EFFECT OF CRIME DETERRENCE STRATEGIES ON THE CONTROL OF JUVENILE GANG CRIME IN MOMBASA COUNTY, KENYA

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ABSTRACT

Mombasa County has seen rapid growth in criminal gangs composed largely of juveniles and who are involved in a wave of criminal activities. The criminal acts carried out by these gangs almost on a daily basis paint a negative picture for the county and hence, the urgent need for finding long lasting solutions to this security challenge. The purpose of this study, therefore, was to assess the effect of crime deterrence strategies on the control of juvenile gang crime in Mombasa County, Kenya. The study sought to establish the effect of community policing and public surveillance systems on the control of juvenile gang crime in Mombasa County, Kenya. The study was anchored on the social disorganization theory, general strain theory and the routine activities theory. The study adopted a mixed methods research design. The study targeted several security stakeholders namely security officers, community policing officials, as well as officers from the correctional/rehabilitation centres within three sub counties in the county namely Kisauni, Mvita and Likoni sub counties. Primary data collected using a semi-structured questionnaire and interview schedules was used. The qualitative data collected was analyzed using content analysis while for the quantitative data, both descriptive and inferential analysis were undertaken. A multiple linear regression model was used to show the relationship between crime deterrence strategies and control of juvenile gang crime in Mombasa County. The statistical package for social sciences was the main data analysis software used. The study established that the crime deterrence strategies considered in this study namely community policing and public surveillance systems had a positive significant effect on the control of juvenile gang crime in Mombasa County. It was noted that community policing was the strategies implemented to larger extent and also had the greatest effect on the control of this crime in the county. The study concluded that if the control of juvenile gang crime in Mombasa County was to be improved, enhanced efficiency and effectiveness in the implementation of different crime deterrence strategies needed to prioritized. The study also concluded that the control of juvenile gang crime in Mombasa County when assessed based on different indicators can be generally rated as average and this crime continued to be a threat to security in the county. The study recommended that the government through the Ministry of Interior and National Coordination should also consider increasing the budgetary allocations towards the facilitation of community policing programs and initiatives. More budgetary allocations were also required from the Ministry to lay the proper structures needed to facilitate the efficient implementation of public surveillance systems in the county.

INTRODUCTION

Worldwide, the issue of crimes committed by juveniles has become a pressing concern and has great impacts on economies, health, social wellbeing, and governance (Bosiakoh & Paul, 2010). Juvenile crime is mainly committed by persons aged between 13 to 17 years, but this

varies across nations. Juveniles are considered a very aggressive group of people and are able to execute murders, provocative assaults, raping forcefully and robberies (Ngutu, 2014). These groups go to an extent of engaging in crimes which are highly organized, such as arson, burglary, theft and stealing of motor vehicles.

The trend of persons engaging in crimes in the United States according to Stolzenberg, and D'Alessio (2008), rises sharply at the start of adolescence stage, peaks at its later stage but thereafter shows a steady drop. According to Levitt and Lochner (2011), there is a five times more likelihood that an 18-year-old will be arrested for crimes related to property as compared to a 35-year-old having committed violent crimes, with the ratio being 2:1. When adolescents gang up, they tend to rape people, attack their tutors, fire at people and are remorseless when caught (Schmalleger & Bartollas, 2011).

The culture of carrying knives among delinquent teenagers in United Kingdom has led to more damages and deaths as compared to situations where gunshots are involved (Silvestri, Oldfield, Squires & Grimshaw, 2009). There has been a tremendous increase in the trend of gangs of criminals involving young people in Africa since 1980 as a result of globalized economies and advancement of communication technologies across the world (Reyes & Curry-Stevens, 2014). Situations facilitating such an increase include political, economic and social instability in countries such as Nigeria, Liberia and Ghana. This criminality trend, according to a global survey by UN Habitat in 2009, has prolonged particularly in African cities.

Crime deterrence is very essential not just for the sole purpose of leading to low rate of crime, but it is also cheap, which is relative to incapacitation (Chalfin & McCrary, 2017). Those who do offences are blocked from doing crime and need not be identified, captured or judged in any way. Therefore, the first priority is to assess the extent to which probable offenders have been deterred by a given strategy through intensified policing. According to Ratcliffe (2016), the evolution of crime is tied to ever changing social order in the world and security agencies have to undertake a number of crime deterrence strategies to match the evolving trends of crime resulting from the technological advancements such as social media and mobile networking.

