

**EFFECTS OF DRUGS AND SUBSTANCES ABUSE ON CRIME RATES IN
NAIROBI COUNTY: A CASE OF NATIONAL POLICE SERVICE**

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DECLARATION

This research project is my original and has never been published at any other university.

Sign: Date:

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This research project has been submitted for review with my approval as the university supervisor.

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DEDICATION

This project is dedicated to the Mbatiany family who have been very supportive, understanding, supportive and encouraging throughout the implementation of my research project.

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I am indebted to my supervisor Ms. Phoebe Mureithi of Management University of Africa for guidance and assistance during the research project development process without which this work would not have been achieved. I also recognize Management University of Africa for provision of fully equipped library with supportive staff.

I also wish to thank Changombe Slum administrators for their valuable support with the crime information about the area.

ABSTRACT

The primary objective of this research study was to examine the impact of drugs and substance abuse on crime rates in Nairobi County. Specific goals are: To determine the impact of drugs and substance abuse on crime rates against individuals in Nairobi County. A study of the impact of drugs and substance abuse on property crime rates in Nairobi County. Assessing the impact of drugs and substance abuse on Nairobi County's violent crime rate. This study used broken windows theory and Dustin K MacDonald Six Stage Model of Crisis Intervention as theoretical foundations to support the study. This study adopted descriptive research design. This was because it enabled the study to analyse data in both qualitative and quantitative forms. This study target population was 18 security agents in Changombe Slum and 15 community policing elders in Changombe Slum. This study used questionnaires and interview guides to gather data. Pilot testing was undertaken with sample of three questionnaires and three interview guides which were then be distributed to the participants. The collected data was scrutinized, coded, classified and systematically keyed in SPSS version 21.0 software for generation of data table and charts. The tables and charts were analysed using descriptive statistics incorporating qualitative and quantitative approach. As ethical consideration, all work of authors used was acknowledged. Based on the results, the study established that drugs and substances abuse by youths had increased cases of crimes against a person, property and public order in Changombe Slum. For instance, for crimes against a person, drugs and substances abuse contributed to abductions, violence and physical assault and torture and murder. For crimes against property, drugs and substances abuse contributed to cases of theft of properties, vandalism of properties and misuse of public properties in Changombe Slum. For crimes against public order, drugs and substances abuse contributed to cases of breakage of law, abuse of people by youths and disruption of social meetings by youths in Changombe Slum. The findings above corroborated with community policing elders' responses that emphasized use of drugs and substance abuse by youths had contributed to crimes such as abduction, murder, burglary, robbery with violence, and public disorder in Changombe Slum. Based on the findings above, this study recommends that National Police Service increase number of police officers that protect residents of Changombe Slum. This study also recommends that National Police Service increase number of police officers that protect properties in Changombe Slum. Further, this study recommends that National Police Service increase number of police officers that maintain law and order in in Changombe Slum. Lastly, this study recommends that National Police Service sensitize the public the adverse effects of drugs and substance abuse as well improve its engagement with community policing representatives in Changombe Slum. This study suggests future studies should focus on how effectively the public can be educated against misuse of drugs and substances especially the youths.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION.....	ii
DEDICATION.....	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.....	iv
ABSTRACT.....	v
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	vi
LIST OF TABLES.....	ix
LIST OF FIGURES.....	x
ABBREVIATIONS.....	xi
OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS.....	xii
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.0 Introduction.....	1
1.1 Background of Study.....	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem.....	3
1.3 Objectives of the Study.....	4
1.4 Research Questions.....	5
1.5 Significance of the Study.....	5
1.6 Scope of the Study.....	6
1.7 Chapter Summary.....	6
CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW.....	7
2.0 Introduction.....	7
2.1 Theoretical Literature Review.....	7
2.2 Empirical Review.....	10
2.3 Summary of Research Gaps.....	16
2.4 Conceptual Framework.....	17
2.5 Operationalization of Variables.....	18
2.6 Chapter Summary.....	18

CHAPTER THREE: METHODOLOGY	20
3.0 Introduction.....	20
3.1 Research Design.....	20
3.2 Target Population.....	20
3.3 Sampling and Sampling Technique	21
3.4 Research Instruments	21
3.5 Pilot Study.....	21
3.6 Data Collection Procedures.....	22
3.7 Data Analysis and Presentation.....	22
3.8 Ethical Considerations	23
3.9 Chapter Summary.....	23
CHAPTER FOUR: DATA ANALYSIS & DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS.....	24
4.1 Introduction.....	24
4.2 The Results on General Information.....	24
4.3 Results on Crimes Against A Person.....	28
4.4 Results on Crimes Against Property	29
4.5 Results on Crimes against public order.....	31
4.6 Results on Crime rates in Nairobi County	33
4.7 Chapter Summary.....	34
CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATIONS...35	35
5.1 Introduction.....	35
5.2 Summary of the Results	35
5.3 Conclusions.....	40
5.4 Recommendations.....	41
5.5 Suggestions for Further Study.....	41
APPENDIX I: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR SECURITY ADMINISTRATORS.....	44
APPENDIX II: INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR COMMUNITY POLICING ELDERS.....	47

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1 Research Gaps	16
Table 2 Operational Framework.....	18
Table 3 Response Rates.....	24
Table 4 Age Analysis.....	25
Table 5 Duration of Employment.....	27
Table 6 Drugs and substances abuse has increased cases of abductions.....	28
Table 7 Drugs and substances abuse has increased violence and physical assault.....	28
Table 8 Drugs and substances abuse has increased cases of torture and murder.....	29
Table 9 Drugs and substances abuse has increased cases of theft of properties.....	29
Table 10 Drugs and substances abuse has increased cases of vandalism.....	30
Table 11 Drugs and substances abuse increased cases of misuse of public properties.....	30
Table 12 Drugs and substances abuse has increased cases of breakage of law.....	31
Table 13 Drugs and substances abuse increased abuse of people by youths in public.....	32
Table 14 Drugs and substances abuse increased disruption of social meetings by youths.....	32
Table 15 Types of crimes increased due to drugs and substances abuse by the youths.....	33
Table 16 Crimes frequencies increased due to drugs and substances abuse by youths.....	33
Table 18 Prevalence of crimes increased due to drugs and substances abuse by youths.....	34

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1 Conceptual Framework.....	17
Figure 2 Gender Analysis.....	25
Figure 3 Highest Level of Education.....	26

ABBREVIATIONS

SPSS	-	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
SSA	-	Sub Saharan Africa
UN	-	United Nations

OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS

Drugs and Substances Abuse	Substance abuse, also known as drug abuse, is the use of a drug in amounts or by methods which are harmful to the individual or others (Habil, 2016).
Crime Rates	Crime rate is a count of crimes compiled to assess the effectiveness of a crime control policy, and the impact of the policy on the risk of crime victimization (Kuhns et al., 2017).
Crimes Against a Person	A crime against the person that involves a violent act taken by one family or household member against another (Tang & Lean (2021).
Crimes Against Property	Crime against property is any criminal act that destroys another's property, or that deprives an owner of property against the owner's will (Institute of Economic Affairs, 2018).
Crimes Against Public Order	A crime against public order, also known as a public safety crime, is a violation which interferes with the normal operations of society (Institute of Economic Affairs, 2017).

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

This chapter will delve on crime rates have increased globally, in Africa, in Kenya, and in Nairobi County. The chapter will analyse influence of drugs and substances abuse and crime and provide background of Kenya Police Service. The chapter will further provide problem statement, indicates study objectives, research questions, the beneficiaries of the study, scope of study and summary of the study.

