



DETERMINANTS OF CRIME PREVENTION IN MOGADISHU, SOMALIA

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ABSTRACT

The study intended to address the factors that determine the crime prevention in Somalia particularly Mogadishu. The research and its results will be used to make the local government of Mogadishu more aware of the threats and challenges that the society is facing and also to come up with valuable strategies that will reduce the crime rates of the city. It is hoped that the outcomes will lead to a substantial reduction in number of crime events of the city. Questionnaires were used with the questions designed to be as open ended as possible to allow a wide variety of answers from respondents. The study also included wide-ranging recommendations to help the community curb youth crime. These include more education and awareness-raising among parents from the community to enable them to help their children. Overall, there is an urgent need to settle some of the youth who have come from the conflict areas. Efforts to reduce the crime should be done in order to fully integrate the society. Community awareness programs should be done in the media. Primary data was collected through the use of a questionnaire; it contained both open ended and closed ended questions. The open-ended questions were used to elicit views from the respondents on the subject under study. The closed-ended questions were used to limit the respondents' answers on the subject matter for easier analysis. Likert scale was used to collect specific matters related to the research in question. The questionnaires were self-administered to the residents of Mogadishu specifically Hodan district and picked on the spot. The data collected was edited for completeness and analyzed using statistical package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 22. The study used Pearson correlation to identify the relationship between crime prevention in Mogadishu Somalia. The study found out that there is a strong relationship between Education developments, Employment development agricultural development Social development, Social development and crime prevention in Mogadishu Somalia.

Key terms: Agricultural Development, Crime Prevention, Employee development, Education development

INTRODUCTION

More than twenty years of conflict, mostly in southern Somalia, destroyed much of the infrastructure, economy and legitimate institutions. After SiadBarre's government collapsed, in January 1991, the country fragmented. In 2012, a new federal government was established in Mogadishu and an African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) force joined the Somali forces to fight the militant AlShabaab group. Conflict continues in the South where access is problematic while in the north Somaliland and Puntland have remained relatively peaceful (UNICEF 2016).

Somalia ranks amongst the ten poorest countries in the world. With a population of around 12.3 million it is estimated that 43 per cent of the population live in extreme poverty (less than 1 US dollar a day) and over half of the labor force are unemployed. The main source of livelihood is livestock management. The main livelihood groups are urban (42 per cent), rural (23 per cent), nomadic (26 per cent) and IDPs (9 per cent). Somalia's gross domestic product (GDP) per capita of US \$284 is the fifth lowest in the world. Remittances are estimated to account for 35 per cent of GDP (UNICEF 2016).

Crime prevention, according to one commonly accepted definition, is "the anticipation, recognition and appraisal of a crime risk and the initiation of some action to reduce that risk" (National Crime Prevention Institute, 1978:1-2). This clearly indicates that crime prevention techniques involve a proactive rather than a reactive response to crime and safety. Proactive responses attempt to reduce the possibilities of criminal victimization before it occurs rather than responding after the crime has taken place (Linden R 2010)

Crime takes place daily in Somalia. The crimes that occur in the world and the crimes in Somalia are some in how related but also they have differences in the aspect causes. Somalia crimes committed rationally most of the time. The study will introduce a arrange of strategies that are developed to

implement the country, it will determine the crimes done by the individuals, communities, businesses, non-governmental organizations and all levels of government to target the various social and environmental factors that increases the risk of crime, disorder and victimization . There are a variety of different approaches to crime prevention that differ in terms of focus of the intervention, the types of activities that are delivered to bring about the desired results. (Australian Institute of Criminology, 2015).

In this section of the report, a brief outline is provided of the theory underlying environmental and social approaches to crime prevention (as these fall within the scope of the current research project), the principles underpinning effective strategies and a brief summary of the evidence in support of the different approaches. This information was used to assess whether there was a sound theoretical basis underpinning the interventions that had been evaluated. The concept of mechanisms and the CCO, which was an important component of the AIC's classification framework for this review, are then explained. While an understanding of theory was important in the selection of strategies for inclusion in this review, the CCO provides a useful framework to understand how the interventions delivered a reduction in the targeted crimes (if at all) and to assist the transfer of these interventions to other contexts. The environmental approach seeks to change the specific characteristics of the environment that may cause criminal events to occur. This includes both situational approaches to crime prevention and broader planning initiatives, and aims to reduce crime by designing and/or modifying the physical environment to reduce the opportunities for crime to occur (Sutton, Cherney & White 2008).