Statement of the Problem

According to the Crime, Violence and Prevention Project funded by the World Bank in 2017, gangs composed largely of juveniles going by several names, some with youngest members aged 11 years, or even 7 years old were involved in wave criminal activities in Kenya. While carrying knives and some using "bugizi" (the date-rape drug Rohypnol) to give them 'courage and confidence', these gangs engaged in all manner of crimes such as extortion, petty theft (the crime of stealing something that does not have a high value), bag snatching, pick pocketing and so on, alongside drug abuse (Mkutu et al., 2017). The report revealed that some of these juveniles had acquired a reputation for sexual assault in the form of sucking women's breasts if they did not have valuables or money.

Several accounts had been given pertaining to the criminal activities some involving violence undertaken by criminal gangs in Mombasa County. The attacks by the two gangs in Old Town where they had beaten, robbed and stabbed their victims had led to the US embassy sending an advisory to their citizens not to visit the area, especially at night (Ahmed & Atieno, 2016).

Another case was also reported in February 2018, where about 20 youth armed with metal rods and machetes stormed a funeral service in Mishomoroni and stole from the mourners. They also attacked residents and shop owners, injuring at least six people (Ahmed, 2018).

Several members had been arrested and others killed by the police. The Securex Monthly Security Briefing in 2016 pointed out that in December 2015, 50 youth ranging from 12-17 years were arrested in Kisauni Constituency of Mombasa County and that, they were linked to the infamous Wakali Kwanza gang which executed their crimes in broad daylight. In 2017, in Likoni, 3 youths described as aged less than 20 years and belonging to a local gang were executed by members of the public after they committed violent robbery from a shop in the area (Mkongo, 2017). In the same year, four gang leaders of Wakali Kwanza and Wakali Wao were shot in a police operation, a fifth leader was killed by a mob while 10 gang leaders were arrested (Ahmed, 2017a). This study therefore sought to bridge the existing knowledge by assessing the effect of crime deterrence strategies on the control of juvenile gang crime in Mombasa County, an area where organized criminal gangs involving juveniles had posed an unending challenge to both the County and National security systems.

Objectives of the Study

The study sought to achieve the following specific objectives;

i. To determine the effect of community policing on the control of juvenile gang crime in Mombasa County.
ii. To examine the effect of public surveillance systems on the control of juvenile gang crime in Mombasa County.

Research Questions

i. What is the effect of community policing on the control of juvenile gang crime in Mombasa County?

ii. What is the effect of public surveillance systems on the control of juvenile gang crime in Mombasa County?

LITERATURE REVIEW

Theoretical Framework

Social Disorganization Theory

This theory was advanced by Shaw and McKay (1942). This theory is founded on the premise that communities that are disorganized experience crime since they lead to the emergence of break downs in informal social controls and also the culture of crime. These communities do not have the collective ability to crack down on crime and disorder. Through the use of spatial maps to study the residential locations of juveniles termed as Chicago courts, Shaw and McKay found that crime rates were unevenly distributed across time and space within the city. In contrast, there was a tendency for crime to be robust in specified areas of the town, and prominently, continued to be fairly stable within diverse areas in spite of the populations which change continuously in particular areas. It can therefore, be concluded that crime may be part

of the dynamics in neighborhoods and not just the acts of individuals in within the community (Cullen & Agnew, 2003).

Adams, Rohe, and Arcury (2005) posited that this theory puts forth a number of solutions that act as the main principles and a basis of theory for almost all community based prevention programs. Great freedom of movement across residents, heterogeneity of the population, poverty, as well as continuous social change result to weakening of the social control of residents of a neighborhood as well as allowing a value system cultivated by crime to develop. In addition, there is transfer of value system to the forth-coming generation by use of contacts among the residents within the neighborhood (Shaw &McKay, 1942). This will result to loss of the collective ability of neighborhoods to tackle disorder and crime (Brezina, Agnew, Cullen, & Wright, 2004; Sampson & Grove, 1989).

