INFLUENCE OF BODA BODA (MOTORCYCLE) BUSINESS AND CRIME RATE IN EMUHAYA CONSTITUENCY OF VIHIGA COUNTY IN KENYA

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In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree
Master of Conflict Resolution and Peace Building

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October, 2013
DECLARATION A

"This thesis report is my original work and has not been presented for a Degree or any other academic award in any University or Institution of Learning".

[Signature]

Name and Signature of Candidate

13TH DEC 2013

Date
DECLARATION B

"I confirm that the work reported in this thesis report was carried out by the candidate under my/our supervision".

Signature of Supervisor

Date

- 12-12-13
Approval sheet

This thesis report entitled "Influence of boda boda (motorcycle) business on high crime rate in Emuhaya constituency of Vihiga County in Kenya" was prepared and submitted by Rev. Akumu Harun Masinde as partial fulfillment of requirement for award of degree masters of Conflict Resolution and Peace Building has been examined and approved by panel on oral examination with a grade of ________________

Name and sig. of chairman

Name and sig of supervisor

Name and sig. of panelist

Name and sig. of panelist

Date of comprehensive examination: ____________________________

Grade ____________________

Name and sig. of director, SPGR

Name and sig. of DVC, SPGR
DEDICATION

This research work has been dedicated to God Almighty who energized me and kept me working on the report as well as my family that is my dear wife Mrs. Christine Akumu; my noble children Irvine, Maurice, Dawkins and Joy who accorded me the necessary time and opportunity to prepare and conduct the research.

This piece of work is also dedicated to the clergy led by my Bishop Rt. Rev. Simon Oketch of the ACK Maseno North Diocese for their constant support, advice and encouragement during the days of this thesis.
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I acknowledge the authors whose works have been cited in this study.

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And finally, I cannot forget to thank my family members that is my wife Mrs. Christine Akumu; my children Irvine, Maurice, Dawkins and Joy who stood by me and accorded me the necessary time and opportunity to prepare under take this research. I would also like to recognize the contributions of my parents, brothers and sisters as well as teacher leaders in Emuhaya District for their moral support and in Kind.
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<tr>
<td>SPSS</td>
<td>Statistical Package for Social Sciences</td>
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<tr>
<td>BODA BODA</td>
<td>Motorcycle Transport Operators</td>
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<td>KSI</td>
<td>Killed or Seriously Injured</td>
</tr>
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<td>MSF</td>
<td>Motorcycle Safety Foundation</td>
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<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>United States of America</td>
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<tr>
<td>CSC</td>
<td>Canadian Safety Council</td>
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<td>UK</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
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<td>IAM</td>
<td>Institute of Advanced Motorists</td>
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<tr>
<td>RoSPA</td>
<td>Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents</td>
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<td>MMIC</td>
<td>Motorcycle and Moped Industry Council</td>
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<td>MAM</td>
<td>Motorcycle Association of Kenya</td>
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<tr>
<td>FBI</td>
<td>Federal Bureau of Investigation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MP</td>
<td>Member of Parliament</td>
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<tr>
<td>CDF</td>
<td>Constituency Development Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OCPD</td>
<td>Officer Commanding Police Division</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACK</td>
<td>Anglican Church of Kenya</td>
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<td>NIV</td>
<td>New International Version</td>
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Crime is a major social, political, cultural and economical problem in Kenya and internationally today. Much as a lot of research has been done on its causes, it still hits both print and electronic media headlines. Emuhaya constituency is not exceptional on the same reports especially with the onset of boda boda business. The higher population has pushed the dependency ratio too high and as a result lowering the per capita income in the area. In fact the last poverty index results released by the Government showed Emuhaya being ranked amongst the poorest constituency. People live in a vicious circle of poverty and can hardly afford a simple meal per day. It is with this assumption that the boda boda business was assumed that it will cushion the escalating rates of unemployment but the same is yet to be translated into fiscal realism. Instead the business was referred to as a breeding ground for criminal acts as well as an opportunity to harden criminals because they operate long hours and are exposed to every part of the constituency. But major criminal activities including rape, defiling minors, arson, murder, theft, assault, and kidnapping has remained a challenge. Poverty index, vis-à-vis low levels of literacy exacerbates the already desperate situation. With these challenges, the need for accurate data and definite causes of crime is essential. Dependence on political roadside statements about crime as well as media reports does not address the menace. The study therefore was initiated to establish the role motorcycle transport operators play towards crime rates in Emuhaya Constituency. It has focused on major activities of this business and how they are co-functional with crime rate in Emuhaya Constituency, also analyzing the effectiveness of the existing interventions on crime control. The basic theoretical orientation was provided by the social control theory that was formulated by E. A. Ross which focuses on the control mechanism, techniques, and strategies for regulating human behavior, leading to conformity or obedience to society's rule. These include the influence of families and schools, religious beliefs, moral values, peers and even perceptions about Government policies. When social controls and government policies are weakened or broken, individual citizen are not motivated to conform to the rule of law. The use of clustered population and simple random sampling plus purposive snowball samplings were used to arrive at the 150 respondents. This is a representation of their respective populace. The four categories of respondents focused on the perceived leaders who are in direct touch with the affairs of the boda boda group. Basing on these findings, increased crime rate in Emuhaya can not only be blamed on this business alone but more information is essential to urgently address the problem. Beside the development about human rights as well as the welfare of the security officers more research should be conducted on how to address crime and then develop the motorcycle transport industry into a viable enterprise with the potential of transforming the local transport into a profitable venture. It was also necessary that the government sets up structures that offer Kenyans true security so as to effectively utilized the resources they endow for the prosperity of the constituency.
 CHAPTER ONE
THE PROBLEM AND ITS SCOPE

1.1 Background of the Study
Motorcycle business has become an indispensable part of every culture due to the recent years that have seen the entry of many famous high quality bike manufacturers into the market arena. In the past, motorcycles played a major role in the traffic in developing world but now the great growth rate of motorcycle business has modified quickly the whole picture hence the business has become more popular by the end of the day. Like a sedan service, random passengers may not hail the motorcycles, but rather a yearly individual or corporate membership fee, plus an hourly rate, was charged. Carpenter (2011) notes that these bikes were mostly ridden by only experienced riders most of whom being former police motorcyclists who carry clients on Honda Gold Wings, and are able to bypass traffic congestion by lane splitting easily. Passengers were provided with helmets, airbag vests, and Bluetooth in-helmet cell phones. Besides the Gold Wings, the service bought several Can-Am Spyders before realizing they were not capable of splitting lanes Siler (2011). Locally known as Xe ôm, this lightweight mode of transportation is one of the most popular in Vietnam. It surpasses buses when it comes to speed and mobility. Passengers can get a ride simply by waving at passing operators. Alternatively they can find drivers who usually gather at public places such as schools, markets, hospitals and bus or train stations. Motorcycles taxis in West Africa emerged a decade earlier, in response to a poorly served passenger market and relatively unrestricted market entry, and have grown into a dominant travel mode – known locally as ganzemidjan in Benin, bendskin in Cameroon, kabu kabu in Niger, okada in Nigeria, and oleyia in Togo (Diaz Olvera et al 2010, Mahlstein 2009). Many medium-sized Nigerian cities, for instance, rely solely on okada for intra-city transport services (Cervero 2000). Over the past two decades, motorcycle taxis have emerged in East Africa as a motorized variant, and at the expense, of bicycle boda boda. As in the case of bicycle boda boda innovation and
diffusion, motorcycle boda boda emerged earlier and spread faster in Uganda – following the deregulation of motorcycle imports in 1994 (Kamuhanda and Schmidt 2009, Kisaalita and Sentongo-Kibalama 2007). According to Cervero (2000), a boda boda is a bicycle taxi with a padded cushion fitted onto a reinforced rear seat, capable of transporting both passengers and goods. Boda boda started their operations in Kenya in the 1960s in the town of Busia (located on the Ugandan border). From there they spread to other rural and urban areas in both countries, with a faster rate of diffusion occurring in Uganda. Initially they were used to smuggle goods across the Kenyan-Ugandan border (from whence the name, boda boda, was derived), but in time they transformed into an informal ‘for hire’ type of transport service catering largely to passenger needs. Past published studies of boda boda operations have focused on Uganda (Malmberg-Calvo 1994, Howe and Davies 2002, Howe 2003, Heyen-Perschon 2004, Howe and Maunder 2004). While Kenyan boda boda operations have been the focus of a number of student dissertations between 1990 and 2001 (Khayesi 2010, McCormick 2010), relatively little has been published, and little detailed information on the nature of operations is available. Kenyan motorcycle taxis have emerged very recently – stimulated by the introduction of a zero-rated import duty on motorcycles below 250cc in the 2006 national budget – but, despite spreading fast, would appear from anecdotal reports to be less numerous than bicycle boda boda at this point in time. Solagberu et al., (2006) defines boda boda as a commercial motorcycle used as a vehicle for hire. However this study referred to boda boda as the motorcycle used for transporting willing customers from one destination to another within a radius of 20km of a given town or village. Boda boda business as seen in the above literature was a well covered business throughout Africa and other parts of the world with Emuhaya constituency of Vihiga County in Kenya being of no exception. However much as there was a great boom in this business venture, there are cases of crime cited to be involved in it.

Brown et al (2001) defines crime as an intentional act in violation of the criminal law (statutory and case law), committed without defense or excuse, and was penalized by the state as a felony or misdemeanor. This study referred to crime as any activity
that one was involved in and was considered unlawful in regard to the laws of Kenya. Despite efforts by the government, civil society and the international community in addressing the runaway crime, available (police-sourced) statistical evidence point to a growing spike in crime commission across the country, particularly in the capital city, Nairobi and its environs. The researcher was of the conviction that conducting primary research in key elements of security; facilitating dissemination borne out of empirical studies has been singularly useful in assisting in policy formulation and improving human security in the area of study. Although the police collect and provide crime data to the public routinely, this data was usually raw (bare statistics) and did not provide critical analysis of crime dynamics. And yet an objective collection and analysis of crime was critical in so far as it provided adequate information from which critical inferences were made. This study, against this background, therefore delved into the level of crime in Emuhaya Constituency of Vihiga County in Kenya and found out that boda boda business has got a lot to do with the criminal activities in the research area.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Every day, the mass media in Kenya carries horrid episodes of wide-ranging criminal incidences where motorbikes have been involved or boda boda operators are used. Typically, these incidences range from plain murders, carjacking-related shootings, robbery with violence, property break-ins, abductions, rape and defilement, muggings, armed livestock raids, and intimate partner violence—otherwise commonly referred to as domestic violence among other crimes. Incidences of police officers being (literally) put on the firing line by hardened criminals, who use motorbikes, have become all too common occurrences in the country. In fact, cases of armed violence indicate an increase in illegal arms in the country. For example, in the first ten months of 2012, the police were able to recover “... 128 rifles, 60 pistols, 10 toy pistols and 36,458 ammunitions in normal police operations.” These exclude 1,064 firearms and 3,078 ammunitions recovered from disarmament operation in the same period (The Kenya Police, Annual Crime Report for the Year 2012)
The plethora of criminal activities that were reported on a daily basis by both the print and electronic media channels in the country was simply mind-boggling: they were vicious and bizarre. For instance in February 2011, about 31,211 assorted ammunitions were recovered from a businessman’s premises in Narok; and in June during an interdenominational prayer in Uhuru Park a devise exploded killing six people and injuring seventy two others. The most unsettling reality was that criminal activities have now pervaded practically all facets of society in Kenya. Even hitherto serene and tranquil middle class neighborhoods in urban centres were beginning to get alarmed by this deadly social vice. For example in February 2010, a Canadian national was kidnapped within International School of Kenya (was later rescued by police officers in Gatundu after fierce exchange of fire with the abductors), the Kenya Police, Annual Crime Report for the Year 2012).

Although efforts were being put in place to address the problem of crime, factors contributing to increase in crime such as proliferation of small arms and light weapons, presence of criminal gangs, inequitable distribution of resources, poor urban planning, unemployment and idleness among the youth, extreme poverty, drug and substance abuse, and ill preparedness of the police in terms of logistics and equipment, among other causes, were still far from being addressed. Indeed, where there was crime, development and freedom of movement are severely curtailed and limited. In this regard, the need to capture, analyze and interpret the direct and proximate array of factors that underpin this social vice cannot be over-emphasized. The dynamism that crime required of us as an applied research house on human security to constantly critique and update ourselves on contemporary crime trends with a view to contributing to the formulation of effective intervention measures to prevent and manage it.

