

Effectiveness of Public Private Partnership Strategies in Urban Crime Management in Kaduna South Local Government Area

Ayoade, I.; Oladosu R. O; Dukku S. J

Department of Urban and Regional Planning, Abubakar Tafawa Balewa University, Bauchi, Nigeria

ABSTRACT

Urban crime is a universal phenomenon that existed since the evolution of urban settlements and has continuously threatened human activities in different cities across the globe and more intensively in Nigeria in recent time. High cost of providing security for citizens amidst meagre resources and failure of the state criminal justice system which are actively seeking out alternatives or complements necessitated the need to examine the effectiveness of Public Private Partnership Strategies in managing urban crime in Kaduna South Local Government (KSLGA) with a view to making appropriate recommendations aiming at enhancing Public Private Partnership (PPP) as an option in urban crime management. Quantitative method was employed for the study, while systematic sampling was used to obtain quantitative data from 382 household heads in the six districts of the local government. Finding reveals that 73% are aware of the existence of the partnership, while 41.7% agreed that the partnership is effective and the most effective PPP strategy in urban crime management is the use of vigilante groups while the least effective is creation of job opportunities for ex-offenders. The study recommends that integrated crime management offices should be established in all the six districts as this is key to the effective management of crime using PPP strategies. Also, encouragement of community collaboration with the local vigilante groups (Joint Task Force) by the district/community leaders and philanthropists in the districts, is noted as a factor of success of PPP in crime management in KSLGA. There is equally the need for campaign awareness aiming at educating community members about the aim of the PPP programmes as well as the channels through which they can participate in crime management of their areas.

Keywords: Public Private Partnership, Urban Crime, Management, Strategy

INTRODUCTION

Urban crime is a universal phenomenon which existed since the evolution of urban settlements. It threatens human activities in urban areas. With the high rates of urbanization in the cities of today, crime and violence have become issues that attract the attention of urban planners and other professionals in the built environment (Ayuba, 2015; Hafiz & Muhammed 2011; McMichael, 2000). Analysis of different security risk, threats and vulnerabilities that are potentially faced by individual on daily basis is becoming ever more complex. The increase in crime is attributed to rapidly urbanized cities, failure to cope with growing urban populations and scarcity of

employment opportunities. Others include poor provision of infrastructure and services for basic survival within the rapidly urbanizing areas (UN-HABITAT, 2009). Accordingly, the cost of implementing effective management strategies and having robust response options continues to rise (UNICRI, 2009).

Global trends indicate a rise in crime over the last 35 years. However, these statistics varies from one region to another across the world. According to crime index rates for different countries in the year 2020, Venezuela in Latin America has the crime index rate of 84.49 %. Similarly, Papua New Guinea

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in the Caribbean has crime rate of 81.93% and South Africa in Africa 77.49%. Records reveal also that crime rates in Ukraine in Eastern Europe, was 48.85%; France 46.79% and Canada in North America, 39.67% (UN-HABITAT, 2020). Sequel to the level of crime in urban areas, the maintenance of an adequate security governance capacity today represents a significant challenge.

The high cost of providing security for citizens, gave rise to cooperation between the public and private sectors essentially to protect people and property (UNICRI, 2009). State apparatuses alone which are incapable of improving the crime situation, and the failure of the state criminal justice system and are actively seeking out alternatives or complements from the non-state sector (Ojebode *et al.*, 2016). The International Centre for the Prevention of Crime (ICPC) in 2011 stressed that Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) in the field of public safety is not a new theme. At its 5th International Colloquium, held in 2005 in Santiago, Chile, the issue of “strategic partnerships for effective crime prevention” was central to the debate. For the ICPC, preventing crime and promoting public safety is a task which necessarily involves a range of different actors. Baker (2009) and Jenkins (2013) observe, this as a diverse sector including actors such as district/community leaders, informal levels of government, religious organisations, private firms, community-based organisations, and youth groups, most of whom operate at the community level. It is nevertheless clear that, although private sectors’ involvement in promoting public safety is certainly increasing, it still falls far short of achieving its full potential.