There was a call for agencies to partner with community people in creating sense that the community could handle its own issues and could also provide social controls (Shaw & McKay, 1942). In their project which was constrained in Chicago, they went forth to create programs for recreation and liaised with officials from the criminal justice in finding solutions to youth who were delinquent. The project partly involved the use of residents within the community to give counsel to youth living within their surroundings. Though this theory has no imminent link to community policing, there are some elements they share like use of collaboration and the responsibility of maintaining order which is usually shared with the community (Rose& Clear, 1998). As noted by Peak and Glensor (2004), it is the responsibility of everyone within the community to ensure safety and prevent crime.

With regard to the police, the social disorganization theory provides for them to address petty crimes and disorder but they should consistently work on enhancing the community capacity to exercise non-formal social control (Grossman, 2016). This theory emphasizes on the need to shape societies during the processes of change with the prime objective of creating formal mechanisms of social control within communities and not solely the increase of police enforcements (Lawrence & McCarthy, 2013). This organization can be through having talks with owners of local businesses to assist in singling out their issues and concerns, offering of security advice to residents through regular visits to their homes, holding routine meetings with the community and helping in the support and organization of groups that have been mandated to keep security (Hess, Orthmann, & Cho, 2013). Hence, this theory formed the foundation of assessing the effectiveness of community policy in deterring juvenile crime.

Routine Activities Theory

This theory forms the foundation for assessing the effect of public surveillance systems on the control of juvenile gang crimes in Mombasa County. The use of CCTV is capable of adjusting behavior of probable offenders through enhancing surveillance, suggesting that there may be prevention of opportunities upon which crime manifests (Vella, 2013). This actually corresponds with Felson's theoretical approach of routine activities. Based on this theory, for a crime to happen, there must be an interaction among three important elements. Cohen and Felson (1979) argue that, there ought to be (1) an offender who is motivated, and (2) have a preferred target, (3) a proper place and time with lack of parental guardianship. These form a

triangle of crime where crime thrives, and upon which it becomes functionless on removal of one element, thus preventing crime.

The approach initially focused on how decrease in parental monitoring put the targets in a vulnerable state. According to Cohen and Felson (1979), there has always been an existence of offenders who are highly encouraged and also availability of the appropriate targets. What then leads to increased crime scenes is the issue of a decreased capability of guardians as a result of changing patterns of societal activities and advancements in technology. In accordance with this view, the only way of preventing crimes is by adequately guarding those who are being targeted when they face potential offenders.

Eck (1995) has advanced on this theory by noting that crime can be inhibited through a third group of persons, that is, those managing places. According to him, places having weak and negligent management systems pave way for criminal opportunities as compared with those areas with strong and more vigilant management. Thus, since CCTVs effectively reduce crime, then they can be used as managers in case of criminal events. Additionally, Philips (1999) states that there should be minimized offences upon the targets in cases where CCTV act as a guardian. Such include property or personal offences which are tangible and have targeted victims. The use of CCTV as a manager also goes a long way in minimizing overall disorder, offences related to drugs and violations with unspecified victims in the neighborhood (Woodhouse, 2010; Okere, 2012).

Felson (1995) also points out the factor of proximity and he goes on to state that when likely offenders are closer to the suppressor, there is more chance that they may be influenced to commit that particular offence. This is a point that should be stressed by ensuring that those people who stay closer to those likely to do crime have been adequately covered through stringent community policing programs. This can be done by installing CCTV cameras and lighting systems in those areas of the neighborhood which are considered remote and potential hiding points for offenders.

It is good to note that CCTV cameras acts as surveillance and can target a particular location. These can help act as behavioral controllers in places with weakening management posing as suitable targets for criminals. The surveillance can cause displacement of crime but the displacement does not mean that crime is displaced elsewhere. This theory was applicable to this study as it helped the researcher to understand the role played by public surveillance systems in assisting the police who might not be able to patrol or secure all areas where crimes were likely to be happening. With data and video footage on the various activities in different activities, they were able to monitor and respond to cases of disorder such as robberies. Furthermore, the knowledge that residents were being watching while carrying out their activities might instill fear of engaging in criminal activities in areas where police are not present.