1.1 Background of Study

A crime is an illegal act punishable by law. It is to harm others or damage their property, including the commons belonging to society. Criminal behavior ranges from threats and harassment, domestic violence, theft, illegal possession of weapons and drugs, cybercrime, to violent crimes such as sexual assault, manslaughter and human trafficking.

Global trends show that crime rates are declining. For example, the global crime rate and statistics in 2018 was 5.78, up 2.94 from 2017. The global crime rate and statistics for 2017 was 5.95, an increase of 0.68 from 2016. The global crime rate and statistics for 2016 was 6.00, an increase of 0.84% from 2015. 2.01 increase from 2014 (Research Institute of Economics, 2018).

However, levels of crime vary country to country. For instance, in United States 47.7%, Papua New Guinea (80.79%), South Africa (76.86%), Afghanistan (76.31%), Honduras (74.54), Trinidad and Tobago (71.63%), Guyana (68.74%), El Salvador (67.79%), Brazil (67.49%), and Jamaica (67.42%). In Sub Saharan Africa (SSA), standard crime fee has

increased by 7.2 percent with Mauritania, Democratic Republic of Congo, Liberia, Somalia, Gabon, Botswana and South Africa making the “least safe” according to UN-Habitat 2019 report. In Kenya, crime has been on the increase with Kenya crime rate and statistics for 2018, 2017, 2016, 2015 showing 4.93, 4.91, 4.82, and 4.72, respectively (Institute of Economic Affairs, 2017).

According to Rutter (2019), increase in cases of crimes in SSA is related to factors that include; drug trafficking, human trafficking, migrant smuggling, transnational firearms. in the globalization age, drug trafficking has threatened many developing countries. also, industrialization has been affected too due to global crimes.

Crime and substance abuse have long been linked. Crimes range from activities such as driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs, domestic violence, robbery, assault, prostitution and rape. According to Hogan and Kitagawa (2018), alcohol is an important factor in many violent crimes. Statistics show that one in five people arrested by police worldwide tests positive for alcohol. Alcohol is responsible for over 60% of homicides, 75% of stabbings, 70% of beatings and over 50% of fights and domestic violence.

A South and Messner (2020) report found that one-third of criminals worldwide had a hard drug use problem. Nearly half had a history of alcohol abuse and a third were involved in violent behavior related to alcohol use. Almost half of these people were alcoholics. Alcoholism is also a factor in incarcerated individuals. A Tang and Lean (2021) study found that 25% of prisoners in the United States tested positive alcoholism and alcohol dependency tests. It is based upon these facts that this study seeks to investigate effects of drugs and substances abuse on crime rates in Nairobi County.

1.1.1 About of Kenya Police Service

Kenya Police Service is founded on Art. 243 (2) and (3), Constitution of Kenya (2010) and mandated by Police Act February, 1961 (revised version National Police Service Act 2012). The Kenyan Constitution and Police Act 2010 provides that the Kenya Police Service is the state agency responsible for law enforcement in Kenya. In accordance with the Constitution and the National Police Act, the Kenyan National Police has initiated a transformation aimed at ensuring public safety and national security (Kenya Police Service, 2022).

As outlined in Section 24 of Part III of the National Police Act, the duties of the Kenya Police are to:

Maintain law and order. preserving the peace; protecting life and property; preventing and detecting crime; apprehending perpetrators; and enforcing all laws and regulations assigned to it. The Kenya Police Service's vision is to become a world-class police service with friendly, responsive and professional staff. Our mission is to strive to provide quality police services to meet the expectations of our customers. By creating and maintaining strong partnerships to uphold the rule of law and promote social, economic and political development in Kenya (Kenya Police Service, 2022).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Different forms of crimes have increased in several parts of Kenya especially within Nairobi Metropolitan Areas as reported in The Standard (24th June, 2021). This prompted the Kenya Police Service to issue alert of crime hotspots within Nairobi Metropolitan Areas as reported in The Standard (23rd July, 2021). The crime hotspots within Nairobi

Metropolitan Areas are also posted in Kenya Police Service website (<https://www.kenyapolice.go.ke/2015-09-10-06-16-50.html>).

Some of the identified crime hotspots within Nairobi Metropolitan Areas are; City Cotton between Wilson Airport and South C, Changombe Slum in Kitengela, Noonkopir (Daraja next to Saitoti Hospital) in Kitengela, Near Oilibya Petrol Station in Mathare Slum area, Around Kiserian Primary, Mangu flyover in Thika, Kichinjio area in Isinya, Behind Muli block in Mlolongo, Kosovo in Athi River, Sewage area along Maji Mazuri road, Ruai among other areas. Some of crimes reported in these areas are murder, mugging, rape, drug trafficking, robbery and carjacking among others.

This study seeks to establish the link between increased rates of crimes in these hotspots within Nairobi Metropolitan Areas and abuse of drugs and substances. This will help the Kenya Police Service, National Authority for the Campaign Against Alcohol and Drug Abuse (NACADA) and other agencies to comprehensively address the insecurity challenges in these areas to bring lasting peace.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

1.3.1 General Objective

The primary objective of this research study is to examine the effects of drugs and substance abuse on crime rates in Nairobi County..

1.3.2 Specific Objective

The following are specific objectives to guide the study.

- i. To determine the effects of drug and substance abuse crime rates on individuals in Nairobi County.
- ii. To the effects of drugs and substance abuse on property crime rates in Nairobi County.
- iii. To assess the effect of drugs and substances abuse on rates of crimes against public order in Nairobi County.

1.4 Research Questions

The following research questions guides the study:

- i. What is the effect of drugs and substances abuse on rates of crimes against a person in Nairobi County?
- ii. What is the effect of drugs and substances abuse on rates of crimes against property in Nairobi County?
- iii. What is effect of drugs and substances abuse on rates of crimes against public order in Nairobi County?

1.5 Significance of the Study

1.6 Every society is affected by crime in some way. There are varying costs and implications for everyone. Pain and suffering are common costs, as is reduced quality of life and disruption to family and friends (Walsh, 2017). Moreover, it is widely recognized in public policy debates that crime is detrimental to economic growth. Crime undermines the rule of law, reduces the security of property rights and

discourages new investment, thereby slowing economic growth (Tang & Lean, 2021). Therefore, Nairobi County's high crime rate needs to be reduced to promote economic growth and prevent pain and suffering for Nairobi residents. Research into the impact of drugs and substance abuse on crime rates in Nairobi County is therefore justified as it addresses the problem and provides interventions to reduce the county's high crime rate.

1.7 Scope of the Study

The study will focus on effects of drugs and substances abuse on crime rates in Nairobi County. The Kenya Police Service will be used as the case study. The study will seek to examine the relationship between crime cases they are investigating and the abuse of drugs and substances. The types of crime this study will focus on are; crimes against a person, crimes against property, and crimes against public order. This study target population is three police stations with each in South C, Kitengela, and Mathare Slum area. These are some of the crime hotspots within Nairobi Metropolitan Areas as posted in Kenya Police Service website (<https://www.kenyapolice.go.ke/2015-09-10-06-16-50.html>). The study will be undertaken for a period of five months from January 2022 to May 2022.