This study however, investigated if boda boda (motorcycle) business influences crime rate in Emuhaya constituency of Vihiga County in Kenya. Because they access every part of the constituency and effectively utilize the good road network developed by the area Member of Parliament. Either they are used as surveillance to identify fertile areas of attacks or used to beat the unpreparedness of the security details in the
constituency. Unconfirmed reports indicate that the rank and file in the constituency used boda boda in advancing either a political, social or economic agenda. Since most boda boda operators were either former hardcore criminals or boda boda were official groupings of illegal gangs who used the day planning for night raids. Security officers were reported to be very comfortable dealing with groups that engaged in in-house crime at their own risk but give the police “feedbacks”. Common sense affirms that boda boda are mere conduits used to survey then map out strategies for crime that have the blessings of the security agents. Most of the motorcycles used are owned by policemen who give them out on daily hire to local boys who in turn use them with a lot of immunity, impunity and state protection. That was why security personnel often took too long to respond to any call of urgency towards crime regardless to the nearness or closeness to the scene of crime was enough evidence to this study.

1.3 Purpose of the Study
The purposes of this study were as stipulated below:

i. To identify the strengths and weaknesses of boda boda business and crime rate.

ii. To test the hypotheses relevant to this study

iii. To validate Cornish’s and Clarke’s (1987) rational choice theory

iv. To identify and bridge the gaps identified in the previous related literature and empirical studies.

v. To generate new information from the existing body of knowledge on boda boda business and crime rate.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

General Objective: to correlate boda boda business and crime rate in Emuhaya Constituency of Vihiga County in Kenya.

Specific Objectives

1. To determine the level of boda boda business in Emuhaya Constituency of Vihiga County in Kenya.
2. To determine the level of crime in Emuhaya Constituency of Vihiga County in Kenya.

3. To determine if there is a significant relationship between the level of boda boda business and the level of crime in Emuhaya Constituency of Vihiga County in Kenya.

1.5 Research Questions

1. What is the level of boda boda business in Emuhaya Constituency of Vihiga County in Kenya?

2. What is the level of crime in Emuhaya Constituency of Vihiga County in Kenya?

3. Is there any significant relationship between the level of boda boda business and the level of crime in Emuhaya Constituency of Vihiga County in Kenya?

1.6 Null Hypotheses

H0--1: There is no significant relationship between the level of boda boda business and the level of crime in Emuhaya Constituency of Vihiga County in Kenya.

1.7 Scope of the study

Geographical Area

This study was carried out in Emuhaya Constituency as an electoral constituency in Kenya. It is one of four constituencies in Vihiga County. Vihiga County being an administrative area in Nzoia region of western Kenya. Its capital town is Mbale, which is located in Vihiga District.

Theoretical Scope

This study was guided by Cornish and Clarke (1987) rational choice theory which states that man is a reasoning actor who weighs means and ends, costs and benefits, and makes a rational choice. This method was designed by Cornish and Clarke to assist in thinking about situational crime prevention. It is assumed, that crime is purposive behavior designed to meet the offender’s commonplace needs for such things as money, status, sex and excitement, and that meeting these needs involves the
making of (sometimes quite rudimentary) decisions and choices, constrained as these were limited by ability, and the availability of relevant information.

**Content Scope**

This study was limited to boda boda business and crime rate in Emuhaya Constituency of Vihiga County in Kenya.

**Time Scope**

This study was carried out for over a period of 4 months (May, 2013 to August, 2013).

1.8 **Significance of the Study**

The findings of this study shall be of great help to the following research users:

1. It will be of great importance to various **stakeholders** in the motorcycle industry in Kenya. It will help motorcycle users in knowing the various risks areas in Motorcycle transport, as the study will document the various risks areas and hours for using motorcycle as means of transport.

2. It will be of great importance to the **police department** in the county as it will seek to determine various problems associated to motorcycle business, this will help the traffic department in coming up with regulations and policies that will reduce motorcycle hijacking and ensure adherence to safety rules.

3. The findings will help various **government agencies** in coming up with strategies that will reduce the level of crime related incidences associated with motorcycle in Kenya, which negatively affect the economy, this will have positive impact on the country’s economy.

4. The findings will help **micro financing institutions** to set in place training programs to enhance the economic liberation of hundreds of thousands of motorcycle traders across the country as a social enterprise transformation.
5. The study will be of great importance to motorcycle manufacturing firms in addressing the issue of safety in relation to protective gear and sensitization of users on the use of the gear.

6. It is significant to note that the insurance industry and particularly the emerging micro insurance industry will benefit in knowing the great investment opportunities benefit in the motorcycle transport economy.

7. This study will be of significance to driving schools in relation to the training of motorcyclists. More significant will be the lessons learnt by the ministry of public health and the community at large from the findings of the research.

1.9 Operational Definitions of Key Terms

For the purpose of this study, the following terms were defined as they were used in the study.

**Boda-boda** referred to a motorcycle taxi that was used for transporting both people or goods within and the outside of a town.

**Crime** referred to an intentional act in violation of the criminal law (statutory and case law), committed without defense or excuse, and was penalized by the state as a felony or misdemeanor.
2.1 Boda Boda Business
A boda boda according to Cervero (2000) was a motorcycle taxi with a padded cushion fitted onto a reinforced rear seat, capable of transporting both passengers and goods. *Boda Boda* operators have been around since 1990, when young people in Busia used bicycles to smuggle goods across the border. Bicycles are major means of transport and gained prominence due to inadequate transport services and deteriorating infrastructure. The *Boda Boda* industry has created employment for many youths and has become a source of income for mostly male secondary school graduates who would otherwise be unemployed. Many *Boda Boda* operators used their own bicycles which they acquire and modify for this work. *Boda Boda* associations were formed to instill operational discipline and entry into the industry was regulated to allow only adults. They wear uniforms for identification, while on the other hand, *Boda Boda* identification is confined to bicycles which have number plates. Transport charges were regulated by associations and were based on distances, time, occasion and whether it was a person or goods (Ochieng & Egesa, 2003). With enormous competition, markets today were driven by choice. The targeted customers had too many choices and choosing among multiple options was always based on differences, explicit or implicit. Therefore, organizations had to differentiate in order to give the customer a reason to choose their product or service (Hammer, 2005).

**Motorcycles** were one of the most affordable forms of motorized transport in many parts of the world and for most of the world’s population; they were also the most common types of motor vehicles. There are approximately 200 million motorcycles (including mopeds, motor scooters and other powered two and three wheelers) in use.
worldwide or about 33 motorcycles per 1000 people. This compares to around 590 million cars or about 91 per 1000 people. As of 2002, India with an estimated 37 million motorcycles/mopeds was home to the largest number of motorized two wheelers in the world. China came a close second with 34 million motorcycles/mopeds. Broughton, 2005). In numerous cultures, motorcycles were the primary means of motorized transport. According to the Taiwanese government for example “the number of automobiles per 10,000 populations was about 2500 and the number of motorcycles is about 5000”. In places such as Vietnam, motorized traffic consists of mostly motorbikes, due to lack of public transport and low income levels that put automobiles out of reach for many (Davis, 1993).

The four largest motorcycle markets in the world were all in Asia, China, India, Indonesia and Vietnam. The motorcycle was also popular in Brazil’s frontier towns. Amid the global economic down turn of 2008 the motorcycle market grew by 6.5%. Recent years have seen an increased in popularity of motorcycles elsewhere in the USA registration increased by 51% between 2000 and 2005. This was mainly due to increasing fuel prices and urban congestion. A consumer report subscriber’s survey of mainly United States, motorcycles and scooter owners reported that they ride on average of only 1600km per year, 82% for recreation and 18% for commuting. Americans put 16,000 - 19,000km per year on their cars and light trucks (Hiroka, 2008). The motorcycle market in Kenya was expanding rapidly. Motorcycles dealt in rose from 2084 units in 2003 to 16,293 in 2007, then to 51,412 in 2008. Currently, averages of 7000 units were being registered every month and the motorcycle population in Kenya stands at approximately 350,000 units according to government economic survey 2009.

Motorcycle Training

Motorcycle training teaches motorcycle riders the skills for riding on public roads. It was the equivalent of drivers’ education for a car driver. Training beyond basic qualification and licensing was also available to those whose duty includes motorcycle riding such as police. An addition rider courses were offered for street riding refreshers, sport riding, off road techniques and developing competitive skills for the motorcycle
In many developed countries riders were either required or encouraged to attend safety classes in order to obtain a separate motorcycle driving license. Training helped to bridge the gap between a novice and experienced rider as well as improving the skills of a more experienced rider. Skills training would seem to be the answer to reducing the KSI (killed or seriously injured) rate among motorcycle riders. However, research showed that some, who undergo advanced skills training were more likely to be at a higher risk while using the roads (Rutter and Quine, 1996). This risk compensation effect was commented on in the findings of the evaluation of the “Bike safe Scotland”, scheme where a number of those who undertook training said they rode faster in non-built-up areas after the course (Ormston et al., 2003). This was not to say that training was not important, but that more advanced training should be tempered with psychological training (Broughton, 2005).

In the United States, the Motorcycle Safety Foundation (MSF) provided a standardized curriculum to the states that provide low cost safety training for new and current riders. Two states, Oregon and Idaho, eschewed MSF’s curriculum in favor of their own. Even with over 1,500 locations in USA, and over 120,000 annual students, MSF only trains about 3% of the owners of 4,000,000 new motorcycles sold for highway use. Motorcycle injuries and fatalities among US military personnel have continually risen since early 2000s (Evans, 2004). Among other initiated programs, the Air National Guard sought to understand why national safety programs haven’t sufficiently reduced mishaps and how those programs might be modified to cause productive behavioral change.

In the United Kingdom, for example, organizations such as the IAM and ROSPA offered advanced motorcycle rider training with the aim of reducing accidents rates. There was often an added incentive to rider in the form of reduced insurance premiums. In Canada, the Canada Safety Council (CSC), a non-profit organization, provided motorcycle safety training courses for beginner and novice riders through its Gearing Up training program. Again, as in the USA and UK, the focus was on improved rider skills to reduce accidents rates. Insurance premiums were reduced upon
Kenya now has an association of individuals who own motorcycles. The Motorcycle Association of Kenya was registered in 2009 to give motorcyclist a face and voice to be heard and to be recognized as a growing industry which contributes positively to Kenyan economy in term of employment and solving transportation challenges. MAK aims to train motorcyclist in safe riding to save lives. The association has been holding free riding education seminars on roadside at motorcycle transportation place of operation to sensitize them on basic requirement of safe riding (Motorcycle Association of Kenya, The MAK handbook, 2010.). MAK technical director says that with the assistance of the Traffic Commandant through his base commanders in various towns the association has visited the towns and given free lessons and as a result accident incidents have fallen by approximately 50%. Although no tangible effort has so far been made to incorporate motorcyclists into the public transport system, the Kenya government introduction of new registration policy for motorcycles was a positive initiative. There was also a task force on standards and legislation on three wheelers.

2.1.1 Challenges Faced By Boda Boda Riders

According to Uganda Entrepreneurs (2010) report, boda boda riders’ face a number of challenges among which were unexpected increases in costs (hire charges, bank interest rates, fuel costs and taxes and license fees). The report noted that hire charges or the repayments to the banks were not the only costs. The riders had to pay a license fee to the local council. This can be 300,000/= a year, but the fee was higher for more powerful bikes with bigger engines. They also had to pay for fuel, repairs and servicing, and, if they were wise, for the costs of accident insurance. Many of the riders pay kshs 100/= or more to belong to a boda-boda association which represents them if they run into problems with security personnel or have an accident.
Accidents or theft can lead to the loss of the motorbike and the business. These can also lead to personal injury. Insurance was helpful here. Ochieng (2013) reported that in Busia, boda boda riders were mostly attacked by robbers who took their bikes by force. This was evidenced by the demonstration held by a group of motorcyclists protesting over increase in crime in the area. The boda-boda chairman said within a span of one week, two motorbike operators were robbed of their motorbikes and subsequently killed by the armed criminal gangs, adding that the law enforcers were yet to nab those behind the spate of killings.

Caasi (2011) reports that boda boda riders often face challenging issues of accidents. This she notes that in Kenya-Nairobi city, the number of accidents and deaths from motor cycle accidents appears to be spiraling out of control. Insurers in Kenya claim that for the same distance travelled, the death rate in motor cycle accidents was nine times that of car accidents. So dire was the situation that hospitals in parts of Kenya have dedicated entire wings to motorcycle accident victims. Those lucky to escape with their lives nurse fractured bones, spines and skulls or life threatening injuries. The Rift Valley province in Kenya recorded an average of 30 to 40 deaths in a month according to traffic police sources in 2010. Casi (2011) explains that these accidents were attributed to untrained riders who hit the road, after experimenting with the bikes in open fields, under ‘dubious’ unlicensed trainers. The illegal training sometimes lasts for as little as two days or even hours before they pick up their first passengers. Riders have little or no regard for traffic rules. No helmets are worn by the uninsured riders and passengers. In the event of motorcycle being used crime also accidents are bound to increase.

2.2 Crime

According to Brown et al (2001), crime was an intentional act in violation of the criminal law (statutory and case law), committed without defense or excuse, and was penalized by the state as a felony or misdemeanor. In studying the offender there can be no presumption that persons were criminals unless they also were held guilty beyond reasonable doubt of a particular offense. Crime was a behavior which was prohibited by the criminal code.

