



Crime management strategies on crime incidence In Lagos State, Nigeria

BY

¹SHITTU, Hakeem Babatunde., ²ADEKOLA Nurudeen Olanrewaju., ³ZAMANI Andrew (Prof).,

⁴ADEGBOYE Lasisi Adejare, and ⁵UZAMERE Idowu Osasogie

¹⁻⁵Department of Security and Strategic Studies, Nasarawa State University, Keffi.

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Abstract

A city whose Law enforcement's brutality, recently aggravated nationwide protests of global attention, tagged #EndSARS. Not only does security agencies' brutality on host communities signpost the non-existence of a relationship between the citizenry and the Police, but typify the lack of adoption of technology expected in policing a megacity as against an archaic and reactive traditional policing system in crime management. It was against this background that this study employed Routine Activity Theory to analyze crime management strategies on crime incidence in Lagos state, Nigeria. The study engages techno-driven policing strategy and the Police-Community Relationship approach as constructs for crime management strategies in the Megacity of Lagos State. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design with primary data extracted with the aid of a questionnaire on purposively selected study areas of Lagos State, Nigeria. With an estimated population of 12,568.329, Krejcie and Morgan's (1970) scientific sampling technique determination recommends a sample size of 384 for this study. Ordinary least square regression analysis was employed to analyse the data. The study revealed that techno-driven policing strategy and police-Community relationship approach significantly influenced crime incidence in Lagos State. Based on these findings, the study concludes that neighbourhood reinforced with foot patrol officers is a threat to crime and criminality while a techno-driven approach scales up the art of security way beyond miscreants. The study recommends that Lagos state government should invest more in harnessing public and, private CCTV into a central hub. The study also recommends that Lagos state government should engage more Lagos Neighbourhood Security Officers in street patrol with communities involved in the promotion and rating of officers involved.

Keywords: Crime Management Strategy, Police-Community Relationship, Routine Activity Theory, Techno-Driven Policing Strategy

Introduction

Bridging the yawning gap between the populace and law enforcement agencies, is a measure of the responsiveness of governance to prevent and control surge in crime and criminality. Crime management adopted could differ from one location to another. The centrality of peoples' participation in any crime management approach cannot be over emphasized such that the more the participatory level of the people the more the cost of crime increases, making crimes unattractive and of a lesser gains (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), 2010). Community oriented policing strategy and techno driven policing strategy are essential components of crime management strategies of the Lagos Neighbourhood Safety Corps (LSNC) as seen evolving for a megacity of Lagos State, Nigeria.

* Corresponding author: SHITTU Hakeem Babatunde
Department of Security and Strategic Studies, Nasarawa State University, Keffi, Nigeria.

Management of crime waves in World's megacities, could be very challenging of which the city of Lagos is not exempted. For a city with pocketful of slums and social inequality, high presence of crime and criminality calls for attention. Crime pattern in megacities ranges from but not limited to traffic robbery, kidnapping, cybercrime, land grabbing, area boys violence, armed robbery, homicide, marine piracy, oil bunkering of which the crime control management strategies of these shades of crime could be from target hardening strategy, preventive developmental strategy, techno driven policing strategy, police community relationship strategy amongst others.

Crime and violence are Siamese twins to urbanisation world over particularly megacities, and such is not limited to developing nations. The responsiveness of governance to prevent and control the monstrous surge in crime and criminality is what thus sends signals of safety to potential investors or otherwise. Crime management could be both short and long term focused and deployed simultaneously to make crimes unattractive and of a lesser gains while also working with long term focus to correct behavioural tendencies that facilitate criminal tendencies (Achumba et al., 2013). Police community relationship and techno driven policing strategies are essential components of crime management strategies as seen evolving in Lagos State, Nigeria.

Interestingly, police community relationship could predict the success of any crime management strategy and could also largely reflect the training orientation of the security agencies; where emphasis is placed on military boot in training the orientation could be largely skewed towards hostilities and unneeded combativeness in police-community relationship in relating with all components of the society. This could largely lead to a disconnect between security agencies and the populace they are meant to police; such populace is made up the corporate business community, the artisanal community, landlord associations, Town's Unions, Students bodies amongst others. Whereas, when Police community relationship is laden with civility, devoid of hostilities such relationship engendered information traffic and feedback from the populace with existing working relationship between approachable security agencies and the host communities. This relationship is possibly stressed that most business owners sees reporting incidence to waste of time, money energy and focus (Gumel, 2017; Isenring et al. 2016).