Empirical Review

Community Policing and Control of Juvenile Gang Crime

Wanjohi (2014) examined how community policing impacted the reduction of crime while paying attention to the county government of Machakos. A descriptive survey research design was used. It was found out that strategies used in preventing crime through community policing like holding regular meetings within the community, patrols and solving of issues done by the police in conjunction with the community, and partnerships between the community and law enforcers were significantly associated with reduced crime incidences across the county. It was noted that this partnership which was viable through sensitizing of the locals, sharing of information, enhancement of positive interactions, building of confidence and trust which was made easy through holding of forums between the police and the community, and mini-stations which were made accessible to the locals assisted in reducing cases of crime. The provision of hotline numbers to members of the community as a strategy of preventing crime helped in the reporting of crime incidences. It was further noted that police-community partnership in solving of problems through hotspot mapping, identifying problems facing the community, analyzing of the issue, establishing possible solutions, and appropriate execution of the stated solutions were relevant in reducing the rates of crime within Machakos County.

Mwaniki (2016) scrutinized the role played by community policing in hindering criminal acts in Kirinyaga County. The study relied on a mixed methods research design. The study revealed that community policing via joint police-community patrols, appointment of vigilante groups as well as community courts helped in preventing crime in the county. The study found that community controls complemented the local police unit in ensuring security within communities while community traditional courts were crucial in the resolution of disputes which helped in curbing the crimes occurring as a result of retaliations and these were cost effective. The study further established that vigilante groups were engaged in night patrols which helped in countering any form of insecurity and crime happenings in the county especially at night. The study found that community-police partnerships were crucial in assisting the police to liaise with the community in their push for common goals and that there was communal participation in unraveling the problem of crime just like the police. Additionally, community policing helped the community to become familiar with common criminal trends resulting from continuous police notices.

Public Surveillance Systems and Control of Juvenile Crime

Farrington, Gill, Waples, and Argomaniz (2007) evaluated the influence of closed-circuit television (CCTV) on crime. The study employed quasi-experimental multi-site assessment. A total of 14 CCTVs in areas of residence, town centres, city hospitals and parking lots were assessed. Results pinpointed that crime reduction was effective in situations where CCTVs were installed in car parks within the train station but very ineffective in residential areas and city centres. Despite being effective in case of car theft, they could not satisfactory manage other types of crimes. According to the study, the CCTVs were most effective when placed in conjunction with other interventions like enhancement of the lighting system, use of fences and other security arrangements. Since the stealing of vehicles involved rational decisions rather

than the use of force, the study suggested that the implementation of the CCTV security cameras with regard to the type of crime under focus was of great essence.

Okere (2012) evaluated the effectiveness of CCTV cameras in managing crimes considering the case of Nairobi Central Business District. The study was qualitative in nature. The study found that the management of crimes was effective in areas where CCTV cameras had been installed. Where they were located and their area of coverage were among the most important components with regard to their effectiveness. The study noted that offenders were deterred and viewed CCTV camera as a threat. Those who found the cameras ineffective cited that tracing of suspects after retrieval of images was not easy and displacement of crime. The study noted that there were varying contexts which determined the effectiveness of the CCTV cameras. For instance, the impact of CCTV seemed to hold more when it came to securing vehicles while it seemed to hold less ground with regard to personal crimes like assault.

La Vigne, Lowry, Markman, and Dwyer (2011) investigated use of CCTVs in controlling and preventing criminal activities. The findings illustrated that public surveillance technology was a tool which was very resourceful in blocking criminal acts, helped in arresting suspects and supported in the investigation and prosecution of offenders. The study noted that the use of public surveillance systems led to possible offenders refraining from criminal activities if they knew they were under watch and believed they were at greater risk of apprehension. The systems additionally increased citizens' perception of feeling safe, instilled courage of using public spaces, and worked as informal guardians and eye-witnesses in case of crime. This system of surveillance also enhanced the criminal system of justice through regular crime alerts to the police and situations posing as potentially dangerous through a recap of what exactly happened, and which could also inform on how best to respond in the safest way possible.