Many -perhaps most- crime prevention initiatives do not succeed because they do not follow these simple planning steps. It is rare for communities to

conduct a detailed analysis of their problems before moving ahead with prevention programs. Consequently, programs often have no relationship to a community's problems, but are chosen because someone assumes they will be useful. Because of this, there are thousands of programs operating in Canada that will have absolutely no impact on crime (Linden R 2010)

Internationally, it is difficult to make comparisons between countries in terms of official statistics on crime and victimization. There are wide variations in recording and reporting practices, for certain offences and social groups, and in the classification of offences. This is compounded in many countries by corruption, lack of resources and training for police officers, and lack of public confidence in, if not fear of, the police. In some cases, there is substantial under-reporting of certain offences. The UN Crime Trends Surveys have had particular difficulties obtaining information from African countries, prompting projects to improve data collection in the region⁴⁰. Homicide tends to be more reliably reported than other offences, although not defined in the same way everywhere, and is used as a proxy measure for levels of violence internationally. This can create a data-driven focus on homicide rates at the expense of other measures of victimization (Idriss 2010).

Today, crime has arrived at our doorstep and it always happens when an unprepared and unaware victim offers an opportunity and the perpetrator seizes it. The trauma, emotional and psychological effects on the victims, their families, loved ones and friends, loss of income, loss of business, loss of property, loss of life, loss of security is so great and unimaginable that. It is important to have both a personal, family and the great extent the government to have a game plan to respond to such emergencies. Communities and governments spend public funds for police departments, prisons and jails, courts, and treatment programs, including the salaries of prosecutors, judges, public defenders,

social workers, security guards, and probation officers. The amount of time that is spent by victims, offenders, their families, and juries during court trials also take away from community productivity. (Australian Institute of Criminology, 2015).

The scale and severity of the crimes during the intense fighting in Somalia in recent years demonstrates the need for an international commission of inquiry (Human Wright watch, 2011). A recent investigation found (Human Wright Watch) that all of the parties to the armed conflict have been responsible for indiscriminate attacks on civilians since May 2010 (Human Wright watch, 2011). Some of these attacks may amount to war crimes. The intense fighting in Mogadishu, the capital, between the Islamist armed group al-Shabaab and the Somali Transitional Federal Government (TFG) and African Union peacekeepers over the past eight months has killed and wounded thousands of civilians and forced all but the poorest residents to flee the capital. "The world has for too long ignored the appalling cost to civilians of the fighting in Mogadishu," said Rona Peligal, deputy Africa director at Human Rights Watch (Human Wright watch, 2011).

The Crimes in Mogadishu are not only affecting the economic productivity when victims miss their work, but it also effecting the community. Because of this reference the researcher will find out the determinants of crime prevention in Mogadishu, Somalia.

Objectives of the Study

- To investigate the influence of educational development in prevention of crime in Mogadishu, Somalia
- To evaluate the influence of employment development in prevention of crime in Mogadishu, Somalia
- To examine the influence of Agricultural Development in prevention of crime in Mogadishu, Somalia.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Theoretical Framework:

Biological Theory

Biological explanations of crime assume that some people are 'born criminals', who are physiologically distinct from non-criminals. The most famous proponent of this approach is Cesare Lombroso. Lombroso's work has long since fallen out of favor. However, biological theories have continued to develop. Rather than measuring physical features of the body, contemporary approaches focus on: Biochemical conditions (e.g. linked to poor diet or hormone imbalance) Neurophysiologic conditions (e.g. learning disabilities caused by brain damage) Genetic inheritance or abnormality Intelligence. These attempts, to locate the causes of crime within the individual, suggest that there are identifiable differences between offenders and non-offenders. In other words, the criminal is 'other': in some way different or abnormal to everyone else. (University of Glasgow 2010)