One of the essences of Police–community relationship is to generate early warning from the various formal security agencies whose intelligence-sharing networks with the Police as the lead agency will then facilitate early responses to contain crimes. It is disheartening to note that the Police-other security agencies relationship left much to be desired (Ikeanyibe et al., 2020; Eme, 2018). The gap that exists between the Police and other security agencies is concerning in the drive to stabilise internal security. Security operatives and agencies who are to detect and suppress crimes and conflicts are senselessly seen engulfed in violent

conflicts, occasioned by superiority complex, and rivalry over illegal operations, thereby giving criminals' opportunity to unleash terror on the citizenry with impunity. The inability of the society's perception to be reflected in law enforcement agent and agencies rating and funding has further increases the unaccountability of the latter to the community (Adelani et al., 2023). This development possibly could explain the consistent Police alienation, loss of respect from the public and lack of civil co-operation with the traditional law enforcement agencies.

The interconnectedness between crime management strategy and technological deployment in solving crime has long existed and improve by leaps and bounds. The effects of Closed Circuit Television (CCTV), drones deployment, body worn camera, centralised and integrated Database cannot be overlooked in crime management. In developed clime, particularly London, there are estimates of around 942,562 CCTV cameras, equating to 1552.82 CCTV cameras per square mile, under the operations of London boroughs, the Metropolitan Police and Transport for London. This translates that, there is 1 CCTV camera for every 10 people in the capital with possibility of being recorded on London CCTV up to 70 times per day (Clarion Security Systems, 2022). Lagos, has not fared well in the deployment of CCTV system, to manage crime, incident detections, ensure public safety, and possibly reduce manual traffic road supervision with barely less than 3000 CCTV and 500 Body Worn Camera (BWC) (Akoni, 2014; Akinrefon, 2022).

Lagos State, tagged the eighth fastest growing city in Africa with a population above the threshold of 10million, a population density above 2000 inhabitants per square kilometer, a large surface footprint of urban towns, and an extensive transportation system, with a projection of 88 million inhabitants by 2100 (Iberdrola, 2021). The urbanisation stride of Lagos state has produced ample negative externalities; rising social inequality growth in waves of violent crimes of kidnapping, highway banditry, land grabbing, drug cartels, maritime piracy, traffic banditry and an alarming traffic blight described as the 'worst in the world' (Business Insider, 2016). It is amidst these confounding downsides, that Lagos state, under a federal political system, in sharp contrast to many of its megacity counterparts elsewhere on the continent, embarked on series of reforms that have enabled it to better manage the process of urbanization towards a smart city status; the BRT bus services, highest Internally Generated Revenue (IGR), ongoing electric train projects, Smart vehicle plate detection system, Lagos State Security Trust Fund, deployment of massive CCTV, creation of Lagos State Neighbourhood Security System (LSNC), and the deployment of crime management strategies, all these could possibly have occasioned some public analyst to hail Lagos as 'a model city' (Kaplan, 2014).

Crime management strategies evolving in Lagos does not only recognized that crime is occurring and experienced at the local level, but it equally signifies the emergence of a micro crime policing strategy and of importance to achieve the desired human security which places human safety at the centre of security.

Lagos state policing strategy could be seen layered into macro and micro policing level particularly in a megacity with population density. While federal forces; Nigeria Police (NPF), Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps (NSCDC) are gradually seen providing wholesale policing services, state owned security agencies, particularly; Lagos State Neighborhood Corps (LNSC) are seen providing micro policing services with the deployment of the LNSC into all 57 Local Government Areas (LGA) /Local Council Development Areas (LCDA) in Lagos, armed with body worn camera (News Agency of Nigeria, 2022).

In efforts to achieve the objective of this study, the following hypothesis in their null form were tested;

- a. Techno driven security strategy has no significant effect on crime incidence in Lagos State, Nigeria.
- b. Police-Community relationship strategy has no significant effect on crime incidence in Lagos State, Nigeria.