2.2.1 Types of crime

When people express fear about crime, it was almost always in reaction to the violent crimes or crimes such as murder, robbery, rapes, and assaults. Victims were
deeply angered and embittered when they were swindled or their house were burgled, but these emotions pale in the face of the thought of death or serious injury from a crime of violence (Brown, Esbensen and Geis, 1998). According to Sheley (1995), violent crimes were more personal than any other type of crime because victims of violent crimes were often fatally injured, physically injured or at least threatened with physical injury. In addition, victims of violent crimes often suffered psychological trauma that could last for months or years after their brutal encounter with criminals.

Crime has tended to undermine the importance of development. Many people have been violently victimized in the past in Emuhaya Constituency of Vihiga County either by means of murder, attempted murder, robbery, rape, assault or political unrest. The influence of crime was widespread and until all stakeholders, government, communities and the private sector cooperate to oppose criminal activities, the level of crime has always be high and directly affect development. Crime has continued to affect the economy of a country if government does not introduce a strategy to prevent it (Ntuli, 2000).

Brown et al. (2001) noted that another type of crime was economic crime. He notes that although it was difficult to provide a clear definition of economic crime, generally this type of crime was one which entails material gain by illegal means. Typically fraud, bribery, corruption or counterfeiting acts fell into this category. Economic crimes exclude those offences which were normally associated with crime, such as robbery, rape or assault. Nevertheless, economic crimes have had serious consequences and offenders were punished to the full extent of the law.

According to Brown et al., (1998) murder was a type of crime which was a product of social forces. In the United States, jurisdictions tend to divide murder into first- and second degree murder. First degree murder requires planned and deliberate action. Brown et al., (1998) adds that it involves malice as well. Murder or homicide that occurs while the offenders were committing crimes such as rape, robbery, burglary, kidnapping and arson, were also typically defined as first degree murder. In
South Africa premeditated murder as well as gang rape faced life imprisonment, with a minimum sentence of 15 years. Unpremeditated murder is punished by sentences of 15, 20 or 25 years, depending on circumstances (O'Donovan and Redpath, 2006).

Second degree murder involved malice but without premeditation or deliberation. A common example of such a crime was an act of passion in which a person totally overcame with anger at an insult or irrationally upset with jealousy at seeing his lover dancing with another person. Often, the person who took out a gun and shoots someone in this frame of mind was charged with second-degree murder. The offender certainly wanted to hurt the victim but did not plan to kill anybody (Ntuli, 1998).

Murder was committed for various reasons, including monetary gain, assault, and the influence of alcohol or drugs. It is committed particularly by members of organized crime groups. Robbery was mostly committed for monetary reasons or to obtain goods (Ntuli, 2000).

According to Brown et al., (2001) another type of crime was rape and was as the result of a long and deep-rooted social tradition where political, social, and economic life has been dominated by males. Stevens and Cloete (1996) define rape as unlawful sexual intercourse with a woman, with the use of violence and force without her consent. Rape in Emuhaya Constituency of Vihiga County in Kenya had reached epidemic proportions. It occurred in all spheres of society and most women were potential victims. In many instances, agricultural project officers, community workers, social workers and so on were females. If women who rendered such essential services to community were raped, it means that socio-economic development in that community was hampered.

Sheley (1995) notes that, theft was also considered as a type of crime and was defined as the unlawful taking, carrying, leading or riding away of movable property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Examples were theft of vehicle, bicycle, automobile accessories, shoplifting, packet-picking or stealing of any property or articles which were not taken by force and violence or by means of
fraudulent actions. Attempted thefts were included in this category. Theft was not a difficult crime to be understood by its victims, because they found themselves unlawfully deprived of their property. Ntuli (2000) pointed out that people (victims) would be somewhat more tolerant of economic (property) crimes because perpetrators never seem to seriously hurt anyone. This is true, especially in cases where victims (goods) were insured against property losses.

**Property crime**

The crimes that make up this category include business crimes (including burglary and robbery at business premises, commercial crime), burglary (residential), common robbery and theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle. Brown et al., (1996) contend that not all human beings had the desire to acquire things that belong to other people. Jealousy of the property of others, lust for personal goods, and the competitive striving for material possessions derive from a cultural emphasis, which also gave rise to the crime of theft. These authors further maintain that people who were unable or unwilling to obtain these tokens of self-value such as money and goods in a legitimate manner were impelled to resort to criminal behavior to acquire it. Property crimes had their roots in poverty and were often directly linked to violent and political crimes.

**Assault**

Assault encompasses normal (common) assault which was unlawful and intentional violence (or threat of it against the body of another) and assault with aggravating circumstances, which was a deliberate attempt to do serious bodily harm or cause the death of the victim (Ntuli, 2000). It should be remembered that in Emuhaya Constituency of Vihiga County, there were different types of liquor and liquor stores, including many informal outlets that were available and operates at any hour of the day and week. Liquor abuse had a close relationship with many types of violent crime (Parry and Dewing, 2006).

**Abduction**
According to Olmos (1994), abduction was "literally, intentional and unlawful, taking a person forcefully without his/her consent and keeping that person in hostage for an indefinite period without the knowledge of the relatives of the person or without being seen". Abduction narratives seem to proceed from internal sources, representing non-physical experiences of psychological origin inspired by publicized material, plus a significant number of hoaxes. Abduction took place as a political action during the Apartheid era, as well as later during public violence or riots when members of organizations kidnapped members of other parties for political gain. The abduction and subsequent murder of the "Cradock Four" (Matthew Goniwe, Sparrow Mkonto, Fort Calata and Sicelo Mhlauli) by Apartheid security forces in the Eastern Cape in 1985 for example, is a case in point.

**Robbery**

Robbery falls into two categories, namely violent and property crimes. The researcher had arbitrarily included it in the violent crime category for comparison purposes. Robbery included car-hijacking, bag snatching, armed robbery and attempted robbery. Car hijacking was the theft or an attempted theft of a motor vehicle by force or threat of force (Meadows, 1998). According to Ntuli (2000), robbery was the unlawful intentional taking away of movable property without the consent of the person entitled to it. Robbery was one of the categories of crime that was feared the most since it involved force or violence and the incurring of financial or property loss. This category falls under both violent and property crimes.

**Housebreaking/Burglary**

Ntuli (2000) defines burglary as a crime committed by amateurs as well as professionals. It was committed against residential premises and non-residential premises like businesses, offices and schools. The offence of housebreaking was usually carried out with the explicit intention of committing a specific crime, such as theft, murder and rape. Housebreaking to commit a crime (with intent or dolus), was committed when a person breaks open a house or similar permanent fixed structure,
enters the premises or inserts part of his body or instrument by means of which he/she wishes to control something inside the premises (Mqadi, 1992).

According to Ntuli (2000), the term "burglar" was derived from English common law and had its roots in the Saxon words: burgh (a house) and laron (theft). On the other hand, Brown et al., (1996) suggested that, a burglar under the common law definition, was a person who broke into and enters the dwelling (house) of another in the night with the intent to commit a felony therein. Statutes had greatly extended the original common law scope of burglary to include warehouses, stores, houses, offices, and similar structures as a dwelling house. Burglary was one of the crimes that were usually committed at night.

Property damage

Malicious injury to property also known as malicious mischief or criminal mischief referred to the willful and unlawful injury to or destruction of the property belonging to another with the malicious intent to injure the owner (Gie, 2009).

Arson

Arson was generally regarded as a crime against property and referred to the willful and malicious burning of a house or public building, vehicle or commercial building of another (Brown et al., 1996; Ntuli, 2000). There were several motives for arson. Some of these actions stem from persons bent on revenge. Others were simply the results of teenagers who vandalized property, especially those teenagers who were members of political parties and/or trade unions. However, a growing phenomenon in this category was arson for profit or arson fraud, which involves a business owner burning his or her property or simply hiring somebody else to burn down their property in order to escape financial problems like bankruptcy or insolvency.

Vandalism

The term "vandalism" literally, referred to unlawful damaging, demolishing or depreciation of value of another's property with intent to do the person damage (Ntuli, 2000). In Emuhaya Constituency of Vihiga County, social or community assets such as
telephone booths, water supply pipes, borehole pumps are vandalised. This had a negative impact on the functioning of the services delivered in the community. Vandalism normally takes place during public violence or unrest in the area, where people vandalized property to revenge on other political parties. Stahl (1997) states that in general, vandalism was willful or malicious damage to property, such as equipment or buildings. Vandalism was often associated with other signs of social disorder, such as disturbing the peace and trespassing. Vandalism was one of the most serious offences in property related criminal cases, acted on by the courts. In many of these cases, the youths in the community were held accountable by the courts (Stahl, 1997). After-school hours were times commonly used by youth vandals for acts of vandalism. Much of the vandalism also happened in the late evening hours when businesses and surrounding property had little or no surveillance. It should be mentioned that vandalism remains a great threat to the people, particularly developers, and has impede the development of Emuhaya Constituency of Vihiga County. It implied that some preventive measures were needed.

2.2.2 Effects of Crime and Violence

The effects of crime can be viewed from two perspectives: macro and micro. The macro effects of crime pertain to how crime affects society in general. This relates to the effect of crime on a community. The micro effects relate to how crime affects a person or victim. Crime affects society on a macro level in many ways. Economically, crime costs consumers billions of dollars each year; the economic effects were passed on to the consumer in the form of higher prices. “Economic costs of crime arise when crime causes society to divert time, energy and resources from more productive resources” (Entorf and Spengler, 2002). Because public authorities were given the charge of preventing crimes and prosecuting criminals, the citizens were the ones who ended up paying for these services through increases in local, state, and national taxes. Another economic cost to society was the expense of incarcerating convicted criminals.

The effects of crime and terrorism on societies as a whole, was devastating. Societies could cease to function normally if crime became the overriding concern, an
example being Israel, where the conflict between Israel and the Palestinians had caused the cessation of a normal functioning society and deteriorated into one where citizens had to be concerned about terrorist acts every time they stepped outside of their homes. On a lesser scale, the sniper shootings of 2002 in the Washington DC area interrupted the function of normal life for the majority of citizens. Fear spread throughout the area causing citizens to avoid gas stations, craft stores and other places where previous shootings had occurred. Parents stopped taking children to parks, school recesses were cancelled, and virtually all outdoor activities were halted (Sernike, 2002). Hence, crime in many forms interrupted "normal" life.

The micro effects of crime involve its consequences on individuals. Fear of crime has a major effect on an individual's life whether or not the fear was actually rational. Fear of crime caused people to remain in their home, curb activities, and even avoided travelling. Victimization of individuals has had various physical as well as psychological effects. Medical costs, counseling and lost wages, caused great burdens for victims. In 1997, it was estimated that in the USA firearm injuries alone cost $802 million in hospital charges (Srikameswaran, 2003). In 1998, according to the FBI, the cost of criminal victimization (excluding medical treatments) in the United States was said to exceed $15.8 billion (Justice & Statistics, 1999). The financial costs of crime to victims were minor compared to the pain and suffering experienced by victims and their families went through. These effects can be long lasting. Even victims of burglary caused an individual to become fearful of being victimized again. Those fears led to interruption in normal life functions.

2.2.3 Causes of crime

There were numerous causes of crime, both direct and indirect, and the following section analyzed the major causes.

Poverty was not just an issue for political, social, economic and theological debate and reflection. It was a human phenomenon that affected real people who had names, aspirations, feelings and hopes. It was about people who were desperate,
whose self image could be marred and whose dignity had been damaged. According to Gie (2009), poverty was often cited as a cause of crime and violence, but increasing international evidence suggested that poverty had little to do with crime and violence levels. Rather crime and violence occurred more frequently in settings where there was an unequal distribution of scarce resources or power (relative poverty) coupled with weak institutional controls. Crime increased when the social control that operated through formal institutions (such as the police and judicial systems) and informal institutions, including civil society organizations, broke down or was weakened. Although there was no simple or direct causal relationship between inequality and violence, inequality did appear to exacerbate the likelihood of violent crime, especially when it coincided with other factors. Poverty was a reality that impacted deeply on the lives of real people.

Leibbrandt, Bhorat and Woolard (2000) reported that the official estimate was that one in every four adults or 26% of those who wanted work and actively looked for work were unemployed. Moreover, the unemployment rates for different groups reveal great disparity in the incidence of unemployment by race, gender, age, education, and region. Given the importance of employment income in total household income in South Africa the varying incidence of unemployment across different groups had important implications for the distribution of income and for the incidence of poverty and crime. According to Statistics South Africa (2011), in the period 2008-2011, the number of unemployed persons was highest in 2008. In 2009 employment decreased and leveled out at 13 million in 2010. It increased slightly to 13.1 million in 2011. There was always an increase in employment in the 4th quarter and decrease in the 1st quarter. In 2010 the decrease in employment was not as high as during the recession in 2009.

