

BINDURA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE EDUCATION



**FACULTY OF COMMERCE DEPARTMENT OF POLICE & SECURITY
STUDIES**

**CAUSES AND CONTRIBUTORY FACTORS TO HOME INVASION ROBBERY CASES.
A MIXED STUDY APPROACH FOCUSING ON HARARE SOUTH DISTRICT,
ZIMBABWE**

BY

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RELEASE FORM

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APPROVAL FORM

The undersigned certify that they have supervised the student B212657B ROBSON SAMU dissertation titled ***CAUSES AND CONTRIBUTORY FACTORS TO HOME INVASION ROBBERY CASES. A MIXED STUDY APPROACH FOCUSING ON HARARE SOUTH DISTRICT, ZIMBABWE*** submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements of Bachelor of Business Administration (Honours) Degree in Police and Security Studies (BBA-PSS).

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DECLARATION FORM

I **ROBSON SAMU** registration number B212657B declare that this dissertation is a product of my own hands. When information is taken from another author, credit is given in the references because this study is entirely my own work. There is no any portion of this research that has been or is currently being submitted for another degree at another university.

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Date

DEDICATION

This dissertation is dedicated to my family, my beloved wife Amanda Samu, and our lovely children Tadiwa and Tapiwa for being accommodative during the demanding times.

ABSTRACT

Triggered by a surge in home invasion robbery cases in Harare South suburbs in the recent past, the study sought to determine the causal factors behind this spike. Among the key objectives of the study was to determine the role of deviant behaviour, unemployment, CCTV, rogue police and social media on home invasion robbery cases. The practical significance of the study lay in its potential to inform policy and practice. By determining the causal and contributory factors to home invasion robbery cases, the study provides practical recommendations to decrease cases of home robberies thereby saving property and life and also improve the security of the general populace. The study was delimited to residents in Harare south suburbs and was underpinned by five theories on crime namely the situational crime prevention theory, the rational choice theory, the routine activities theory, the situational choice theory and the crime prevention through environmental design theory. Relevance of the study was premised on it using a mixed approach to data analysis, namely Pearson chi-square and thematic analysis. This was seen as novel based on literature accessed. A descriptive research design was used, this being seen as the most appropriate since it allowed the researcher to describe the events in detail. In terms of data collection, the study employed a dichotomous questionnaire targeting 300 residents in Harare south as well as focus group discussion and interviews on key informants such as councillors, residents association executives and police. The response rate from the administered data collection instruments was robust, thanks to the techniques employed in the exercise. Ethical issues were also addressed to the letter. Among other findings, it was noted that CCTV has a significant influence on home invasion robbery cases. The chi-square puts the significance level at the maximum (0.000). Among other recommendations, therefore is that households in Harare south must install these gadgets as a robbery deterrent measure.

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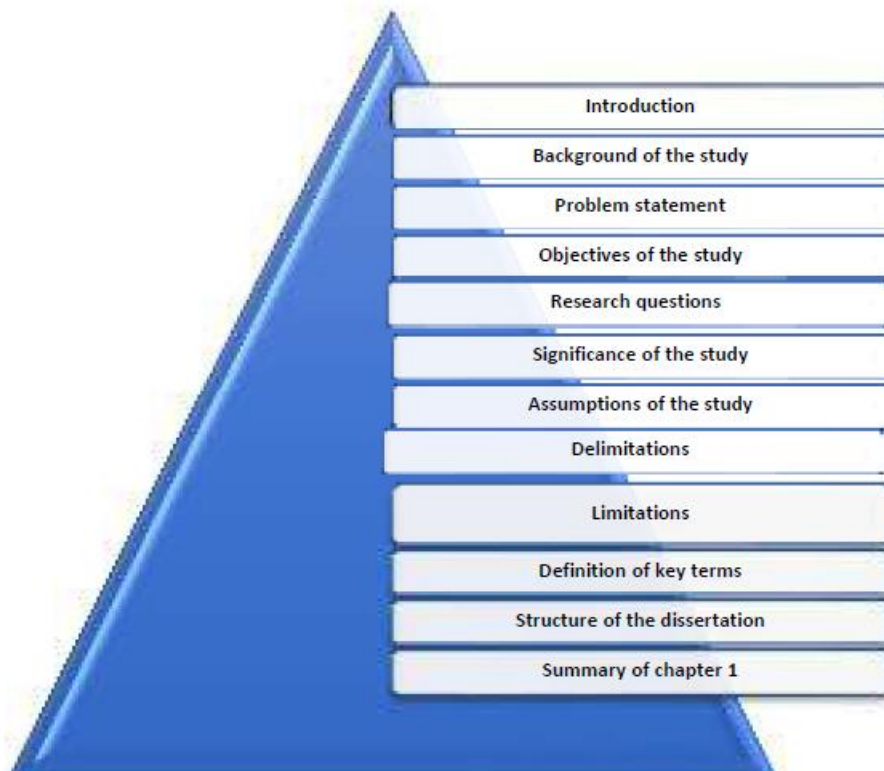
CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

1.0 Introduction

Statistics from the Zimbabwe Republic Police, as well as other organisations responsible for the well-being of the society, show that there is an alarming upward surge in home invasion robbery crimes particularly in urban areas. The end result has been the loss of life and goods as well as traumatised communities. This trend has noticeably been going up in the last five years, and despite concerted efforts from the parties concerned, the upward trajectory has not relented. What factors are behind this sad trend? The current study set out to address the above question, with Harare south district being the case study.

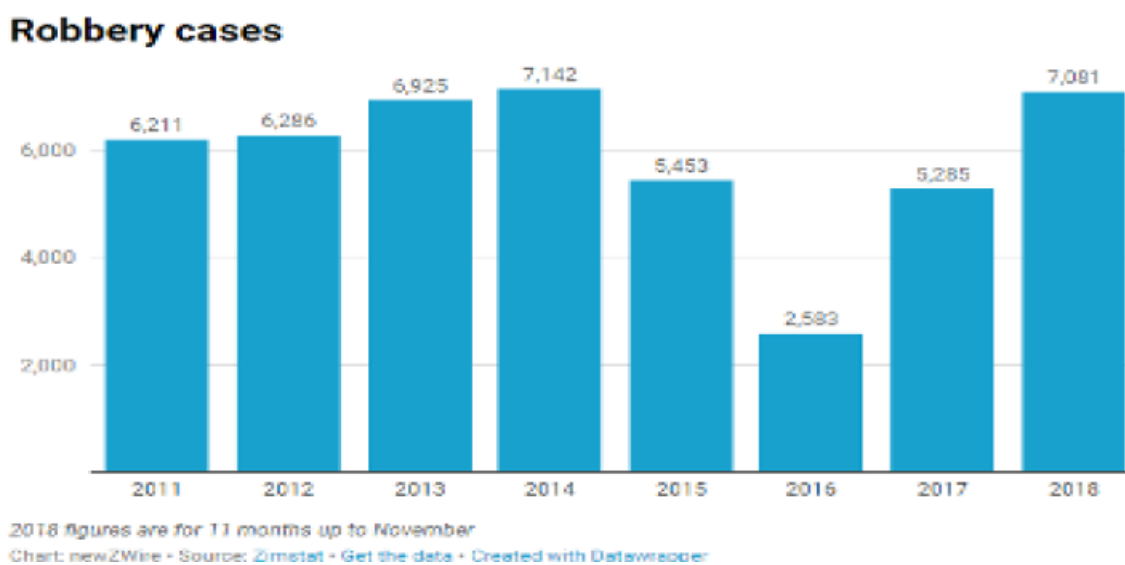
Figure 1.1 Chapter outline



1.1 Background to the study

Criminology in Zimbabwe has dominated both the main stream media and social media platforms. Data supplied by the Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (2022) shows that, between 2019 and 2021, murder cases rose by 19%, while housebreaking cases increased by 46%. Car theft rose by 37%, robberies by 34% and other thefts were up by 49%. The report also shows significant increases in fraud, up 13% over the period, armed robbery (11%), illegal possession of firearms (8%), and theft from cars (8%).

Figure 1.2 Robbery cases



A key attribution factor in the commission of robbery cases is delinquency. At mass parties popularly known as Vuzu, usually organised by anonymous sponsors and designed to create a market for addictive drugs such as crystal myth also known locally as *guka* and illicit brews whose alcohol content is unknown as they are manufactured in backyard home laboratories (Six Pence., 2022). Addicted to these hard drugs, the youths who are mostly unemployed and stressed up turn to crime to finance these ruinous habits. Munaki (2022) submits that most of these crimes are committed under the influence of addictive substances that cause poor judgement and drug induced rage will be in control. The disorganised society is informed by absentee parents who left for other countries such as South Africa, Botswana, United States of America, the United Kingdom and Australia, among many others, because the economic quagmire and poverty have equally given rise to children who are products of poor parenting and have disregard and contempt for the law. (Dodo, Mateko& Mpfu,2019).

1.2 Statement of the problem

Harare south district has recorded a surge in home invasion robbery cases in the past four years. Home invasion robbery cases are known to be violent and are usually associated with loss of property, life and high trauma on survivors. While factors such as economic meltdown have been discussed as direct contributory factors, other elements that have seldom received the attention of the powers. Against this background, the present study seeks to unpack and discuss these salient factors with the ultimate objective of prescribing measures that would arrest the current scourge, thereby improving individual and community livelihoods and safety.

1.3 Research Objectives

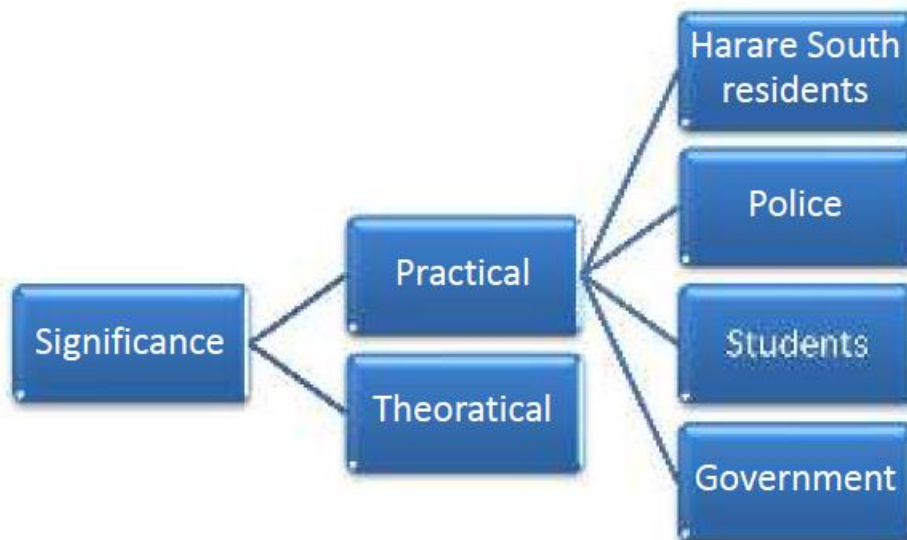
1. To determine the role played by delinquency behaviour in the commission of home invasion robbery cases.
2. To determine the role played by unemployment in the commission of home invasion robbery cases.
3. To establish the role played by CCTV in the commission of home invasion robbery cases.
4. To ascertain the role of social media in the commission of home invasion robbery cases.
5. To establish the role of domestic workers in the commission of home invasion robbery cases.
6. To ascertain the role played by rogue police/army elements in the commission of home invasion robbery cases in Harare South district.

1.4 Research Questions

1. What role does delinquency behaviour play in commissioning of home invasion robbery cases in Harare South district?
2. What role does unemployment play in the commission of home invasion robbery cases in Harare South district?
3. What role can CCTV play in commissioning of home invasion robbery cases in Harare South district?
4. What role has social media played in the commission of home invasion robbery cases in Harare South district?
5. What role have domestic workers played in commissioning of home invasion robbery cases in Harare South district?
6. What role has rogue police/army officers played in the commission of home invasion robbery cases in Harare South district?

1.5 Significance of the Study

Figure 1.3: An illustration of study significance



The significance of the study should be understood from three perspectives: theoretical, practical, and student benefits.

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

From a theoretical standpoint, this study provides insights into the broader field of crime and its linkage to various factors such as delinquency, unemployment and demotivation within the security sector.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

The study's practical significance lies in its potential to inform policy and practice. By determining the causal and contributory factors to home invasion robbery cases, the study can provide practical recommendations to decrease cases of home robberies, thereby saving property and life and improving the general populace's security. Policymakers, regulators, and practitioners can benefit from the findings to develop evidence-based policies and practices that effectively combat robbery. Ultimately, this should lead to a more secure country.

1.5.3 Student Benefits

Students also stand to benefit from this study. It allows students to engage in in-depth research on a critical issue relevant to robbery and causes thereof. The study can serve as a valuable resource for students pursuing degrees or courses in fields such as police, security, or

governance, allowing them to gain insights into the complexities of crime. Additionally, students can learn about research methodologies, data analysis techniques, and contribute to the academic and practical discourse on combating crime.

1.5.4 Government

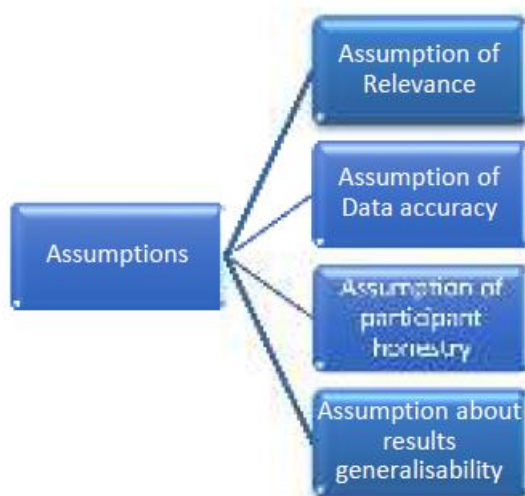
The study provides practical recommendations to improve mechanisms to fight robbery in its various formats.

1.5.5 Zimbabwe Republic Police

From a ZRP standpoint, the study is critical as it showcases the force's weaknesses that have led to a spike in home invasion robbery cases. More crucially, ZRP stands to benefit from the study as it unpacks key factors behind these grim statistics.

1.6 Assumptions

Figure 1. 4: An illustration on research assumptions



Assumptions are underlying beliefs or conditions that the study relies on. Here are some potential assumptions of the study:

1.6.1 Assumption of Relevance

The study assumes that there is a relationship between unemployment and the rise in home invasion robbery cases in Harare South District. In addition, the study assumes that there is a strong correlation between youth delinquency and the rise in home invasion robbery cases in Harare South district. Additionally, the study assumes that there is a relationship between social media use and the rise in home invasion robbery cases. The study also assumes a relationship

between the staff welfare of security details, in particular, the ZRP and the armed forces, and the rise in home invasion robbery cases, on the other.

1.6.2 Assumption of Data Accuracy

The study assumes that the data collected and analysed for the research are accurate, reliable, and representative of the reality with regards to crime and its causes in Zimbabwe. It assumes that the data sources, such as surveys, interviews, and organisational documents, provide a comprehensive and valid understanding of the pertinent issues tackled by the study.