Literature Review

Conceptual Review

Community Oriented Policing Approach

Community oriented policing approach enhances participation in policing, with the aim of reducing the impact of crime and disorder on the community, building social cohesion and building community confidence in law enforcement agencies. The thrust of this approach rests squarely on community partnership and problem solving. It requires the active participation of local government, civic and business leaders, public and private agencies, residents, clerics, schools, and hospitals. Community oriented policing increases police accountability to local communities, and the decentralization of command. It demands that neighborhood should bear responsibility for safeguarding welfare. The police and the community become partners in addressing problems of disorder and neglect; gang activity, abandoned cars, dangers of uncompleted building, street drug peddling, truancy in the community, minors involvement in betting amongst others. Achieving all these through the Nigeria Police nor NSCDC looks impossible given the centralised nature of command as generally obtained in the Nigeria security architecture (Mungadi, 2021).

Efforts to achieve the desired community oriented policing must have informed the creation of Lagos Neighbourhood Safety Corps whose officers are drawn from the locals and deployed back into their community. The LNSC emphasised increase in foot patrol, motor bike patrolling and working relationship between deployed officers and community leaders of their respective beats. A highly visible LNSC offices' presence helps reduce fear within the community, by getting the community involved, LNSC have more resources available for crime-prevention activities, instead of being forced into an after-the-fact response to crime. Community members could be seen having the ability to predict when they might be able to interact

with their local LNSC who could be seen on foot patrol while leveraging on communication gadgets should not deprive community of interaction and physical contact with assigned officers, so much so, that in some communities an attitude of “us versus them” prevailed between the police and community members.

Techno-Driven Security Strategy

Technology and policing have been interconnected for decades, dating back to the advent of the telephone, the automobile, and the two-way radio. Technology is advancing at an ever-accelerating pace through the propagation of mobile and wireless technology, high-powered computing, visual and audio technology, advanced analytics, and other technological advancements to increase efficiency, improve outcomes, especially in times of diminished resources and enhanced public attention to and scrutiny of law enforcement tactics and outcomes. Legal technology for the criminal justice system involves GPS systems, robots, and advanced cameras. High-performance computer systems and Internet technologies are also involved. Technologies improve surveillance and investigation while making analysis procedures easier.

In Lagos State, the safe city project; to enable Central Security Surveillance through deployment of CCTV across Lagos, was a shared common ground for both the State and the Federal Governments, through the latter’s National Public Security System programme which deployed installation of a thousand cameras (1000) in Lagos for a start in three locations in the state, namely; Falomo Bridge, Third Mainland Bridge and Eko Bridge. While Lagos government leverage on her Security Trust Fund in a pilot phase of CCTV initiative to zoom in on individuals, numbers plate of vehicles, anything and can take snapshots in addition to making 360 degrees turns to capture events simultaneously. The state government added additional 200 making a total of 1,200 CCTV security cameras (Akoni, 2014). Ongoing efforts to secure metro line and rail tracks from attacks, attracts installations of cameras including the BRT bus services to forestall Security breach. The lip service to a state based data centre for security is a major gap to ensure a proactive security architecture in the State and to ensure that the citizens are safe and secure (Akinrefon, 2022).

Evolvement of Integrated Database

Another major driver for techno driven policing approach will be the establishment, development and deployment of database onto which all security agencies are linked nationwide. The need to facilitate database queries grows through innovative tip-generating software, such as COPLINK, to rapidly search records for tips and leads. The software works by cross referencing and querying several databases at once, essentially data mining to generate potential crime trends, through a distributed database design. An integrated database allows law enforcement agencies to establish links among their own files and those of other agencies to conduct analysis and data searches of multiple databases (OpenFox, 2022). Lagos is still battling an inroad

into concept, despite data depository with National Identification Number (NIN) under the Federal Ministry of Interior in Nigeria.

Specialised Trainings

This is a vital components for securing a mega city like Lagos. Law enforcement is becoming more and more specialized, and agencies need personnel with different types of expertise. Personnel also need to learn about the intelligence process, including techniques for collecting raw intelligence, conducting open source research, evaluating source credibility, and understand the fusion center's detailed guidelines. In addition, personnel must develop their local contacts and a good understanding of the local situation in terms of threats, key partners, and local priorities. Developing such expertise requires a substantial upfront investment by departments to enable officers to undertake the specialized training and time necessary to develop their knowledge and expertise in this area and to develop the contacts and information sharing networks needed.

Evolution of Crime Analysis

Crime analysis helps identify the root crime, its triggers, point of spread, actors and how it could be curtailed. Crime reduction then is the cure that is used to treat the affected area. Crime analysis does not reduce crime; rather strategies built from the analysis must be tailored to the environment to become effective. Analysts interpret and produce intelligence based on gathered information of which prejudice, leadership directives, or individual motivation can influence information being gathered to feed the analyst.