UN Guidelines of 2010 on crime prevention specifically emphasize the role of the private sector in community safety, as partners with national and local governments (through the provision of services in the police, housing, and other sectors), as well as with civil society organizations. The Guidelines outline a number of strategies to crime and violence prevention. These strategies take numerous forms and are widespread. Forms of PPP strategies include social and economic development. Others are environmental and situational approaches, crime prevention through environmental design, volunteer neighbourhood watches, rehabilitation and reintegration of offenders in local communities. It also emphasizes the value of private sector participation in initiatives based on these strategies, principally as a useful way of helping to develop a shared sense of community building and engagement.

The UN Handbook on Crime Prevention Guidelines (2010), points to ways in which the private sector

could make substantial and positive contribution to enhancing safety and security. The private sector could contribute to social programmes that address the causes of crime and the risk factors associated with it. It could help to reduce the opportunities and incentives to commit crime by making situational and contextual changes. This includes altering the design of products to prevent thefts; contributing to the restoration and better use of public and semi-public spaces, corporate social responsibility (CSR) and participating in urban renewal projects (revitalization). The private sector could help to prevent crime and recidivism by developing learning programmes and providing job training and employment opportunities for ex-offenders. Examples of some partnership through CSR in some countries includes: Nigeria, the Lagos State government established the Lagos State Security Trust Fund by law in 2007, it is a public/private partnership where partnership is also achieved through CSR by assisting with the State security issues through fostering effective partnerships for crime prevention and control, seeking funding, and helping with police training and resourcing. In South Africa, Business against Crime was established in 1996, following a Government request that the business sector play a key role in combating crime in the country. While in the Netherlands, the National Platform for Crime Control (NPCC) was set up in 1992 to combat criminal problems affecting the business sector. The NPCC composed of representatives from relevant ministries, police, local authorities, insurance companies, banks, the retail trade, and organizations of employers and employees, (Shaw & Carli, 2011 ; Capobianco, 2005).

However, the failure of the criminal justice system and formal crime management is hardly debatable, the effectiveness of PPP strategies in crime management is still a subject of controversy despite the widespread prevalence of these practices. Effectiveness of PPP strategy is based on faith in the power of the collective. For a collective effort to produce intended results, the individuals making up this collective must work together; there must be tangible but also intangible resources; and finally there must be opportunities and avenues for the on-going exchange of ideas (Ojebode *et al.*, 2016).

According to International Centre for the Prevention of Crime (ICPC, 2011) Neighbourhood policing is an effective strategy in Brazil which involved the partnership between the state police, municipal guards and community members also enhance the neighbourhood safety. The municipal guard became

more visible as they patrolled the neighbourhood by foot, bicycles and motorcycles. It helped build the bond between the law enforcement and community members. Participatory approach was used for the development of safe public squares and revitalization of slum areas through partnership between the local authority, community leaders, youths, insurance company and private professionals. This project gave birth a number of different squares built in Brazil which has helped to reduce crime and insecurity.

ICPC (2005) also stated that the effectiveness of PPP strategy was achieved in South Africa in close cooperation with South Africa Police Services (SAPS), the Gauteng Department of Community Safety, civil society, private sector (a coalition of South African companies) the strategy prioritizes the geographic targeting of areas that are deemed central to the promotion of economic development through Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) by providing focused Surveillance, including patrols, CCTV, and other tools to deter criminals and increase people's perception of safety. For example, environmental designs that include improving lighting near and inside public transportation and reorganization of bus terminals. It also included provision of street furniture and reducing the distance between transportation services to increase the feeling of safety among its citizens.

Bwire (2019) attest that the gangs to gardens initiatives enable Kenya youth shun crime to create green spaces. Example is the people's park in Northeast of Nairobi that was a dumping site filled with garbage and even human waste was a crime hotspot area. However, it was cleaned up by the youth-led volunteer group, Komb Green Solution in collaboration with the local authority and residents. The Park has well-trimmed grass, stone paths and trees offering shade. It became a popular spot where the residents meet and play. Hence, the resident feel safer and it helped reduced crime rate in 2 years since the group cleaned up the park.