1.7 Chapter Summary

This chapter discussed how crime rates have increased globally, in Africa, in Kenya, and in Nairobi County. The chapter have also tied those rates of crime to drugs and substances abuse. Further, this chapter also covers problem statement, study objectives, research questions, significance of study, scope of study, and chapter summary.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter discusses theoretical framework and empirical framework of study. This study will use broken windows theory and Dustin K MacDonald Six Stage Model of Crisis Intervention as theoretical foundations to support the study. This section also undertakes empirical review on how drugs and substances abuse affects the rates of crimes against a person, against property and against public order. This chapter also covers research gaps and summary as well as conceptual framework.

2.1 Theoretical Literature Review

Theoretical framework explains how concepts relate (Peil, 2013). In Kothari (2016) view, a theoretical framework defines and underpins theories that form foundation upon which study is based. This study is founded on broken windows theory and Dustin K MacDonald Six Stage Model of Crisis Intervention.

2.1.1 Broken Windows Theory

The broken window theory was defined by social scientists James Wilson and George Kelling in 1982 and builds on earlier research by psychologist Philip Zimbardo of Stanford University. Is broken:

“A broken window that is not repaired is a signal that no one cares, so breaking more windows costs nothing.” Invite them to participate in formal social gatherings (Habil, 2016).

A broken window is a metaphor for visible signs of disorder in an unmaintained environment. This may include petty crime, vandalism, drinking or disorderly conduct. Having to deal with small problems can have a big impact on people's attitudes towards their surroundings, especially their sense of security (Kuhns et al., 2017).

The broken window theory states that visible signs of disorder or dishonesty in the environment encourage further disorder or dishonesty, leading to serious crime. Although this principle was developed to explain neighborhood decline, it is often applied to work and educational settings (Christopher, 2016). This theory was used in this study to explain how crime in a particular area, if left unaddressed, can quickly become nationally or nationally devastating. .

2.1.2 Broken Windows Theory

James (2008) developed a six-step crisis intervention model from Gilliland (1982). According to the creators of the Six-Step Model, a crisis occurs when someone perceives or experiences an event or situation with demands that exceed their current resources and coping mechanisms as intolerable. need help to regain and stabilize. The six-step model includes a systematic process of listening and responding to empower individuals and help them return to their pre-crisis state of mind. Assessment is done at every step and the respondent listens carefully to make the assessment (Olgah, 2014)

In step 1, ask the crisis worker to define the problem. This first phase establishes a connection between the respondent and the customer as they discuss the issue. Crisis workers demonstrate empathy, understanding, active listening, and honesty in order to fully understand the situation and build a bond with the client. In the second step, an

important part of any crisis intervention plan is to prevent individuals from harming themselves or others. During this phase, crisis workers perform a suicide risk assessment and a homicide risk assessment. They may assess factors such as client agitation and potential for harm. Another important step here is to control individual access to dangerous objects. These range from the obvious like firearms to the more subtle like office supplies like staplers and paper cutters (Rafaiee, Olyaei, & Sargolzaiee, 2013).

In the third step, the crisis worker shows the client that he/she is accepted and cared for. They discuss issues and offer assistance to meet basic needs. These can take the form:

Emotional support, instrumental support, informational support. The purpose of this support is to prepare you to understand the options available for dealing with the situation (Chege et al, 2017).

Moving on to action steps, step 4 is all about finding new solutions and navigating opportunities. Crisis workers work with the person in crisis to consider these options. Counselors may need to provide more support at this stage if their coping skills are weak, but it is important to first rely on assessments to understand the client's skills (Weldon (2013)).

Once you've built trust and considered your options, it's time to make a plan. In Step 5, the patient and rescuer continue to work together to develop a plan with clear, specific steps to help the client regain control. These plans must be realistic and achievable (Nyaori (2017)).

The final step is to get a commitment. Getting commitment can be as simple as asking the client to verbalize their plans, or it can be as complicated as writing a document and

having both parties sign it. Either way, the crisis worker needs to make sure the client fully understands the plan and feels they can execute it. Responders should also develop a follow-up plan with the customer. They can create a sense of accountability and, of course, help ensure the well-being of the client. The support worker can also make recommendations if the client needs further care (Chege et al. al, 2017). The study used Dustin K. MacDonald's Six-Step Model of Crisis Intervention to help study readers understand how to help youth who abuse drugs and alcohol.

2.2 Empirical Review

The empirical review is an analysis of past studies which has been undertaken in research subject area (Peil, 2013). The need for review is to find gaps that need to be addressed in the past studies by the current research. This review focus on how drugs and substances abuse affects the rates of crimes against a person, against property and against public order.

2.2.1 Drugs and substances abuse and the rates of crimes against a person

Johnson and Belfer (2012) conducted research on substance abuse and violence.

cause and effect. This study found that substance abuse is associated with violent behaviours. This study focused on the prevalence of associations, and the results are more dramatic. The study also found that there are two ways substance abuse is associated with violence, violence can and does occur under the influence of drugs. Second, drug-related violence stems from the drug trade, which is often focused on poor and underserved communities. This study was however done in 2012 which is ten years from now. This finding is therefore overtaken with time.

Efron and Porter (2016) investigated aggression, domestic violence, and chemical addiction. The study found that although the link between substance abuse and violence is well known, the myriad of factors associated with both substance abuse and violent behavior prevent the study from establishing a causal link. . The study concluded that the relationship between substance abuse and violence is complex, involving psychological, social and contextual variables that are difficult to grasp and measure. This study was however undertaken in United Kingdom. The drugs and substance abuse trends, challenges, and policies in in United Kingdom is different from Kenya and therefore the finding there cannot just simply be generalized in Kenya.

Collins (2018) conducted a study on the relationship between problem drinking and individual offense sequences. The study found a strong correlation between substance abuse and incidents of domestic violence. The study reported both the abuser and victim may abuse substances, a link which may increase the rate and severity of abuse.

The study further found drug-related violence crimes are often associated with drugs that are highly addictive. This is why there is often a cycle of repeat offenders and continuous violence. Some of these more highly addictive drugs include: heroin, cocaine, crack cocaine, methamphetamines, prescription pain pills, and any other drugs that lead to habitual use and violence. This study was however undertaken using online data. The current study will collect fresh data to understand factual issues in the study area.

Ford (2017) states, “Drinking and Violence:

individual perpetrator focus”. The study found that substance abuse and domestic violence are linked in different ways, each of which harms both people in the

relationship. The study explains that people who abuse drugs are more likely to commit domestic violence, and victims of such acts are also at higher risk of abusing drugs and alcohol. We concluded that it could be a coping strategy for escaping an abusive partner, reducing pain from physical abuse, and treating symptoms of mental illness. This study was however undertaken in United States. The drugs and substance abuse trends, challenges, and policies in United States is different from Kenya and therefore the finding there cannot just simply be generalized in Kenya.

2.2.2 Drugs and substances abuse and the rates of crimes against property

Kuhns et al. (2017) examined substance use as the primary motive for persistent involvement in burglaries among male and female thieves. A self-administered survey device was distributed to randomly selected male and female imprisoned thieves. A total of 422 inmates participated in the investigation, including 147 he was a persistent thief. A female thief reported prior and recent drug use prior to her arrest, leading to her imprisonment. Women's involvement in robberies was primarily motivated by drug use. However, as this study was conducted in Canada, not Kenya, it does not fit the context of the Nairobi satellite settlement where the current study is being conducted.