Establishment of Fusion Centres

Fusion is the process of pooling and analyzing information from many different sources to help identify larger crime trends and emergency management opportunities. Fusion refers to a collaborative effort of two or more agencies that provide resources, expertise, and information to the center with the goal of maximizing their ability to detect, prevent, investigate and respond to criminal and terrorist activity. Fusion also turns information and intelligence into actionable knowledge. The primary components of a fusion center are situational awareness and warnings that are supported by law enforcement intelligence, derived from the application of the intelligence process, where requirements for actionable information are generated and information is collected, integrated, evaluated, analyzed, and disseminated (Lewandowski *et al.*, 2018).

Establishments of Early Warning Groups

This model is to bring agencies together to analyze crime pattern, threats to jurisdiction and to disseminate intelligence information among all identified stakeholders in the community, as such scaled up awareness and alertness level will reduce crime (Akinsanya, 2022). The awareness to identify emerging threats and provide early warning by integrating inputs and analysis from a multiple and interagency team, encourage

coordination of information sharing at the local level, including interagency coordination among local Law Enforcement Agency, State and federal security agencies including private security firms (Akinsanya, 2022).

Empirical Review

Police-Community Relationship Strategy and Crime Incidence

Adelani et al. (2023) engaged Gap theory to interrogate impact of community policing on security management in Kubwa, Bwari area council FCT-Abuja. This study employed an exploratory research design with reliance on publicly available archive documents. The study relies solely on secondary data. The research is conducted by examining literature concerning community policing and security management. Result from the study identified poor interconnectedness between the Nigeria Law Enforcement Agencies with the very community they set out to protect. The finding from the study submits that Nigeria's Security architecture is too unitary hence its inability to incorporate the private security providers, and other informal security actors in addressing insecurity. Study focused on security management in Kubwa, Bwari area council FCT-Abuja in the North central while this study is on crime prevention strategy in Lagos State, South west, Nigeria.

Olusegun (2016) investigated the joint efforts of the police and the communities in South-West, Nigeria in tackling the worrisome rates of crime. The study underpinned by broken window theory adopted empirical approach through related textbooks, journals, and other relevant publications. Findings from the study showed that the police force alone given their observable inadequacies cannot successfully tackle crimes in the society without adequate supports of the members of the community. The study emphasised that there exist a battered relationship between the Nigeria Police and their host communities as the people sees the police as one of the major threats to community security due to their extortion tendency slanged the “wetin u bring” which has caused gap between the Police and other stakeholders. The study only captured police community relationship in internal security while this present study goes further to consider relationship between the police, the corporate bodies, other security agencies and the Vigilante for a robust of Police-community relationship and Internal security in Nasarawa State

Obidiegwu and Elekwa (2019) employed purposive sampling technique to assess the level of collaboration between vigilante security group and the Nigerian police in arresting insecurity in Abia State. The study engaged 648 Town Union Executives (TUEs) and 78 Policemen in 10 Local Government Areas with registered vigilante units, while data collected were analyzed using mean and t-test statistics. Results from the study showed that there exists collaboration between the vigilante services and the Nigerian police force to minimize crime to a high extent. Study thus emphasised that the government should enhance more collaborative platforms between the vigilante and police to enable them embark on joint deliberations, decision making and actions as such will promote harmony, teamwork, efficiency and effectiveness among

the vigilante and the police for greater crime control and protection of lives and properties. The study was done using Abia State data hence there is the need for similar but extensive study to be done using Nasarawa State data.

Nwogwugwu and Odedina (2018) investigated the impact of effective state policing as an alternate to arrest the rising security challenges in Nigeria. The study engaged qualitative method with reliance on secondary data sourced from journals, relevant textbooks, newspapers, magazines, and materials downloaded from internet. Findings from the study revealed that the local vigilante groups scatter all over communities has made valuable inroad in curtailing some of the security challenges including terrorist insurgency as a result of their resilience and knowledge of the terrain. The study submitted that the country's traditional security agencies singularly or jointly have failed to effectively combat the many security challenges that Nigeria faces. This study relates to Nigeria as a whole hence there exist the need for similar but state specific study to be carried out in Nasarawa State. The present captures beyond the vigilante, onto corporate bodies, community and other paramilitary agencies which the former did not explore.