A number of strategies have been adopted in attempting to reduce criminal and violent activities in Kaduna State. These strategies include social development, government community dialogue (participatory approach) and Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) (Badiori & Fadoyin, 2014). The social development involves a number of programmes aimed at promoting the social well-being of the most vulnerable groups. These vulnerable groups are kept away from engaging in crime and violence (Anasi, 2010; Attah, 2012). This has been done through job

creation and youth empowerment, community mobilization as well as sensitization on security issues (Anasi, 2010). Accordingly, Community Policing (CP), which is a partnership strategy to urban crime management, is adopted in managing urban crime.

Material and Method

The KSLGA is one of the 23 LGAs of Kaduna State in north-western Nigeria. It is geographically located between Latitudes 9°54' and 10°29' north of the Equator and Longitudes 6°59' and 8°09' east of the Greenwich meridian. According to Nigeria 2006 Census, KSLGA has a population of 402,731 persons and projected population to 2019 is 553,060 persons while population density in the area stands at 0.02 per km². It covers an approximate land area of 6148.607 hectares. According to the National Population Commission (NPC), Kaduna, the projected population of KSLGA from 2019 at the growth rate of 3.6 per cent is 553,060 persons and the total household is 71,898 (NPC, Kaduna, 2019). The local government is a suburb of Kaduna metropolis which is inhabited by multiethnic groups living together, crimes are committed on a daily basis since the area and population provides the kind of atmosphere needed for such to take place. As reported by Ayuba, (2015) that despite the efforts of law enforcement agencies to curb the menace of criminal activities in the local government, crime and criminality are on the increase. In view of this, it is crucial to devise a means of partnership with the law enforcement agencies as an alternative strategies to improve urban crime management.

The study adopted quantitative research method which technique describes the research problem through a description and explanation of the relationship among variables. The effectiveness of PPP strategies in this study was determined based on the views of the household residents, a series of well-structured questionnaires for the household heads as the target population (71,898) in KSLGA. This targeted population figure covers the 6 districts in the LGA. They include Kurmi Mashi, Angwan Sansusi, Angwan Mau'azu, Tudun Wada, Kakuri and Barnawa. The method used to determine sample size is the Fluid Survey method. For a given population of 71,898 households in KSLGA; a sample size of 382 represents a cross section of the targeted population. Administration of questionnaires to residents was proportionately distributed according to household's population in the 6 districts. Therefore, 382 questionnaires were divided among the 6 districts of the household population. Systematic sampling technique was employed in the selection of the target

due to the homogenous nature of the study's population respondents (household heads). This is to ensure a more representative sample by selecting every nth subject in the population that was sampled, a total of 345 questionnaires were retrieved from the field. Quantitative data collected was analysed using descriptive and inferential statistics. The descriptive statistics was presented in percentages and tables. For inferential statistics One Way ANOVA was employed to illustrate the significant difference between the effectiveness of the PPP management strategies, One Way ANOVA is used to in this study as there are seven mean scores to be compared and more than two independent variables. In the case of this study the ratings from the respondents is the dependent variable, while the seven PPP strategies is the independent. The Post hoc comparison test show the pair of group which causes the significant difference (LSD) is identified. Thus, the significant difference is test at 0.05, where $P > 0.05$: there is no difference in the effectiveness of the seven strategies for PPP. Where $P < 0.05$: there is a difference in the effectiveness of the seven strategies for PPP.

Results and Discussion

The gender distribution of respondents in the study area reveals 57% of the respondents are males, while 43% are females. This implies that both the male and female genders were adequately represented in the sample, and there is fair participation of both sexes as respondents to the research. Educational level of respondents in the study area as shows that majority of the respondent have tertiary education certificate with 57%, While 26.6% have attained secondary school education, primary school 13.4% and other form of education 3%. This implies that majority of the respondents are quite enlighten to understand the partnership strategy with other stakeholders to manage crime in the study area. The occupational status of respondents in KSLGA reveals 29.3% are civil servant, 25.2% work with private organizations, and 29.3% are self-employed while other forms of occupation are 16.2%. This seem to suggest that majority of the residents have a source of income; hence can afford to contribute some resources required in the partnership projects or equipment to manage crime. Income level of the respondents in the study area shows that 27.8% of the respondents earns below ₦30, 000 minimum wage per Month for Nigeria, While 49% of the respondents earns between ₦31- 60,000 and 23.2% above-₦ 61,000 per Month. This indicate that majority of the respondents are within medium income class and can afford to contribute to crime management partnership in their

districts. The types of housing tenure of the respondents in KSLGA reveals 48.4% of the respondents own their houses, 46.4 % rent their homes and 18% others. This implies that majority of the respondent own their houses, hence the willingness to contribute to the partnership in crime management will be encouraged.