Sociological theories

Sociological approaches suggest that crime is shaped by factors external to the individual their experiences within the neighborhood, the peer group, and the family. The Chicago School/Social Disorganization Theory Social disorganization theory grew out of research conducted by sociologists at the University of Chicago in the 1920s and 1930s. Its key proponents were Clifford R. Shaw and Henry D. McKay (1942), who used spatial mapping to examine the residential locations of juveniles referred to court. Shaw and McKay found that patterns of delinquency were higher in areas characterized by poor housing, poor health, socio-economic disadvantage and transient populations. This led them to suggest that crime was a function of neighborhood dynamics and not due to individual actors and their actions. Shaw and McKay explained these patterns by reference to the

problems that accompanied immigration to Chicago at this time. They claimed that areas settled by newly arrived immigrants experienced a breakdown of social norms due to ethnic diversity and competing cultural traditions. Conventional institutions of social control were therefore weakened and unable to regulate the behavior of local youths. (University of Glasgow 2010)

Contemporary theories of crime, place and space include: defensible space theory, which examines how the design of physical space is related to crime; broken windows theory, which looks the relationship between low levels. Disorder crime and routine activities theory which considers how opportunities to commit crime are shaped by between people's everyday movements through space and time (University of Glasgow 2010).

Conceptual Framework

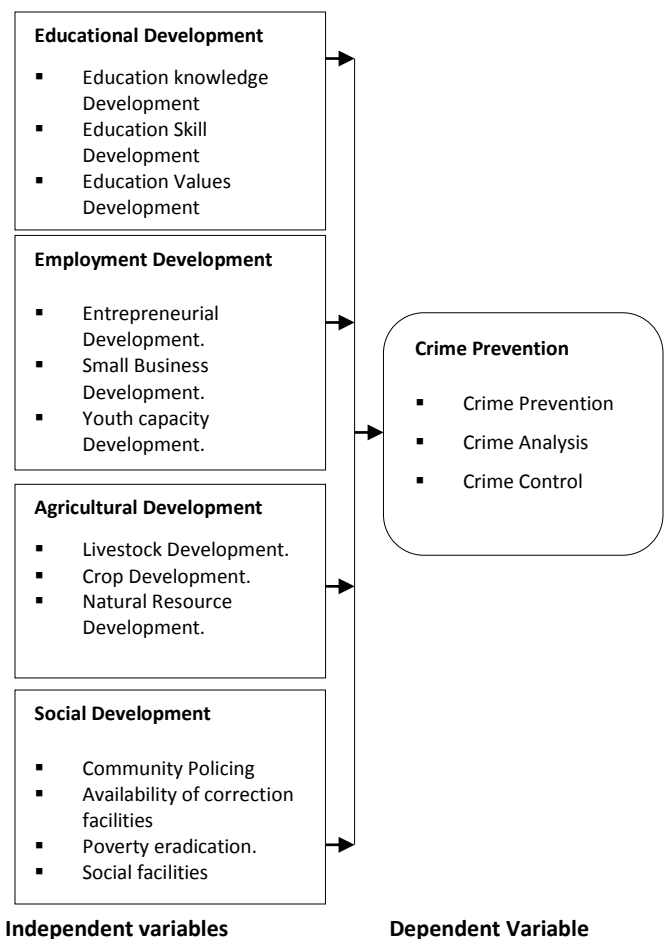


Figure 1: Conceptual Framework

Review of literature on Variables

Educational Development

The first eight years of this century witnessed an unprecedented advance in education enrolments. According to UNESCO's Education for All Global Monitoring Report 2010, between 1999 and 2007 the net enrolment ratio in primary education rose from 80 to 86 percent in developing countries, the number of primary school age children out of school fell from 105 million to 72 million, the gross enrolment ratio in secondary education went up from 52 to 61 percent and that in higher education from 11 to 18 percent. But the poorest countries in sub-Saharan Africa still lag behind, with the same enrollment ratios at only 73, 34 and 4 percent, respectively in 2007 and there is a particular issue for countries affected by conflict. These increases in enrolments were driven largely by shifting attitudes towards girls' education (the gender parity index in primary education for all developing countries improving from 0.92 to 0.97), by the abolition of school fees and similar obstacles to enrolment at the household level, and by sustained global economic growth, making it possible to consistently expand real public spending on education (United Nation, education, scientific and cultural organization 2010).