1.6.3 Assumption of Participant Honesty

The study assumes that participants in the study provide honest and truthful responses during data collection. It assumes that participants would not intentionally misrepresent information or engage in social desirability bias when discussing sensitive topics on crime in Zimbabwe.

1.6.4 Assumption of Generalisability

The study assumes that the findings and recommendations derived from the research conducted in Harare South district provide insights and lessons that are applicable to other similar areas within and outside Zimbabwe.

1.7 Delimitation of the Study

a) Time

The research took place in the year 2024. However, the researcher covers the period 2018 to 2023.

b) Geographical

The research covers 1 location namely Harare South District.

1.7.1 Conceptual Delimitation

This is a crime related study focusing on the factors serving as catalysts in the commission of home invasion robbery cases in Harare South district.

1.8 Limitations

1.8.1 Potential for limited generalisability

Factors such as unique political, economic, and cultural conditions in Zimbabwe, as well as the specific organisational characteristics of Harare South, may restrict the applicability of the findings to other settings or organisations.

1.8.2 Reliance on Self-Reported Data

The study may rely on self-reported data collected through surveys, interviews, or organisational documents. This approach is subject to potential biases, such as social desirability bias or memory recall bias, which may affect the accuracy and reliability of the data. Participants may be hesitant to disclose sensitive or incriminating information, leading to underreporting or distorted responses.

The study will ensure data confidentiality and anonymity by assuring participants that their responses will be kept confidential and anonymous. This can help minimise social desirability bias and encourage more honest and accurate reporting.

1.9 Definition of terms

Robbery

Any person who steals or does any act constituting the crime of unauthorised borrowing or use of property shall be guilty of robbery if he or she intentionally uses violence or the threat of immediate violence. (Section 126, Criminal Law Codification and Reform Act).

House breaking

Siegel (2016) defined house breaking, as the unlawful entry of a structure, usually a residence, with the intent to commit a felony or theft.

Armed robbery

Robbery is committed in aggravating circumstances if the convicted person or an accomplice of the convicted person possessed a firearm or a dangerous weapon. (Section 126 (3) (a), Criminal Law Codification and Reform Act).

1.9 Structure of the dissertation

Chapter one introduces the research problem as well as objectives of the study. Chapter two dwells on literature review, focusing on the theoretical, conceptual, and empirical evidence.

Chapter three is on research methodology. Chapter four focuses on presentation of data, analysis and discussion on results. Chapter five is on findings, recommendations and conclusion

1.10 Summary

Harare South District has recorded a surge in home invasion robbery cases in the past four years. Home invasion robbery cases are known to be violent and are usually associated with loss of property, life and high trauma on survivors. While factors such as economic meltdown have been discussed as direct contributory factors, other elements that have seldom received the attention of the powers that be. The study therefore seeks to establish the role of delinquency behaviour, security details welfare and unemployment, among others, on the commission of home invasion robbery cases in Harare south district. The study is seen as very important, as its output is expected to usher in practical measures that should be adopted to tackle home invasion robbery crime.

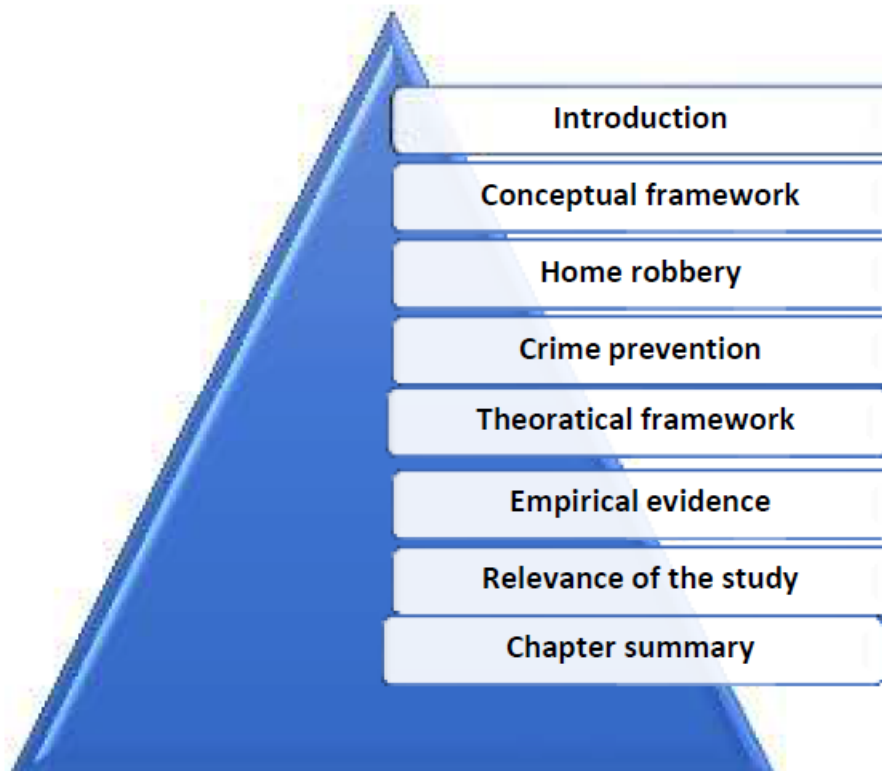
CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter reviews literature related to unlawful home entry with the specific objective of gaining a sound understanding of the issues around both the dependent and independent variables. More crucially, this chapter reviews previous similar studies culminating in a determination on the relevance of the study.

Figure 2.1 An outline of chapter two



2.1 Conceptual framework

Figure 2.2 Conceptual framework



2. 1.1 Delinquency behaviour

While deviant behavior refers to behavior that violates societal norms and behavioral standards, or triggers negative reactions from others (Sampson, 2003), delinquent behavior is referred to as law-breaking behavior (Sampson, 2003). Some behavior can be deviant but not lawbreaking, while some behavior can be both deviant and law-breaking (Sampson, 2003). In other words, deviant behavior and delinquent behavior are conceptually different but, at the same time, have overlaps.

Behaviours that go against the norms and value system of a given community, state or nation is one of the important issues faced by most nations of the world today. These forms of behaviour are sometimes perpetuated by the teens (adolescents) in diverse capacities. Thus, it appears to be on the rise despite the social awareness of the ills of delinquency/crime (Ifedigbo& Mbah, 2015). In Nigeria for instance, involvement of adolescents in delinquent activities is on the increase. The last two decades witnessed crimes ranging from minor stealing to major robbery and killing perpetrated by teens/adolescents. There has also been increasing concern of the police and the general public on the seriousness of adolescents' delinquent and conduct

problems (Wu, Chia, Lee & Lee 1998). They reported that juvenile delinquent behaviour rate rose from 367 to 538 per 100,000 between 1986 and 1996. They claimed that most of the adolescents arrested in 1996 were arrested for petty crimes, such as theft, with about 38 percent arrested for shoplifting and 18 percent for simple theft. The outcome of their research also shows that most serious crimes, such as rioting, robbery and extortion accounted for 15 percent. Attempts had also been made recently on the rate of delinquent behaviours among teens. Statistics with reference to the latest National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB) report (2021) shows that delinquent behaviours involving teens/adolescents have increased from 0.8 % (2001) to 11.8 % (2011).

2. 1.2 Unemployment

According to Aqil, et al., (2014) unemployment is when people are willing and able to do work but cannot find their desired job. Under the labour force framework, employment and unemployment are conceptualised as mutually exclusive categories and the first definitional criterion for unemployment is in fact (a) that a person is “without work” in the sense of the definition laid out above (i.e., neither in paid employment nor self-employed). However, not everyone without work is regarded as unemployed as (b) she must also be “currently available for work” Literature about unemployment references both the unemployment of older workers (ages 45 or 50 and over) and youth unemployment (15-24). Unemployment among young people begins when they are eligible to work. According to the International Labor Office (ILO), young people are increasingly having trouble when looking for their first job (ILO 2011). The sharp increase in youth unemployment and underemployment is rooted in longstanding structural obstacles that prevent many youngsters in both OECD countries and emerging economies from making a successful transition from school to work. Not all young people face the same difficulties in gaining access to productive and rewarding jobs, and the extent of these difficulties varies across countries. Nevertheless, in all countries, there is a core group of young people facing various combinations of high and persistent unemployment, poor quality jobs when they do find work and a high risk of social exclusion It causes many crimes, political instability, corruption, poverty, negatively affect country GDP and economy. (Keese et al. 2013). The rate of youth unemployment is much higher than that of adults in most countries of the world (ILO 2011; Keese et al. 2013; O’Higgins 2001; Morsy 2012). Official youth unemployment rates in the early decade of the 2010s ranged from under 10% in Germany to around 50% in Spain (Pasquali 2012). The youngest employees, typically the newest, are more

likely to be let go compared to older employees who have been in their jobs for a long time and have more job experience and job security (Furlong et al. 2012). However, although unemployment rates among young workers are relatively higher than those of older people, the period of time they spend unemployed is generally shorter than that of older adults (O'Higgins 2001).

Over the past 30 years, unemployment in general and youth unemployment in particular has been a major problem in many industrial societies (Isengard 2003). The transition from school to work is a rather complex and turbulent period. The risk of unemployment is greater for young people than for adults, and first jobs are often unstable and rather short-lived (Jacob 2008). Many young people have short spells of unemployment during their transition from school to work; however, some often get trapped in unemployment and risk becoming unemployed in the long term (Kelly et al. 2012).

Youth unemployment leads to social problems such as a lack of orientation and hostility towards foreigners, which in turn lead to increased social expenditures. At the societal level, high youth unemployment endangers the functioning of social security systems, which depend on a sufficient number of compulsory payments from workers in order to operate (Isengard 2003).

2.1.3 Social media

The phrase “social media” is used to describe a group of computer-mediated and open-sourced networking platforms, such as Facebook, Instagram, Snapchat, Twitter, WhatsApp, and YouTube (Fallik et al 2020). The International Association of Chiefs of Police (2020) defines social media as a category of Internet-based resources that integrate user-generated content and user participation. This is not limited to communal networking sites, microblogging sites, photo- and video-sharing sites, Wikis, blogs, and newsflash sites. There have been steady emergent trends that focus on law enforcement pertaining to the use and role of social media in investigations (Abdalla &Yayilgan,2014). According to Potgieter and Mersham (2002), the term “media” represents the plural of “medium”, and basically entails a “diverse collection of industries and practices, each with their own methods of communication, specific business interests, constraints and audiences”. Briggs and Cobley (1998:1) add that the media finds itself in a state of perpetual flux; the contents of media are constantly changing, and media outlets change ownership, as well as regulations, technologies, and audiences. Surette (2016) defines mass media as any communication medium that reaches many people, simultaneously, at little

cost to the receiver.

2. 1.4 Domestic worker

Delport (1992) defines domestic workers as those who, forming part of the employer's residential establishment, are engaged in work of such a character that brings them into close personal proximity with the employer and who are mainly concerned with the employer's household. A domestic worker is defined as someone who provides domestic services to a household such as cleaning, ironing, bed making, cooking, and taking care of small children (Albin & Mantouvalou, 2012; Chen, 2011). The majority of such workers are women who are less skilled and with very little formal education, making it difficult for them to be absorbed into the formal sector of the economy (Albin & Mantouvalou, 2012; Fernandez, 2010). These women often leave their children alone or with relatives (who sometimes abuse these children) to go and work far from home where they often live under oppressive circumstances and are ill-treated by their employers (Elson, 2010; Espey, Harper, & Jones, 2010; Horn, 2010). It is estimated that there are over 67 million domestic workers worldwide (Ortiz, 2016) and the majority of people working as domestic workers are women (Elson, 2010). From the estimate of 67 million domestic workers actively participating globally, 55 million are women (Ortiz, 2016).

In Zimbabwe, a domestic worker is regarded as a person employed in a single private household for rendering such services as yard or garden work, cook, housekeeping and baby-sitting regardless of whether the place of employment is urban or rural, but exclusive of any person rendering such services to any other type of employer.

This occupation is generally perceived as an undervalued activity performed by people from disadvantaged social groups. It is also work with perceived low economic value and limited social recognition. Cock (1980) argues that domestic workers are the most exploited groups in a society marked with extreme inequality. She further believes that the powerlessness and vulnerability of these domestic workers within the institution of domestic service, particularly in Zimbabwe and South Africa, derives from the discrimination to which both blacks and women in general have been subjected under Apartheid laws.

2. 1.5 Categories of domestic workers.

Domestic workers can be categorised and differentiated from other workers because of the following characteristic in their field.

Domestic workers frequently work irregular hours and often receive part of their payment in kind while other employees generally sell their labour power as a commodity during (fixed hours in exchange for money).

- i. Domestic work involves ministering to the personal needs of the employer's family, and therefore brings about a close relationship between the employer and the employee.
- ii. The work is evidently physically and continuously demanding.
- iii. The educational level and financial status of a domestic worker is generally low.
- iv. Recruitment and employment occurs verbally and rarely systematised as a result domestic workers are prone to feel insecure in their jobs.

* Full time

A full-time domestic worker is one who works for one employer on a full-time basis normally 9 hours per day on 5 or 6 days a week. Such an employee may live on the employer's premises but need not necessarily reside there.

* Part time

Part time domestic workers work for various employers for various periods of times on one or more days per week. Some of these domestic workers may work on regular days for specific employers while others work irregularly on a casual basis.

a) Regular day workers.

A domestic worker is a regular day worker if she works for the same employer at least once a week on a regular basis or has worked for the same employer at least four weeks irrespective of the number of hours per day.

b) Casual workers.

A casual domestic worker is a worker who is not employed on a regular basis and she is described in terms of Basic Conditions of Employment as the day worker.

* Resident or sleep in domestic workers.

*

These are domestic workers who reside at their employer's premises even though sometimes she is not a full-time worker but works at other employers for certain days.

* Non - resident or sleep out domestic workers.

As the number of part time domestic workers increased the number of live - in domestic

2. 1.6 Crime

The word 'crime' originates from the Latin word 'crimen' meaning 'charge' or 'offence.' Crime is a social fact, a dangerous phenomenon in any city, region, or nation [1]. According to [2], violence is defined as "The intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community, that either result in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, maldevelopment or deprivation" [3]. Violent or personal crimes within cities and urban centres include abduction, affray, burglary, hooliganism, kidnapping, riot, robbery, looting, lynching, manslaughter, pick pocketing, mugging, hit and run, murder, rape, shoplifting, homicide, smuggling, theft, assassination, assault, trespassing, hijacking, and vandalism. Under the United States Bureau of Justice Statistics, Perkins reported that people aged 14-25 are at the peak age for criminal activity [4].

Crime- as a social phenomenon-is inspired by several forces which can be traced to societal constructs. It is often a function of unaddressed social determinants present in society. When these factors are not identified or not properly treated, they result insignificant increases in societal crime rates. This leaves the society in disorder and chaos and unsafe for residents. Moreover, social forces operating in urban areas are critical factors responsible for crime in cities. The social disorganisation theory which suggests that crime is a function of the disintegration of social control in metropolitan areas evolves from the work of Chicago urban sociologists in 1942, led by Shaw and Mckay. These social forces include economic status, education, religion, belief system, social media, and peer groups.