Habil (2016) focused on ‘Substance abuse and criminal behaviour in Lake region counties in Kenya.’ The study finding revealed early involvement in substance abuse was Predictors of degree of involvement in robbery among women and men. The study also found that female thieves were actually more involved in drug use than male thieves, but were arrested less frequently. The study concluded that efforts to reduce robbery should emphasize substance abuse treatment for both male and female offenders, but the type of treatment should be different.

Habil study also established most incidents of drug-related theft crimes involve the defendant stealing some form of currency (e.g., cash or a credit card), or an item that they can resell, such as electronics or jewellery. Other times, the drug-related theft crime include an element of violence. For instance, if a defendant chooses to rob a pharmacy for pills and they use a gun to do it, the charges brought against the defendant contain a count for robbery. Additionally, habitual users of recreational drugs still turn to stealing to support their lifestyle. This study however focused on Lake region counties in Kenya and not Nairobi county.

Christopher (2016) reviewed 'Trends and predictors of self-reported arrests for robbery in Nandi County'. The study is based on interviews with criminals currently serving sentences for domestic or non-domestic robbery. The analysis found that most criminals reported consuming alcohol before at least some robberies, and about a third said most of their crimes were committed under the influence of alcohol. says. There was a strong correlation between precriminal drinking and the frequency of usual drinking. Most offenders did not see a causal link between drinking alcohol and criminal behavior. They argued that regardless of the effects of drinking, the offense in the drinking situation was planned or they were already drinking frequently and had no reason to change their usual drinking habits. patterns simply because they intended to commit an offence. This study however used interviews which are subject to manipulations by the interviewer.

Olgah (2014) study focused on “The relationship between alcohol use and burglary in Kenya.” The study found many theft crimes are drug-related. The reason for this is because many people who have become addicted to street drugs cannot afford them through regular means. As a result, they may attempt to commit theft in order to support

their drug habit. The study also found some street drug dealers accept stolen items as payment for illicit drugs. Alternatively, the person purchasing the drugs may try to sell or pawn off the items that they stole instead and use the money they receive from those sales to buy the drugs. This study was however based on qualitative approach which is subject to biasness.

2.2.3 Drugs and substances abuse and the rates of crimes against public order

Rafaiee, Olyae, & Sargolzaiee (2013) A survey was conducted to investigate the relationship between types of crime and drugs among dependent prisoners in Zahedan Central Prison. A study found that 80% of minors in the state juvenile court system were under the influence of drugs or alcohol when committing a crime, had a positive drug test, were arrested for an alcohol- or drug-related offense, has an abuse or addiction problem. Or share a combination of these conditions. This study was however undertaken in Iran and not in Kenya. These two countries have different history and factors that link to drugs or alcohol that needs to be studied separately. Hence, the current study will focus in Kenya.

Chege et al (2017), investigated “An investigation of the factors contributing to drug and substance abuse among the youth in Kenya”. The study found delinquent behaviour is directly related to substance abuse. Furthermore, juvenile delinquent behaviour is strongly associated with alcohol consumption and other drug use. Youth who abuse substances are more likely to commit violent and income-generating crimes. This study was however undertaken in Rehabilitation Centres in Mombasa County and not Nairobi County estates. These two study sites are different in terms of drugs and substance abuse

and therefore require in-depth investigations separately. This is the gap current study seeks to fill.

Weldon (2013) studied “An analysis of drug abuse along the coastal region of Kenya. The study revealed the effects of alcohol and drugs on young people’s health, physical growth, and emotional and social development can be severe. Additionally, alcohol or drugs can alter how young people make decisions, how they think, and how quickly they react to situations. And using alcohol or drugs can make it difficult for them to control their actions as adults hence be involved in crimes. Similarly, Weldon study finding was based on Mombasa County and not Nairobi County which is the study site of the current study.

Nyaori (2017) Investigating the link between drugs and crime in Kenyan prisons. The study found that the long-term effects of these drugs can lead to many bad behaviors that are violent and criminal in nature. I found out that you reported that you used drugs before. 14% reported using marijuana and 11% reported using cocaine or crack before committing the crime. 56% of inmates convicted of robbery, 55% of inmates convicted of robbery, and 55% of inmates convicted of auto theft were drug addicted at the time of the crime. However, the results of the Nyaoli study were based on respondents who were incarcerated. The current survey is based on respondents spread across the land of Nairobi.

2.3 Summary of Research Gaps

In the empirical review above, there are some research gaps that are identified that need to be filled in relations to current study key objectives namely current research. This

review focus on how drugs and substances abuse affects the rates of crimes against a person, against property and against public order. Some of the research gaps are captured in table 2.1 below.

Table 1 Research Gaps

Author & Year	Title	Study variable	Findings	Research gap	Current study intervention
Johnson and Belfer (2012)	Substance abuse and violence: cause and consequence	Crimes against a person	The study established substance abuse is associated with violent behaviour	This study was however done in 2012 overtaken with time.	The current study will be undertaken to fill time lapse.
Habil (2016)	Substance abuse and criminal behaviour in Lake region counties in Kenya	Crimes against property	Early involvement in substance abuse predictor of extent of burglary involvement for women and men	Study however focused on Lake region counties in Kenya	Current study will delve in Nairobi County to fill gap.
Chege et al (2017),	An investigation of the factors contributing to drug and substance abuse among the youth in Kenya	Crimes against public order	Delinquent behaviour is directly related to substance abuse	Study undertaken in Rehabilitation Centres in Mombasa County	Current study will delve in Nairobi County to fill gap.

Source: Author (2022)

2.4 Conceptual Framework

A conceptual framework is an interrelated model that shows the link between variables in study (Peil, 2013). Figure 2.1 below show the link between crimes against a person, against property and against public order as independent variables and crime rates in Nairobi County as the dependent variable.

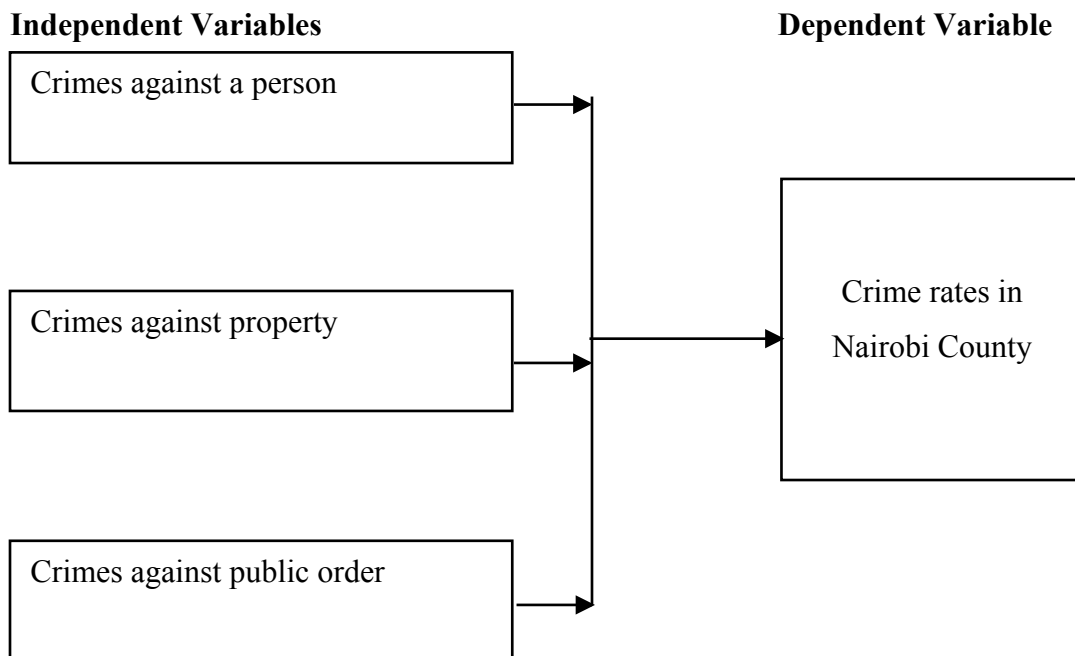


Figure 1 Conceptual Framework

Source: Author (2022)

2.5 Operationalization of Variables

The operationalization is the breakdown of variables into measurable parameters that is easy to understand (Kothari, 2014). This further helps in development of the data collection instruments such as the questionnaires or key informant interview guide. See table 2.2 below.