Conceptual Framework

Figure 1 presents the conceptual framework for the study. The independent variables in this study were community policing and public surveillance systems while the dependent variable was the control of juvenile gang crime in Mombasa County.

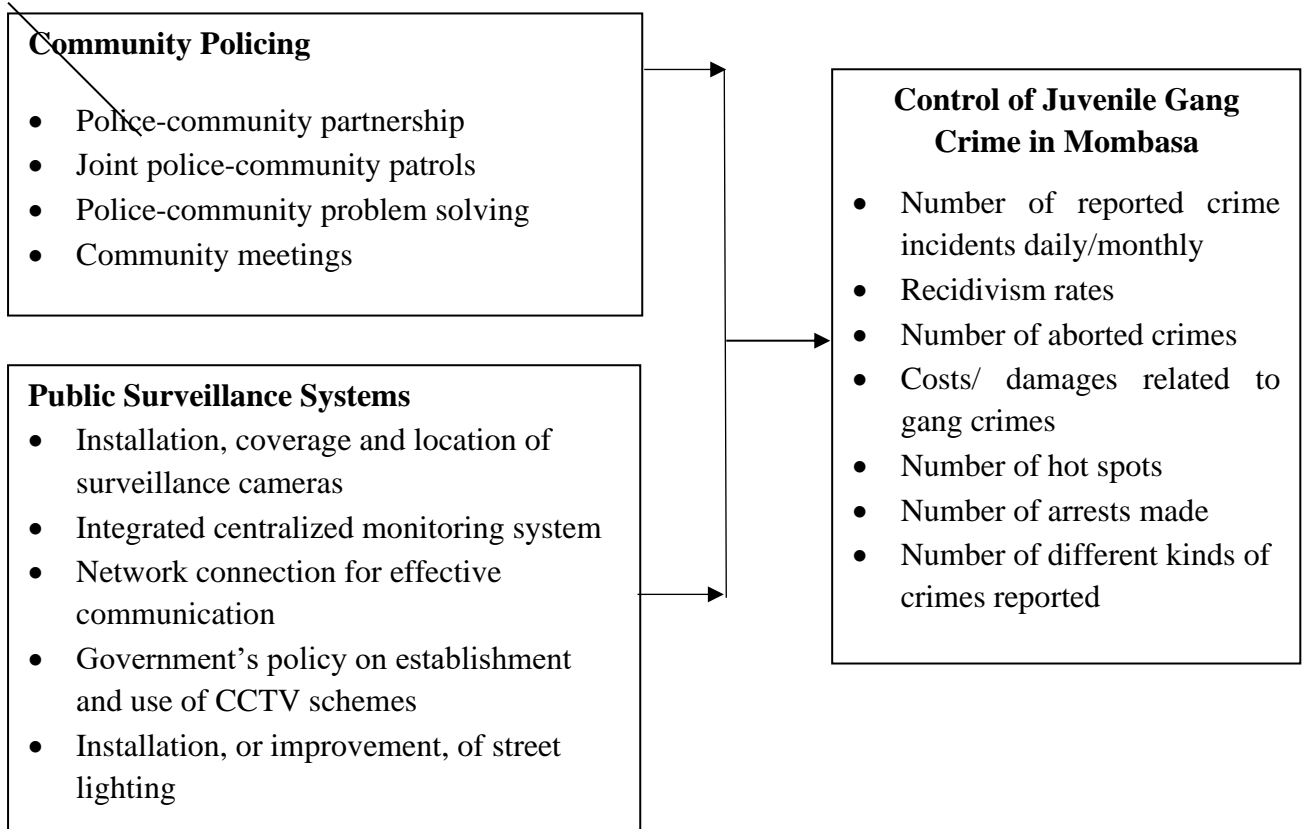**Independent Variables**   **Dependent Variable**

Community Policing

- Police-community partnership
- Joint police-community patrols
- Police-community problem solving
- Community meetings

Control of Juvenile Gang Crime in Mombasa

- Number of reported crime incidents daily/monthly
- Recidivism rates
- Number of aborted crimes
- Costs/ damages related to gang crimes
- Number of hot spots
- Number of arrests made
- Number of different kinds of crimes reported