Overwhelming scientific evidence has proven that these intrinsic urban factors motivate crime [23]. However, [24] argues that social forces can most efficiently fight against crime if they are properly harnessed, i.e., if resources are concentrated on preventing chaos, social nuisance, and insignificant offences such as vandalism, drinking in public, loitering, rowdiness, and disorderly

behaviour, as well as improving dilapidated physical structures in urban areas [25] crime prevention.

2. 1.7 Crime Prevention Theories

Crime prevention involves improvements in the social and physical environments before, during, and after the occurrences of crimes to prevent, control, eliminate, and reduce them. Criminology approaches crime from the perspective of etiology and the environment [1]. Etiology is used to explore motivations to commit crimes, which are often diverse and cannot be explained by a single theory. As a result, scholars of criminology have combined several aspects of criminology to comprehensively explain these motivations and crimes. Analysing crimes from the perspective of environment requires framing crimes as trade-offs between costs and benefits and acknowledging that humans' understanding of consequences informs their decision to commit crimes. Before committing crimes, rational individuals assess the risks, the severity of the penalties, and the rewards. If the rewards outweigh the risks, the individuals will likely commit the crimes. It was found that white-collar crime is the cause of crime that has been neglected in academic research. The concept of white-collar crime has a lot of confusion and controversy.

The researchers suggest collecting various documents and data packages in recent years, including field observations, interviews and questionnaire surveys and other empirical research. However, in recent years, medical staff has been threatened with verbal threats or even physical violence during the medical process, which not only affects their health or safety but also interferes with medical operations and affects other patients' treatment.

This article used the situational crime prevention theory to prevent medical violence and analyses the reasons, objects, places, and time of medical violence that often occur in court judgments and medical staff's perceptions. By increasing the difficulty of crime, increasing the risk of crime, reducing crime opportunities and reducing post-criminal remuneration, we try to develop strategies to prevent medical violence. Through cross-field team cooperation to conduct a case review and preventive strategy management, we will continue to improve the personnel's ability to prevent and handle violent incidents, and we will strive to maintain the safety of the medical environment and anti-violent incidents.

2. 1.8 Crime prevention

Crime prevention models [2] can be technology-oriented (e.g., punitive, corrective, and

mechanical), target-oriented, stage-oriented (e.g., prevention during intention, preparation, and attempt stages), those proposed by Podolefsky (involving strategies analysing social problems and preventing victimisation), conscious strategies (e.g., conservative, liberal, and radical models), those categorised by Naude (e.g., biopsychic, sociological, physical, and legal sanction and punishment models), and those classified by Clarke (e.g., root cause, deterrence, rehabilitative treatment, and situational models). In conclusion, the model of crime prevention, literature research, and scholars suggest that the concept of “community policing” was born for the police. The local police must actively promote related measures, and the problem determination must show the importance of professionalism to the police. The concept of crime prevention and public service is increasingly advocated, and the police are expected to provide a safe and secure living environment.

2. 1.9 Purpose of Crime Prevention

Police enforcement agencies operate under the “tertiary prevention” principle advanced by public health agencies, emphasizing that prevention is better than the cure. Crime prevention involves eliminating opportunities to commit crimes, situational prevention, and relapse prevention. Targeted policies for each of these aspects may be more effective and thus reduce national and social costs. Crime prevention policies are a crucial aspect of national governance and can also be grouped as follows [3]:

- Primary prevention strategies: to eliminate opportunities to commit crimes by improving physical and social environments.
- Secondary prevention strategies: to pre-emptively intervene in the activities of potential criminals.
- Tertiary prevention strategies: to provide treatment to criminals to stop them from committing crimes.

Reviewing the literature on the definition of “tertiary prevention” related measures of prevention, it is particularly recommended that future research scholars put forward more suggestions on preventing child sexual abuse cases, including protecting the identity of the whistleblower and the right to work as well as creating a friendly campus and resettlement agencies environment, so that children have the courage to ask for help.

2.1.10 Types of Crime Prevention

Crime prevention involves individual and situational models. In the criminal justice system, crime prevention involves patrol and arrest in traditional policing, prosecution, quick decisions made by judges, and deterrence and long-term incarceration in rehabilitation institutions. Drug crime prevention involves raising awareness of the risks of drug use, preventing smuggling, investigating drug trafficking and related personnel, and combating drug trafficking organisations. Situational crime prevention involves measures to decrease the risks of certain specific crimes, reduce the rewards of crimes, and eliminate opportunities to commit crimes through environmental design and management. Community crime prevention involves altering the structure of a community (e.g., family, peers, and neighborhood organisations). Developmental crime prevention involves preventing individuals from developing the intention to commit crimes by eliminating dangers to individual growth, prioritizing children's health and academic performance, and preventing individuals from becoming criminals because they were abused in their childhood [4, 5].

Reviewing the recommendations for future research, scholars in the literature especially elaborate on the rehabilitated people who no longer commit crimes and the unfriendly eyes of the public observing the rehabilitated people. Regarding the characteristics of Japan's rehabilitation practices, it is explained in perspectives of public sector organizations and manpower, private sector types and functions, crime victims-related measures, and crime prevention and recidivism prevention carry forward. Finally, these experiences of Japan compared with Taiwan's current practices provide feasible advice for the references of planning and promoting future judicial protection policies by the relevant authorities.

2.1.11 Home robbery/Unlawful entry

Home burglary is often experienced as a deep intrusion into victims' lives. "It engenders stress and fear in many prospective victims. To its direct victims, the experience usually brings about extreme anger and annoyance, and in some cases, may occasion lasting psychological injury" (Grabosky, 1995, Residential burglary is one of the most prevalent crimes in the United States as well as in other countries (Grabosky, 1995). Burglary accounts for 18% of all serious crime in the United States, and is the second most common serious crime, just behind larceny-theft. Several studies contained information on victims' residences and the factors that make homes more susceptible to burglary. Several studies found that occupancy of the home was a major contributing factor and homes are generally more likely to be unoccupied during the day (Coupe & Blake, 2006). Accessibility to the home is another factor. Homes which lack fencing

or have easy access to doors and windows on the ground floor are more vulnerable than those with restricted access (Bernasco&Luykx, 2003). Another risk factor is the surveillability of the home (i.e., how easy it is for neighbors to see what is going on in the house or on the property). Homes which are secluded, located on less busy roads, have neighbors at a far distance, or are surrounded by high fences; trees and shrubs have lower surveillability and are more vulnerable. Fences or vegetation may serve to restrict access for an intruder, but if possible, they should not restrict visibility from the outside (Coupe & Blake, 2006).

Several authors discussed safety measures effective in the prevention of residential burglary. Purchasing home security devices such as alarms and taking basic safety steps such as locking windows and doors will reduce the likelihood of becoming a victim (Winchester& Jackson, 1982). Dogs may also deter burglars, although we did not read any studies specifically investigating the effects of presence of dogs in reducing burglaries. A burglar alarm is the most common way to deter a potential burglar (Hakin, et al, 2001). Farrell and Pease (2006) found, however, that even after some victims are advised to purchase an alarm, they still choose not to invest in this strategy. According to Sorenson (2003), homes without any security measures are 2.7 times more likely to be burglarised than homes with security measures in place.

Research indicates that certain demographic groups are at a significantly higher risk than the general population. The British Crime Survey (BCS) found that when the head of the household was under age 25, the risk of burglary was 2.7 times higher. The same study showed that single parents were twice as likely to be burglary victims, as were residents of areas with high levels of physical disorder (Sorenson, 2003).

Burglary victims are often concentrated in specific neighborhoods. Those located in an inner city and ones with a high concentration of young people, single parents, and poverty are likely to have higher rates of burglary (Sorenson, 2003). Shover (1991) claimed that burglary is concentrated more in neighborhoods inhabited by young people, minorities and renters. He also stated the percentage of black people in a neighborhood is positively related to burglary rates. A study conducted in Milwaukee, WI indicated burglars who live in lower-income neighborhoods were more likely to burglarise within their immediate vicinities than they are to seek targets in other areas (Pettiway, 1992). Sorenson warned, however, that focusing on specific neighborhoods could result in ignoring high-risk targets in safer communities. He also pointed out that demographic traits of victims could explain the prevalence of burglaries more accurately than neighborhood factors. In other words, focusing on certain demographic groups such as low-income, single-parent households in urban communities would be a better way to

approach prevention, rather than focusing on entire neighborhoods and all the demographic groups within a district.

Research also indicates that once a residence has been victimised, it is more likely to be victimised again in the future. Data from the British Crime Survey indicated that “less than 1% of burglary victims suffer over 20% of all reported burglary victimisations” (Sorenson, 2003). A study in Saskatoon, Canada revealed that properties which had been burglarised in the past month had a 12 times greater chance of being burglarised again within that month (Polvi et al 1991). The chance of a repeat victimisation declines dramatically after a two-month period (Townesley et al 2000).

Burglars tend to be young males. Approximately 90% of those arrested for burglary are male and over 70% of the arrestees are under age 30 (Shover, 1991; Sorensen, 2003; Weisel, 2004). Mullins and Wright (2003) found that burglary tends to be a male dominated activity and that women are often not included, or play only a limited role, in the social networks that are heavily involved in burglarising residences.

All offenders do not burglarise for the same reasons, or fall into one “type.” For some, burglary may be a crime of opportunity and these offenders are influenced by the number of opportunities with which they come into contact. These opportunists are more likely to be dissuaded by alarms, locks, and other deterrent measures, and may make decisions about targets on the spur of the moment (Shover, 1991). Other burglars may be more “professional.” They are the types who are apt to be willing to defeat alarm systems and find jobs which will result in payoffs of large sums of money or valuable merchandise. Most researchers, however, do not consider people who commit burglaries to be “specialists,” in the same way a white-collar criminal might focus solely on accounting fraud, for example. Even though burglars may commit large numbers of break-ins, they tend to diversify their efforts in other types of crimes, as well (Shover, 1991)

Youths who commit burglaries do not begin by working alone. They are brought into the lifestyle by someone they know. Burglars often work with others in small groups, made up of friends, family members, street associates, or older peers who have more experience burglarising (Mullins & Wright, 2003). Most burglars began committing crimes while still quite young - around 14 years of age (Decker, Logie, & Wright, 1993). Some burglars may commit hundreds of burglaries over the course of their criminal years. Older, more prolific burglars often work alone and have better established networks for selling stolen goods (Decker, et al, 1993; Weisel, 2004). Shover (1991) and Weisel (2004) found that burglars tend to have some of the highest recidivism rates of all property criminals. There is an empirically- established link

between burglary and substance abuse problems. Many burglars are seeking to finance lifestyles, which sometimes involve alcohol or drug abuse (Benson, Kim, Rasmussen, & Zuehlke, 1992). One of the reasons for this may be a function of age: younger people who have substance abuse problems may lack the means to finance their addictions through legitimate means (Benson, et al., 1992). In a survey of known burglary offenders, Mullins & Wright (2003) found that most offenders said that they committed residential break-ins “to finance a ‘party’ lifestyle centered on illicit drug use, and incorporating the ostentatious display of various status-enhancing items like designer clothing and jewelry.” According to Martin (2002), to put it simply, burglary is largely a problem of young people stealing from homes near where they live. His research showed that the age distribution of neighborhood residents was the biggest single predictor of burglary rates for that neighborhood (i.e., the more young people there were living in a neighborhood, the higher the burglary rate was in that neighborhood in analysing the behavior of offenders, it becomes clear that there is a consistent theme in the behavior of offenders: they attempt to maximise their chances for success with the least amount of confrontation and risk, yet they are faced with many tradeoffs when it comes to assessing the potential rewards and risks. Research has found that most burglaries occur during the day, when houses are less likely to be occupied (Shover, 1991; Grabosky, 1995). Occupancy is usually lower in the daytime than at night, but the risk of being spotted by a neighbor or passerby is greater in the daytime. The would-be burglar must then make a choice (conduct a risk-of-being-observed vs. likelihood-of-entering-an-empty-house cost/benefit analysis) before deciding the commit the offense. Coupe and Blake (2006) found that properties which are more expensive and those which are less closely guarded are more likely to be targeted during the day time, whereas residences which are better guarded and those which are of lower value are more liable to be targeted during the night. A burglar’s selection of potential targets also reflects his or her desire to find the most accessible welling with easy entry and exit. Bemasco and Nieuwebeerta (2005) found that single-family dwellings were 15% more likely to be burglarised than apartments. They reasoned that single family dwellings have more windows and doors on the ground floor and overall are more accessible than apartments, which are often located above ground level and in close proximity to neighbors. Offenders who travel on the same route, or drive down the same street as part of their routine activities can gain knowledge of an area and the residents’ schedules. The geographical area with which burglars are familiar is known as their “awareness space” (Beavon et al 1994). Ratcliffe (2001) found that burglars appear to be calculating in how far they strike from their own home. They generally will not commit burglaries on their own street, due to fear the increased chance of being recognised and

identified by neighbors. Other research suggested, though, that potential burglars are also unlikely to travel too far from their own homes, partly because they prefer stay in their “awareness space” (Beavon, et al., 1994 Ratcliffe, 2001). When they travel farther away from home, the perceived risk of capture increases and more effort is required to complete the job and to bring the stolen goods back to their base of operations (Ratcliffe, 2001). It appears then, that the M.O.s of most burglars is to stay close to their homes; in their “awareness spaces,” but to commit crimes far enough away from their homes that they will not be recognized by neighbors.

Research does not indicate that burglars target more affluent neighborhoods. Bernasco and Nieuwebeerta (2005) found that affluent neighborhoods were not more likely than middle- or lower-income neighborhoods to be burglarised. Mullins and Wright (2003) also found that burglars were not willing to tolerate any risk unless they were certain something of value was in a residence. They would often use their own first-hand knowledge of a house to obtain such information, rather than base decisions to commit a burglary on real-estate value, alone. Some of the men in the Mullins and Wright study reported they had worked as remodelers, cable installers, or gardeners and had, therefore, obtained information regarding the house and its contents through legitimate jobs. Overall, it appears burglars are more likely to commit their crimes close to their own homes, rather than seeking attractive targets in affluent (and possibly heavily guarded, therefore more risky) neighborhoods with which they are unfamiliar.

Most burglars do not want to spend much time at the crime scenes or nearby and they want to avoid confrontations with residents/victims (Shover, 1991). A confrontation could increase the possibility of being caught by the police as well as the possibility of the victim using a weapon against the burglar. Kleck (1988) argued that gun ownership by private citizens causes burglars in the United States to spend considerable effort avoiding occupied homes, much more than in countries with restrictions on gun ownership. Kleck also claimed that “victim gun use in crime incidents is associated with lower rates of crime completion and of victim injury than any other defensive response, including doing nothing to resist).