Table 2 Operational Framework

Variables	Indicators	Measurements	Data Analysis
-----------	------------	--------------	---------------

Crimes against a person	▪ Abduction ▪ Physical assault ▪ Torture and murder	Linkert scale of 1-5 where one is strongly agreed and 5 is strongly disagree	Descriptive statistics
Crimes against property	▪ Theft ▪ Vandalism ▪ Misuse of property	Linkert scale of 1-5 where 1 is strongly agree and 5 strongly disagree	Descriptive statistics
Crimes against public order	▪ Breaking law ▪ Abusing people in public ▪ Disrupting social meetings	Linkert scale of 1-5 where 1 is strongly agree and 5 strongly disagree	Descriptive statistics
Crime rates in Nairobi County	▪ Types of crimes ▪ Crimes frequencies ▪ Prevalence of reports to police	Linkert scale of 1-5 where 1 is strongly agree and 5 strongly disagree	Descriptive statistics

Source: Author (2022)

2.6 Chapter Summary

This chapter reviewed skills theory, control theory and goal theory as the foundation to the study. It also empirically reviewed how drugs and substances abuse affects the rates of crimes against a person, against property and against public order. This chapter also developed research gaps, conceptual framework, operationalization framework and chapter summary. The next chapter covers research methodology.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter described the design and tools that guided the investigation. Briefly, this chapter describes the study overview, study design, target population, sample size and design, data collection tools, data collection procedures, data analysis methods, ethical considerations, and a chapter summary.

3.1 Research Design

Cooper and Schindler (2013) define research design as plan or outline that is used to answer research questions in a study. This study adopted descriptive research design. This was because it enabled the study to analyse data in both qualitative and quantitative forms. This helped to make research outcome more elaborate as Kothari (2014) states descriptive research approach provides in-depth quantitative and qualitative study findings.

3.2 Target Population

Peil (2013) define target population as persons, objects, or specimen with same characteristics and selected for a particular study. This study focused on Changombe Slum in Kitengela. Some of crimes reported in this area is murder, mugging, rape, drug trafficking, robbery and carjacking among others. The study target population was 15 community policing elders involved in security matters in the area and 18 security administrators in charge of the security in Changombe Slum.

3.3 Sampling and Sampling Technique

Cooper and Schindler (2013) define sample size as portion of target population carefully selected using probability or non-probability approach for a study. Sampling technique is the method or approach used to select the sample size (Kothari, 2014). This study used census to select all 12 community policing elders and 15 security administrators since the whole population was insignificant to use probabilistic sampling approach.

3.4 Research Instruments

Data collection instruments are tools such as questionnaires or informant interview guide used to collect data (Peil, 2013). This study used both questionnaires and interviews to gather data. The questionnaires were used to collect data from 15 Changombe Slum local security administrators and interview guides used to collect data from 12 community policing elders in the area.

3.5 Pilot Study

Pilot testing was undertaken with sample of three questionnaires and three interview guides which was distributed to the participants. This captured desired outcome from the study participants. The questionnaire and interview guides data were then analysed and adjustments made accordingly. Thereafter, questionnaires and interview guides were rolled out again for final data collection.

3.5.1 Validity

Validity is the accuracy level of research instrument to produce correct and precise information for which it is intended to produce (Kothari, 2014). The reason why the study conducted a validity test was to iron out any deficiencies in the research instrument and

rectify them before being administered to the sample population. This was carried out during the piloting phase of the instruments that was used in the study (Saunders, Lewis, & Thornhill, 2016). The study also adopted content validity with assistance from the supervisor.

3.5.2 Reliability Test

Peil (2013) describe reliability as the ratio in which research instrument are measured for consistency. To guarantee reliability of questionnaires and interviews, the research instruments was developed with assistance from the assigned MUA university supervisor.

3.6 Data Collection Procedures

First, the research project was approved by the supervisor. Then transmittal letter was acquired from Management University of Africa. Thereafter, permission was sought from Changombe Slum administrator. Upon approval, interviews were conducted and questionnaires distributed to the participants on agreed date. The participants were accorded enough time to read and answer the questions. The questionnaires were collected on specific agreed dates with the participants.

3.7 Data Analysis and Presentation

Data analysis is the interpretation and discussion of field work (Kothari, 2014). The collected data was scrutinized, coded, classified and systematically keyed in SPSS version 21.0 software for generation of data table and charts. The tables and charts was analysed using descriptive statistics incorporating qualitative and quantitative approach.

3.8 Ethical Considerations

The ethical factors were considered in this study. First, data was objectively analysed to prevent falsification. The study was also open to supervisor criticism for improvement. Plagiarisms was avoided by collecting all the information or data required through ethical procedure. The confidential information gathered from the respondents was private and only used for study analysis.

3.9 Chapter Summary

This chapter described the research approach, study population, sample size, sampling methods, data collection tools and procedures, data analysis methods, and ethical issues in research. Chapter 4 discussed and interpreted the research results and findings.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter present information from the analysed data from the field. The presentation was processed in form of tables and charts. The findings were interpreted and further cross analysed against past studies in the literature review to determine the consistency and the trends.

4.2 The Results on General Information

This section provides the results on number of respondents and those did not return their questionnaires for review. This section also covers results on the respondents' age, gender, their level of education, and the duration they have spent as employed. These variables were necessary to understand the respondents better for the interpretation of the findings that followed.

Table 3 Response Rates

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Filled and returned	12	80
Not returned	3	20
Total	15	100

According to table 4, out of 15 questionnaires that were presented in the field, only 12 questionnaires were completely filled and returned for the analysis. This represented 80%

response rate. However, 3 questionnaires were not filled and returned representing 20% failure rate. This study's response rate was in tandem with Kothari (2014) proposition that field data response should be above average (more than half of the total data collection tools deployed in the field. Of the 12 community policing elders, only 10 were available for the interviews that represented 83% response.