Badiora and Fadoyin (2014) investigated nexus between residents' feeling of safety and crime management strategies in Oshogbo, Nigeria. Study employed survey research design while descriptive analysis and correlation regression was used to present data analysed. Results from study submitted that significant relationship existed between residents' feeling of safety and crime management and prevention strategies observed and that residents of Osogbo, Osun State have a good feeling of safety at home, work place and in public places. Result of study cannot be generalised particularly for a megacity like Lagos hence the need for a similar study using Lagos State

Techno Driven Security Strategy and Crime Incidence

Adegoke (2016) anchored on social contract theory, the study investigated the nexus between deployment of modern security equipment, operation light-up-Lagos and the establishment of the Security Trust Fund in Lagos State, Nigeria. Secondary data method is adopted by making use of Police records, the internet, newspaper and academic journals for data collection. The findings of this paper revealed that the effect of insecurity can hinder sustainable development, loss of lives and properties and even discourage foreign investors. Study only focused on target hardening through provision of security equipment but did not consider stemming crime from cradle through developmental prevention strategy which study considers.

Okwudili (2015) adopted survey design to examine impact of the regulatory activities of national communication commission (NCC) on the marketing of telecommunication Services in Nigeria. Findings of the study queried the lack of collaboration between NCC and the nation's security agencies in the fight against the use of ICT in the perpetration of violent crimes; kidnapping, armed banditry and insurgency. The study

concluded that commission should put together a database of subscribers of all the GSM operators with an established exchange system that would be linked with the networks of the operators.

Theoretical Framework

The Routine Activities Theory

The Routine Activities Theory (RAT) was pioneered in 1979 by Cohen and Felson in understanding the patterns and upward trends of predatory criminal in the historical context of a growing economy. The theory posits that crime will likely occur when there is presence of three essential elements of crime; a motivated offender, an attractive target, and the absence of capable guardianship. According to exponents of the theory (Ojedokun & Ogundipe, 2017; Mungadi et al., 2021), motivated offenders are individuals who are capable and willing to commit a crime while suitable targets can be a person or object that are considered by offenders as vulnerable or attractive. While the absence of capable guardianship or protector is the law enforcement agents not on patrol in a given neighbourhood thus making the target more vulnerable.

Applied to the purpose of this study, the megacity of Lagos is short staffed in security guardianship as provided by the Federal Security agencies who are mainly distant from the community; macro-policing hence the Lagos State government evolves the LNSC that are deployed into the neighbourhood and this indeed arrested crime incidence (Ambali & Araba, 2022), this saw the LNSC doing micro-policing by foot patrol and bike patrol. The absorption of large chunk of trained LNSC officers into the newly evolved Police Constabulary scheme; lately distorted and removed most LNSC from their respective community beat with no replacement and this has further aggravated crime incidence in the Megacity of Lagos State. The visible presence of security personnel is a deterrent that heightened the cost of crime.

Methodology

This study employs survey research design using descriptive research design. This study focuses on Lagos State, Nigeria with a population of 12,473,600. The entire population is large and infinite, hence not studied but this study employs Krejcie and Morgan (1970) scientific sampling technique of determination that recommends a sample size of 384 for a population above 4 million. This study purposefully selected Ikeja LGA, Apapa LGA and Epe LGA from Lagos West, Lagos Central and Lagos East Senatorial district respectively. These study areas are randomly selected. Using proportional technique, the study sampled 97 respondents of Lagos East Senatorial District, 169 respondents sampled from Lagos West Senatorial District while 118 respondents were sampled from Lagos Central Senatorial District to arrive at a sample size of 384.

This study adopts primary method of data collection; Questionnaire was used to collect the required data. A five points Likert-Scale of Strongly Agreed (SA) Agreed (A), Neutral (N), Disagreed (DA) and Strongly

Disagreed (SD) was used in collecting the data. This study employs the Ordinary Least Square (OLS) regression technique to determine impact of crime management strategies on crime incidence in Lagos State.

The functional representation of the model for the study is given below;

$$CMS = f(TPS, PCR) \dots \dots \dots \text{eq(i)}$$

Linearizing equation (1) above produces multiple regression model as thus:

$$CMS = \beta_0 + \beta_1 TPS + \beta_2 PCR + \varepsilon \dots \dots \dots \text{eq(ii)}$$

Where;

CMS = Crime Management Strategy

B₀ = is the constant or coefficient of intercept.

TPS = Techno-Driven Policing Strategy.

PCR = Police-Community Relationship

β₁..β₂ = the corresponding coefficients for the respective independent variables.