Statistics showed that certain age groups were more prone to criminal behavior. In 1992, young people 12 - 17 years were accused in 13% of all violent incidents and 27% of all property incidents (Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, 1994). Meanwhile, adults 18 - 34 years were accused in 55% of all violent incidents. It was important to consider these statistics in the context of the proportion of the population each age
group represents. In 1992, youths 12 - 17 years constituted 8% of the population, while adults 18 - 34 years made up 27% of the population (Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, 1994). It was clear that both groups were disproportionally involved in crime. The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (1994) pointed out that this disproportionate involvement is particularly pronounced in terms of youth involvement in property crime and young adult involvement in violent crime.

It was almost impossible to talk about age as a risk factor without referring to the role that was being played by male or female as a risk factor associated with crime. It had long been recognized that males were much more likely involved in crime than females (Chilton & Datesman, 1987). United States statistics indicated that women commit far fewer crimes than men--only 1 woman is arrested for every five arrested men (Bennett, 1989). Males were also over-represented in the official crime statistics in proportion to Canada's overall population. While males comprise only 49% of the population, they consistently account for a significant majority of both the adults and youths accused of property and violent crimes. Although the number of females being charged was increasing, males still account for most of the adults and youths charged with property and violent offences.

### 2.2.4 Crime Prevention

Developmental Crime Prevention (also referred to as Social Prevention). Measures subsumed within this approach promote the well-being of people and encourage pro-social behavior through social, economic, health and educational measures, with a particular emphasis on children and youth. The goal was to intervene early in the lives of at-risk individuals and groups so as to forestall the development of crime and other behavioral problems later on (Homel, 2005). The focus was on risk and protective factors associated with criminal behavior, including personality factors, parental, peer, and school-related factors.

Community or Locally-Based Crime Prevention mechanisms are essential. This approach tackled the neighborhood conditions that influenced offending and insecurity by drawing on the commitment and resources of community members. These efforts
ranged from organizing neighborhood watch programs to neighborhood revitalization and comprehensive programs that sought to improve a neighborhood’s cohesion and image (Schlossman et al., 1984).

Situational Crime Prevention mechanism is another preventative mechanism. This approach sought to prevent the occurrence of crimes by reducing opportunities for crime, increasing the risks of being apprehended, raising the level of effort required to commit crimes, and minimizing the benefits from crime. Included here were such measures as target hardening, access control, surveillance, and prevention through environmental design (Clarke, 1997). Situational crime prevention could be undertaken by members of the public, businesses, schools, and other facilities. It was facilitated through a detailed analysis of a specific crime to determine the vulnerabilities of a specific target or site toward the end of developing customized countermeasures.

Crime prevention through the justice system in any country. Crime prevention measures were also originated from the justice system. Targeted law enforcement strategies were focus on specific crimes or on crime “hot spots”. Legal sanctions have been a deterrent effect and incarceration has exercised an incapacitation effect by removing offenders from society Reuter and Bushway (1997). In addition, interventions in custodial and community settings have been designed to change offender behavior and thereby prevent recidivism.

2.3 Theoretical Perspective

This study was be guided by Cornish and Clarke (1987) rational choice theory which states that “man is a reasoning actor who weighs means and ends, costs and benefits, and makes a rational choice”. According to Clarke (1997), it was assumed that crime was purposive behavior designed to meet the offender’s commonplace needs for such things as money, status, sex and excitement, and that meeting these needs involved the making of (sometimes quite rudimentary) decisions and choices, constrained as these were by limits, ability, and the availability of relevant information. Gie (2009) notes that poverty was often cited as a cause of crime and violence, but increasing international evidence suggests that poverty has little to do with crime and
violence levels. Rather crime and violence occur more frequently in settings where there is an unequal distribution of scarce resources or power (relative poverty) coupled with weak institutional controls. In Emuhaya Constituency of Vihiga County, boda boda operators were often involved in crime such as theft, robbery, vandalism, burglary and abduction. They mainly got involved in because they were unemployed and yet they need to support their families and satisfy their basic needs. Gul (2009) explains that rational choice was based on numerous assumptions, one of which was individualism. The offenders saw themselves as an individual. The second is that individuals had to maximize their goals, and the third is that individuals were self interested. Offenders were thinking about themselves and how to advance their personal goals. This study investigated if the crime rate in Emuhaya Constituency of Vihiga County was influenced by the boda boda cyclists in relation to rational choice theory.

2.4 Related Studies

Boda Boda (Motor Cycle Business) and Crime Rate

Xavier (2011) carried out a study in Gugulethu on the influence of crime on a sub-economic suburb and found that the Gugulethu area suffers from problems associated with high levels of crime, high unemployment and lack of physical infrastructure. Violent crimes such as robbery, rape and assault were commonplace, occurring during daytime as well as at night. The range of criminal activity was comprehensive though. The study found that crime impacted negatively on citizens' social and economic well-being in that economic opportunities were limited and economic investment curtailed.

Minju (2011) carried out a study in Nairobi on Assessment of Training and Safety Needs of Motorcyclists in Kenya. It was found out that the motorcyclists were male between age’s 16-25 years, with good basic education, who were self employed with half being married. They were not ignorant of the statutory requirements governing the operations of the motorcycles and they seem to be aware of all the rules. It was established that less than ten per cent have the requisite riding license. Although fifty
six per cent indicated that they had actually attended a riding school, only fifty five per cent of those who attended sat for the government test and only fifty three per cent of the ones who sat for the test passed. This showed that only fifteen per cent of the motorcyclists had passed the government test with only six per cent being able to produce their licenses.

Mbugua (2011) carried out a study in Thika on the effects of the motorcycle transport revolution on the economic growth of Kenya. The findings showed that 74.2% of the motorcycle taxi traders were youth. The study also showed that there was a marked improvement in the monthly earnings for the motorcycle taxi when compared with their earlier sources of income. There was an improvement in the livelihoods of 95.7% of the respondents. There was an ill effect on the health of the bikers and the highest medical condition was chest infection.

Mutisio and Behrens (2011) carried out a study in Kisumu and Nakuru on Boda Boda taxis and their role in urban transport systems. The study found that boda boda taxis serve an identifiable niche market, in the form of short service trips largely for the purposes of accessing work activities (directly, or as a feeder within a multi-mode trip), and off-road trips in high density unplanned settlements where higher capacity vehicles cannot pass. Their ability to pass slow-moving or stopped motor vehicles, enable them to operate efficiently and competitively in congested networks. It was argued that motorcycle taxis have a place in Kenyan urban transport systems, and their absence would leave service gaps. Recent increase in motorcycle boda boda operations, at the expense of bicycle boda boda market share, was a cause for concern, and it was recommended that the concerned authorities adopt a policy position in this regard.

The US Hurt Report begun in 1976 and published in 1981, expresses disdain for the ignorance and misinformation about motorcycle safety among riders studied, noted that 92% of riders in accidents had no formal training, and that when interviewed, riders frequently failed to take responsibility for their errors, or even perceived that accident avoidance had been impossible. The final recommendations of the report included the advice that, "The Motorcycle Rider Course of the Motorcycle Safety Foundation should be the prerequisite (or at least co-requisite) of licensing and use of a
motorcycle in traffic. However, when the European Maids report, conducted in 1990 to 2000, looked at motorcycle accidents and the riding population, in societies where rider training was both widely available and in general mandatory, they were unable to find conclusive evidence that riders without training were more likely to be involved in accidents. Nor were their interviews able to discern a significant difference between the number of riders who had been in accidents who were unqualified to operate their motorcycles, and the number among those who had not been in accidents. The Maids study did find that drivers of other vehicles were less likely to fail to perceive motorcycles in accidents if they themselves had a motorcycle license, and that motorcyclists riding illegally without a license were more likely to have accident (Travers, 2010).
CHAPTER THREE
METHODOLOGY

3.0 Research Design

This study employed descriptive survey design specifically descriptive correlation strategies. This research as a descriptive study was a non-experimental investigation that described the characteristics of a particular individual or of a group. It dealt with the relationship between variables, testing of hypotheses and use of theory that has universal validity.

3.1 Research Population

Target population

The target population of this study included a total of 150 respondents. Who include 100 boda boda cyclists who are in the boda boda business, 20 security officers, 20 clergy and 10 political leaders.

Sample Size

Slovene's formula was used to compute the sample size. Slovene's formula states that, for any given population (N), the sample size (n) was given by;

\[ n = \frac{N}{1 + N \sigma^2} \]

Where; \( n \) = the required sample size; \( N \) = the known population size; and \( \sigma \) = the level of significance, which is fixed to be \( = 0.05 \). The population and sample distributions of this study are shown in table 1 below.

But to identify those respondents, the constituency was clustered into twenty zones so as to come up with the number of boda bodas. Also simple random sampling singling out those who becomes respondents
To select respondents from the categories indicated in Table 1 above, the researcher used the following inclusion criteria for selecting the respondents:

1. Must be male or female.
2. The security officers must have at least one year of work experience.
3. The political leaders must have been in political leadership at least for one year.
4. The clergy must be ordain in ministry and has served for more than five years in any denomination.

From the list of qualified respondents chosen based on the inclusion criteria, the systematic random sampling was used to finally select the respondents with consideration to the computed minimum sample size.

### Table 3.1

**Population and Sample size**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category of Respondents</th>
<th>Population(N)</th>
<th>Sample Size(n)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boda-boda cyclists</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security officers</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clergy</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political leaders</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>150</strong></td>
<td><strong>130</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field data

### 3.2 Sampling Procedure

Purposive and simple random sampling methods were used to select respondents from the categories indicated in Table 1 above.

The researcher used the following inclusion criteria for selecting the respondents:

1. Must be male or female.
2. The boda boda cyclist must have been in boda boda business for at least one year.
3. The security officers must have at least one year of work experience.
4. The political leaders must have been in political leadership at least for one year.
5. The clergy must be ordain in ministry and has served for more than five years in any denomination.

From the list of qualified respondents chosen based on the inclusion criteria, the systematic random sampling was used to finally select the respondents with consideration to the computed minimum sample size.
3.3 Research Instrument

The research instruments that were used in this study was composed of these sections:

a) The face sheet was used to determine profile variables in terms of gender, age, education level and work experience.

b) A researcher devised questionnaire measured the level of boda boda business and the level of crime in the study area.

The Likert scale grading 1=Strongly disagree and 4=Strongly Agree was adopted for this study due to its suitability in measuring perceptions, attitudes, values and behaviors that relate to boda boda business and crime rate in the study area.

Table 3.2

Scores, Responses and interpretations in the questionnaire measuring the level of boda-boda business and crime rate in the study area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scale</th>
<th>Mean response</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Interpretation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>3.26 Strongly</td>
<td>You agree with no doubt at all</td>
<td>Very satisfactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>Agree</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2.51 Agree</td>
<td>You agree with some doubt</td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.76 Disagree</td>
<td>You disagree with no doubt</td>
<td>Fair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.00 Strongly</td>
<td>You disagree with no doubt at all</td>
<td>Poor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.75</td>
<td>Disagree</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.4 Validity and Reliability of the instrument

Validity: This study adopted conceptual validity that was ascertained through conceptual concepts. To ensure this, both face and content validity were established by involving experts and non-experts. The questionnaires were distributed to various conflict resolution and peace building (1 professor, and 2 associate professors) to read through and offer their opinion so as to establish face validity.

Reliability To establish reliability, questionnaires were distributed to the same group of respondents and re-testing was done. In both tests, if the results were found to be the same in each testing, it was a confirmation that the research tools were reliable.

3.5 Data Gathering Procedures

Before Data Gathering: After defending the research proposal, an introduction letter was obtained from the College of Higher Degrees and Research that was addressed to the target categories of respondents for permission to conduct the study. The researcher drafted a cover letter that was attached to the questionnaires. A sufficient number of questionnaires were then printed for distribution.

During Data Gathering: The respondents were briefed about the study and were requested to sign the Informed Consent Form. The respondents were requested to completely fill the questionnaires and keenly follow the instructions.

After Data Gathering: The data gathered was edited, encoded into the computer and statistically analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS).

3.6 Data Analysis

After the researcher had sorted out the valid questionnaires and coding accomplished, to derive useful meaning from the data, and examine the propositions of
this study, data from the survey was analyzed using SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences) version 16. In all levels of analysis, tests were based on the 0.05 level of significance. The following descriptive and inferential statistical approaches were used: To determine the demographic characteristics of the respondents, frequencies and percentage distributions were used. To determine the level of boda boda business and the level of crime, means were calculated and standard deviations established. To establish the relationship between the level of boda boda business and the level of crime; Pearson's linear correlation coefficients and regression analysis was calculated.

3.7 Ethical Considerations

The following strategies were adapted to ensure the moral justification of the investigation.

Authorization: This involved getting clearance from the ethical body/ethics committee and consent of the respondent.

Informed consent: The researcher sought for authorization from potential respondents. The researcher will ensure free will consent from participants.

Anonymity and Confidentiality: The names or identifications of the respondents remained anonymous and information collected from them was treated with utmost confidentiality.

Integrity: There was need to act honestly, fairly and respectful of all other stakeholders that were involved in this study.