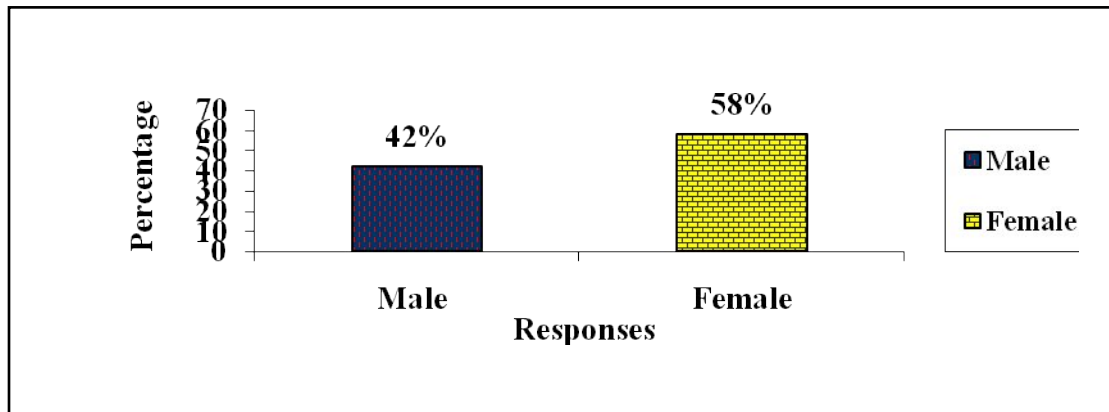


Figure 2 Gender Analysis

According to figure 2, 58% respondents who filled and returned the questionnaires for the analysis were female while 42% were male. This analysis was significant as it had indicated that even though more female security agents responded to the study than their male counterparts, the data analysed represented information from both gender as opined by Donaldson and Preston (2016).

Table 4 Age Analysis

Age Ranges	Frequency	Percentage
20-30 years	5	42
30-40 years	3	25
40-50 years	3	25
50 years and above	1	8
Total	12	100

As shown in table 5, most security agents (42%) were between the age 20-30 years. The age analysis was vital as it has shown that the information collected from the field covered all age sets in the police service. This is supported by Freeman (2016) that explains data collected from the field should be all inclusive and indicate diversity.

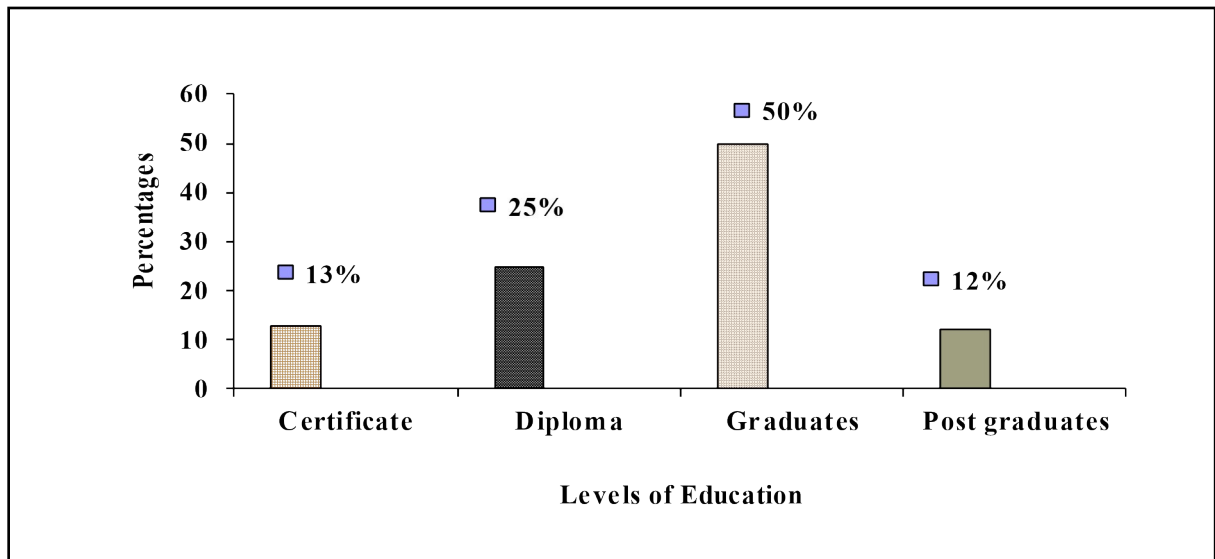


Figure 3 Highest Level of Education

As presented in figure 3 above, most security agents (50%) were undergraduate holders with others holding certificates, diplomas, and post graduate qualifications. This analysis was necessary to understand the level of respondents reasoning and ability to respond the field questions. As Hill and Jones (2017) explains, the higher the qualification of the respondent the better the understanding, logic and reasoning.

Table 5 Duration of Employment

Duration of Employment	Frequency	Percentage
< 2 years	3	25
2-4 years	4	33
4-6 years	2	17
6-8 years	2	17
Over 8 years	1	8
Total	12	100

According to table 6 above, most security agents 33% had worked in police service between 2-4 years. This analysis was necessary to determine the level of experience of the respondents in the field. As Miles (2017) explains, experience determine how a respondent answers questions in data collection tools.

With regard to 10 community policing elders, majority (85%) stated they had lived in Changombe Slum between 4 years to 9 years while 15% had lived in the slum between 2 years and 4 years. The community policing elders explained the kind of crimes they have experienced in Changombe Slum includes but not limited to burglary, arson, domestic abuse of spouses, murder and assault. All the elders agreed there was increase of crimes in Changombe Slum.

4.3 Results on Crimes Against A Person

Table 6 Drugs and substances abuse has increased cases of abductions

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	9	75
No	3	25
Total	12	100

According to table 7 above, 75% agreed drugs and substances abuse had increased cases of abductions in Changombe Slum. The current finding aligned with Johnson and Belfer (2012) study that established substance abuse is associated with violent behaviour.

Table 7 Drugs and substances abuse has increased violence and physical assault

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	10	83
No	2	17
Total	12	100

As shown in Figure 4 above, most respondents (83%) agreed that drugs and substance abuse were increasing incidents of violence and physical assault in the slums of Changombe. Finding enhanced research by Johnson and Belfer (2012), he further demonstrated that substance abuse is related to violence in two ways. First, violence can and does occur under the influence of drugs. Second, drug-related violence stems from the drug trade, which is often focused on poor and underserved communities..

Table 8 Drugs and substances abuse has increased cases of torture and murder

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	8	67
No	4	33
Total	12	100

As shown in figure 5 above, most of the respondents (67%) agreed that drugs and substances abuse has increased cases of torture and murder in Changombe Slum. This finding contradicts Efron and Porter (2016) The myriad of factors associated with both substance abuse and violent behavior prevented studies from revealing causality. The study concluded that the relationship between substance abuse and violence is complex, involving psychological, social and contextual variables that are difficult to grasp and measure. Local police elders agreed that these crimes against one person found involved many young people involved in drug and substance abuse and were involved in crimes such as robberies, assaults and murders in Changombe slums. Corroborated by an answer from

4.4 Results on Crimes Against Property

Table 9 Drugs and substances abuse has increased cases of theft of properties

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	10	83
No	2	17
Total	12	100

As shown in Figure 6 above, most participants (83%) agreed that drug and substance abuse increased the incidence of property theft in Changon Beslam. This result is consistent with the study by Kuhns et al. (2017) found that female thieves reported more previous and recent drug use prior to arrest, which led to their imprisonment, and that female involvement in robberies was primarily motivated by drug use. I discovered that

Table 10 Drugs and substances abuse has increased cases of vandalism

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	9	75
No	3	25
Total	12	100

As shown in table 8 above, the majority of the respondents (75%) agreed that drugs and substances abuse has increased cases of vandalism of properties in Changombe Slum. The above finding was in line with Habil (2016) study finding that revealed early involvement in substance abuse was a predictor of extent of burglary involvement for women and men. The study also found female burglars may actually be more involved in substance use than male burglars but are not arrested as often.