Would-be criminals contend that surveillability is a significant factor when making target selections (Grabosky, 1995). As mentioned earlier, burglars want to avoid being seen by neighbors or other people from outside a residence. MacDonald & Gifford (1989) showed pictures of various residences to convicted burglars, asked them to identify which homes were considered better targets, and asked them to explain their rationale. Other than no obvious signs

of occupancy, low surveillability from the road or from neighboring houses was the most commonly stated reason for choosing a target. Community prevention refers to the ability of residents to work together to address crime problems in their communities. An example would be the Neighborhood Watch Program, which is based on the idea that community members can watch over each other's dwellings and report suspicious activity to the police. Another similar program is Cocoon Watch, which involves people paying attention to their immediate neighbors' properties, but not necessarily the entire community. Sorenson (2003) claimed their research indicates such programs have no proven crime-reduction value. contended the main problem with neighbor-watch programs is that they are voluntary. They are likely to work in neighborhoods where residents are already well-connected to each other, but are unlikely to demonstrate much effectiveness in high-crime neighborhoods already suffering from social disorganisation. Weisel (2004) claimed Neighborhood Watch works better when neighbors are home during the day and when participants follow the recommendations for target-hardening and property marking.

Home prevention involves specific actions residents can take to make their properties less vulnerable to burglaries. This can entail several different strategies, including target hardening, using mock occupancy indicators, increasing the surveillability of the property and using burglar alarms or security cameras. Because these measures are often used in combination, there are few studies which have tested each intervention individually in a controlled experiment (Sorenson, 2003, Winchester & Jackson, 1982). One problem with target hardening is that burglars will often force entry. According to the FBI Statistics (U.S. Department of Justice, 2009) 61.2% of burglaries involve forced entry, regardless of which deterrent is used. Using double-paned windows, deadbolt locks, and reinforced doors, however, will increase the effort required to break in as well as increase the perceived risk for the burglar. Sorenson (2003) conducted a thorough review of research in the U.K. and the U.S. and concluded that target hardening has substantial evidence confirming its effectiveness. Winchester and Jackson (1982), on the other hand, argued that occupancy and surveillability are more important cues for burglars and target hardening will have limited value.

Social prevention involves conducting interventions into the lives of people, especially potential or actual offenders, in order to reduce their propensity to commit burglaries. The most commonly used mechanism involves the arrest and incarceration of burglars. The problem is that only about half of all burglaries are reported, two thirds of those charged are convicted, and only an eighth of the known offenses are cleared. This means there is about a 5% chance of a

burglar being caught and sentenced (Weisel, 2004). Because punishment is not swift, and far from certain, policy changes of increasing criminal sanctions are of dubious value. Walker et al (2006) found, nevertheless, that offenders released on pre-trial or pre-incarceration bail commit a significant number of burglaries, in addition to other crimes. In view of this finding, there does seem to be some value in incapacitating specific offenders, if for no other reason than to physically prevent a specific individual from involvement in more crime for a short period of time.

Social prevention can also involve long-term strategies, such as more generous social welfare policies, intervention through early-childhood programs, and drug and alcohol treatment programs. For example, a study by DeFronzo (1996) showed that higher amounts of AFDC (welfare payments) were correlated with a lower rate of burglaries, across 141 U.S. cities. A study on drug treatment in the U.K. (Gossop et al (2000) showed that one year after completion of a drug treatment program, the participants were only committing one quarter as many burglaries as they were right before the program began.

Policing agencies are probably not in ideal positions to prevent most burglaries. As mentioned earlier, only half of burglaries are reported, only 10% are reported while they are in progress, and in 90% of those cases, the suspect is not apprehended (Weisel, 2004). Some studies have suggested that crime mapping will help police identify “hot spots” and those areas of interest could then be monitored more often, especially at times of the day when burglaries are believed to occur (Blake & Coupe, 2001). Braga (2001), for example, reviewed nine studies on focused patrols. Seven of them were shown to have reduced crime in the target areas. None of the nine studies were specifically focused on reducing burglary, however. Critics of the focused patrolsoften point to the possibility of crime displacement (i.e., criminal activity moving to another location when the law enforcement patrols are present in a particular geographical area) and insist that research studies must test for possible displacement in order to be valid (Sorenson, 2003).

Most experts who have studied burglary prevention advocate using a variety of approaches, rather than one single approach. Wilcox, Madensen, and Tillyer (2007) analysed survey data from 4,227 residents across 100 neighborhoods in Seattle, Washington and found that when interventions on the community-level were combined with the interventions on the household/individual level, the aggregate effect was greater than each would have been alone. For example, target hardening of individual homes might be more successful if combined with modifications to the neighborhood, such as clearing brush, better lighting at night, or other

alterations which allow neighbors easily to see each other's properties. The latter is an example of "defensible space" or CPTED "Crime Prevention through Environmental Design." Taylor and Gottfredson (1986) took the CPTED concept a step further. They argued that environmental modifications alone will only have a small to moderate effect and that real change will occur only when more attention is paid to community dynamics and to how residents' concern for their streets or immediate neighbors will translate into increased risk for offenders.

If the police do have an important prevention role to play, it may be in preventing or reducing repeat victimisations. There is much data (cited above in the victim section) indicating that burglarised properties are at higher risk for repeat burglaries, especially within two months of an incident. Visiting burglarised properties more frequently, advising victims on target hardening and/or property marking, and alerting the immediate neighbors of victimised residences are some ways the police could help reduce repeat victimisations (Sorenson, 2003).

2.2 Theoretical framework

Figure 2.3 Theoretical framework in outline

• **Situational Crime Prevention Theory (Clarke, 1997)**

• **Rational Choice Theory (Felson & Clarke 1998)**

• **Routine activities theory (Cohen and Felson, 1979)**

• **Situational Choice Theory (Clarke, 1997)**

• **Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (Jeffrey and Newman, 1970)**

This study is underpinned by five theories on crime namely the situational crime prevention theory, the rational choice theory, the routine activities theory, the situational choice theory and the crime prevention through environmental design theory

2.3.1 Situational Crime Prevention (SCP) Theory

The SCP theory surmises that crime can be deterred by making changes to an environment by focusing on how (rather than why) a crime happens. Its aim is to reduce the incidence of crime by increasing the risks for offenders and reducing the opportunities for crime. The theory focuses on the settings where crime occurs, rather than on those committing specific criminal acts. The emphasis is on managerial and environmental change that reduces opportunities for crimes to occur (Clarke, 1997). Situational crime prevention aims to increase risk and/or minimise reward, thus making either the commission of a criminal act too difficult, or the reward for committing the act too low to risk being caught. Increased risk can be achieved by minimising the number of suitable targets or adding ‘capable guardians’. Cornish and Clarke (2003) produced 25 techniques of situational crime prevention, which detailed various types of interventions to reduce crime. The 25 techniques were split into five specific groups:

- increasing the effort
- increasing the risk
- reducing the rewards

- reducing provocations
- removing excuses

Interventions relating to neighborhood crime described in this report tend to fall into the 'increasing the effort' and 'increasing the risk' categories.

2. 3.2 Rational Choice Theory (Felson and Clarke, 1998)

According to this theory, potential offenders rationally choose to commit crime. This choice is influenced by the offender's need to maximise reward while minimising risk. Rational Choice is based on the theory that criminals consider their decisions before they commit a crime. The decision to commit a crime is constrained by time, cognitive ability and information resulting in 'limited' reasoning for the offender. Rational Choice is based on the theory that criminals consider their decisions before they commit a crime. The decision to commit a crime is constrained by time, cognitive ability and information resulting in 'limited' reasoning for the offender.

2. 3.3 Theoretical Origins

The emphasis on the relationship between human rationality and criminal conduct dates to the 17th century which saw increasingly naturalistic views on human beings gain predominance in intellectual discourse. Hobbes, for instance, contended that humans pursue self-interest with little regard to such a pursuit's impact on others (Hobbes, 1651). Thus, the ensuing chaos would necessitate a social contract to ensure safety and order. The 18th century saw Beccaria and Bentham arguing that a conscious endeavour to minimise pain and maximise pleasure governs human behaviour (Beccaria, 1764, 1789). Beccaria additionally held that certain, severe and swift punishment, proportionate to the crime perpetrated, constitutes the finest deterrent against future malfeasance. More recently, Clarke and Cornish (1987) have appealed to rational choice theory to better understand crime control policies. Using the theory as a framework, they have introduced 'choice structures' to classify crimes, and identify factors individuals must consider before engaging in transgressions. Clarke and Cornish reason that the rational choice model can unveil lines of inquiry accounting for criminal conduct, and that attempts to fight crime should ideally increase the barriers to perpetrating it.

In criminology, rational choice theory assumes that a decision to offend is taken by a reasoning individual, weighing up the costs and benefits of their action, in order to make a rational choice. The following assumptions underpin rational choice theory in criminology (Beaudry-Cyr, 2015; Turner, 1997): Humans possess the power to freely choose their conduct. Humans are goal-oriented and purposive Humans have hierarchically ordered utilities or preferences. Humans act based on rational judgments pertaining to:

2. 3.4 Routine Activities Theory (Cohen and Felson, 1979)

According to this theory, in order for a crime to occur, there must be the presence of three linked elements: motivated offenders, suitable targets and the absence of capable guardians. Capable guardians can include people such as security guards or the police, as well as environmental factors, such as locks or other security devices. Developed by Lawrence Cohen and Marcus Felson, routine activity theory holds that the occurrence of a crime is dependent upon the presence of three elements (Cohen & Felson, 1979). A suitable target, a motivated offender and the absence of guardianship. Instead of attributing crime to what some sociologists identify as root causes (such as poverty and inequality), routine activity theory argues that the interplay between opportunity, motivation and vulnerable targets primarily accounts for criminal conduct. The rise of crime following WWII, which coincided with the boom of Western economies and the expansion of welfare states, has been cited as an example of how the opportunity to steal more (because of the society's increased prosperity), better accounts for crime (rather than problems such as inequality and poverty). Cohen and Felson have further noted that significant structural phenomena, rather than random and trivial factors, characterise the conditions under which predatory violations transpire. Though routine activity theory remains controversial among many, its potency to explain crimes such as ponzi schemes and wage theft as the following seems seldom disputed.

2. 3.5 Situational Choice Theory (Clarke, 1997)

This subsidiary theory holds that, in addition to the crime itself, situational factors inspire people to commit crime (Clarke, 1997). As such, it seeks to reduce criminogenic opportunities by manipulating the environment and portraying criminal conduct as riskier, harder and less rewarding. Instead of merely responding to a crime following its perpetration, situation choice

theory calls for the systematic design and permanent management of the physical and social atmosphere. Examples of such measures have included better street scaping, the installation of alarms, improved lighting over public spaces, surveillance of neighborhood activities, the employment of security guards and the incorporation of property marking (Hommel, 1996). Research by Clarke and Harris points out that auto thieves selectively choose their targets as well as varying vehicle types based on the objective of their theft (Clarke & Harris, 1992) (Government of Ontario, Rational Choice and Routine Activities Theory). This implies that rational decision-making governs identifying opportunities and targets. The same seemingly holds true for sex-trade workers. Research shows that women rationally decide whom to solicit and engage with, and what risks to take in fulfilling an interaction (Maher, 1996). Moreover, substance offenders too, appear to rationally make their decisions to use drugs based upon the apparent benefits thereof in light of potential related costs (Petraitis et al, 1995). Furthermore, research on drug dealers point out that a cost-benefit analysis on the economics of the drug trade likely precedes involvement in illicit drug distribution (MacCoun and Reuter, 1992). Additionally, theft and acts of violence too, seem to conform to the rational choice theory model (Matsueda, Kreager and Huizinga, 2006). They appear to be a function of perceived opportunities, risk of arrest and psychic rewards - especially involving being viewed as 'cool' within groups. Perpetrators of violence seem highly selective in choosing their targets, often picking vulnerable people incapable of protecting themselves. Despite its wide appeal, the rational choice model in criminology has garnered notable criticism. O'Grady, for instance, has argued that the theory falsely assumes that all persons are capable of making rational choices (O'Grady, 2011). He has pointed out that the theory fails to explain why young offenders, unlike their adult counterparts, would have the burden of responsibility excused from them. O'Grady further reasons that the theory seem to disregard persons considered NCRMD (Not Criminally Responsible on account of Mental Disorder). Additionally, research suggests that rational choice considerations can be overridden by emotional arousal (Carmichael and Piquero, 2004). The role of anger in the perpetration of assault is one such example. Moreover, individuals who, without regard for possible alternatives or long-term consequences, engage in impulsive robberies to procure the basic necessities of life for immediate gratification provide another case to consider (Wright, Brookman and Bennett, 2006).

2. 3.6 Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (Jeffrey and Newman, 1970).

The foundation of this self-policing process rests on the belief that facility stakeholders can actively prevent crime through an environment's physical design and architecture. These design features can include fencing, bollards, and landscaping placement to create clear lines of separation between areas. The human and physical resources that architects, security experts, and other stakeholders utilise in an environment can have a long-lasting impact on mitigating crime. CPTED utilizes multiple tools to assess environmental conditions and, based on those assessment findings, employs intervention techniques to improve the environment's effectiveness in deterring crime. The five core principles of CPTED are:

- Natural surveillance
- Natural access control
- Territoriality
- Activity support
- Maintenance

Natural surveillance involves placing architectural features, activities, and people in spaces to maximise visibility. This increased visibility also heightens the perception of being watched and monitored, thus deterring criminals from engaging in illegal activities. Natural surveillance encompasses such issues as fencing height, window locations etc

Access control is a security system that manages the entry and movement of individuals within a space or facility. It assists in channeling people into, alongside, or out of areas and deterring entry through designated entrances and exits, fencing, landscaping, and lighting placement. Controlling and regulating the flow of people within a space can significantly impact crime prevention. Examples of access control include shared areas near entrances that allow more surveillance

Territoriality discourages crime by clearly marking the boundaries of an area, signaling to potential criminals that they are entering a controlled and monitored area and that occupants are using the space for specific purposes. This awareness creates a psychological deterrent for both occupants of the space and potential intruders. Examples of territoriality include, lines of

demarcation for open spaces, such as retail areas and parks, as well as for private-use and residential areas

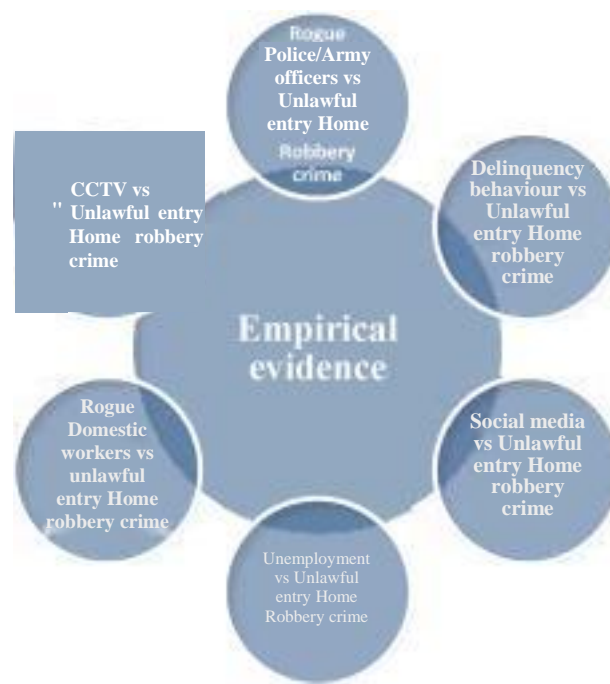
Activity support promotes authorised, legitimate activities within a public space, which helps the community understand an area's intended use. Such activities also engage users with the area, creating a sense of ownership and investment. This active participation helps to deter criminal behavior, resulting in a safer environment for all.