Ascriptions of authorships: The researcher accurately attributed the sources of information in an effort to celebrate the works of past researchers.

3.8 Limitations of the Study

In view of the following threats to validity, the researcher claimed an allowable 5% margin of error at 0.05 level of significance. Measures were also indicated in order to minimize if not to eradicate the threats to the validity of the findings of this study.
Extraneous variables such as respondents’ honesty, personal biases and uncontrolled setting of the study were beyond the researcher’s control. This affected the validity of the study. However the researcher tried his level best to seek for the truth and use the transmittal letter to convince the respondents that the study was for academic purposes only and nothing else.

Attrition/Mortality: Not all questionnaires were returned completely answered. However the researcher printed and distributed more questionnaires in order to solve such problems.
CHAPTER FOUR
DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

4.0 Introduction
This chapter focuses on responses obtained as basic data from one hundred and thirty respondents. Since the study aims at assessing the influence of motorcycle transport service providers (Boda boda) on crime increase in Emuhaya Constituency, purposive sampling guided the researcher to arrive at the following four key informants for data analysis and eventually for summary and recommendation.

**TABLE 4.1 RESPONDENTS AGE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>15-39 Years (Early Adults)</th>
<th>40-59 Years (Mid Adults)</th>
<th>Above 60 Years (Late Adults)</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boda Boda</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clergy</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political Leaders</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security Officers</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>66</strong></td>
<td><strong>57</strong></td>
<td><strong>07</strong></td>
<td><strong>130</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The age distribution was a product of the targeted group who dominated the early and mid adulthood. Most of the security officers employed by the Government as well as clergy have a retirement age. While politicians and boda boda operators are dominated by early and mid adulthood. But the sampled group brought about seven (07) of the respondents in the age bracket of above sixty (60) years. This number is significant enough to give a much deserved opinion about high crime rate vis-a-vis boda boda operators.

4.1 Crime preposition

Crime remains an issue of global concern and continues to threaten international peace and cohesiveness. Crime causes a society to divert time, energy and resources from more productive resources. Entorf and Spengler (2002). Social integration is put at stake due to souring levels of crime amongst the youths who are perceived to be prime actors in crime. According to secondary data compiled by the criminal department in Kenya, a total of 30,234 criminal cases were reported within the first quarter of 2013. Common crimes reported include murder and violent robbery according to Sheley (1995)
Murder remains the most prevalent crime nationwide. Ironically suicide and dangerous driving were reported to be next in occurrences. Abortion, concealing births and infanticide increases the list of unlawful means of death in Kenya.

Table 4.2

Crime cases in Kenya the first quarter of 2013 were

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regions</th>
<th>Level of crime reported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rift valley</td>
<td>8385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nairobi</td>
<td>6792</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nyanza</td>
<td>5446</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coast</td>
<td>3181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern</td>
<td>3007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western</td>
<td>2923</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Eastern</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>30,234</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.3 common crimes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type Of Crime</th>
<th>Level of crime reported</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Murder</td>
<td>869</td>
<td>20.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rape</td>
<td>922</td>
<td>21.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road accidents</td>
<td>1333</td>
<td>30.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defilement</td>
<td>1216</td>
<td>28.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4340</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Police data reveals that most crimes are committed by a person on him/her self. Digital tracking by the police reduced the level of abduction cases in Kenya. So crime is real
and will continue to affect the economy of a country if the government does not introduce preventive strategies Ntuli (2000)

Emuhaya constituency with a population of 161712 people living on an area of 173.3 km² this is as per the 1999 population census. Though Emuhaya is in Nzoia region, which had 2923 criminal cases thus being the 2nd lowest in Kenya. Emuhaya leads the pack with more criminal cases as per the reports held by the police. Most prevalent crimes are property crimes, rape, robbery with violence and murder.

4.2 Motorcycle (Boda boda) business Operators

This research seeks to identify the role boda boda business operators' plays in influencing high crime rate in Emuhaya constituency. Data targeted security office (police, chiefs, sub-chiefs and village elder). Political leadership especially those elected by members of the public (Members of parliament, county representatives and political party leaders), the clergy (religion leaders from main stream denominations) and finally the Boda boda riders (Motorcycle transport business operators). Data was collected through questionnaires and face to face interview aimed at discussing the observations and findings drawn out of the groups. All the four groups of respondents reached to, have made the researcher to employ both qualitative and quantitative methods for analyzing data collected.

One hundred and fifty (150) questioners were distributed of which one hundred (100) was distributed to Boda boda and Eighty seven (87) were brought back, the clergy received twenty (20) and all the twenty (20) were returned. Security officers were given twenty (20) and eighteen (18) were returned. Ten (10) were distributed to politicians but only six (06) were brought back. Then the Slovenes formula was used for sampling data collected.

Since the researcher was familiar with the environment of the study area data collection employed the Krueger and Ceaser method. The field notes and recording was taken during focused group discussion and observations made amongst the groups. Kruger and Caser (2001) it therefore became the key date collection method in this study.
4.2.1 Categories of Groups Involved in Motor Cycle (Boda boda) business

To relate responses made with the high rate of Crime, respondents were sampled randomly so as to get opinions from the age diversities, gender involvement and ownership of motor bikes using the respondents' characteristics.

4.2.2 Background Information

This business has been a reserve for young men aged between fifteen years to thirty nine years referred to in this study as (early adulthood) for too long. But of late some men of above forty years (Mid adults) have joined the trade in the entire Emuhaya constituency and a total of two (2) female are hustling in this trade. So boda boda in Emuhaya is no longer a preserve for early adulthood men alone.
Table 4.4 Responses percentages in age brackets per gender

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age brackets in years</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15-39 yrs</td>
<td>M 44</td>
<td>F 02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>52.87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-59 yrs</td>
<td>M 39</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>44.83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above 60 yrs</td>
<td>M 02</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>02.30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>M 85</td>
<td>F 02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From 2007 this business operators registered their first group that was based in Luanda town, to date most boda boda terminals/stages or centers are duly registered with the ministry of culture & social services. They also have officially recognized and elected leadership. They have even acquired certificates of operation under the business act from both the county and central governments.

4.2.3 Boda boda activities

Majority of the boda boda operators who are in the bracket of 15 years to 39 years revealed that they operate twenty four hours a day. They have made shifts in which each group work for eight hours a day. The groupings are referred to as squads. Of the 87 samples, forty three (43) who belong to this age group (early adults) eight (8) of them operate twenty four hours per day in groups of three. The 33 of the early adults operate 10 hours a day while eleven (11) who are the mid adults operate 15 hours per day. Thus from 0600 hours to 2100 hours.

Circle graph 4.1 (How early adults operate within the day)
The number that operate into deep night when most crime is committed is too insignificant to pronounce such multitude of crime reported in Emuhaya constituency. About 246° of the total sampled boda boda operators end their business by 2100hrs. Though reports hint that crime is well executed by a few well organized and disciplined gangs who have faith in each other. This is probably the case of crime involving motorcycle transport business operators in Emuhaya Constituency.

Concerning squad members, most of them do not own personal motor bikes. They hire on daily basis at rates of between four to five hundred Kenyan shillings. The pressure of fuel, local council charges, daily upkeep, group membership subscription plus the hire charges are some of the factors making the squad members to use all hooks and means to raise more money. The researcher unearthed that the squad members are often associated with motor bike robbery in an effort to liberate themselves from the hire charges. Twenty five percent (25%) of those who respondent, showed that they have at least been robbed off their motor bikes. They insist that, the attackers trail their prey from the stage. They target anybody who is not in “their squad” after establishing
the destination of the customer. During this attack both the boda boda riders as well as the customer are at risk of even being killed should they show signs of identifying the culprits.

Reports indicated that follow up monitoring and evaluation remains ongoing to ensure that no evidence to the crime is adduced even if it means murdering any eye witness to the crime. The term squad as used in military is a term used in the US Fire and Ems Services that describes several other types militant. It also refers to a small number of soldiers or military men. Dictionary com. (2011). This is a firing party hence the smallest tactical unit of military personnel. These young men in boda boda borrow the squad as any small group of people engaged in a common pursuit. With all the agility like the flying squad (mobile groups of trained people able to move quickly in the case of emergencies). The group gets involved in either day or night time crime.

Ninety percent (90%) of the boda boda operators (thus 78) have been attacked and out of which twenty five percent (25%) have lost their Motor bikes hence twenty of them (20) of them. Of those attacked, four (04) representing five percent (5%) have also been murdered. Basing on this data, crime rate increase is associated majorly to the stealing of the machines. Therefore most motorcycle operators are culprits but not victims of the criminal acts. It is with this backdrop that some boda boda operators put themselves in groups of three while ploughing certain routes or while operating during odd hours. The two additional motorcycles carry those who offer security to the customers as well as the operator. But the cost of the additional security services is borne by the customers who pay four times the normal rates. With this plan in place, the group absolves itself from criminal’s acts but attests that crime rate is escalating beyond manageable levels within the constituency and the major targets are motorcycle operators, owners and the motorcycle themselves.
Research revealed that fifty four percent (54%) thus forty seven (47) of the boda boda operators hire Motor bikes. Owners of these motorcycles have regulations for leasing out their machines. The rules and regulations stipulates the time for returning the Motorcycle and the conditions of the machine while returning. The lease charges remain the same regardless to the level or volume of the business of the day. The researcher established that such arrangements control that movement of Motorbikes during late hours of the night. And since the owners have the ability to increase their number of motorcycles, more youths are brought into the business. Because the source to purchase the Motor cycles for hire remains the same; the users operate under regulated business spheres by the owner. It is at this point that the research should have exonerates boda boda operators from increased crime rate. But notwithstanding the conditions criminal cases involving boda boda continue to increase. Another school of thought was that the same hirees, due to failure in meeting the conditions of the agreement, some have gone ahead in assaulting the hirer. Indicators and reports of
crime labeled on the motorcycle hirers are on the increase and the first suspects are always motorcycle operators who hire motor bikes for their daily business.

who posed as painters, John Anthony Mundo's Avangos's Ndoto Road house employees carrying away two Glock rounds of ammunition. They drove into the house posing as painters and said they had come to do repairs in the house. One of them told the house workers in the house that they would wait in the parlour while he went to get the pistol and jewels. When he returned he shot the house girl who had not arrived. He told her to take the two pistols and a mobile phone. He said they had not arrived at the house to rob her. No one at the house was away. Two other hirers armed with AK-47 and a pistol stoned a businessman and robbed him of Sh261,000 belonging to the Child Development and Learning Foundation and an International School of Kenya.

The burglar stole a Thinkpad laptop (Sh261,000) belonging to the Child Development and Learning Foundation and an Acer laptop, two pairs of Samsung tablet of the UN and a Samsung tablet of the UN employee. In another attack, another group of robbers in International School of Kenya Road within Parklands drove into the house of four laptop an iPad, a Nokia phone, $3,000, 1,000 and jewels. The three workers who had been in the house slept, and when they woke up they had all been robbed. The incident happened around noon on Ndbto Road in International School of Kenya. The police are yet to arrest three youthful hirers in the incident that happened at day light robbery within the city's Outer Ring Road

The police are yet to arrest three youthful hirers in the incident that happened at day light robbery within the city's Outer Ring Road.

**Photograph 4.1 Instruments of crime**

Newspaper extracts showing how weapons of crime are widely spread
PROPERTY AND TENANCY LEASE AGREEMENT

Parties to the agreement are the

1) The lessor and 2) The lessee

With reference to the hire purchase Act 1970 as supplanted the Hire purchase Act 1965. This lease agreement provides that

ID number ____________ and Driving License ____________ — do consent to the use of Motorbike registration number ____________ and of ____________ make. Belonging to ____________ for a period of ________ days or weeks. This agreement provides that I the lessee will be responsible for any damage on the motorbike while under my charge. A daily fee/charge of kshs ____________ shall be paid by me on a daily or weekly basis. I shall also return the motorbike by 2100 hours in good working condition. Failure to which I stand to held responsible in any court of law.

Signed by ____________________________ the lessee

And the

Lessor ____________________________ date ________

The hiree is liable for any damage caused on the machines. The document deters many boda boda operators that hire motor bikes from operating till late in the night. Routes
that threaten breach of that agreement are often avoided since the lease agreement is adapted from the Kenya lease and property agreement Act 2008 both parties are bound to honor it. The document is binding to both parties. Also only those licensed and trained (Broughton, 2005) are leased the machines. Their personal details and copies of the license as well as the identification card are kept till the contract is terminated. With all these checks and balances, the business should be free from being held accountable for the increase in crime rates. But these agreements are repeatedly ignored or are not entirely enforced. Some are mere documents on paper because even youths without identification cards are key operators in boda boda circuits.

4.3 Causes of crime
Crimo as defined and applied within this area of study, referring to an intentional act in violation to criminal law Brown et al (2001), captures youths who dropped out of school. People who are poor and unemployed plus even the educated rich in leadership capacity. Crime is practiced at all times of the day. The researcher established from the responded that causes of crime are many depending on the type of crime committed and where the crime is committed from.