The study reveals that there is high level of awareness of PPP arrangement in urban crime management in the study area as 73% of the respondents are aware of the existence PPP in crime management in KSLGA, while 27% are not aware of the partnership arrangement. This implies majority of the respondent are aware and therefore in the right position to give information on the effectiveness of the strategies. This also supports the assertion that the private sector collaborates with government in smaller-scale and community-targeted initiatives and that private sector partnership with government in crime management has received increasing attention in recent years.

Effectiveness of the partnership/collaboration

Table 1 contains the respondent opinion of the effectiveness of the partnership / collaboration of crime management in KSLGA. 6.7% as seen in the table 1 agreed that the partnership is extremely effective, very effective 23.5%, 41.7% agreed it is effective and 20% somewhat effective, while 4.1% not effective and neutral.

Table 1: Effectiveness of Partnership/ Collaboration

	Frequency	%
Neutral	14	4.1
extremely effective	23	6.7
very effective	81	23.5
Effective	144	41.7
somewhat effective	69	20.0
not effective	14	4.1
Total	345	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2021

Effectiveness of the Exiting Crime Management Strategies in KSLGA

To determine the effectiveness of each strategy, the seven strategy were tested using ONE WAY ANOVA as the statistical tool to determine the mean values and Least Significant Difference (LSD) to test the mean between groups at 0.05 significant level. Therefore, if the P value is greater than 0.05 ($P > 0.05$), there is no significant difference or variation between the strategy tested, if the P value is less than the 0.05 ($P < 0.05$) there is significant difference between the strategy tested.

Table 2 : One Way ANOVA for KSLGA

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean		Minimum	Maximum
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
CSR	345	2.9130	.91402	.04921	2.8163	3.0098	1.00	5.00
CP&CPTED	345	2.9507	.94340	.05079	2.8508	3.0506	1.00	5.00
Revitalization	345	2.8754	.68123	.03668	2.8032	2.9475	1.00	5.00
Upgrading & lighting	345	3.1913	1.08018	.05815	3.0769	3.3057	1.00	5.00
Job & opportunities for ex-offenders	345	2.4319	.84332	.04540	2.3426	2.5212	1.00	5.00
Maintaining environment	345	3.0406	1.04469	.05624	2.9300	3.1512	1.00	5.00
Use of vigilante groups	345	3.9652	.82049	.04417	3.8783	4.0521	1.00	5.00
Total	2415	3.0526	1.00832	.02052	3.0124	3.0928	1.00	5.00