Caring for and maintaining an area for its intended purpose is vital; a lack of care indicates a loss of control and is a sign of tolerance for disorder. For example, the "broken windows theory," formulated by Wilson and George Kelling in 1982, suggests that damaged facilities, such as broken windows, can attract criminal behaviors.

CPTED has demonstrated its effectiveness in various settings. Implementing CPTED principles has reduced crime rates; based on a data-driven, analytical assessment, CPTED had a positive impact on mitigating crime by up to 84% (Casteel and Peek-Asa, 2000). Additionally, the strategy has increased community cohesion and improved the quality of life in numerous neighborhoods. CPTED's focus on proactive measures and prevention also aligns with modern approaches to law enforcement, shifting the emphasis from solely reactive responses to proactive crime reduction strategies.

2.3 Empirical evidence

Figure 2.4 An outline of the empirical evidence



2.4.1 Deviant behaviour vs crime

Literature on the relationship between deviant behaviour and crime appear very limited. However, a study by Mukhtar (2023) in Pakistan found that deviant behaviour is one of the key attributory factors to crime.

2.4.2 Social media vs crime

In 2010, police in the United States busted a burglary ring in which the three suspects targeted Facebook users who posted their locations. They committed more than 50 break-ins while homeowners were away.

A 2009 survey of 2,092 social media users by British-based Legal & General found that nearly four in 10, or 38 percent, of people using social networking sites post details about holiday plans and 33 percent post details of a weekend away. The study also found that 13 percent of Facebook users and 92 percent of Twitter users were willing to accept a friend or follow requests from complete strangers, allowing them the same access to information as their real friends and family.

2.4.3 Rogue domestic workers vs crime

A report by the Chronicles newspaper (2023) noted that a former garden boy teamed up with a friend and, on a number of occasions, sneaked into the former employer’s house to still gold worthy 57 kgs and cash valued at more than 18 000 USD. A report in another media publication

(2022) indicated that another gardener stole about 40 000 from his employer who is a medical doctor after gaining entry into the employer's house. (Zimlive, 2022).

A report from state media, the Herald (2023), indicated that a Harare maid was arrested after stealing \$15 000 from her Chinese employer.

In yet another report, a maid and a gardener were arrested after allegedly stealing \$75 000 from their employer (Herald, 2022).

In the Chronicle publication (2023), a maid was accused of stealing 228 000 from her elderly employer who was 83 years old.

2.4.4 Unemployment vs crime

The connection between unemployment and crime has been examined in various empirical studies before, and the results have been mixed. Chiricos (1987) reviews 63 studies and finds that less than a majority of the studies reveals a statistically significant relationship between unemployment and crime. He finds that earlier research, which use mostly aggregate data from larger areas, do not support the theory that unemployment affects crime.

Later research has produced different results. More recent studies in this subject instead use data at local levels because crime varies across regions. Using aggregate data from larger areas may hide the variation needed to identify causation (Mustard 2010). These recent studies have been more in line with various crime theories and reveals that unemployment may lead to an increase in the crime rate. These recent studies also use more comprehensive control variables and includes time and region fixed effects in their regressions, thereby reducing the problem of omitted-variable bias.

Edmark (2002) use Swedish panel data from 1988 to 1999 at the county level. She finds that an increase in unemployment leads to more property crimes, but she does not find any effect on violent crimes.

Nilsson and Agell (2003) use panel data at the municipality level and investigate the effect of various labor market programs on crime. They find that a decrease in the unemployment rate reduces the crime rate, but they also argue that labor market programs has at best a very weak effect in reducing crime.

Fougere et al. (2009) studies panel data from France and finds a significant effect of youth unemployment on property crimes but no significant effect from general unemployment. They also do not find any effect from long-term unemployment on crime. In contrast, Nordin and Almen (2011) use panel data from 1997 to 2009 in Sweden. They examine the effect of longterm unemployment on crime and finds that long-term unemployment has a larger effect on crime compared to regular unemployment. Their results differ from previous research since they identify a much larger effect on violent crimes that has not been recognized before.

Oster and Agell (2007) examine the variation in unemployment in Swedish municipalities with data from the late 1990s. They find a positive effect of unemployment on overall crime, burglary, auto theft, and drug possession. Their findings suggest that the decrease in unemployment in the 1990s may have reduced burglary by 15% and auto theft by 20%. They also examine whether youth unemployment has an effect on crime, but this inquiry yields no significant results.

Gronqvist (2011) investigates the link between youth unemployment and crime in Sweden, and his findings contrasts with those of Oster and Agell (2007). His results indicate that unemployment is largely responsible for the overrepresentation of young males in crime statistics. He also investigates whether there is any difference between crimes committed during weekdays and crimes committed during weekends. He finds evidence that unemployment leads to crime.

2.4.5 CCTV vs crime

A study by Cuevas et al (2016) concluded that CCTV availability is significantly correlated with the non-commission of crime. Adopting the descriptive approach, the study by Cuevas et al administered self-made questionnaires to 150 randomly selected participants in Batangas city in Philippines. The study revealed that CCTV camera is highly effective in crime prevention in that it acts as a deterrent. Additionally, it was also observed that CCTV can help solve crime puzzles by identifying suspects.

2.4.6 Rogue police/army vs crime

In the UK, more than 90 police officers were found guilty of criminal behaviour in 2023 alone (The Guardian, 2024). In 2023, various reports emerged on national platforms in Zimbabwe where serving members of the army and police were apprehended for heinous crimes across the country (Zimlive, 2023).

2.4 Relevancy of the study

Unlike previous similar studies, the study employs both quantitative as well as qualitative data analysis techniques, bringing in more valid results. The questionnaire is analysed through the chi-square technique to determine the significance of the association between home robbery crime and the independent variables proposed. Qualitative data (interviews and focus group discussion) is analysed through thematic analysis.

2.5 Chapter summary

The study is underpinned by five theories on crime namely the situational crime prevention theory, the rational choice theory, the routine activities theory, the situational choice theory and the crime prevention through environmental design theory. Results from previous similar studies show that there is a significant correlation between unlawful entry home robbery cases and the six independent variables. The study is seen as very relevant in that, unlike others gleaned from literature, it employs both quantitative and qualitative data analysis techniques, ensuring more valid and comprehensive results.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter explains the methods that were used to collect data pertinent to the study. The chapter explains the research design adopted for the study, the research approach, research philosophy, the research paradigm, the sampling procedures, the data collection tools adopted for the study. Sampling procedures adopted data collection methods as well as data analysis tools are outlined and discussed in detail. In addition, the chapter also clarifies how data was checked for validity and reliability as well as how ethical issues were addressed.

Figure 3.1 Chapter 3 in outline



3.1 Research Philosophy

According to Holden and Lynch (2004), a sound research process should emanate from a philosophical perspective. This approach enables the researcher to find the perfect balance between the philosophical perspective and the methodological techniques used, which leads to

a more comprehensive and accurate research investigation. The current study used a pragmatic research philosophy in which the research questions are the most essential factors of the research philosophy used. According to the nature of the research subject, pragmatics might combine positivist and interpretivist viewpoints within the framework of a single study. Furthermore, studies based on pragmatic research philosophy can incorporate the use of a variety of research methods, including qualitative, quantitative, and action research approaches.

3.2 Research Approach

There are two types of research approach; namely inductive and deductive (Trochim, 2006). Inductive justifications are those centred around observation and experience, whereas deductive claims are those centred on rules, regulations, and other generally recognised principles. Generally qualitative studies use inductive because they are expected to formulate theories whereas quantitative studies use deductive as the aim is to confirm existing theories (Trochim, 2006). The present study, employed the inductive approach which was appropriate for this research because it works from a general to a more specific perspective and sometimes called the “down top approach”. This research attempted to find the relationship that exists between crime and a set of causal factors.

3.3 Research Design

According to Inaam (2016), a research design is the foundation for study and may be seen as a framework, a glue that binds the whole project into one. There are three design types namely exploratory, descriptive and causal. (Inaam, 2016). A descriptive research design describes occurrences as they are and is also referred to as statistical research. It is used to identify and gather data on a specific topic, such as a community, organisation, or individual. It answers questions on what when, where, how and why. Exploratory research design is used for a study whose objects are not clear (Inaam (2016). It focuses on the "why" component or causes of an event. Comparison and modifying factors are not included. An exploratory research design aim to get a fresh understanding of a problem. It is typically more suitable in cases of problems where there is little or no information available about a specific case. The causal research addresses the association between one variable to another. It is used when one wishes to find out the extent to which one factor influences the other (Inaam, 2016).

For the purpose of this study, however, the descriptive research design was used. The

descriptive design describes phenomena as they exist. It is used to identify and obtain information on the characteristics of a particular problem or issue. The descriptive research design was selected because it has the advantage of producing a good number of responses from a wide range of people. In addition, this design provides a meaningful and accurate picture of events and seeks to explain people's perception and behaviour on the basis of the data collected. In addition, this design helps to find views as they are in their natural setting.

3.4 Target Population

Target population relates to the people who are interested in the study being carried out (Saunders, 2016). The study's target population included the home owners residing in Harare South district namely Mbare, Sunningdale, Waterfalls and Arcadia. Taking the population infinity route, the target population worked out to be 1500 households. In addition, the population also included key informants such as members of residents' association, the police, the local authority and neighborhood forums. To qualify as a resident in terms of this dissertation, one must meet the following requirements.

- Having stayed in Harare South district for more than 5 years
- Be above 18 years old

Based on the above criteria, the resident population for Harare South was 1500.

Sample size determination

The study applied the formula developed by Israel (1992) to determine the appropriate sample size:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2} = \frac{45000}{1 + 45000(0.06)^2} = 278$$

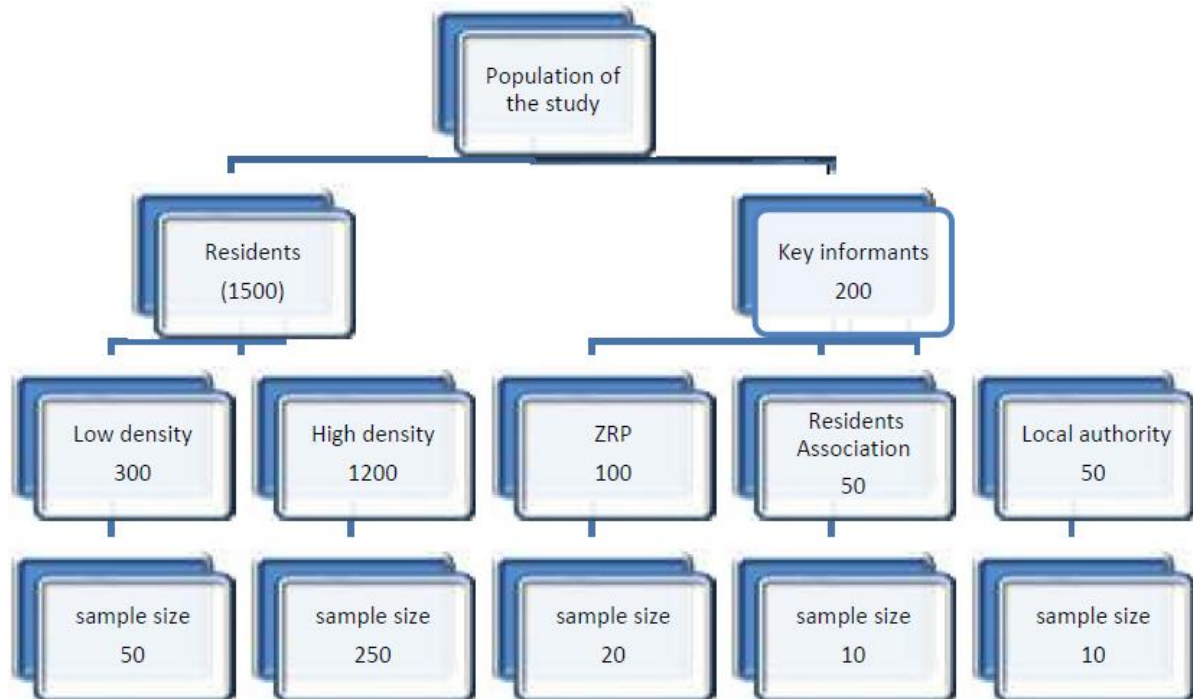
Where n = sample size

N = Population

e = level of precision or sampling error

The study used 278 residents as the sample size to represent the estimated 45000 residents in relevant Harare South residential areas.

Figure 3.2 Target population and sample size



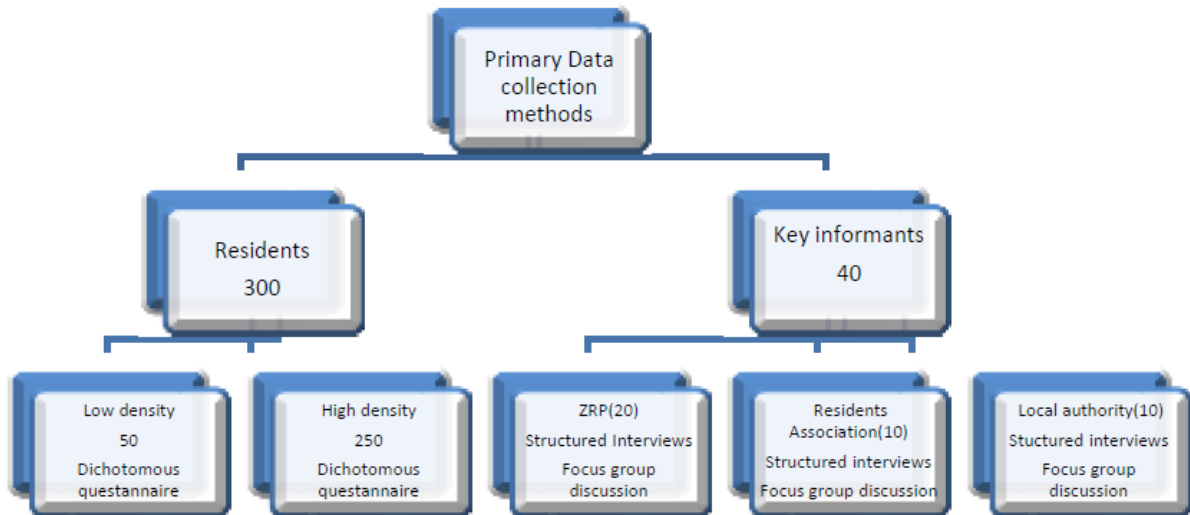
3.5 Sampling Technique

Sampling involves choosing a portion of a bigger population (Saunders, 2005). Using sampling, one can draw conclusions concerning a population or draw conclusions considering theories that are already available or existing theories. There are two types of sampling techniques namely probability sampling technique and non-probability sampling technique. Probability sampling technique deals with the fact that, component of the total population gets a comparable opportunity of being taken into account in the sample. Although probability or random sampling technique is the least biased, it can also be energy and time consuming for a given degree of error in the sampling.