Public Surveillance Systems

- Installation, coverage and location of surveillance cameras
- Integrated centralized monitoring system
- Network connection for effective communication
- Government's policy on establishment and use of CCTV schemes
- Installation, or improvement, of street lighting

Figure 1: Conceptual Framework

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Design

This study applied a mixed methods research design. This design was chosen since both qualitative and quantitative data was used and which allowed for a comprehensive study to be undertaken. As argued by Jagongo (2009), there was need to combine various designs in order to ensure validity of the results given that no single design existed in isolation. The quantitative approach entailed the use of a descriptive study design. The study sought to assess the effect of crime deterrence strategies on the control of juvenile gang crime in Mombasa. The mentioned research design was therefore preferred since it enabled the one to give a detailed description of the study phenomena in its current state (Kothari, 2013).

Target Population

The study targeted security officers, community policing officials, as well as officers stationed at the correctional/rehabilitation centres within three sub counties in Mombasa County namely

Kisauni, Mvita and Likoni sub counties. These sub counties had been experiencing heightened cases of attacks by members of juvenile criminal gangs. The study targeted various categories of stakeholders involved in ensuring that law and order was maintained in the county so that the researcher could obtain comprehensive and objective information from multiple sources which would assist them to adequately address the research problem.

Table 1: Target Population

Security Stakeholder	Target Population
Security officers	563
Community policing officials	220
Officers from rehabilitation centres	323

Sample and Sampling Method

The study applied different sampling techniques in selecting the study sample. The sample size for the security officers was decided upon by the use of Yamane (1967) formula of sample size calculation specified as follows;

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

Where;

n=the sample size

N= the size of the population

e= Error margin or the precision level desired or the significance level which is 0.05 (95% confidence level)

Using the formula yields a sample size of

$$n = \frac{563}{1 + 563(0.05^2)} = 233$$

n= 233

Hence, a total of 233 security officers were sampled. Simple random sampling was used to select the security officers. Purposive sampling was adopted in this study in selecting the community policing officials and officers from rehabilitation centres who were the key informants. Six community policing officials and three officers from rehabilitation centres took part in the study as key informants. Although these sample sizes seemed small, the intention was to collect extensive detailed data from the participants. According to Leedy and Ormrod (2010), in phenomenology "a typical sample size is from 5 to 25 individuals". Morris (1994) emphasizes that even a small number as 6 is enough for qualitative research provided the research activity is vigorous and aim to collect in-depth data. The table below gives summary of the sample size for the study;

Table 2: Sample Size

Stakeholder	Target Population	Sampling Technique	Sample Size
Security officers	563	Simple random sampling	233
Community policing officials	220	Purposive sampling	6
Officers from rehabilitation centres	323	Purposive sampling	3

Data Collection Instruments

The study used two instruments which included a questionnaire and interview schedule for the different categories of the study participants. The semi-structured questionnaire was administered to the security officers. A majority of these questions were based on the Likert 5-point Scale (degree of agreement scale) as displayed in Appendix II.

Data Collection Procedures

To begin with, approval and permission to undertake the study was obtained from the university management, the county commissioner and the National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI). Then consent was sought from the study participants after issuing them with a letter of introduction from the university and an advisory form. Two research assistants were employed to assist in the data collection. They issued the questionnaires through hand delivery and waited as the officers filled the questionnaires in order to minimize on the time required for follow up and to increase response rate. They were supportd by the researcher in carrying out the interviews particularly in recording the information given during the sessions. They booked appointments with the participants to agree on the best time for the sessions and also the appropriate venues.

Pilot Testing

Usually, a pre-test should be carried out on 1 to 10% of the actual sample size (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2003). In this study, a pretest was undertaken on 5% of the sample population. The pilot test was carried out in Nyali Sub-County. Therefore, a pilot study involving 12 security officers was undertaken. Feedback was analyzed and appropriate adjustments done to the questionnaire.

Validity of the Instruments

Both the content and construct validity of the questionnaire was checked. The questionnaire was structured in to sections with respect to the specific objectives of the study, and consistent with the conceptual framework. For content validity, there was close scrutiny of the questionnaires by two officers from the Ministry of Interior and National Coordination and also the study supervisor. They were invited to gauge the relevance and meaningfulness of the questionnaires after which their comments were integrated in adjusting the questionnaires. That way, the validity of the questionnaire was enriched. The project supervisor also examined the validity of the data.