4.3.1 Illiteracy
While responding to the questionnaire most security officers and boda boda operators did not know how to read instruction. Clearly, out of the one hundred and thirty sampled respondents only seventy (74) at least have, an academic certificate. Instructions on filling the questionnaire using the Likert Scale Grading posed a lot of challenges till the researcher resorted to in servicing group leaders who indentified at least ten of their respective membership who could read and write. Many boda boda operators shied of the questionnaires because of the inability to read and write.
Table 4.5 Level of education of the sampled respondents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Respondent</th>
<th>Level of Education</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boda boda</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clergy</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security Officers</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Politicians</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>56</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the table, it is evident that even the law enforcers have challenges interpreting instructions given. On this basis, bright shrewd and smart criminals take advantage of the security officers’ ineptness and outwit security officers then eventually do crime at will. This is the prime reason as to why crime is even committed close to police station or posts. When signals of crimes are given, most security officers either shy away from responding or misinterpreted the signals. This has often put them in a precarious situation. They have become victims and target by criminals instead of rescuing those attacked. Most security officers are fired other than firing the criminals.

Three quarters of the boda boda operator have not gone to school. Only a quote has at least an academic certificate of any level of learning in Kenya. This revelation makes the trade be subject to manipulation by any party with ill intention. Banyores that are the inhabitants of Emuhaya constituency believe that an illiterate person acts without reasoning. Despite their estate of not being seasoned scholars, many shy away from crime related episodes. Their main undoing is falling into the criminal’s traps who disguise as potential customers. Their major aim of making money, the educated thugs hire them for transport service without knowing that the customer is a criminal whose destination is also a scene of crime. This is how many boda boda operators are found to be victims of crimes and also implicated in criminal’s sceneries.
On the other hand, this state out of illiteracy causes some boda boda operators to act out of defense mechanism. They are rough, crude and hostile to their customers. Cases of assault have been reported from such groups. Some boda boda operators indicated that their colleagues are always drawn to paying what is of no value to them. They are found in gambling business called “impaled” in Kinyore. Who-ever losses and is enraged is bound to cause havoc that has often resulted in crime. Studies in Emuhaya differ with Minju (2011) on Assessment on Training and Safety which show that most motor cyclists have a good basic education. Illiteracy makes many boda boda operators act without thinking or leap without looking hence putting most of them on the wrong side of the law.

### 4.3.2 Drugs use and abuse

The abuse of drugs is a major social-political and economic concern and it is creating a lot of panic within Emuhaya constituency. The objectives of the information in this research are to present the prevalent rates of drug abuse amongst the sampled population. The analysis is also categorical basing on the respondents.
Though, Emuhaya constituency cultural traditions and norms prohibit women from using illicit drugs. It is a threat to stability and growth. Most respondents thus 23 out of 130 representing 17.69% associate drug abuse to crime increase on very small scale. Apart from the boda boda operators that take drugs who act under the influence of drugs.

4.3.3 Peer Pressure

Few cases of criminal activities are conducted by an individual. Most respondents indicated that groups of similar characteristics and common interests commit crime in an organized planned way. Using the age grid in the research, most boda boda operators are in early adulthood who were reported to very obedient to their leaders regardless to age or status. They follow any order or commands without questioning the decision made by their peers. Peer pressure makes many youths drop out of school to join crime based programs purported to earn them a living.
Boda boda business is a forum for bringing together early adulthood of same mind. Majority of the operators have no certificate of education

4.3.3 Parental love

Crime as defined and applied within this study refers to illegal activities done by youths who dropped out of school at lower levels of their basic education. Also then, are either boys or girls who are brought up by their grandparents or other irresponsible distant relative? Such boys and girls have never tested parental love and have lived to fend for their daily needs through and through. With this back drop, the research showed that boda boda business attracts such people and instead of limiting crime because such group get engaged throughout the day, and are deemed to be tired and worn out by the end of the day or close of the business. They use the business as a hideout in the day but are very active during night time.

Report revealed that hardcore criminals are youths whose parents are either separated, divorced, dead or born of single parents. Such youth lack who to account their daily life to and eventually fall prey to all forms of criminal acts. Secondary information held by respective security officers indicate that out of every ten (10) arrests, made within their area of jurisdiction, seven (7) criminals falls in this category. It therefore becomes very hard to employ corrective and rehabilitative programs because the criminals' backgrounds are openly untraceable. The same age groups (early adulthood) form the majority of the boda boda operators

Due to lack of parental or filial love, they rent their anger on any human being regardless to race, status, age or gender. Some have even raped infants of less than one year and left them for death. Any ambush to their targeted areas according to this research, showed that out of every ten (10) violent robbery, eight (8) people are left dead with property stolen. They have no respect to human life and this is the group that renders a lot of havoc in Emuhaya constituency. An interview with the clergy who initiates reconciliatory programmes, the researcher leant that nobody wants to be associated with these group of youths while alive. The reason being that they act
spatiologically notwithstanding where they are and who surrounds them. The group feels dejected and the only way they make their presence felt is by doing crime. Basically this is also an area that boda boda business cannot be spared from influencing high crime rate in Emuhaya constituency.

4.3.4 Social funds

Society refers to a group of people involved with each other through persistent relation. It is a group of persons, largely distinguished from other groups. On the other hand, a society is a group of people associated together for religion, benevolent, cultural, scientific, and political or any other reason. The cohesiveness of a society depends on the rules and norms governing their operation. Some crimes were averted because members of that social strata observe their cultures, norms and traditions, majority of those interviewed pointed out that crime today is higher than it was before not because of technology or increased number of people but because “our” culture and traditions are eroded that is why one hundred and seventeen (117) respondents were of the opinion that upholding Christian values can alleviate most forms of crime most forms of crime.

Table 4.6 Responses towards upholding Christian values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Groups</th>
<th>Targeted population</th>
<th>Respondent for upholding Christian Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clergy</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security Officers</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political Leaders</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boda boda Operators</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Amongst the Banyore, any person who committed crimes that were perceived an abomination to the community was banished. Such excommunication was not taken and conducted lightly but it was done in an embarrassing manner whose purpose being
to discourage people from repeating similar crimes. And the ex-communicated person(s), had no association whatsoever with the remaining family members because they were to be relocated far away if they were spared to be alive. In the event of murder, whether accidental or not, the suspect was murdered by the publics’ ‘mob’ justice. This exercise according to research conducted, was led by the eldest member of the clan. It involved public elimination of the bad seed within the clan and eventually cleanses the clan from any infirmity that may befall them.

After that, the victims’ home was also gutted down by a cultural fire that left nothing weather crops or animals alive. This exercise signified the anger, the society had over crime. Rape, incest, abortion and other life threatening crimes, were not spared either. The burning of the home was also sacrificially meant to cleanse and sanctify the family from other related future misfortune.

The burial ceremony of a person who committed suicide or one killed/murdered by a member of the clan is done with all ritualistic attention. None of the family members was involved. That even the grave diggers or those to conduct burial came from a particular clan assigned such responsibilities, the purpose is to discourage the living from repeating the crime and also cleanse the clan from any misfortunes leading to the re-occurrence of the crime. Boda boda business offers such criminals’ safe escape from the wrath of the public since such culprits are either partners in the business or are registered member of a given squad. The business offers defense to them and shields them from the culture and traditional mass discipline. That is why the research associates the motorcycle transport business with high increase in crime rate.

4.3.5 Religious Aspects
Most respondents indicated that Godliness in the area has been a sham. Sanity to life has been thrown to the dustbin. People are acting as if there is no ruler or king. Judges 21:25. Life that God commanded should not be taken by anybody is lost more routinely than hours of the day. People are killed, blood is shed and cries of the feeble are all over. As a Christian, crime increases because God has deserted the people of Emuhaya
constituency. This is an area which has more than one hundred and twenty (120) registered religious set-ups. The more the churches the higher the crime increases is a factor that compromises the value of these religious institutions. Membership in most of the new found charismatic churches are early adulthood associated with the church for purposes of the church sacraments. The call for constant tithing at the expense of religious teachings sacrifices the value instilling concept in the youths. The researcher established that this age group is also shunning religious teachings hence acting to the best of their interests even if it means committing crimes. Churches are conducting more burial ceremonies involving youths than the aged. Below is a photograph of a burial procession of a member of the boda boda family. Such are weekly programs where the church is directly involved in affairs of a boda boda operator.

Photograph 4.3

Boda boda procession during a burial ceremony of a boda boda operator

Religious teachings focuses on the origin and effect of curses especially when the Lord’s commandments are broken. A curse is a manifestation of disobedience. All the one
hundred and thirty respondents strongly agreed that increase in crime is as a result of total defiance to the religious and doctrinal teachings of the traditions concerning God. Two things emerged as to why crime rate within the constituency is going beyond manageable levels. Sixty percent (60%) that is seventy eight (78) of the respondents believe that crime is a product of a generational curse and another one hundred and five thus (81%) of the respondent, associate the high crime rate to broken values that cohesively held the society together.

Concerning curse, a curse is a magical force working to do harm, hence it is an open and elaborate spell designed to trap and torture a person in a particular way. Curses therefore vary in power and in effect, some curses last as long as a day while, others follow a blood line for generations.

A wide spread of crime is caused by members of particular families that are labeled to be cursed. Blood of the dead people haunt them and drives them to committing crime regardless to their ages or status in the family. As a spirit, most people who have committed murder within their family set up always regret why they did the action. Days when the spirit is hyper and is yarning for blood, such families are found being involved in shading blood. And in this research, it was revealed that such crimes are committed during particular seasons or days of the year. Routinely, the families have criminal cases to answer during particular days of the year. Respondents indicated that they tend to avoid interacting or dealing directly with such families or particularly members of these families weather male or females. Crime therefore is a product of among other issues generational curses. May be, when such families expand, who are under generational curses, potential of increased crime rate are expanded. According to the biblical teachings, such curses affect up to the fifth to the tenth generation. The boda boda business therefore offers safe landing for such members considered social misfits and they use the business to stamp their authority and want their presence felt through crime. While in operation such category of boda boda operators are reported to have assaulted any person who is seen selective on associating with them.
4.3.6 Poverty

Poverty impacts negatively and deeply on the lives of real people. According to Mahatma Ghandi, poverty is the worst form of violence, because it deprives people of their security and well-being which is not only limited to safe water, adequate food, clothing and shelter but also to healthcare and education. Poverty robs away people's rights and freedom, dignity and the peace of mind. Poverty robs people of their future and risks their lives. It spreads beyond physical deprivation and focuses on lack of business and job opportunity. Any time people are denied an income that is sufficient to their material needs, regardless of their status. That is poverty. Of course, poverty is a state where a person lacks certain things whether basic or secondary. The World Bank August 30, 2013 reports call on countries to end extreme poverty while promoting shared prosperity.
Photograph 4.4 showing a poverty case that spends time in Ajua game to pass time

This picture shows two men battling it out in the Ajua game in Luanda Market near one of the members business joint.

Also very common are the lipala dancers who entertain people at the local brew drinking place in an effort to win favors from the liquor takers.
Most people sampled as respondents concurs that poverty leads to increased crime rate. Emuhaya constituents live in abject poverty and that is why poverty eradication is one of the most urgent millennium development goals in the world. But Emuhaya particularly, most people live on less than a dollar per day.
The negative skewness revealed that the many have not's bound to use any means to earn some income. Given the low per capital income, stock turnover ratio in most business is low. A trend that makes most business be owned by investors from outside the constituency, so the little income is in fact taken away by the outside investor. The trend is that, everybody is going towards Luanda market to either look for the day’s employment or the day’s shopping. The exodus towards Luanda town creates opportunity for crime act because the unsuccessful search for a day’s up keep, while a lot of products are put on display, attracts one to commit crimes. Then the boda boda operators’ offers quick means of escape to the culprit from the rule of law. Because the affected criminal is a member of the gang

Likewise the displayed goods for sale are an opportunity for the gangs to rank targets for raids. Either the owner of such business or their security personnel are killed in an attempt to carry away their property. With the available cheap and convenient means of transport any amount of loot can be ferried. For these reasons, World Bank has rolled out two ambitious goals for pushing extreme poverty to not more than three percent (03%) by 2030. It aims at promoting shared prosperity and greatest equity in the developing world. Amitara Chandra/ World Bank April 2013. More than seventy (70%) of Emuhaya constituency live below poverty line. Out of the 130 sampled, 119

Graph: 4.3 influence of poverty on crime
associate crimes to poverty and people behave this way only to get out of the vicious circle of poverty through crime. Boda boda operators may employ any means to also get out of poverty hence crime increase. The more poverty increases the higher the crime rate.

4.3.7 Unemployment

Unemployment is a situation where a person who is qualified in any way is actively searching for employment and is unable to find work. It is used as a measure of wealth in any economic set-up. Unemployment rate refers to the number of unemployed person divided by the number of people in the labor force; Emuhaya constituency according to this research has a higher rate of unemployment. Out of every ten (10) people qualified and willing to work only three (3) are employed and the remaining seventy percent (70%) depends on the merge family resources that are continuously depleted. Leibbrandt, Bharat and Woolard (2000).