Employment Development

JOHN W. ASHE (Antigua and Barbuda), speaking on behalf of the "Group of 77" developing countries and China, fully supported the Commission in its efforts to guide the work of the broader United Nations development community and the global dialogue on social development. The report on the priority theme pointed to various distressing developments in employment, notably that some 1.5 billion people or one third of the working-age population were either unemployed or underemployed in 2006. Such "jobless growth" resulted from inadequate macroeconomic policies. Thus, decent work characterized by

equality, equity, security and dignity must be a hallmark of such policies, if people were to enjoy personal dignity (United Nation, 2008).

Agricultural Development

The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) is home to 254 million people in 15 low-income countries, all of which have low United Nations Human Development Indices. Agriculture accounts for 65% of employment and 35% of gross domestic product (GDP), but poverty is highest in rural areas where most of the population depends on agriculture for subsistence. Agriculture and rural development must be prioritized if the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are to be achieved in Sub-Saharan Africa, so the African Union and ECOWAS formulated agriculture development plans that prioritize sustainable land and water management, access to markets, and the reduction of hunger. Nevertheless, agricultural productivity has been declining in Sub-Saharan Africa. Average worldwide cereal yields (2,676 kg/ha) more than doubled Africa's (1,069 kg/ha) from 1994-2003, seriously damaging Africa's competitiveness as food imports increased. Spending on agricultural research and extension in Africa, especially regional research, remains low, and linkages between research, extension, farmers, and agribusiness are weak, so that in 2007 farmers adopted less than 10% of proposed technologies (The world Bank, 2013).

Social Development

Crime prevention aims to reduce the future risk of crime. There are many kinds of crime prevention strategies, but most fall into two main categories: situational and social development. Situational crime prevention aims to reduce the opportunities for offenders to commit crime, usually through such measures as law enforcement, corrections and increased personal or property security. Situational crime prevention is also referred to as target

hardening. Social development strategies are those geared toward improving the social and economic circumstances which increase the risk of an individual becoming a persistent offender. The process is proactive rather than reactive. Social development is a long term preventive approach which is inextricably bound to the very lives of those at risk because its goal is to improve their quality of life. Social development uses targeted, long term programs aimed specifically at alleviating the combinations of social and economic problems that can increase the risk of criminal behavior. It addresses a wide range of risk factors connected with crime through the efforts of various social development policies, programs. It is concerned with preventing crime before it happens. Long term: aims to improve the quality of life of those most at risk, so interventions must meet the changing needs that emerge in an at-risk person's life over a number of years. Guided by social & economic factors: initiates targeted, long term programs aimed at reducing the specific combinations of social and economic problems which can increase the risk of criminal behavior (The John Howard Society of Alberta 1995)

Crime Prevention

Crime prevention includes 'strategies and measures that seek to reduce the risk of crimes occurring, and their potential harmful effects on individuals and society, including fear of crime, by intervening to influence their multiple causes. These measures can be implemented by individuals, communities, businesses, nongovernment organizations and all levels of government, to target the various individual, social and environmental factors that increase the risk of crime, disorder and victimization. Strategies include those that modify the physical environment to reduce the opportunities for crime to occur (environmental approaches), and those that address the underlying social and economic causes of crime and limit the

supply of motivated offenders (social and structural approaches).

Crime prevention may have a universal focus—strengthening institutions that support civil society or addressing aspects of the broader physical or social environment that may lead to crime (primary prevention). It can be targeted at high risk settings or be directed at the early identification and subsequent intervention in the lives of people or groups at risk of engaging in criminal activity or becoming victims of crime (secondary prevention). It can also be targeted at the prevention of recidivism among those people who have already engaged in offending behavior (tertiary prevention). A comprehensive crime prevention strategy will incorporate all three approaches. Other sectors – for example health, education, housing and human services—can deliver a range of actions which may not have the prevention of crime as their primary goal, but will have an impact on crime levels, especially in the long term. While this activity does not necessarily fall within a strict definition of crime prevention, it is important that the potential crime prevention benefits of the policies and programs delivered in these sectors are identified, acknowledged and, wherever possible, enhanced. This Framework is focused on those strategies that have, as a primary goal, the elimination or reduction of crime and antisocial behavior or improvements in community safety (Australian Institute of Criminology, 2015).