Table 3: Post Hoc Tests

Multiple Comparisons							
Dependent Variable: Rate Crime Mgt. strategies LSD							
(I) Crime Mgt. strategies	(J) Crime Mgt. strategies	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval		
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound	
CSR	CP&CPTED	-.03768	.06950	.588	-.1740	.0986	
	Revitalization & better use open spaces	.03768	.06950	.588	-.0986	.1740	
	Upgrading & Lighting of streets	-.27826*	.06950	.000	-.4145	-.1420	
	Job opportunities for ex-offenders	.48116*	.06950	.000	.3449	.6174	
	maintaining environment	-.12754	.06950	.067	-.2638	.0087	
	use of vigilante groups	-1.05217*	.06950	.000	-1.1885	-.9159	
CP & CPTED	CSR	.03768	.06950	.588	-.0986	.1740	
	Revitalization & better use of open spaces	.07536	.06950	.278	-.0609	.2116	
	Upgrading & Lighting of streets	-.24058*	.06950	.001	-.3769	-.1043	
	Job opportunities	.51884*	.06950	.000	.3826	.6551	
	maintaining environment	-.08986	.06950	.196	-.2261	.0464	
	use of vigilante	-1.01449*	.06950	.000	-1.1508	-.8782	
Revitalization & better use open spaces	CSR	-.03768	.06950	.588	-.1740	.0986	
	CP&CPTED	-.07536	.06950	.278	-.2116	.0609	
	Upgrading & Lighting of streets	-.31594*	.06950	.000	-.4522	-.1797	
	Job opportunities for ex-offenders	.44348*	.06950	.000	.3072	.5798	
	maintaining environment	-.16522*	.06950	.018	-.3015	-.0289	
	use of vigilante group	-1.08986*	.06950	.000	-1.2261	-.9536	
Upgrading & Lighting of streets	CSR	.27826*	.06950	.000	.1420	.4145	
	CP&CPTED	.24058*	.06950	.001	.1043	.3769	
	Revitalization & better use of open spaces	.31594*	.06950	.000	.1797	.4522	
	Job opportunities for ex-offenders	.75942*	.06950	.000	.6231	.8957	
	maintaining environment	.15072*	.06950	.030	.0144	.2870	
	use of vigilante group	-.77391*	.06950	.000	-.9102	-.6376	

Job opportunities for ex-offenders	CSR	-.48116*	.06950	.000	-.6174	-.3449
	CP&CPTED	-.51884*	.06950	.000	-.6551	-.3826
	Revitalization & better use of open spaces	-.44348*	.06950	.000	-.5798	-.3072
	Upgrading & Lighting of streets	-.75942*	.06950	.000	-.8957	-.6231
	maintaining environment	-.60870*	.06950	.000	-.7450	-.4724
	use of vigilante	-1.53333*	.06950	.000	-1.6696	-1.3971
Maintaining environment	CSR	.12754	.06950	.067	-.0087	.2638
	CP&CPTED	.08986	.06950	.196	-.0464	.2261
	Revitalization & better use of opens paces	.16522*	.06950	.018	.0289	.3015
	Upgrading & Light of streets	-.15072*	.06950	.030	-.2870	-.0144
	Job opportunities for ex-offenders	.60870*	.06950	.000	.4724	.7450
	use of vigilante	-.92464*	.06950	.000	-1.0609	-.7884
Use of vigilante	CSR	1.05217*	.06950	.000	.9159	1.1885
	CP&CPTED	1.01449*	.06950	.000	.8782	1.1508
	Revitalization & better use of open spaces	1.08986*	.06950	.000	.9536	1.2261
	Upgrading & Lighting of streets	.77391*	.06950	.000	.6376	.9102
	Job opportunities	1.53333*	.06950	.000	1.3971	1.6696
	maintaining environment	.92464*	.06950	.000	.7884	1.0609

*. The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.

The mean score of the seven strategies are shown in Table 2. It is observed that creating job opportunities for ex-offender as a strategy has the least mean score ($M=2.4319$). The KSLGA strategies post hoc multiple comparisons test results in Table 3 shows significant difference occurs between job opportunities for ex-offenders and other six strategies ($P<0.05$). Therefore the ANOVA and post hoc comparison test results show that the creating job opportunities for ex-offenders used in Kaduna South Local Government is not as effective (least effective) when compared to the other six strategies.

The seven strategies mean score shown in Table 2 reveals that use of vigilante groups as a strategy has the highest mean score ($M=3.9652$), while the KSLGA strategies post hoc multiple comparisons test results in Table 3 show that no significant difference occurs between the use of vigilante groups and other six strategies ($P>0.05$). Therefore the ANOVA and post hoc comparison test results show that the use of vigilante groups in KSLGA is effective compared to the other six strategies.

CSR strategy in Table 2 has a mean score ($M=2.9130$). The KSLGA strategies post hoc multiple comparisons test results in Table 3 reveals that no significant difference occurs between CSR and revitalization and better use of open spaces and job opportunities for ex-offenders ($P>0.05$) which implies that CSR is effective than this two strategies, while significant difference occurs between CSR and other four strategies ($P<0.05$) means that it is not as

effective when compared with four other strategies in the local government.