Non-probability sampling is frequently connected to qualitative studies and case study research designs. Case studies usually focus on relatively small numbers and are meant to explore a real-world occurrence rather than draw statistical conclusions about the whole population. (Yin, 2003). This study adopted purposive sampling, with is one of the four non probability sampling methods. This was justified by the need to pick the people most pertinent to the study at hand.

3.6 Data sources

Figure 3.3 Data collection instruments



There are two types of data in research namely primary and secondary. Primary data is concerned with the study at hand whereas secondary data refers to data that was collected to some other uses not directly linked to the present study (Zimkund, 2005). The researcher gathered secondary data from various sources including ZRP publications and annual reports, council reports and newspaper articles.

Primary data focuses on data collected for the study. There are a number of tools that are used to collect information/data in research. Some of them are the questionnaire, interviews, focus group discussions and observation (Saunders, 2005). Each of these approaches has its own advantages and disadvantages.

3.7 Data collection instruments

The study adopted four data collection methods namely a questionnaire, structured interviews, focus group discussion as well as overt observation.

3.7.1 Questionnaire

A questionnaire is a research tool that consists of a sequence of questions and prompts designed to collect data from respondents. It included inquiries that the investigator was interested in. A dichotomous closed questionnaire wherein respondents were given 2 options on each question

was the main data collection tool adopted. This approach allowed respondents to standardise their responses, thus making it easier for data analysis. Because questionnaires can be completed anonymously or in secret, this method may be more successful for gathering sensitive information or obtaining statistical data regarding the majority of a specific group of people's opinions.

Structured interviews were carried out with key informants on each of the objectives as a way to ensure more validity through triangulation. Focus group discussion was carried out with police as well as residents' associations to gather more pertinent information with respect to the root causes of home burglary crime in Harare South district.

3.7.2 Interviews

According to Kvale quoted in Mutizwa (2019) interviews seek to identify the essence of key issues in the real world. The primary task of interviewing is to make meaning of what the interviewees say. To acquire primary data, the investigator conducted structured interviews with key informants in the Zimbabwe Republic Police, The residents' associations and the local authority. The interviews consisted of logically structured questions, and each research matter responded to the identical questions in the same order as the other respondents. This was done to ensure consistency and avoid biases between interviewees. The interviews included both open-ended and closed-ended questions.

3.7.3 Focus group discussion

Kvale and Mutizwa (2019) notes that a focus group discussion involves 5-12 like-minded individuals. The researcher poses a question on a matter of interest and the respondents take turns to give answers as well as viewpoints. This method of data collection is highly regarded as it allows unfiltered data accumulation. The main disadvantage of this data collection method is groupthink wherein one member dominates and therefore stifles responses from others. To address this weakness, the study grouped people of the same ranks or economic brackets. Focus

group discussions were held with junior police officers, lower-level members of the residents' associations as well as lower-level staff from the local authority.

3.8 Data analysis

Figure 3.4 Data analysis techniques

Data was analysed through a combination of quantitative and qualitative techniques. For the motorists, data was analysed through descriptive statistics as well as chi-square where the objective was to determine whether each of the independent variables had a significance influence on crime in Harare South district. Interviews and focus group discussions were analysed using descriptive statistics as well as thematic analysis. This interplay between quantitative and qualitative was seen as very effective in producing more valid and reliable outcomes.

3.8.1 Validity

Validity refers to the extent to which an instrument measures what it is supposed to measure (Zimkund, 2020). To ensure validity, the research instruments were pre-tested on a small group of people who share the characteristics of the study sample. This allowed the researcher to determine whether some of the questions are ambiguous or double barreled. Such questions, if found, were corrected. In addition, the researcher endeavored to ask questions that are directly related to research questions, thus increasing chances of valid responses. Wording of the questions was also considered with short precise questions being preferred in order not to confuse the respondents.

3.8.2 Reliability

Reliability refers to the extent to which one responds in a consistent manner (Saunders, 2005). To ensure reliability, the researcher employed triangulation, wherein data was gathered through four routes namely questionnaire, interviews, focus group discussion and covert observation. The objective of this approach was to ensure that there is consistency in responses and observations. More importantly, the researcher rechecked with key informants after the first draft to determine whether they would confirm the response provided earlier on. Where necessary, corrections were done.

3.10 Ethics considerations

Ethics are an integral part of any research. There are a set of ethical considerations that are expected to be observed when one carries out research (Saunders, 2020). In this study, ethics were observed religiously. Firstly, respondents were informed of the objects of the research and that they are free to pull out at any moment. No monetary or other incentives were paid out to the respondents, although reimbursements for expenses incurred was done. The researcher also ensured that no harm would befall all those who partook the research by, among other measures, making sure that responses are anonymous.

3.11 Data collection procedure

Having made prior arrangements, the researcher addressed residents in Harare South at selected points. The researcher, after first introducing himself, then administered the questionnaires to the bona fide residents. The up side of this approach was that it allowed the researcher to clarify grey areas and also ensured that there were no missing sections in the answered questions. The questionnaire was designed in such a way that while it was closed, it also allowed respondents to add remarks to the questions posed. In addition to the questionnaire, structured interviews and focus group discussions were organised and carried out with key informants. This process took nearly two months to complete. Each interview/focus group discussion took half an hour, on average. The researcher posed questions and noted down points as the informant responded.

3.12 Chapter summary

The study employed the descriptive research design as the aim was to get as much detail as possible on the link between a set of independent variables and crime. The study, a mixed qualitative-quantitative, employed the inductive approach. The pragmatic philosophy was adopted wherein the researcher distances himself from the study being done thus ensuring objectivity and fairness to the process (Ponterotto, 2005). Purposive sampling was adopted allowing the researcher to target those best positioned to provide meaningful responses to the research questions. Out of a total population of 3000, the study sampled 340 individuals comprising residents, police details, residents' association personnel and local authority staff. Primary data was collected through four approaches namely dichotomous questionnaires, structured interviews, focus group discussion and over observation. Responses from the

questionnaire were analysed through chi-square to determine whether there was a significant association between crime and each of the 5 independent variables. Responses on interviews and focus group discussion were analysed through descriptive statistical tables and thematic analysis. Validity was attained by translating questions directly from the research questions. Reliability was attained by employing the triangulation strategy where responses are checked for consistency from four angles. Ethical considerations were also adhered to throughout the data collection period. The next chapter focuses on data analysis.

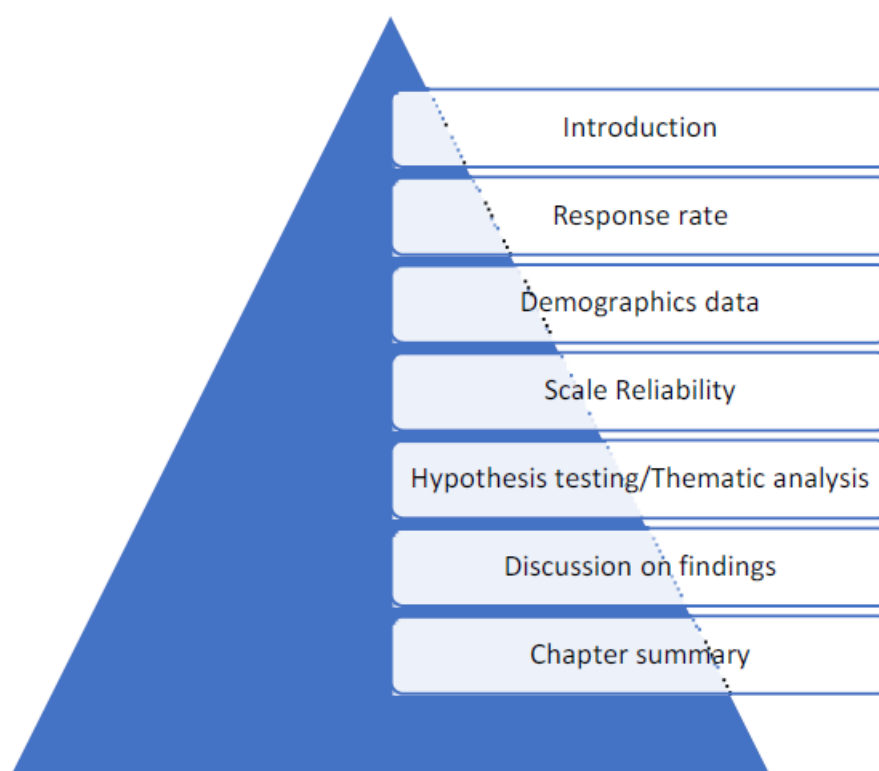
CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents outcome on the questionnaire administered in Harare South district which sought to determine factors influencing the rise in home invasion robbery cases. The study used a mixed method approach in data analysis viz chi-square for dichotomous questions as well as thematic analysis on interviews and focus group discussions

Figure 4.1 Chapter outline

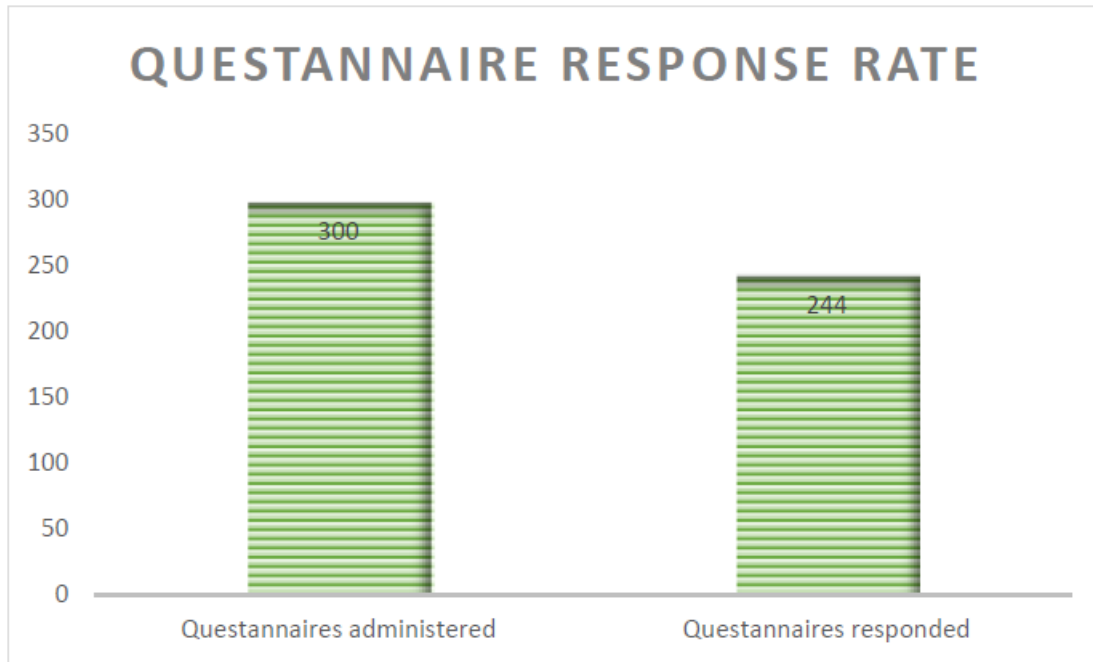


4.2 Response rate Dichotomous questionnaire Table 4.1 Response rate

	Targeted	Achieved	%
Low density	50	35	70
High density	250	209	84
Total	300	244	81

Out of the 300 questionnaires administered, 244 were completed and returned back. This comprised of 35 from low density suburbs and 209 from the high density. The overall response rate was therefore about 81%. According to literature, response rates above 80% are deemed excellent. The high response rate was attributed to the fact that the researcher recruited assistants who assisted in personally administering the questionnaire

Figure 4.2 Questionnaire response rate



Focus group discussion (ZRP)

Table 4.2 Response rate focus group discussion

	Targeted	Achieved	%
ZRP	20 (2 groups)	17(2 groups)	85

17 members of the Zimbabwe Republic Police out of the targeted 20 took part in focus group discussion, attaining a response rate of 85%. These were split into two groups with one group (constables) having nine members while the other (sergeants) had 8.

Interviews

Table 4.3 Response rate interviews

	Targeted	Achieved	%
Residents' association executives	10	6	60
Local authority executives	10	7	70
Total	20	13	65

6 out of the targeted 10 residents' association executives were interviewed. With respect to local authority executives, 7 out of the targeted 10 were also interviewed bringing the overall to an interview achievement rate of 65%.

4.3 Demographic outcome

This focused on demographic issues of the respondents namely age, level of education and gender.

Age

This component focused on the age of the respondents

Table 4.4 Age distribution

Age of respondents

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 18-25	76	27.7	27.7	27.7
26-45	161	58.8	58.8	86.5
Above 45	37	13.5	13.5	100.0
Total	274	100.0	100.0	

The outcome show that 76 respondents (28%) belonged to the 18-25 age group, about 59% belonged to the 26-45 age group while about 13% belonged to the above 45 age group. The outcome on age distribution of the respondents portrays a normal distribution wherein the 26-45 age range, deemed the economically active age group, dominated flanked by the 18-25 as well as the above 45 range.

4.3.2. Level of education

Table 4.5 Level of education

Educational Level

Cumulative		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Percent
Valid	Below grade 7	23	8.4	8.4	8.4
	Grade 7	44	16.1	16.1	24.5
	Ordinary level	47	17.2	17.2	41.6
	Advanced level	90	32.8	32.8	74.5
	Diploma/Degree	70	25.5	25.5	100.0
	Total	274	100.0	100.0	

With respect to the level of education, the outcome shows that 23(8%) of the respondents had attained below grade seven, 16% had attained grade seven, 17% had attained ordinary level, 33% had attained advanced level whilst about 26% had a minimum of a diploma or a degree.

These figures buttress national statistics where the country has consistently scored high with regards to literacy levels. The implication from these figures is that respondents are able to read, write and articulate themselves with regard to questions posed, thus increasing validity for the study.