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study adopted a descriptive research design. According to Mugenda&Mugenda (2012), the purpose of survey research is to determine and report the way things are and it helps in establishing the current status of the population under study. The study sought to establish the determinants of crime prevention in Mogadishu, Somalia.

The target population of the study consisted of residents of Mogadishu Somalia. The study mainly focused on residents of Mogadishu. The target population of this study was 2000 residents of Hamarweyne District (UNFPA, 2014). Thus the respondents for the study comprised of residents of Hodan District in Mogadishu, Somalia. This helped the study to achieve the needed information. This sample has relevant characteristics was selected to represent the target population through purposive sampling method. The data collected was edited for completeness; analysis done using descriptive and inferential statistics in form of frequencies and percentages. The information was presented in

form of tables, charts and graphs so that to facilitate a clear interpretation of results and assist in drawing conclusion. This was done by the help of the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 22.

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

The Influence of Education Development on Crime Prevention

The study sought to determine the influence of Education Development on Crime Prevention. The respondents were asked to indicate educational Development effects, their findings were recorded as follows;

Table 1: Influence of Education Development

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Increase in average education levels is estimated to reduce arrest rates	56	3.48	.504
increase in school attendance is reduces arrest rates	56	4.21	.624
increased school graduation	56	4.16	.848
rates reduces arrest rates	56	4.05	.749
schooling reduces rates of crime	56	4.04	.687
knowledgeable graduates do not engage in criminal activities	56	3.93	.657
Years of Schooling reduces crime activities and Imprisonment	56	3.96	.785

The study sought to determine the Influence of education development on prevention of crime in Mogadishu Somalia. Table 1 summarizes respondents' level of agreement to the statements indicating the influence of education development on crime prevention in Mogadishu, Somalia. Majority of respondents agreed with all the statement that Increase in average education levels is estimated to reduce arrest rates, mean of 3.48 (SD=0.504), increase in school attendance reduces

arrest rates, mean of 4.21 (SD=0.624), increased school graduation rates reduces arrest rates, mean of 4.16 (SD=0.848), schooling reduces rates of crime, mean of 4.04 (SD=0.749), knowledgeable graduates do not engage in criminal activities, mean of 3.93(SD=0.657) and finally that years of schooling reduces crime activities and Imprisonment, mean 3.96 (SD=0.785) majority of respondents were of the view that, educational development plays a role in crime prevention in Mogadishu Somalia. This

implies that majority of the respondents' beliefs that educational development in Somalia can prevent crime. The United Nation, education, scientific and cultural organization (2010) emphasizes that crime prevention can greatly be achieved through enrolling children and youth to schools, abolishing or subsidizing school fees as well as encouraging them to pursuer their studies.

Influence of Employment Development on Crime Prevention

The study sought to determine the effects of Employment Development in Crime Prevention. The participant's response were as shown below; It was further important to investigate the influence of employment development such as establishing small business, entrepreneurial and youth capacity development can have on crime prevention in Mogadishu, Somalia.

Table 2: Influence of Employment Development in Crime Prevention

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Lack of entrepreneurial skills increases crime activities	56	4.21	.624
Inequality among the people (rich and the Poor) leads to crime	56	4.32	.811
Drug abuse leads to criminal activities among youths	56	3.48	.504
Business rivalry leads to crime activities	56	4.21	.624
criminal entrepreneurs organize a criminal business enterprise in order to exploit a market thus increase crime	56	4.16	.848

As illustrated in the Table 2 above the results indicates that. Majority of the respondents were of the view that, employment development influence crime prevention in Mogadishu Somalia. This implies that majority of the respondents' beliefs that employment development in Mogadishu, Somalia can bring crime in Mogadishu to minimum level. When asked in a scale of 1-5 where 1=strongly disagree and 5= strongly agree, respondents agreed to the statements that lack of entrepreneurial skills increases crime activities mean (4.21), inequality among the people (rich and the Poor) leads to crime mean (4.32), drug abuse leads to criminal activities among youths mean (3.48), business rivalry leads to

crime activities mean (4.21) and that criminal entrepreneurs organize a criminal business enterprise in order to exploit a market thus increase crime with a mean (4.16). From a policing perspective, preventing crime cannot be accomplished solely through law enforcement. The use of education to development activities has helped developing cities reduce crime levels to a manageable number (United Nation, 2008)