Table 11 Drugs and substances abuse has increased cases of misuse of public properties

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	7	58
No	5	42
Total	12	100

As shown in Figure 7 above, 58% of respondents agreed that drugs and substance abuse are increasing incidents of abuse on public lands in Changongbeslam. This finding

supports research by Christopher (2016). The survey found that most offenders admitted to consuming alcohol before at least some of the robberies, and about a third reported that most of their crimes were committed under the influence of alcohol. . The above findings on crime against property highlighted that drug use and substance abuse by young people contributes to crimes such as robbery, violent robbery and pickpocketing in the Changombes slums, local police elders is consistent with the answers.

4.5 Results on Crimes against public order

Table 12 Drugs and substances abuse has increased cases of breakage of law

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	11	92
No	1	8
Total	12	100

As shown in figure 8 above, response of (92%) agreed that drugs and substances abuse has increased cases of breakage of law in Changombe Slum. This finding was supported by Rafaiee, Olyae, & Sargolzaiee (2013) study that showed 80 percent of minors in state juvenile justice systems were under the influence of drugs or alcohol when committing their crimes.

Table 13 Drugs and substances abuse has increased cases of abuse of people by youths in public

Response	Frequency	Percentage
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Yes	10	83
No	2	17
Total	12	100

As shown in table 9 above, results from (83%) agreed that drugs and substances abuse has increased cases of abuse of people by youths in public in Changombe Slum. This finding matched Chege et al (2017) study that found delinquent behaviour is directly related to substance abuse.

Table 14 Drugs and substances abuse has increased cases of disruption of social meetings by youths

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	8	67
No	4	33
Total	12	100

As shown in table 10 above, 67% respondents agreed drugs and substances abuse has increased cases of disruption of social meetings by youths in Changombe Slum. This finding supported Nyaori (2017) study that found the long term effect of these drugs can cause numerous bad behaviours, which can be violent and criminal in nature. The findings above on crimes against public order aligned with community policing elders' responses that emphasized use of drugs and substance abuse by youths had contributed to crimes such as burglary, robbery with violence, and pickpocketing in in Changombe Slum.

4.6 Results on Crime rates in Nairobi County

Table 15 Types of crimes has increased due to drugs and substances abuse by the youths

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	11	92
No	1	8
Total	12	100

As shown in figure 9 above, most of the respondents (92%) agreed that types of crimes has increased in Changombe Slum due to drugs and substances abuse by the youths in the area. This finding was also in line with Nyaori (2017) study that found the long term effect of these drugs can cause numerous bad behaviours, which can be violent and criminal in nature.

Table 16 Crimes frequencies has increased due to drugs and substances abuse by the youths

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	10	83
No	2	17
Total	12	100

As shown in figure 10 above, most participants (83 percent) agreed that crimes frequencies has increased in Changombe Slum due to drugs and substances abuse by the youths in the area. This finding was reinforced by Rafaiee, Olyae, & Sargolzaiee (2013) study finding that showed 80 percent of minors in state juvenile justice systems were under the influence of drugs or alcohol when committing their crimes.

Table 17 Prevalence of crime reports to police has increased due to drugs and substances abuse by the youths

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	11	92
No	1	8
Total	12	100

According to table 11 above, the key finding result (71%) agreed that prevalence of crime reports to police has increased in Changombe Slum due to drugs and substances abuse by the youths in the area. This finding point to Chege et al (2017) study that found delinquent behaviour is directly related to substance abuse. The findings above on increase on rates of crimes in Changombe Slum matched with community policing elders' sentiments that youths engaging in drugs and substance abuse has increased cases of crimes against a person, property and public order.

4.7 Chapter Summary

This chapter analysed field data and went ahead to interpret the findings in the context of the study key objectives. This chapter also analysed how the findings in the study relate with the existing empirical literatures. The presentation of the analysed data was in tables and charts format.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

In this chapter, I have presented my findings according to the main objectives. Discussions focused on findings on the effects of drugs and substance abuse on crime rates against individuals, the effects of drugs and substance abuse on crime rates against property, and the effects of drugs and substance abuse on crime rates against public order. This section also presented study conclusions and recommendations. The chapter also suggested future research areas for future scholars to undertake.

5.2 Summary of the Results

5.2.1 General Information

This study received above average (80%) responses from security agents and 83% response from community policing. As Kothari (2004) explains, an above average response in a study means the study data collection instruments have collected data adequate for analysis, conclusion, and recommendations. The study also received responses from male security agents (42%) and female security agents (58%). This meant that data collection covered both female and male gender. This was in line with Donaldson and Preston (2016) study that explains an analysis in a study should incorporate views from different genders as they view issues differently.

This study incorporated the views of all the respondents between the ages of 20 years to above 50 years. However, most respondents (42%) were between the age 20-30 years. This means the major manpower of National Police Service were youthful security agents with energy and fresh knowledge from security institutions. According to Freeman

(2016), the inclusion of all views of the participants in a study regardless of the age differences helps to capture opinions with diverse levels of experiences.

In terms of education, 50 percent of security agents were graduates with the least educated participants holding certificates in various disciplines. This level of education indicates that the respondents were knowledgeable and could therefore fill questionnaires in their own. The finding that the participants were educated means that they were knowledgeable and were able to contribute effectively in the study. According to Hill and Jones (2017), high level of knowledge helps learned participants in a study to understand the study subject well which contributes to quality findings and conclusions.

In terms of working experience, the respondents in this study had different levels of working experience from less than 2 years to over 8 years. However, 33% of security agents had worked in National Police Service between the age 2-4 years. This analysis was necessary to determine the level of experience of the respondents in the field.

With regard to 10 community policing elders, majority (85%) stated they had lived in Changombe Slum between 4 years to 9 years while 15% had lived in the slum between 2 years and 4 years. The community policing elders explained the kind of crimes they have experienced in Changombe Slum includes but not limited to burglary, arson, domestic abuse of spouses, murder and assault. All the elders agreed there was increase of crimes in Changombe Slum.

5.2.2 Results on Crimes Against a Person

The study established through 75% responses that drugs and substances abuse had increased cases of abductions in Changombe Slum. The current finding aligned with Johnson and Belfer (2012) study that established substance abuse is associated with violent behaviour.

Most respondents (83%) agreed that drugs and substance abuse have increased incidents of violence and physical assault in the slums of Changombe. Finding enhanced research by Johnson and Belfer (2012), he further demonstrated that substance abuse is related to violence in two ways. First, violence can and does occur under the influence of drugs. Second, drug-related violence stems from the drug trade, which is often focused on poor and underserved communities.

Additionally, 67% of those surveyed said drugs and substance abuse led to an increase in torture and murder in his slums of Janggonbe. This finding contradicts his work by Efron and Porter (2016), who failed to reveal causality due to the myriad factors associated with both substance abuse and violent behavior. The study concluded that the links between substance abuse and violence are complex, involving psychological, social, and contextual variables that are difficult to grasp and difficult to measure.

These results on crimes against a person corroborated with responses from community policing elders that all agreed many youths engaged in drugs and substance abuse that had contributed to crimes such as mugging, assault and murder in Changombe Slum.

5.2.3 Results on Crimes Against Property

According to 83% of respondents, drug and substance abuse is increasing property theft in Changan Beslam. This result is consistent with the study by Kuhns et al. (2017) that female thieves reported more previous and recent drug use prior to arrest, which led to their imprisonment, and that female involvement in robberies was primarily motivated by drug use. I discovered that

In addition, a majority of respondents (75%) agreed that drug and substance abuse has led to an increase in property vandalism in the Changombeslam. The above results were consistent with the findings of Habil's (2016) study that early involvement in substance abuse was a predictor of the degree of involvement in robbery in women and men. We also know that thieves are actually more involved in drug use than male thieves, but are arrested less frequently.