Gender

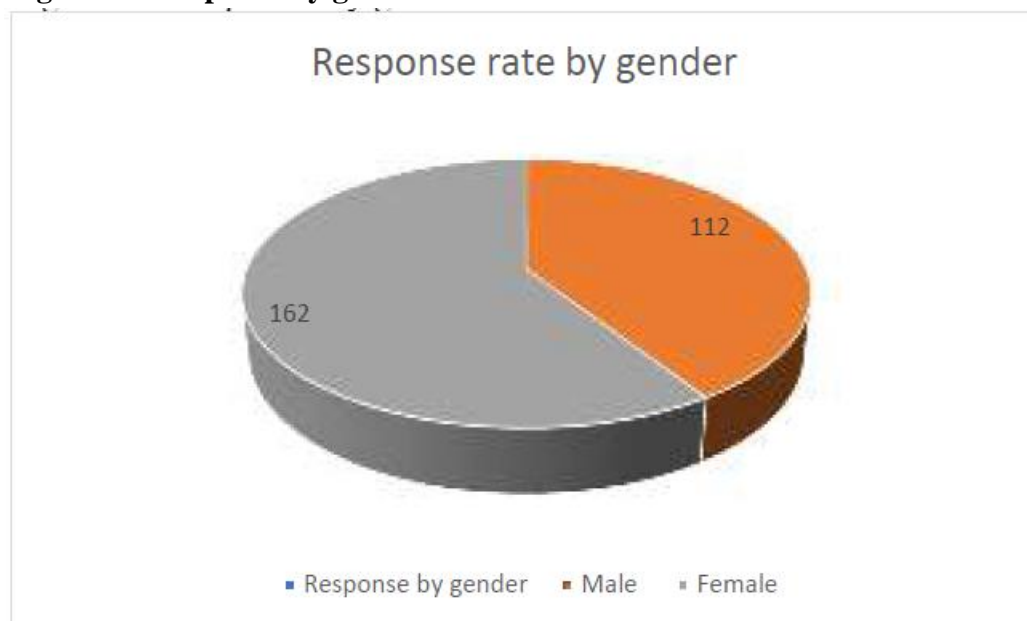
4.4 Gender

Table 4.6 Gender
Cumulative

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Percent
Valid Male	112	40.9	40.9	40.9
Female	162	59.1	59.1	100.0
Total	274	100.0	100.0	

Results from the study show that the lion share of respondents were females, accounting for almost 3 out of every 5 respondents. According to the 2014 census, women constitute the majority with a national tally of 52% compared to the males' 48%. Assuming the responses between males and females to be homogenous, the study made no attempt to stratify the gender. The results therefore were quite revealing, perhaps suggesting that more women are willing to partake in research survey compared to men.

Figure 4.3 Response by gender



Scale reliability Figure 4.4

scale reliability

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.999	.999	7

Reliability is the extent to which responses are consistent. Inconsistent responses to similarly structured questions bring doubts on whether the respondents understood the essence of the question. Using Cronbach alpha, a score of 1 is taken to mean highest reliability whilst a score of 0.7 is regarded by most literature as the minimum acceptable score. The overall reliability for the present study was 0.99. This figure reflects a very high consistence in responses. Accordingly, we conclude that our data meets the reliability test.

4.5 Hypothesis testing

Hypothesis testing was carried out to determine the influence of each of the independent variables on commission of home invasion robbery cases.

4.5.1 Chi-square on SPSS

The chi-square was used as the data analysis technique due to the nature of the questionnaire, which was dichotomous in nature. In addition, the data was categorical and nominal in nature, further necessitating the need for chi-square test.

Crosstabs table includes information about observed counts (what SPSS calls “Count”) and expected counts.

Observed Count

The observed count is the observed frequency in a particular cell of the crosstabs table.

Expected Count

The expected count is the predicted frequency for a cell under the assumption that the null hypothesis is true. In our case, the null hypothesis is that there is no association between each of the independent variables and commission of home invasion robbery cases in Harare South district.

Importance of Observed and Expected Counts

For one to understand the result of a chi square test, one has to pay close attention to the observed and expected counts. Put simply, the more these values diverge from each other, the higher the chi square score, the more likely it is to be significant, and the more likely it is one will reject the null hypothesis and conclude the variables are associated with each other.

In most cases, the observed and expected frequencies will differ. The question is whether these differences are big enough to allow us to conclude that the independent variables have an influence on delinquent behaviour. This is where the chi square statistic comes into play.

Deviant behaviour vs commission of home-invasion robbery

H⁰ Deviant behaviour does not influence commission of home-based robbery

H¹ Deviant behaviour does influence commission of home-based robbery

Table 4.7 Chi square cross tabs

			I believe home invasion robbery cases are on the rise in Harare South district		
			1	2	Total
I believe deviant behaviour has a role in the commission of home invasion robbery cases	True	Count	125	0	125
		Expected Count	57.5	67.5	125.0
	False	Count	1	148	149
		Expected Count	68.5	80.5	149.0
Total	Count	126	148	274	
	Expected Count	126.0	148.0	274.0	

Output from the SPSS show that on the role of deviant behaviour in the commission of home invasion robbery cases, the observed count on those who responded True was 125 against an expected count of 57.5. The difference between the observed and expected count is , arguably, big enough for one to confirm H¹

Table 4.8 Chi square significance

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2- sided)	Exact Sig. (2- sided)	Exact Sig. (1- sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	270.001 ^a	1	.000		
Continuity Correction ¹⁵	266.017	1	.000		
Likelihood Ratio	366.075	1	.000		
Fisher's Exact Test				.000	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	269.016	1	.000		
N of Valid Cases	274				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 57.48.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

The outcome on the Pearson chi-square is 270 with 1 degree of freedom. For a 2-sided hypothesis, the asymptotic significance given is 0,000. Since this figure is less than 0,05, we reject H^0 and conclude that H^1 Deviant behaviour does influence commission of home-based robbery

Table 4.9 Cramer's effect size

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.993	.000
	Cramer's V	.993	.000
N of Valid Cases		274	

The Cramer's V effect is very robust at 0.99. This implies that the effect size is almost 100%.

This outcome was supported by sentiments from the police. During the focus group discussion, one recurring theme was that robbery cases were a direct result of deviant. According to one respondent in FGDS

You do not need to be a rocket scientist to notice that there is a positive and robust correlation between the statistics for deviant behaviour and those of robberies. We know that a significant push for robberies comes from the need to finance the acquisition of drugs

These sentiments were echoed by an executive from the local authority who noted that no meaningful results would be attained if the push to fight robbery cases did not address issues around deviant behavior.

Just take a stroll in town and you cannot miss the zombie like figures at almost every street corner. This is the outcome of drug addiction and these drugs are not handed out, they must be bought. It is the need to buy that gives rise to robbery.

To summarise, both quantitative and qualitative findings concur that deviant behaviour has a significant correlation to the home invasion robbery cases reported in Harare south suburbs. Whilst the chi square shows that their level of significance (0.000) is very strong, comments from the focus group discussion as well as from the interviews provide more flesh with respect to how deviant behaviour influences home invasion robbery cases.

Unemployment vs home invasion robbery

H⁰ Unemployment has no significant influence on home invasion robbery;

H² Unemployment has a significant influence on home invasion robbery

Table 4.9 chi-square cross tabs

		I believe home invasion robbery cases are on the rise in Harare South district		
		1	2	Total
I believe unemployment has True an influence on the	Count	126	0	126
	Expected Count	57.9	68.1	126.0

commission of home	False	Count	0	148	148
invasion robbery cases		Expected Count	68.1	79.9	148.0
Total		Count	126	148	274
		Expected Count	126.0	148.0	274.0

Output from SPSS show an observed count of 126 against an expected count of 57.9 for the True option and an observed count of 0 against an expected count of 68.1 for the false option. The difference between the observed and expected counts are large enough to confirm H^2 .

Table 4.10 chi-square significance test
Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2- sided)	Exact Sig. (2- sided)	Exact Sig. (1- sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	274.000 ^a	1	.000		
Continuity Correction ¹⁵	269.989	1	.000		
Likelihood Ratio	378.076	1	.000		
Fisher's Exact Test				.000	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	273.000	1	.000		
N of Valid Cases	274				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 57.94.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

The chi-square figure given is 274 with 1 degree of freedom. Against a two-sided hypothesis, the asymptotic significance value is 0,000 and since this figure is less than the p value of 0,05, we reject H^0 and conclude that H^2 Unemployment significantly influences on home invasion robbery

The qualitative data gathered largely supports the hypothesis above. According to members of the FGDC, a spike in unemployment in the last two decades has seen a corresponding rise in robbery cases

The bottom line is that man must survive, and survival means food. I am not condoning this behaviour but sometimes we need to take a hard look at facts. And facts suggest that a significant number of robberies are attributed to the need to find food, a direct result of unemployment. Ultimately, any remedy on robberies which do not address unemployment is bound to be a remedy in futility.

In interviews with the residents association executives however, a significant number of executives downplayed the role of unemployment in crime commission.

Personally, I think we are missing the point when we attribute robbery to unemployment, its just far-fetched and hollow. Let us focus on something tangible and realistic.

In summary, the findings on the role of unemployment on the commission of home invasion robbery cases largely concur that the former has a strong and positive influence on the latter. The Pearson chi-square puts the significance level at 0.000(very strong).This finding is corroborated by observations from both the focus group discussion and interviews. There were some dissenting voices, albeit on a very small number of key informants.

CCTV vs home invasion robbery

H⁰ CCTV plays no significant role in the commission of home invasion robbery cases

H³ CCTV plays a significant role in the commission of home invasion robbery cases

Table 4.11 chi-square cross tabs

		1	2	Total
I believe availability of CCTV reduces probability of home invasion robbery cases	True Count	126	0	126
	Expected Count	57.9	68.1	126.0
	False Count	0	148	148
	Expected Count	68.1	79.9	148.0
	Count	126	148	274
	Expected Count	126.0	148.0	274.0

Data from SPSS an observed count of 126 against an expected count of 57.9 for the true option. Similarly the data show an observed count of 0 against and expected count of 68.1 for the false option. The difference between the observed and expected counts is big enough to confirm H³

Table 4.12 chi-square significance test

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2- sided)	Exact Sig. (2- sided)	Exact Sig. (1- sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	274.000^a	1	.000		
Continuity Correction¹⁵	269.989	1	.000		
Likelihood Ratio	378.076	1	.000		
Fisher's Exact Test				.000	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	273.000	1	.000		
N of Valid Cases	274				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 57.94.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

The chi-square figure given is 274 at 1 degree of freedom. The asymptotic significance is 0,000 and since this is less than 0,05, we reject H^0 and conclude that H^3 CCTV plays a significant role in the commission of home invasion robbery cases

The results from the focus group discussion provide some fillers that are not so clear using the chi-square. In short, there is consensus that the availability of CCTV has a positive impact on the commission of robbery cases in Harare south residences. CCTV dissuade or discourage the commission of criminal activities. According to one member of the FGDS

What we have seen, and this is almost a trend, is that robbers avoid or shun those residences that have detection gadgets such as CCTV. To us, that makes sense. A key rule for any robber is that thou shall not be caught. So naturally the availability of CCTV is a game changer in that it forces the robbers to rethink or at best, to avoid the premises altogether.

These sentiments were echoed by members from the residents association, one of whom noted as follows

Going forward, we strongly suggest that residents install CCTV at their homes as these have been proved to be a deterrent to robbers. There have been numerous occasions where CCTV have played an instrumental role in apprehending criminals, and so most criminals tend to avoid CCTV managed premises. The cost of installing a CCTV might appear to be too much, but the benefits far outweigh this cost in the long term.

In summary, CCTV has a significant influence on home invasion robbery cases. The chi-square puts the significance level at the maximum (0.000). Findings from focus qualitative analysis suggest that CCTV is the way to go in so far as residents security is concerned.

Social Media vs home invasion robbery

H⁰ social media has no significant role in the commission of home invasion robbery

H⁴ social media has a significant role in the commission of home invasion robbery

Table 4.13 chi-square cross tabs

I believe home invasion robbery cases are on the rise in Harare South district

			1	2	Total
I believe social media has a role to play in home invasion robbery cases	True	Count	126	0	126
		Expected Count	57.9	68.1	126.0
	False	Count	0	148	148
		Expected Count	68.1	79.9	148.0
Total		Count	126	148	274
		Expected Count	126.0	148.0	274.0

Output from the cross tabs show an observed count of 126 against an expected count of 57.9 on the true option and this difference is large enough to warrant confirmation of H⁴

Chi-Square Tests

Asymptotic

Table 4. 14 Chi-square significance test

	Value	df	Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	274.000 ^a	1	.000		
Continuity Correction ¹⁵	269.989	1	.000		
Likelihood Ratio	378.076	1	.000		
Fisher's Exact Test				.000	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	273.000	1	.000		
N of Valid Cases	274				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 57.94.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

The Person chi-square figure given from SPSS is 274 at 1 degree of freedom and the significance level posted is 0.000. This figure (0.000) is below 0.05 threshold. Accordingly we reject H^0 and conclude that H^4 social media has a significant influence on home invasion robbery. The qualitative outcomes suggest a concurrence with the Pearson chi-square finding. According to FGDC, the role of social media in home invasion robbery cases is quite significant though downplayed by most residents.

We noticed that some residents tend to inform the outer world about their travel plans, when and where they are at particular times. Criminals, unfortunately, feed on this information and use it to carry out their shenanigans.

This observation is amplified by most key informants who noted that some residents shoot themselves in the foot by over-disclosing their personal lives on social media.

You get to know that so and so has the latest iphone, so and so is going on holiday and that so and so now has a new, better paying job. Obviously that incentivises robbers who now have valuable information to carry out their mission. Stop posting issues that puts you and your family at risk. Not all the people who see your post are your friends, some, in fact most, could harbour negative intentions.

To summarise, social media has a significant influence on the commission of home invasion robbery cases.

Rogue domestic workers vs home invasion robbery

H^0 Rogue domestic workers have an insignificant influence on the commission of home invasion robbery cases

H^5 Rogue domestic workers have a significant influence on the commission of home invasion robbery cases

Table 4.15 chi-square cross tabs

I believe home invasion robbery cases are on the rise in Harare

South district 1 2

				Total
True	Count	125	0	125

I believe rogue domestic workers have a role to play in the commission of home invasion robbery cases		Expected Count	57.5	67.5	125.0
	False	Count	1	148	149
		Expected Count	68.5	80.5	149.0
Total		Count	126	148	274
		Expected Count	126.0	148.0	274.0

The cross tabs show an observed count of 125 against an expected count of 57.5 on the true option and the difference between the two warrants conclusion that H^5 be confirmed

Table 4.16: Chi-square significance test

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2- sided)	Exact Sig. (2- sided)	Exact Sig. (1- sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	270.001 ^a	1	.000		
Continuity Correction ¹⁵	266.017	1	.000		
Likelihood Ratio	366.075	1	.000		
Fisher's Exact Test				.000	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	269.016	1	.000		
N of Valid Cases	274				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 57.48.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

The Pearson chi-square provided from SPSS is 270 at 1 degree of freedom. The asymptotic significance for a two tailed hypothesis is 0.000. This figure is less than the minimum threshold of 0.05. Accordingly, we reject H^0 and conclude that H^5 Rogue domestic workers have a significant influence on the commission of home invasion robbery cases

According to the police (FGDC, FGDS), the idea that domestic workers (maids, garden boys, security guards) can become rogue is very real and should warrant serious attention

In recent times, we have seen a lot of evidence pointing to the fact that some domestic workers turn rogue and then collude with criminals against their paymasters. This is a serious problem, and has its roots in a fractured relationship between the house owner and the domestic worker. Feelings of underpayment and ill-treatment tend to drive this wedge. The end result is almost always tragic. We have seen house owners being killed or maimed, thanks to the collusion between the domestic worker and the criminals.