The researcher established that the higher unemployment ratio is believed to be a key cause of crime. In this research, unemployment as factor is responsible to increase in crime. Youths or the early adults are the most victims of this situation. Since their active energies are not effectively utilized, they turn to evil practices. The Bible teaching points to an idle mind as being the devils workshop, it is at this point that crime is schemed on how to be executed.

Unemployed persons have time to plan why and where to rob, given that they loiter most of the time, chances of pouncing on any anything left behind by the employed are high. They also hold the public at ransom in expectation of having their needs met.

This view does not include the unemployed persons who are discouraged due to tough labor market. Such persons are no longer for work. Various schools of economics differ on whether to explain and categorize this as a cause of unemployment. Research showed that youths who conduct criminal activities in Emuhaya constituency are recruited and trained by former military officers who found working condition tough. These senior unemployment personnel with military skills use the unemployed youths
as avenue of advancing their interests economically. Also the either retired or fired military that had scores to settle with their former employer use these as an opportunity to avenge. They also use such opportunities to make these security structures of a place a sham. Since they have these military training drills, they engage youths and promise to have them rewarded for every crime they conduct. They are a source of small arm infiltration in Emuhaya constituency. During this research armed robbery with violence was mated to members of Esibuye market and some fire arms shown bellow were recovered. Though some young men were gunned down by police officers on patrol, but some managed to escape with injuries using motorcycles. The routes used during this escape were so remote and very interior, qualifying the researcher’s study on this problem. Crime increase is facilitated by some boda boda operators who are so familiar with the typology of the area.
Photograph 4.6 Evidence of increased crime rate occasioned by motorcycle operation

Unemployment is a natural rate according to Keynesian, economic proposes a state of natural rate of unemployment. Because skills of laborers and positions available on the market to be filled do not meet even under normal economic condition
Emuhaya could fall under the classification of neoclassical economist who postulates that labor market can be efficient if supply and demand balance without intervention of unionism and minimum wage laws. Casual jobs in informal sector limit the flow of income. And when youths get some money from casual jobs, they change their lifestyles which demand access to more money for sustenance. This thirst for money, leads to crime related activities therefore boda boda business cannot meet such demands alone. But when the rate of employment is higher, crime rate under normal circumstances is bound to reduce as reflected in the graph below.
Graph 4.5 Crime rate versus Income/Employment

Graph 4.6 Employment opportunities effects on crime rate

From the graphs above it is evidence that the more both income and employment opportunity increases, the lower the rate of petty crimes and vice versa.
4.3.8 Socialization and use of Time as strength of the trade

According to the World Bank (2011), involvement in social activities is an important element of people’s well-being and their ability to socialize with others. People who are socially connected with others and other social institutions such as clubs and organizations to foster social interactions, help increase people’s sense of belonging and provides balance in people’s lives. Boda boda operators have formed groups that are handy during funerals, fundraising, political gathering or during publicity and launch of a new product or information. These operators in Emuhaya Constituency have established groups that are now beginning to acquire group Motor bikes for their members.

Photograph 4.7

Photo of boda boda operators demonstrating against increased robbery on motorcycles and insecurity where they are victims of attack

The most outstanding show of solidarity is when one of them is either attacked, sick or even dies. Respective cell leaders circulate information very fast to other cell group member for a defined action to be taken. During the month of August the operators in
Emuhaya Constituency have lost many of their colleagues and at each funeral, each contributes a mandatory of Kshs (100) one hundred shillings beside other commitments. Most of these deaths are either caused by armed attacks on the boda boda operators or those dying of HIV/AIDS or road accidents.

They also have soft loans they advance to each other with a purpose of improving their standard of living. Though the amount involved is small, but with the Micro-finance programs in place, the group advances were used in acquiring licenses, educating their children and any other small scale projects.

The main undoing is the advantage the operators take towards female customers. The nature of their jobs exposes them to all cadres of people. The little savings made have driven many into alcoholic taking and drug abuse leading to lose of their lives. Being exposed to young ladies, whom they offer free transport services, they have ended up engaging in sexual immorality that has left them reeling with the HIV/AIDS scourge.

4.4 Prevention of crime
Prevention is the act of deterring an act from taking place whether the action is good or bad. Prevention is said to be better than cure and when given first priority, conflicts or feuds are minimized or totally eliminated. This research sought to establish the appropriate methods the respondents considered being ideal in combating crime menace. The researcher denoted from the table shown bellow that most respondents consider the government not serious with protecting her citizens and that is why criminal gangs are growing from strength to strength terrorizing Kenyans at will.
### Table 4.7 Respondents who believe the given mechanism will prevent Crime.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Crime prevention mechanism</th>
<th>Clergy</th>
<th>Boda boda</th>
<th>Security</th>
<th>Politicians</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Upholding the rule of law</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Community policing</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Motivating police officers</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Stopping corruption</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Increasing police officers</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Increasing patrol frequencies</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Upholding sanity of life</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Reporting criminals</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Regulating boda boda activities</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Employing youths</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>115</strong></td>
<td><strong>435</strong></td>
<td><strong>145</strong></td>
<td><strong>40</strong></td>
<td><strong>735</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the data adduced, some mechanisms are totally unpopular to the public while others have overwhelming support. Also varied group were voting in differing patterns basing on either their professions or experiences on issues concerning crime. Those in Motorcycle transport business overwhelmingly voted against stopping corruption thus 07/87 ×100=8.05%. Not that they are pro-corruption but in their opinion, this vice has grown so deep that the current political leadership is not capable of uprooting it. It is indeed a virus that has eaten up judicial, legislature and even the executive arm of the government. Those to implement law enforcement mechanism are corrupt beyond corruption itself. The operators not trust security officers with corruption control. It is therefore a temptation to them to act criminally knowing that they can bribe their way out of cell or courts. Likewise clergy feel that war against corruption has a long way to be won. But political leaders 2/6 which 33.335 see security details fighting corruption.

In total stopping corruption was the most unpopular mechanism of fighting Crime, with 35/130=26.92% followed by mortality police officer with 44/130=33.85% and so is to increasing the number of security officer at 45/130=34.62%. The public feels that the more the security officers the higher the corruption leading to high crime rate.
Mechanisms that appear popular are those associated with the public. At the apex of the frequency count is the opportunity to employ with which stood at 113/130 being 86.92% followed by community policy at 108/130 equal to 83.08% then upholding sanity to life at 102/130 translated to 78.46%.

**Graph 4.7 Responses on mechanism for crime prevention**

The modal mechanism is at 60 involving policy contact thus increase in patrol frequencies as well as reporting cases to police. The modal mechanism had less than fifty percent (50%) thus 60/130 46.15%. so these are Mechanism that will yield very little in Turing the curve towards manageable measures. Mechanisms the researcher coded s 4,5,6,7 and 8 are essential in fighting crime according to the respondents.
CHAPTER FIVE
SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATION

5.0 Introduction
This research targeted one hundred and fifty respondents, One hundred (100) boda boda operators, twenty (20) security officers, twenty (20) clergy and ten (10) political leaders. From these targeted population, the response was as indicated. Boda boda response was overwhelming that enabled sampling to be on target in Eighty seven (87) boda boda operators returned the questionnaires with three spoiled one because every part had (√) Mark instead of the Likert grading scale.

Security offices response was seventeen (17), clergy responses was twenty (20) and Six (06) Politicians responded to the questionnaires. It translated into 86.67% of the targeted population who responded to the questionnaire while 13.33% of the targeted population did not respond.

Table 5.1 Responses from targeted population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target Group</th>
<th>Target Population</th>
<th>Targeted responses</th>
<th>% of respondents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boda boda operators</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security officers</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clergy</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political leaders</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTALS</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>86.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERCENTAGE</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>86.67</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.1 Boda boda operators
Findings

This group was composed of both young and old alike, both educated and un-educated. And uniquely the presence of women who broke the dominance of men in the trade.
According to the findings every stage has its own officials who have established small manageable socio-economic groupings. Researcher revealed that one stage can have one or more groups who operate freely without barrier or enmity. Like Kima stage (Terminal) has two groups namely the upper Kima stage and the Kima group one. Luanda Equity stage has two groups of the urban motorcycle and the town formation group. Every group has a record of their members and the registration number plate of the motor cycle. On the outward, these groupings may appear to fueling fragmentation hence insecurity but they are a real formation for peaceful co-existence. From the findings, it was evident that these groups spent most of their time doing transport business. Much as some do deep into the rights, majority retire early and surrounded their motorcycles back to the owners. Any link to them in crime is very insignificant and can be treated as per the research null hypothesis. The boda boda operator’s spontaneous despondence to any of them when any of them has been robed in the day dispels any association of the group to the same crime. Hence qualifying their good networking and numbers as a strength that can be used by stakeholders to engage them into meaningful productive venture

**Recommendation**

Much as crime rate increase corresponds to entry of more boda boda operator does not signify more crime rate in the offing. It only calls for consolidated efforts from all stakeholders to give the trade the necessary business like operation touch that can make it more viable. To help reduce crime in Emuhaya constituency, boda boda grouping whose largest age group are the early adults are bound to attract more of the unemployed youths. The same age bracket is often associated with crime in Emuhaya. Therefore creating for them a boda boda form of employment makes them be engaged the whole day as well as making a genuine income.

Luanda market has many Commercial Banks and other micro-finance entitles that can be instrumental in lifting the standard of boda boda operators high. Since a good percentage still rely on hired machines, but with a good policy put in place with political
good will using the Constituency Development Fund (CDF), Loans for motorcycles can be negotiated at affordable or subsidized interest rates. The market potential is immense with the high population density and the marketability of the region. Maseno institutions add values to the high market that is ever busy, has the ability to cushion demand for motorcycle transport especially during market days and even other festivities.

The good Banking Environment is an impetus for savings as well as savings mobilization. When the hire fee is replaced with owner – user – motorcycle, the four to five hundred Kenya shillings paid for hire charges can be channeled to share contributions to increase that prosperity to save. When motorcycle operators are repaying their loans, they avoid anything that can hinder their ability to repay with the fear of the machines being repossessed. So crime can likewise be cultured within this aspect by using the same group that is associated with high increase in crime rate.

For any meaningful development to take place, security is paramount. Security refers to a state where business is conducted with very minimal interference. When an investor of any nature finds a favorable investment environment that facilitates free flow of goods and service, then security is guaranteed. Security broadly refers to freedom from risks or danger, freedom from doubt, fear or anxiety, the degree of resistance to or protection from harm is security. It applies to any vulnerable and valuable asset whether physical or monetary.

Insecurity on the other hand, applies to the absence of a conducive environment for expression of one’s ideas as well as fulfillment of human rights. It is a state if being inadequately guarded or protected hence being in a state of not being sure or certain of what to do. It is a feeling of uncertainly and lack of confidence or anxiety, about oneself. Insecurity can be emotional, financial psychological or even physical.

Emuhaya constituents experience this estate in the presence of a well developed security system. Most respondents including security officers concurred that there is insecurity within the area. The presence of recovered fire arms at respective scenes of
crime attests how grave criminal action is in the constituency. The public associates the hyper wave of insecurity to the deployment of security personnel. It all begins with the recruitment of these officers. Due to wide spread corruption in the country, the deserving people to be recruited are always left out. Then those recruited for training and eventually for employment are officers of unquestionable ability and character. People to be given security are the people employed and expected to give security. The public then continue to lose confidence in them and occasional, security officer are put to test by civilian who engage them on physical confrontation. The researcher established that most criminals know the strength of the constituency security details and that is why crime is conducted at will.

Security officers are constantly found on the receiving by the pubic because they are constantly exposed to the public. This research revealed that security officers are easily lured into illicit drinking that is offered freely by the rouge members of the public. While drunk or while left at the drinking, their residence or property is also raided by those who offered them bear. So thugs move very swiftly meaning that the cheap means available in remote area is motorcycle.

5.2 Illiteracy

From the illiteracy findings index some security officers were reported as being unable to read and interpreted military signals used in fighting crime. To cover up their weakness, most security personnel turn either to corruption or became hostile to the defenseless Kenyans. Most respondents prefer community youth policing to having a well motivated police force. Also Kenyans feel that corruption in this Nation will not end in the near future. So the war against corruption is war in futility. Therefore the only remedy to insecurity in the constituency is deploying youths who understand their areas well. Police inefficiency in responding to crime scenes attests to the fact that nothing good can out of our security forces. As sampled, few police officers have ability to face a robust criminal situation. No wonder many are found on the firing end by gangs. Police officers are reported to be involved in crime. Most cases where robbery with violence is reported, attest a police officer is reported to be part of the gang
membership. The Kisumu County attack where a police officer in official informs was gunned down together with other thugs attests to the research findings. Cases of police impostors are very common in Kenya because police officers avail arms and uniforms to the public for hire during night criminal raids. During such raids as earlier reported, with, security personnel ineptness is an avenue for motorcycle transport operator to undo security efforts in this research.