The Influence of Agricultural Development on Crime Prevention

The study further was investigated the influence Agricultural development such as livestock, crop

and natural resources development in prevention of crime in Mogadishu, Somalia

Table 3: Influence of Agricultural Development on Crime Prevention

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Increased food imports creates avenue for crime activities	56	4.05	.749
Increased crop production reduces crime activities	56	4.04	.687
Spending on agricultural research and extension reduces crime activities	56	3.93	.657
Availability of natural resource leads to crime activities	56	3.96	.785

The result shown above indicates that agricultural development indeed can be a tool to prevent crime in Mogadishu. The majority of the respondents reported that Increased food imports creates avenue for crime activities and Increased crop production reduces crime activities influenced the crime prevention. When asked in a scale of 1-5 where 1=strongly disagree and 5= strongly agree, respondents agreed to all the statements that, increased food imports creates avenue for crime activities with a mean (4.05), increased crop production reduces crime activities (4.04), spending on agricultural research and extension reduces crime activities mean of (3.93) and availability of natural resource leads to crime activities in Mogadishu Somali with a mean of (3.96)

According to the World Bank, (2013) crime prevention programs seek to reduce crime either by reducing the benefits from offending or by increasing the costs of offending by raising the likelihood of detection. Crime has been a problem in major cities of the world. It is believed that those who commit crimes or are predisposed to commit crimes often cite the lack of activities and of meaningful work as one of the main reasons for engaging in criminal activities. Sommers & Smit (1994) further explain that the use of agricultural development activities have been used successfully as a method for deterring criminals and turning them into productive citizens. In major cities of the world youth are engaged into urban farming activities to rear poultry, livestock and farm herbs and spices as a way to earn an income.

Influence of Social Development on Crime Prevention

Table 4: The Influence of Social Development in Crime Prevention

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Community Policing has greatly helped in reducing crime in Mogadishu	56	4.21	.624
The federal government has enough correction facilities	56	4.32	.811
The government has programs aimed at reducing Poverty in the country	56	3.48	.504
Mogadishu has enough social and recreational facilities aimed at reducing crime	56	4.21	.624

The Table above presents the influence of Social Development on the prevention of crime, majority of the respondents with means of (4.21, 4.32 and 4.21) reported that Community Policing has greatly helped in reducing crime in Mogadishu, The federal government has enough correction facilities and Mogadishu has enough social and recreational facilities aimed at reducing crime respectively.

According to the John Howard Society of Alberta (1995) social development uses targeted, long term programs aimed specifically at alleviating the combinations of social and economic problems that

can increase the risk of criminal behavior. They further state that social development addresses a wide range of risk factors connected with crime through the efforts of various social development policies, programs. This justifies the above findings since social development is mainly concerned with preventing crime before it happens.

Crime Prevention in Mogadishu

The respondents were asked to indicate the crime prevention in Mogadishu, their respondents were presented as shown below;

Table 5: Crime Prevention in Mogadishu

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Poor society cohesion leads to crime activities	56	4.16	.848
Inequality among the people (rich and the Poor) leads to crime activities	56	4.05	.749

Unemployment has an impact on rate of crime	56	4.04	.687
lack of sufficient security increases crime	56	3.93	.657

Majority of the respondents when asked in a scale of 1-5 where 1=strongly disagree and 5= strongly agreed with the statements that, poor society cohesion leads to crime activities with a mean (4.16), inequality among the people (rich and the Poor) leads to crime activities with a mean of (4.05), unemployment has an impact on rate of crime respectively as presented in the Table 4.6 above

with a mean of (4.04) and that lack of sufficient security increases crime with a mean of (3.93)

Inferential Statistics

Multiple regression analysis was undertaken to determine the relationship between crime prevention in Mogadishu, Somalia and the education development, employment development, agricultural development and social development.

