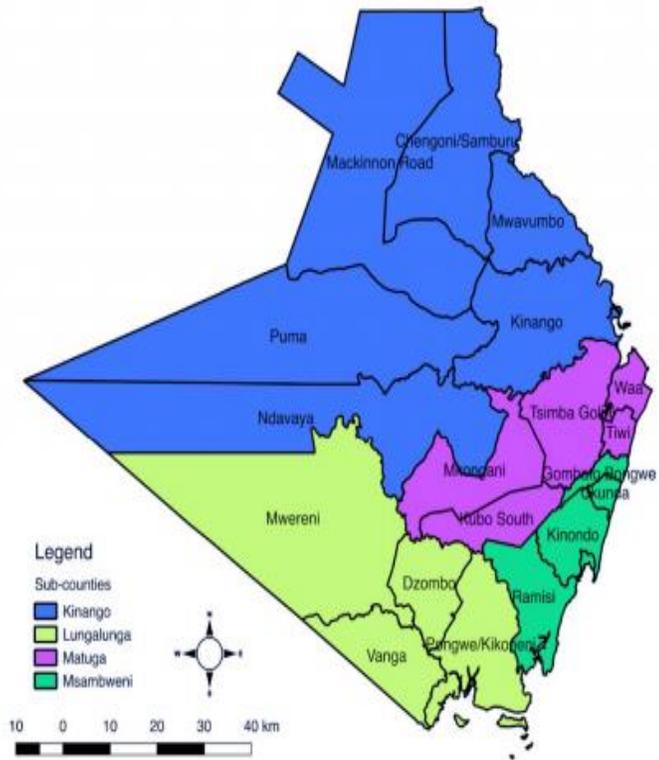
- 10) Suggest any improvement measures that can be put in place to improve households well being
- 11) Has introduction of free primary and subsidized secondary education reduced crime and improved wellbeing in Diani area residents? Please explain further/
- 12) What are the social elements that enhances crime in Diani location, Msambweni Sub County?
- 13) In your opinion, do values and norms held by family's relation influence the youths committing of crime in Diani Location, Kwale County? Explain
- 14) Does religion, education and culture held by family influence the youths committing of crime in Diani Location, Kwale County? Please Explain?
- 15) In your opinion, who are the key players in crime prevention to promote community well-being

**THANK YOU**

Appendix IV: Map of Kenya and Kwale County



Source: Kwale County Integrated Development Plan (2018 -2022)



Source: Kwale County Integrated Development Plan (2018 -2022)