**Graph 5.1**

**Mechanisms for crime prevention from the targeted population**

1. Youth community policing  
2. Upholding the rule of law  
3. Motivating security officers  
4. Stopping corruption  
5. Increased number of security officers  
6. Increased security officers’ patrols  
7. Sanity to human life  
8. Reporting criminal cases to security officers  
9. Regulating boda boda operational time  
10. Involvement of youths in cultural and economic activities
Findings

From the frequency table above, only four items fall above the average line. And all the four revolve around the common public (civilian). The research confirms that the public has confidence in the common person than the officially employed security personnel. Regulation of boda boda operational time was on the average mark of the target response. But all other focal point on security personnel at all levels scored below average. Increase in police manpower was very unpopular because the more the security officers increase, the more the crime rate increases. That is why forty five (45) out of the sampled responses of one thousand three hundred (1300) representing 03.46% only feel that increased police officers can prevent crime

RECOMMENDATION:
The constituency Security Council should be given teeth to enforce possible measures that can restore public confidence in security officers with the onset of county government, efforts should be made to bring on board all retired or out of service police and military officers. When captured and utilized, their experience and expertise will be useful in addressing the hyper insecurity in the area. The use of the locals, who know all hide out of the criminals as well as the scenes prone to crime, is a sure way of arresting the increased crime rate. The current community policing is a sham because it is a conduit for security officers who use it in identify which group to collude with in advancing their evil interest. From the research findings, security personnel are ill equipped in addressing some crimes committed by either ex-convicts or ex-security officers. A police post in the bush with only three police officers has very little to offers to a population of thousands of households who require their service through-out the day. Three officers in a location working for twenty four hours are bound to tire up and only offer security to themselves so as to either please their masters or earn a daily income.

More research should be done on the use of “nyumba kumi” ten house policies. That every person has a right of establishing the background of at least ten inhabitants their
neighborhood. Introduction of legislations governing boda boda business means having a certificate of good conduct is a must. Also riding test be conducted which means operators should be in a position to take instruction and interpret road signs. Since the business is reported to be hub and a safe refugee for otherwise hardcore criminals, many may not be licensed to operate a factor that my rubbish the efforts so far made to contain crimes. Putting an operational policy to classify areas and hours of operation in place is prudent enough to rid the business of an negative image. All boda boda operators sign an operational code of conduct generated by all stakeholders

5.3. The level of crime
Crime was confirmed to be on the increase following the data adduced. The use of county administration together with their community policing programs is helping mitigate the crime phenomenal. The Officer Commanding Police Division (OCPD) Luanda Police station concurs that reports of criminal cases whether petty or magnified are on constant increase. Use of the Sub-location as well as other administrative structures or units that are relevant to the reinforcement of the rule of law can over haul the crime trend and rebrand Emuhaya constituency a safer world.

Also the judicial service equally has a role to play in crime combating mechanism. The rate of dispensing justice and the nature of rulings made can either deter or enhance increase in crime rate. King Solomon says in Ecclesiastes chapter 8:11 "When the sentence for a crime is not quickly carried out, the hearts of people are filled with schemes to do wrong" (NIV)

The way police officers handle investigations into same crimes is questionable. A disciplined sincere police unit will assist bring down the crime levels. Boda boda operators will be keen on their activities, once they know that the long arm of the law/government is back in full force.

Reports indicated that about sixty percent (60%) of those arrested or apprehended buy off their release at negotiated rates while still in police custody. Then the remaining, when presented to courts, also sixty percent (60%) have the ability to compromise
justice in the corridors justice. That is why from the data collected below over seventy percent of the respondents believe that stopping corruption is not possible in the Kenya today hence it not an effective tool of fighting crime.

**TABLE 5.2 RESPONDENTS ON CORRUPTION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Groups</th>
<th>Strongly Agree</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Strongly Disagree</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clergy</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Politicians</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security Officers</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boda Boda</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Concerning security lapse, ways in which criminals are handled is very friendly and questionable. The public prefers to settle the matter with the criminals directly other than referring them to the law enforcers. Incidents of mob justice which is not justice at all are increasing. People in Emuhaya infer that some of these criminals are on Police officers’ payrolls. Because well known criminals are arrested and after few days they are seen back in the village, some criminals threaten the public that they are above the law and nothing can be done to them regardless to the crime they do.

These categories of persons are seen ploughing boda boda routes carrying security officers as passengers. At some intervals they share leisure time together. In the past this used to happen as a means of sourcing information that can assist the police with investigations. But today the opposite happens thus it is a means of investigating if there is evidence to crimes which should be destroyed and concealed. Boda boda operators, according to respondents who wanted the trade regulated believe that, are used to explore the chain of communication and if there is expectation of any form of resistance or obstacles to their evil schemes. It is for this reason that this research
seeks to establish the role boda boda operator's plays in influencing escalating crime rates.

Recommendations

More emphasis be put on registration of all boda boda operators and all their personal details vis-à-vis the routes they operate be filed with the security officers. The Maseno university boda boda operators rarely report criminal cases amongst their members. The same culture should be spread across the constituency so that the cell group leaders can give an account of how their respective members operate in the trade. An interview with the Maseno varsity motorcycle leadership revealed that most of them are shareholders in banks and other Microfinance institutions. They are focused on raising their share contributing as well as servicing their loans promptly to enable them be liberated from the law of guaranteeing as well as prompt repayments of their so as to qualify for further credit products.

Constant meetings with the groups together with other stakeholders are necessary because such forums give the group hope and a feeling of acceptance. Those who have family challenges can be addressed through psychological and pastoral counseling in such forums. Then the boda boda business operators will get free professional input that is necessary for their business posterity. It is an opportunity to address the criminal vice and involve them in muting out possible preventive mechanism to the vice.
REFERENCES


Caasi Sagalai (2011). 'Boda-bodas' are fast becoming Kenya’s most popular means of transport. But could this cost effective mode of transport be a death trap in disguise?


APPENDIX IA

TRANSMITTAL LETTER FROM THE COLLEGE OF HIGHER DEGREES AND RESEARCH
APPENDIX IB
TRANSMITTAL LETTER FOR THE RESPONDENTS

Dear Sir/ Madam,

Greetings!

I am a Masters candidate of Conflict and Resolution and Peace Building of Kampala International University. Part of the requirements for the award is a dissertation. My study is entitled, Influence of Boda Boda (Motorcycle) Business on Crime Rate in Emuhaya Constituency of Vihiga County in Kenya. Within this context, may I request you to participate in this study by answering the questionnaires. Kindly do not leave any option unanswered. Any data you will provide shall be for academic purposes only and no information of such kind shall be disclosed to others.

May I retrieve the questionnaire within two days (2)?

Thank you very much in advance.

Yours faithfully,

Rev Akumu Harun Masind
APPENDIX II
CLEARANCE FROM ETHICS COMMITTEE

Date ________________________

Candidate’s Data
Name________________________________________
Reg. # ______________________________________
Course _______________________________________
Title of Study __________________________________

Ethical Review Checklist

The study reviewed considered the following:

  ___ Physical Safety of Human Subjects
  ___ Psychological Safety
  ___ Emotional Security
  ___ Privacy
  ___ Written Request for Author of Standardized Instrument
  ___ Coding of Questionnaires/Anonymity/Confidentiality
  ___ Permission to Conduct the Study
  ___ Informed Consent
  ___ Citations/Authors Recognized

Results of Ethical Review

  ___ Approved
  ___ Conditional (to provide the Ethics Committee with corrections)
  ___ Disapproved/ Resubmit Proposal

Ethics Committee (Name and Signature)
Chairperson _________________________________
Members _________________________________

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APPENDIX III
INFORMED CONSENT

I am giving my consent to be part of the research study of Rev. Akumu Harun Masinde that will focus on boda boda business and crime rate in Emuhaya Constituency of Vihiga County.

I shall be assured of privacy, anonymity and confidentiality and that I will be given the option to refuse participation and right to withdraw my participation anytime.
I have been informed that the research is voluntary and that the results will be given to me if I ask for it.

Initials: ________________________________

Date______________________________
APPENDIX IV A
RESEARCH INSTRUMENT

Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents

Please tick the appropriate option

1) Gender
   ____ Male
   ____ Female

2) Age
   ____ 20-39 years (early adulthood)
   ____ 40-59 years (mid adulthood)
   ____ above 60 years (late adulthood)

3) Level of education
   ____ Certificate
   ____ Diploma
   ____ Degree
   ____ Masters

4) Marital Status
   ____ Married
   ____ Single
   ____ Divorced
   ____ Widowed
APPENDIX IV B

QUESTIONNAIRE TO DETERMINE THE LEVEL OF BODA BODA BUSINESS

(For the boda boda cyclists only)

Using the scale provided below, please indicate in the available space the rating that best describes the level of boda boda business in Emuhaya Constituency of Vihiga County in Kenya.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Response Mode</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Strongly Agree</td>
<td>You agree with no doubt at all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>You agree with no doubt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Disagree</td>
<td>You disagree with no doubt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Strongly disagree</td>
<td>You disagree with no doubt at all</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Boda Boda Business**

1. The motorcycle I have is mine
2. The motorcycle I have is for my boss
3. The motorcycle I ride I got on loan
4. I have a station where I'm registered and where I operate from
5. I have a license to operate in a boda boda business
6. I was trained on motorcycle riding and traffic rules before joining boda boda
7. I'm satisfied with my daily earnings
8. This business has completely improved my standard of living
9. I have been robbed on several occasions
10. License charges and the cost of maintaining the motorcycle is too high for me
11. Customers risk their lives in the wee hours of the night
12. It is not safe to operate during late hours of the night
13. Some places are not secure for boda boda business
APPENDIX IV C

QUESTIONNAIRE TO DETERMINE THE LEVEL OF CRIME
(For the security officers, clergy and political leaders only)

Using the scale provided below, please indicate in the available space the rating that best describes the level of crime in Emuhaya Constituency of Vihiga County in Kenya.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Response Mode</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Strongly Agree</td>
<td>You agree with no doubt at all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>You agree with no doubt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Disagree</td>
<td>You disagree with no doubt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Strongly Disagree</td>
<td>You disagree with no doubt at all</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Crime Rate

*Using the scale provided above, rate the following types of crimes*

1. Violent crimes are common in my area
2. Economic crime is common in my area
3. Murder is a very common type of crime in my area
4. Rape is a very common type of crime in my area
5. Property crime is very common in my area
6. My area faces a lot of assault type of crime
7. Abduction is the most common type of crime committed in my area
8. Robbery is so severe in my area of residence
9. We experience house breaking crime all the time
10. Alot of property are often damaged in my area
11. We have the problem of arson in this area
12. Vandalism is so common in my constituency
Causes of Crime

1. Most people commit crime in this constituency because of unemployment
2. A number of crimes committed in this area is due to poverty and inequality
3. Crimes in this constituency are committed due to peer groups
4. The people who commit crime in my area commit as result of political instigation
5. Crime is committed in my area mostly because of availability of light weapons
6. Curses are key causes of crime
7. Some people commit crimes for pleasure
8. Drug use and abuse plus widespread illegal brew fuel crime
9. Sexual immorality leads to crime
10. Crime is common because people are many

Prevention of crime

Can the following measures be important in crime prevention in your constituency?
1. Community policing be manned by youths
2. Upholding the rule of law
3. Motivating the police
4. Stopping corruption
5. Increasing the number of police officers
6. Increasing the police patrol frequencies
7. Upholding Christian values and sanity to human life
8. Reporting cases of crime to the nearest authority
9. Regulating operation time for boda boda
10. Employ youths in recreational cultural and economic activities

THE END

THANKS FOR YOUR TIME AND PARTICIPATION
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>PERSONAL PROFILE</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>NAME</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GENDER</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DATE OF BIRTH</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NATIONALITY</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MARITAL STATUS</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HOME ADDRESS</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TELEPHONE</strong></td>
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## EDUCATION BACKGROUND

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Award</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011-todate</td>
<td>Kampala International University</td>
<td>MCR</td>
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<tr>
<td>1998-2005</td>
<td>Global University (US) through KIST</td>
<td>B (arts) in Bible and Theology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994-1996</td>
<td>Tambach Teachers’ Training College</td>
<td>P1 (ATS 1)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1985-1986</td>
<td>Ngere High School</td>
<td>KACE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981-1984</td>
<td>Emusire High School</td>
<td>KCE</td>
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<tr>
<td>1976-1980</td>
<td>Emutsuru P/S</td>
<td>CPE</td>
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</table>

## WORKING EXPERIENCE

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>INSTITUTION</th>
<th>POSITION</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005-todate</td>
<td>Anglican Church of Kenya</td>
<td>Priest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996-todate</td>
<td>Teachers Service Commission</td>
<td>Senior Teacher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1986-1994</td>
<td>Teachers Service Commission</td>
<td>Teacher s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>