In addition, 58% of respondents agreed that drugs and substance abuse are increasing incidents of public land abuse in the Changombes slum. This finding supports research by Christopher (2016). The survey found that most offenders admitted to consuming alcohol before at least some of the robberies, and about a third reported that most of their crimes were committed under the influence of alcohol. . The above findings on crime against property are in line with the responses of local police elders who stressed that drug use and abuse by young people contributed to crimes such as robbery, violent robbery and pickpocketing in the Changombes slums. match.

5.2.4 Results on Crimes Against Public Order

Drugs and substance abuse in Changombe slums have led to an increase in crime, as indicated by 92% of respondents. This finding was supported by research by Rafaiee, Olyae, and Sargolzaiee (2013). The study showed that 80% of minors in the state's juvenile court system were under the influence of drugs or alcohol when committing a crime.

(83%) of respondents said drug and substance abuse is increasing the incidence of public abuse by young people in Changombe slums. This finding was consistent with a study by Chege et al. (2017) found that criminal behavior is directly related to substance abuse.

From 67% of the responses, cases of social disruption by young people in Changombeslam are increasing due to drug and substance abuse. This finding supports research by Nyaori (2017), who suggested that the long-term effects of these drugs can lead to many bad behaviors of a violent and criminal nature. We found that the above findings on public order crimes underscore drug and substance abuse by young people and the number of local police involved in crimes such as robbery, violent robbery and pickpocketing in Changombe slums. It was in line with the elders' answers.

5.2.5 Results on Crime rates in Nairobi County

According to 92% of those surveyed, crime types in Changombeslam are increasing due to drug and substance abuse by young people in the area. This result was also consistent with her research by Nyaori (2017), who found that the long-term effects of these drugs can lead to many bad behaviors of a violent and criminal nature. .

According to 83% of those surveyed, Changonbe slum is experiencing an increase in drug and substance abuse crime rates by young people in the area. This finding was supported by findings by Rafaiee, Olyae, and Sargolzaiee (2013). The study showed that 80% of minors in the state's juvenile court system were under the influence of drugs or alcohol when committing a crime.

Finally, (71%) of the results agreed that the frequency of reporting drug abuse crimes by young people in the Changombes slum to the police has increased. This finding points to a study by Chege et al. (2017) found that criminal behavior is directly related to substance abuse. The above findings on the increasing crime rate in Changombes slums are in line with the opinion of city police elders that young people who engage in drugs and substance abuse are increasing the number of crimes committed against persons, property and public order. was consistent.

5.3 Conclusions

Based on the findings summarized in Section 5.2 above, the study found that drug and substance abuse by young people is leading to increased crimes against persons, property and public order in the Changombeslam. I was. For example, in crimes against individuals, drug and substance abuse contributes to kidnapping, violence, physical assault, torture, and murder. In the Changombe slums, crimes against property, drugs, and substance abuse contributed to instances of property theft, property vandalism, and abuse of public property. In Changonbe slums, crimes against public order, drugs and substance abuse are responsible for violations of the law, abuse by young people, and disruption of social gatherings by young people. The above findings were supported by responses from

community police elders. The elders emphasized that drug use and substance abuse by young people contributed to crimes such as kidnapping, murder, robbery, violent robbery and rioting in the Changombe slums.

5.4 Recommendations

Based on the findings summarized in Section 5.2 above, the study found that drug and substance abuse by young people is leading to increased crimes against persons, property and public order in the Changombeslam. I was. For example, in crimes against individuals, drug and substance abuse contributes to kidnapping, violence, physical assault, torture, and murder. In the Changombe slums, crimes against property, drugs, and substance abuse contributed to instances of property theft, property vandalism, and abuse of public property. In Changanbe slums, crimes against public order, drugs and substance abuse are responsible for violations of the law, abuse by young people, and disruption of social gatherings by young people. The above findings were supported by responses from community police elders. The elders emphasized that drug use and substance abuse by young people contributed to crimes such as kidnapping, murder, robbery, violent robbery and rioting in the Changombe slums.

5.5 Suggestions for Further Study

Based on the results, the study established that drugs and substances abuse by youths had increased cases of crimes against a person, property and public order in Nairobi County. This study therefore suggests future studies should focus on how effectively the public can be educated against misuse of drugs and substances especially the youths.

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32

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APPENDIX I

THE QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHANGOMBE SLUM ADMINISTRATOR

Kindly fill all sections of the questionnaire. Do not write your names or contacts in the questionnaire. This is to safeguard your privacy. Please note the data you provide will only be used for this study's development and the data will not be shared by any third party.

SECTION A: DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

1. Gender: ☐ Male ☐ Female
2. Age group in years: ☐ 20-30 ☐ 30-40 ☐ 40-50 ☐ 50+
3. Highest level of education: ☐ Certificate ☐ Diploma ☐ Graduate ☐ Post graduate
4. Duration of employment: ☐ <3 ☐ 3-6 ☐ 6-9 ☐ 9-12 ☐ +12

SECTION B: CRIMES AGAINST A PERSON

Kindly tick Yes or No in the statements below.

Crimes against a person	YES	NO
5. Drugs and substances abuse has increased cases of abductions in Changombe Slum.		
6. Drugs and substances abuse has increased cases of violence and physical assault in Changombe Slum.		
7. Drugs and substances abuse has increased cases of torture and murder in Changombe Slum.		

SECTION C: CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY

Kindly tick Yes or No in the statements below.

Crimes against property	YES	NO
8. Drugs and substances abuse has increased cases of theft of		

properties in Changombe Slum.		
9. Drugs and substances abuse has increased cases of vandalism of properties in Changombe Slum.		
10. Drugs and substances abuse has increased cases of misuse of public properties in Changombe Slum.		

SECTION D: CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER

Kindly tick Yes or No in the statements below.

Crimes against public order	YES	NO
11. Drugs and substances abuse has increased cases of breakage of law in Changombe Slum.		
12. Drugs and substances abuse has increased cases of abuse of people by youths in public in Changombe Slum.		
13. Drugs and substances abuse has increased cases of disruption of social meetings by youths in Changombe Slum.		

SECTION E: CRIME RATES IN NAIROBI COUNTY

Kindly tick Yes or No in the statements below.

Crime rates in Nairobi County	YES	NO
14. Types of crimes has increased in Changombe Slum due to drugs and substances abuse by the youths in the area.		
15. Crimes frequencies has increased in Changombe Slum due to drugs and substances abuse by the youths in the area.		
16. Prevalence of crime reports to police has increased in Changombe Slum due to drugs and substances abuse by the youths in the area.		

Thank you for your contributions in this study.

APPENDIX II
THE INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR CHANGOMBE COMMUNITY POLICING
ELDERS

1. How long have you lived in Changombe Slum?
2. What types of crimes have you experienced in Changombe Slum?
3. Has there been increase of crimes in Changombe Slum?
4. If yes, is the increase related to drugs and substance among the youths in the area (briefly explain).
5. Has there been increase in criminal activities against people living in Changombe Slum? (briefly explain).
6. Has there been increase in criminal activities against properties in Changombe Slum? (briefly explain).
7. Has there been increase in criminal activities against public law and order in Changombe Slum? (briefly explain).

Thank you for your contributions in this study.