CP & CPTED strategy has a mean score ($M=2.9507$) as shown in Table 2, while the post hoc multiple comparison test results in Table 3 show that no significant difference occurs between CP&CPTED and CSR, revitalization and better use of open spaces and job opportunities for ex-offenders ($P>0.05$) meaning CP&CPTED is effective than this three strategies. Significant difference occurs between CP&CPTED and upgrading and lighting of streets, use of vigilante groups and maintaining the environment ($P<0.05$) implies that it is not as effective when compared with the three other strategies in the study area.

Revitalization and better use of open spaces strategy in Table 2 has a mean score ($M=2.8754$). The KSLGA strategies post hoc multiple comparisons test results in Table 3 reveals that significant difference occurs between Revitalization and better use of open spaces and CSR, CP & CPTED, upgrading & lighting of streets, maintaining the environment and use of vigilante groups ($P<0.05$) which implies that revitalization and better use of open spaces is not as effective when compared with five other strategies, while no significant difference occurs between revitalization and better use of open spaces and job opportunities for ex-offenders ($P>0.05$) means that it is effective when compared with this other strategy in the local government.

Upgrading & lighting of streets strategy has a mean score ($M=3.1913$) as shown in Table 2, while the post hoc multiple comparison test results in Table 3 show that no significant difference occurs between upgrading & lighting of streets and CSR, CP & CPTED, revitalization and better use of open spaces, job opportunities for ex-offenders and maintaining the environment ($P>0.05$) meaning upgrading & lighting is effective than the five strategies. Therefore, when significant difference occurs between upgrading & lighting of streets and use of vigilante groups ($P<0.05$), it implies that it is not as effective when compared with use of vigilante groups strategies in the study area.

Maintaining the environment has a mean score ($M=3.0406$) as contained in Table 2. The KSLGA post hoc multiple comparison test results in Table 3 reveals that no significant difference occurs between maintaining the environment and CSR, CP & CPTED, revitalization and better use of open spaces and job opportunities for ex-offenders ($P>0.05$). This implies that maintaining the environment is effective than the four other strategies. When significant difference occurs between maintaining the environment and upgrading & lighting of streets and use of vigilante groups ($P<0.05$) it means maintaining the environment is not as effective when compared with this two other strategies in the local government.

Effectiveness of the seven crime management strategies tested in KSLGA show that community vigilante groups tested at 0.05 significant level with the six other strategies had all positive P values (there is no significant difference) which implies that there is high level of awareness and effectiveness of the strategy compare with the six other strategies in the study area. This findings is in line with Sampson (2004) collective efficacy theory which stated “that despite weak ties among community members, the existence of shared value and expectations can enable enough trust for the community to achieve common goals”. In contrast, creating job for ex-offenders tested at 0.05 significant levels with the six other strategies had all negative P values (there is significant difference) which imply that there was low level of awareness and the strategy is not as effective compare with six other strategies which supports the assertion of Borzicki & Makkai, (2007) that re-offending is very costly compared to re-integration programmes, which could be attributed to the fact that high cost of re-integration services is the reason for its low level of awareness and effectiveness in the study area. Other five strategies of urban crime management such CSR, CP & CPTED, revitalization and better use of open spaces, upgrading & lighting of

streets and maintaining the environment though not as effective as the use of vigilante groups still have some positive contributions in crime management in the study area supports The United Nations Handbook on Crime Prevention Guidelines (UNODC, 2010) in its section on PPPs that private sector can partner with the public sectors in various strategies and make positive contributions to enhancing safety and security.

Conclusion and Recommendations

To the question of whether PPP strategies in urban crime management is effective, is based on the affirmative view of the evidence that it does indeed reduce crime rate and improves neighbourhood safety. However, that is only as far as the PPP strategies are legitimately appropriated within the community as these strategies are effective where there is high collective efficacy. The study recommends that integrated crime management offices should be established in all the six districts as this is key to the effective management of crime using PPP strategies. Also, encouragement of community collaboration with the local vigilante groups (JTF) by the district/community leaders and philanthropists in the districts, is noted as a factor of success of PPP in crime management in KSLGA. There is equally the need for campaign awareness aiming at educating community members about the aim of the PPP programmes as well as the channels through which they can participate in crime management of their areas.

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