Coefficient of Determination (R²)

Table 6: Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.943 ^a	.890	.881	.14612

Predictors: (Constant), Social development, Agricultural development, Employment development, Educational development

The Coefficient of determination explains the extent to which changes in the dependent variable can be explained by the change in the independent variables or the percentage of variation in the dependent variable for our case is crime prevention that is explained by all independent variables that is educational development, employment development, agricultural development and social development. Table 4.7 shows the coefficient of determination which is the R². After carrying out multiple regression analysis where crime prevention

is the dependent variable while educational development, employment development, agricultural development and social development are independent variables, the test gave a coefficient of determination of 0.890 which is (89%). From the findings 89% of crime prevention in Mogadishu, Somalia is attributed and determined by all the four independent factors investigated in this study. Other factors not mentioned in this study attribute to the remaining 11%.

Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)

Table 7: ANOVA

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
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1	Regression	8.799	4	2.200	104.762	.000 ^b
	Residual	1.089	51	.021		
Total		9.888	55			

a. Dependent Variable: Crime prevention

b. Predictors: (Constant), Social development, Agricultural development, Employment development, Educational development

The study used ANOVA to establish the significance of the model from which f-significance value of p is < 0.05. Table 7 shows the model of the study. The model was statistically significant in predicting crime prevention in Mogadishu, Somalia in relation to the dependent variables in the study. The regression model achieved a high degree of fit where $R^2 = (0.890)$ ($F = 104.762$; and $P = 0.000$ which is < 0.05). It is therefore true that the model is significant in predicting the influence of educational development, employment development, agricultural development and social development in prevention of crime in Mogadishu Somalia.

Regression Coefficients

According to the regression equation established shown in Table 8, taking all factors constant at zero,

crime prevention will be 0.182. According to the findings therefore this means that taking all other independent variables at zero; a unit increase in educational development will lead to 0.320 increase in crime prevention; A unit increase in employment development will result to 1.042 increase in crime prevention; a unit increase in agricultural development will result to 0.491 increase in crime prevention; a unit decrease in social development will result to -0.893 decrease in crime prevention. There is insignificant effect of employment development, agricultural development and social development on reduction of crime in Mogadishu Somalia. Educational development had no significant effect on reduction of crime in Mogadishu, Somalia.

Table 8: Regression Coefficients

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.	95.0% Confidence Interval for B	
	B	Std. Error	Beta			Lower Bound	Upper Bound
	1						
(Constant)	.182	.251		.725	.472	-.322	.685
Educational development	.320	.221	.265	1.447	.154	-.124	.764
Employment development	1.042	.193	.873	5.402	.000	.655	1.429
Agricultural development	.491	.132	.483	3.734	.000	.227	.756
Social development	-.893	.132	-.738	-6.772	.000	-1.158	-.628

a. Dependent Variable: Crime prevention

CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, the study has established that crime deters development both to individual and a nation. The study shows that education development influences crime prevention. However, increase in education enrolment and pursuing to the highest level in the poorest countries in sub-Saharan Africa still lag behind, due to internal conflicts and war. For, countries to achieve education development, there should be political commitment that guarantees stability for people to settle and engage economic development. The increases in enrolments due to change attitudes towards girls' education are now being threatened by political instability which is now facilitating crime. The study established that employment development play a significant role in crime prevention for it provides many access to employment opportunities. In a situation where one is engaged positively in an income generating activities, there would be little or no time to engage in criminal activities. This study concludes that success in agricultural development accelerates economic growth and empowers people economically leading to poverty reduction and this will finally play a major role in prevention of crime in Mogadishu.

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RECOMMENDATIONS

The study recommends the following;

The Somalia government to establish and strengthen law enforcement institutions that encourages participations community members, social groups and business communities to identify crime trends and educated in prevention strategies. Increase physical infrastructures and social development that encourages economic growth. Encourage education through sponsorships scholarships and partnership with international educational bodies. The government of Somalia should create employment opportunities for youth in order to fight crime and criminal activities within the city and the country at large. The government of Somalia should establish policies that can help in minimizing crime in the country. Government should have preventive measures to aid in fighting crime in the county. There should be a body or commission in charge of crime prevention and other crime related activities to help reduce crime in the country.

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