Reliability of the Instruments

To ascertain the reliability of the questionnaire, Cronbach Alpha coefficients for all the constructs or variables were computed. These findings are provided in Table 3.3. Given that the Cronbach alphas for all the constructs were greater than 0.7, it was concluded that the research instrument used was reliable. This is supported by Cronbach (1951) who stated that a Cronbach alpha of 0.7 and above indicated that the research instrument was sufficiently reliable for use in a study.

Table 3: Reliability Test

Variable	Respondents	Number of Items	Cronbach Alpha
Community policing	12	5	0.771
Public surveillance systems	12	6	0.721
Control of juvenile gang crime	12	7	0.924

In qualitative research studies, reliability is the test of stability or consistency of responses. To enhance consistency, all the procedures followed during the research were documented. Others included cross-checking of the scripts for mistakes. The researcher also conducted the data collection with the help of research assistants and also ensure that they compared their results with that of other researchers which had been derived independently.

Data Analysis and Presentation of Findings

As for the quantitative data, both descriptive and inferential analysis was conducted aided by the use of the statistical package for social sciences (SPSS). The descriptive statistics computed took the form of simplified frequencies and percentages, the mean and the standard deviation. Inferential analysis encompassed correlation and regression analysis. Regression coefficients were used to quantify the effect of each crime deterrence strategy on the control of juvenile gang crime in Mombasa County, Kenya. A multiple regression model was used in linking the variables. Below is the equation that illustrates the model fitted;

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + e$$

Where:

Y = Control of Juvenile Gang Crime in Mombasa County, Kenya.

β_1, β_2, and β_3 = Beta coefficients

β_0 = Constant Term

X_1 = Community Policing

X_2 = Public Surveillance Systems

ε = Error term

The quantitative findings were presented using tables while for qualitative data, narratives and direct quotes were used. All inferences were made at the 0.05 significance level.

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

Response Rate

The number of questionnaires administered to the security officers was 233. Out of this number, 177 were properly filled and returned. This represented an overall successful response rate of 76.0% for the questionnaires. The researcher also set to interview 6 community policing officials and 3 rehabilitation officers drawn from the criminal justice rehabilitation centres in the sub counties under study. A successful response rate of 100.0% was achieved for the community policing officials while for the rehabilitation officials, the researcher was only able to interview 2 and this translated to a 66.7% successful response rate for this category of respondents. The response rates for the three categories of respondents were considered adequate for data analysis and reporting.

Correlation Analysis

Correlation analysis was conducted in order to determine whether the crime deterrence strategies under study were significantly associated with the control of juvenile gang crime in Mombasa County. Pearson correlation coefficients were in this case computed and the correlation matrix is as given in Table 4

Table 4: Correlation Matrix

		Juvenile Gang Crime Control	Community Policing	Public Surveillance Systems
Juvenile Gang Crime Control	Pearson Correlation	1		
	Sig. (2-tailed)			
	N	177		
Community Policing	Pearson Correlation	.786**	1	
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000		
	N	177	177	
Public Surveillance Systems	Pearson Correlation	.715**	.590**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	0.000	
	N	177	177	177

The findings reveal that community policing and the control of juvenile gang crime in Mombasa County were positively and significantly correlated. Their correlation was also strong as supported by (r=0.786, p=0.000). The findings were in tandem with that of Wanjohi (2014) who observed that strategies used in preventing crime through community policing such as holding regular meetings within the community, patrols and solving of issues done by the

police in conjunction with the community, and partnerships between the community and law enforcers were greatly associated with reduced crime incidences.

The correlation between public surveillance systems and juvenile gang crime control was also found to be positive, strong and significant as demonstrated by (r=0.715, p=0.000). These study results supported the sentiments of Kruegle and Pan (2007) that public surveillance systems were useful in minimizing crimes related to theft, terror activities and even atrocities against individuals since they assisted the police in social monitoring, maintaining order and helped in preventing and catching criminals.