ε = stochastic error term

Results and Analysis of Data

Table 1: Correlation Matrix

		CMS	TPS	PCR
CMS	Pearson Correlation	1		
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		
	N	384		
TPS	Pearson Correlation	-0.963**	1	
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		
	N	384	384	
PCR	Pearson Correlation	-0.954**	0.700**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000
	N	384	384	384

Source: SPSS Output, 2022.

Table 1 correlation matrix shows the relationship between the dependent and the independent variables in the model. The result reveals a negative correlation between techno driven policing strategy and crime management, with the coefficient value of -0.963 and significant probability value of 0.000. This indicates that an increase in techno-driven policing strategy will translate to reduction in crime incidence in Lagos State. The relationship Police Community relationship and crime incidence is also negative and significant because the coefficient of transport infrastructural deficit is -0.954 with significant probability value of 0.000.

This translates to mean that an increase in police community relationship will trigger further reduction in crime incidence in Lagos State

Test of Hypotheses

Table 3: Model Summary^b

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics					Durbin-Watson
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change	
1	.754 ^a	.754	.869	.10424	.854	2367.786	5	378	.000	.187

Source: SPSS Output, 2022.

a. Predictors: (Constant), TPS, PCR

b. Dependent Variable: CMS

The Coefficient of determination (r^2) of 0.754 indicates that about 75% of crime management strategy in Lagos State is likely explained by Technology Driven policing Strategy and Police Community Relationship Strategy. The remaining 25% are attributed to other independent variables that are not captured in the regression model.

Analysis of Variance

Table 4: ANOVA

ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	128.634	3	25.727	2367.786	.000 ^b
	Residual	4.107	378	.011		
	Total	132.741	383			

Source: SPSS Output, 2022.

a. Dependent Variable: CMS

b. Predictors: (Constant), TPS, PCR

The F-Statistic of 2367.786 and its corresponding P-value of 0.000 indicates that the model is fit and the independent variables are properly selected, combined and used.

Table 5: TARGETED POPULATION OF THE STUDY

State	LGA	Population	Sample Size
Lagos	Ikeja (LW)	437,400	169
	Apapa (LC)	307,100	118
	Epe (LE)	250,300	97
Total Lagos		994,800	384

Source: Authors Compilation 2022.

Multiple Regression Result**Table 6: Ordinary Least Square Regression Result****Coefficients^a**

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	.583	.040		14.736	.000		
	TPS	-.733	.041	-.906	-17.770	.000	.031	10.768
	PCR	-.184	.037	-.252	-4.950	.000	.032	9.557

a. Dependent Variable: CMS

Source: SPSS Output, 2022.

Discussion of Findings

The findings from hypothesis one is that Techno-Driven policing strategy a negative effect on crime incidence in Lagos State, Nigeria. It signposts that Techno-Driven policing strategy will likely trigger reduction in crime incidence. This finding is consistent with the findings in previous works of Adegoke (2016); Okwudili (2015).

The result from hypothesis two is that police-Community relationship has a negative effect on crime incidence in Lagos State, Nigeria. The rational for this finding could be that existence of working relationship, and understanding between law enforcement agencies and all facets of the community would decrease the risk of crime incidence. The finding is in tandem with the findings in the previous works of Adelani et al. (2023); Olusegun (2016); Obidiegwu and Elekwa (2019); Nwogwugwu and Odedina (2018); Badiora and Fadoyin (2014).

Conclusion and Recommendations

This study concludes that more technology (CCTV, Low Earth Observation Satellite, Body worn camera, should be co-opted into policing Lagos State as such will frustrate subversive criminal elements. The Study also conclude that Police Community relationship will go al long way to frustrate crime and criminality as all law enforcement agencies need the community to be functional and relevant.

Based on the conclusions of this study, the following recommendations are made;

- i. That Lagos state government should invest more into harnessing public and, private CCTV into a central hub. The security architecture of the State must be reinforced to accommodate such by reviewing existing edict to pave pave ways for all existing CCTV to be accessible by government as such will be a major deterrence to crime in a smart city like Lagos State.

- ii. The study also recommends that Lagos state government should engage more Lagos Neighbourhood Security Officers into street patrol with communities involved in promotion and rating of officers and agencies involved. The need for the State funding federal agencies should be seen tied to assessments evolving from communities that these agencies are expected to secure.

Compliance with ethical standards

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