Regression Analysis

In order to determine the extent to which the crime deterrence strategies affected the control of juvenile gang crime in Mombasa County when combined together, a multiple regression analysis was carried out. The results relating to the model summary are given in Table 5.

Table 5: Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.874a	0.763	0.759	0.434943

The coefficient of determination also known as R Square of 0.763 meant that 76.3% of the changes in the control of juvenile gang crime in Mombasa County was linked to level of community policing and public surveillance systems in the county. The rest of the variation in the control of this crime, 23.7%, was explained by other factors not taken in to account in this study.

Table 6: Model Fitness

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	105.538	3	35.179	185.962	.000b
Residual	32.727	173	0.189		
Total	**138.266**	**176**			

In determining whether the model used to link the crime deterrence strategies considered in this study and the control of juvenile gang crime in Mombasa County was significant, the F statistic and its associated p value were calculated. The findings outlined in Table 4.14 show that the calculated *F (3,173)* =185.962 and its associated *p*=0.000, an indication that the model used to link the variables was statistically significant and that the crime deterrence strategies considered in this study were strong predictors of the control of juvenile gang crime in Mombasa County.

Table 7: Regression Coeffients

	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	**Std. Error**	**Beta**		
(Constant)	-0.521	0.158		-3.291	0.001
Community policing	0.431	0.058	0.399	7.496	0.000
Public surveillance systems	0.346	0.059	0.285	5.840	0.000

The regression coefficients provided in Table 7 were further used to quantify the effect of each crime deterrence strategy on the control of juvenile gang crime in Mombasa County. It was proven that community policing had a significant positive effect on the control of juvenile gang crime in Mombasa County (β=0.431, p=0.000) whereby holding all other factors constant, increasing the level of community policing by a unit in the county would increase the control of juvenile gang crime by 0.431 units. These findings concurred with those of Macharia (2016) which showed that community policing significantly reduced the level of criminal activities. The findings were also in agreement with those of Aropet (2012) that revealed that community policing led to reduced crime rates. The findings further supported those of Mwaniki (2016) which indicated that community policing through joint police-community patrols, appointment of vigilante groups as well as community courts helped in preventing crime.

The study also established that public surveillance systems had a positive significant effect on the control of juvenile gang crime in Mombasa County (β=0.346, p=0.000). When all the other factors were held constant, a unit increase in the implementation of public surveillance systems would increase the control of juvenile gang crime in Mombasa County by 0.346 units. These findings agreed with those of La Vigne et al. (2011) which showed that use of public surveillance technology, particularly security CCTVs were resourceful in controlling and preventing criminal activities. The findings were also consistent with those of Okere (2012) who found that the management of crimes was effective in areas where security CCTV cameras had been installed since offenders were deterred and viewed the cameras as a threat to their activities.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusions

Based on the findings obtained, it was concluded that a combination of different crime deterrence strategies was being employed by security officers to curb juvenile gang crime in Mombasa County. The study concluded that of the two crime deterrence strategies considered in this study, community policing was the most exploited when fighting juvenile criminal gangs in the county while public surveillance systems was the least implemented.

The study also concluded that the control of juvenile gang crime in Mombasa County when assessed based on different indicators can be generally rated as average and this crime continued to be a threat to security in the county. The study also concluded that the control of juvenile gang crime in Mombasa County was significantly affected by the implementation of community policing and public surveillance systems

Recommendations of the Study

Based on the findings obtained, several recommendations to different parties are made. The study recommends that it was necessary for security officers in Mombasa County to engage community members and community policing officers in policing practices on a moreregular and consistent basis through diverse techniques so that the security situation in as far as juvenile gang crime is concerned, can be assessed for timely action.

The study recommends that the Ministry of Interior and National Coordination should review the existing framework for implementing public surveillance systems so as to capture emerging crime dynamics. More budgetary allocations are required from the Ministry to lay the proper structures needed to facilitate the efficient implementation of public surveillance systems in the county such as the increased the installation of CCTV security cameras to increase coverage and reliable network connection for effective communication on crime in real-time. The study calls for proper policy, framework and structures for monitoring the management of the public surveillance systems by security officers across the county.

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