Interviews carried out corroborated the theory from the police with many interviewees suggesting that most home invasion robbery cases are attributed to fructuous relationship between the employer and the domestic worker

The domestic worker solicits the services of the criminals to fix his/her employer because of contractual issues or perceived mistreatment

In summary, the outcome from the study suggests that there is a robust correlation (0.000) between rogue domestic workers and home invasion robbery cases

Rogue police/army officers vs. home invasion robbery

H⁰ Rogue police/army officers have no significant role in the commission of home invasion robbery

H⁶ Rogue police/army officers have a significant role in the commission of home invasion robbery

Table 4.16 chi-square cross tabs

I believe home invasion robbery cases are on the rise in Harare South district

		1	2	Total
I believe rogue police/army officers have a role to play in the commission of home invasion robbery crimes	True Count	126	0	126
	Expected Count	57.9	68.1	126.0
	False Count	0	148	148
	Expected Count	68.1	79.9	148.0
Total	Count	126	148	274
	Expected Count	126.0	148.0	274.0

Table 4.17 chi-square significance test

Chi-Square Tests

Asymptotic

	Value	df	Significance (2- sided)	Exact Sig. (2- sided)	Exact Sig. (1- sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	274.000^a	1	.000		
Continuity Correction¹⁵	269.989	1	.000		
Likelihood Ratio	378.076	1	.000		

Fisher's Exact Test			.000	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	273.000	1	.000	
N of Valid Cases	274			

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 57.94.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

The Pearson chi-square output from SPSS is 274 at 1 degree of freedom. The significance value given is 0.000. Accordingly we reject H_0 and conclude that H_1 Rogue police/army officers have a significant role in the commission of home invasion robbery

According to the police (FGDC, FGDS) the idea that members of the police and army could 'dine with the devil' appeared nothing more than late night tales some years ago but has now become increasingly truthful

It is as shocking as it is embarrassing, but at the end of the day, we are driven by facts. And the facts are that we have had a surge in cases wherein rogue police/army officers switch from protector to persecutor. There is a storm in the public space where members of the security sector have been caught red handed, with some even using their officially assigned weapons to commit heinous crimes. It is disturbing, but it is also real, it is happening on a daily basis

According to the police therefore, there is a significant correlation between the existence of rogue police/army personnel and the commissioning of home invasion robbery cases. Key informants weighed in, suggesting that this vice will actually accelerate as the economy tanks

I hate to say this, but reality is that going forward, we are likely to see more robbery cases attributed to disgruntled police/army officers. The fact is that the security sector is not well remunerated and this drives some of them to turn to offenders rather than defenders of the law. The difference between what they earn and what they think they should be earning is as far apart as between heaven and earth. They possess the incentive, time and means to break the law.

To summarise, the outcome suggest that existence of rogue police/army personnel plays a significant role in the commission of home invasion robbery cases.

4.6 Discussion on research findings

Findings from the study concur that deviant behaviour has a significant correlation to the home invasion robbery cases reported in Harare south suburbs. This finding corroborates the findings by Mukhtar (2023) who, although emphasising that crime is a complex field, noted that deviant behaviour is one of the key attributory factors.

In agreement with most findings from previous studies, the current study found that unemployment is positively correlated to crime. Nilsson and Agell (2003) argue that criminality is an outcome of social interactions. If the unemployment rate increases, it may create a criminal culture within some groups of society. Edmark (2002) use Swedish panel data from 1988 to 1999 at the county level. She finds that an increase in unemployment leads to more property crimes, but does not find any effect on violent crimes. Gronqvist (2011) investigates the link between youth unemployment and crime in Sweden, and his findings contrasts with those of Oster and Agell (2007). His results indicate that unemployment is largely responsible for the overrepresentation of young males in crime statistics. He also investigates whether there is any difference between crimes committed during weekdays and crimes committed during weekends. He finds evidence that unemployment leads to crime. Oster and Agell (2007) examine the variation in unemployment in Swedish municipalities with data from the late 1990s. They find a positive effect of unemployment on overall crime, burglary, auto theft, and drug possession. Their findings suggest that the decrease in unemployment in the 1990s may have reduced burglary by 15% and auto theft by 20%. They also examine whether youth unemployment has an effect on crime, but this inquiry yields no significant results.

The study found out that CCTV has a significant influence on home invasion robbery cases. The chi-square puts the significance level at the maximum (0.000). This finding concurs those from previous studies. A study by Cuevas et al (2016) concluded that CCTV availability is significantly correlated with the non-commission of crime. Adopting the descriptive approach, the study by Cuevas et al administered self-made questionnaires to 150 randomly selected participants in Batangas city in Philippines. The study revealed that CCTV camera is highly effective in crime prevention in that it acts as a deterrent. Additionally, it was also observed that CCTV can help solve crime puzzles by identifying suspects

The study found that social media has a significant influence on the commission of home invasion robbery cases, and this again confirms findings from literature. A study by Pankhuriand & Vanshika (2022) focused on social media and crime. Among its findings was that social media

can be used as a vehicle to commit criminal activities. In a research paper titled “How social media influences crime” the two authors provide an elaborate analysis on the link between the two. ‘However beneficial technology is, it also puts people at risk. As a result, social media has become a sanctuary for criminals, leading to more and more crimes taking place Pankhuri & Vanshika (2022). In 2010, police in the United States busted a burglary ring in which the three suspects targeted Facebook users who posted their locations. They committed more than 50 break-ins while homeowners were away.

A 2019 survey of 2,092 social media users by British-based Legal & General found that nearly four in 10, or 38 percent, of people using social networking sites post details about holiday plans and 33 percent post details of a weekend away. The study also found that 13 percent of Facebook users and 92 percent of Twitter users were willing to accept a friend or follow requests from complete strangers, allowing them the same access to information as their real friends and family.

The study found that there is a robust correlation (0.000) between rogue domestic workers and home invasion robbery cases, and this finding echoes that from previous studies. A report by the *Chronicles* newspaper (2023) noted that a former garden boy teamed up with a friend and, on a number of occasions, sneaked into the former employer’s house to steal gold worth 57 kgs and cash valued at more than 18 000 USD. A report in another media publication (2022) indicated that another gardener stole about 40 000 from his employer who is a medical doctor after gaining entry into the employer’s house (Zimlive, 2022). A report from state media, the *Herald* (2023), indicated that a Harare maid was arrested after stealing \$15 000 from her Chinese employer. In yet another report, a maid and a gardener were arrested after allegedly stealing \$75 000 from their employer (Herald, 2022). In the *Chronicle* publication (2023), a maid was accused of stealing 228 000 from her elderly employer who was 83 years old.

The study shows that existence of rogue police/army personnel plays a significant role in the commission of home invasion robbery cases. In the UK, more than 90 police officers were found guilty of criminal behaviour in 2023 alone (The Guardian, 2024). In 2023, various reports emerged on national platforms in Zimbabwe where serving members of the army and police were apprehended for heinous crimes across the country (Zimlive, 2023).

4.7 Chapter four summary

Quantitative and qualitative findings concur that deviant behaviour significantly correlates to the home invasion robbery cases reported in Harare south suburbs. Findings on the role of unemployment on the commission of home invasion robbery cases largely concur that the former has a strong and positive influence on the latter. CCTV has a significant influence on home invasion robbery cases. The chi-square puts the significance level at the maximum (0.000). Findings from focus qualitative analysis suggest that CCTV is the way to go regarding residents' security. Social media has a significant influence on the commission of home invasion robbery cases. The study's outcome suggests a robust correlation (0.000) between rogue domestic workers and home invasion robbery cases. The outcome suggest that existence of rogue police/army personnel plays a significant role in the commission of home invasion robbery cases.

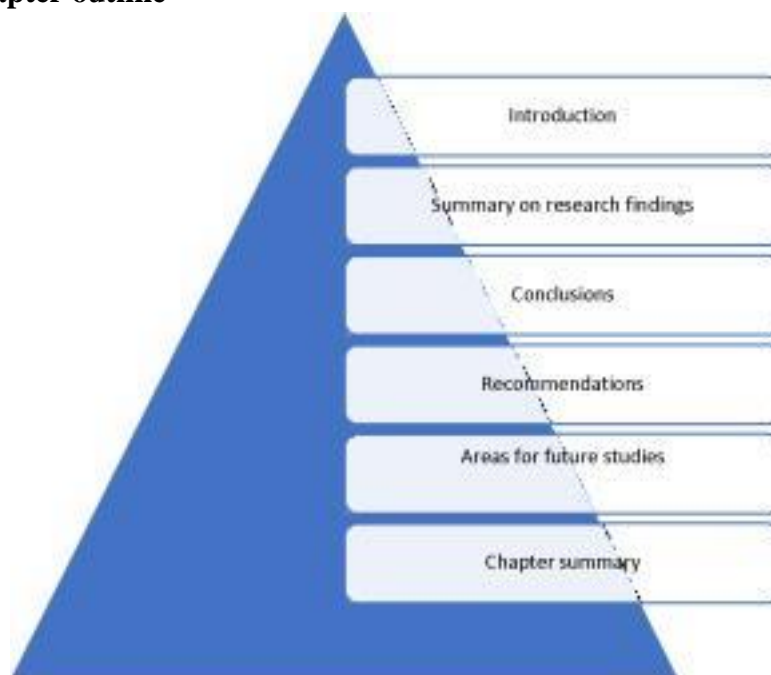
CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

We itemise findings from the study that sought to determine the role of five independent variables on home invasion robbery cases in Harare South suburbs in Zimbabwe. In addition, recommendations that are aligned to the research findings are also postulated. Finally, areas for future studies are suggested.

Figure 5.1 Chapter outline



5.1 Summary of research findings

We report below the findings from the study: -

Research questions vs Research findings

Research Question: What role does delinquency behaviour play in the commission of home invasion robbery cases in Harare South district?

Research Finding: Both quantitative and qualitative findings concur that deviant behaviour has

a significant correlation to the home invasion robbery cases reported in Harare south suburbs

Research Question: What role does unemployment play in the commission of home invasion robbery cases in Harare South district?

Research Finding: Findings on the role of unemployment on the commission of home invasion robbery cases largely concur that the former has a strong and positive influence on the latter.

Research Question: What role can CCTV play in the commissioning of home invasion robbery cases in Harare South district?

Research Finding: CCTV has a significant influence on home invasion robbery cases. The chi-square puts the significance level at the maximum (0.000).

Research Question: What role has social media played in the commission of home invasion robbery cases in Harare South district?

Research Finding: Social media has a significant influence on the commission of home invasion robbery cases.

Research Question: What role has domestic workers played in the commission of home invasion robbery cases in Harare South district?

Research Finding: The outcome from the study suggests that there is a robust correlation (0.000) between rogue domestic workers and home invasion robbery cases.

Research Question: What role, if any, has rogue police/army officers played in the commission of home invasion robbery cases in Harare South district?

Research Finding: The outcome suggest that existence of rogue police/army personnel plays a significant role in the commission of home invasion robbery cases.

5.2 Conclusions

Triggered by a surge in home invasion robbery cases in Harare South suburbs in the recent past, the study sought to determine the causal factors behind this spike. Among the key objectives of the study was to determine the role of deviant behaviour, unemployment, CCTV, rogue police and social media on home invasion robbery cases. The practical significance of the study lay in its potential to inform policy and practice. By determining the causal and contributory factors to home invasion robbery cases, the study provides practical recommendations to decrease cases of home robberies thereby saving property and life and improving the general populace's

security. The study was delimited to residents in Harare south suburbs and was underpinned by five theories on crime namely the situational crime prevention theory, the rational choice theory, the routine activities theory, the situational choice theory and the crime prevention through environmental design theory. Relevance of the study was premised on it using a mixed approach to data analysis, namely Pearson chi-square and thematic analysis. This was seen as novel based on literature accessed. A descriptive research design was used, this being seen as the most appropriate since it allowed the researcher to describe the events in detail. In terms of data collection, the study employed a dichotomous questionnaire targeting 300 residents in Harare south as well as focus group discussion and interviews on key informants such as councillors, residents association executives and police. The response rate from the administered data collection instruments was robust, thanks to the techniques employed in the exercise. Ethical issues were also addressed to the letter. Among other findings, it was noted that CCTV has a significant influence on home invasion robbery cases. The chi-square puts the significance level at the maximum (0.000). Among other recommendations, therefore is that households in Harare south must install these gadgets as a robbery deterrent measure.

5.3 Recommendations

The study found that deviant behaviour has a significant correlation to the home invasion robbery cases reported in Harare south suburbs. In line with this finding, it is recommended that an all-inclusive stakeholder forum be established with the explicit objective of tackling deviant behaviour. Such a forum would involve both state and non-state actors such as community welfare lobby groups. The body would establish the root cause of deviant behaviour among youths, establish wider implications and take steps to address the problem through, among other line items, mobilising necessary resources. This multi-sectoral approach should have the full blessings from the highest office in the country, and the amount of financial commitments from the fiscus would reflect this.

The study found that unemployment significantly contributes to the commission of home invasion robbery cases in Harare south suburbs. In line with this finding, it is recommended that steps be taken to address the countrywide challenge of unemployment. Youths, for instance, should be taught self help practical skills so that they can start their own small businesses. Funding must also be availed to support these initiatives. Existing youth empowerment schemes must also be supported. One practical way would be to encourage or even incentivise

government structures to procure their goods and services from youth-run small businesses. As these businesses expand, they will employ more youths, alleviating the unemployment problem.

The study found that CCTV has a significant influence on home invasion robbery cases. Going forward, it is recommended that households install the CCTV gadgets at their homes. In pursuit of this vision, government can encourage the mass importation of CCTV by, for example, scrapping or reducing import duty. In the long term, government should consider legislation on mandatory CCTV installation at every household.

The study found that social media significantly influences on the commission of home invasion robbery cases. Criminals use the social media to identify households that they can target based on information posted by social media users. Going forward, individuals are advised to restrict the amount of information that they post. Sensitive information such as when one is going on holiday and for how long should not be posted on social media.

The study found that rogue domestic workers connive with criminals to commit crime on their employers. To address this challenge, employers are advised to carry out proper screening when hiring maids and other domestic workers. The study also found that a fructuous and toxic relationship is the main cause for the domestic worker to stab his/her boss's back. Employers are therefore advised to have a good working relationship with their domestic workers. One way to achieve this goal would be to pay the domestic workers a decent wage. In addition, employers should refrain from disclosing too much information to their domestic workers. Rogue domestic workers are known to use this critical information to rob the employer.

The study found that rogue police/army personnel have amplified the commission of home invasion robbery cases. To address this challenge, two initiatives are recommended. First, authorities must at least pay the police and the army a decent salary. Poor salaries were cited as one of the key drivers to deviant behaviour by some elements in the police and army. In addition, authorities must demonstrate that decisive measures will be enforced on those found to be on the wrong side of the law. Such a measure would act as a deterrent to the commission of crime by police/army in the future.

5.4 Areas for future studies

Future studies could focus on the role of grooming and counselling as a crime deterrent measure. In addition, the present study has not fully addressed the field of deviant behaviour as a menace to society as some of the finer details were seen as lying beyond the scope of the current study. Future studies could, for example, explore how widespread the scourge has become and its implications for social, economic and cultural development.

5.5 Chapter summary

Enhanced steps need to be taken to address unemployment as this challenge has a direct influence on crime. Authorities should also step up efforts to fight deviant behaviour which is also cited as the root cause of crime commission. Residents should consider installing CCTVs as this has been shown to deter crime. Residents should do proper screening of domestic workers so as to reduce the chances of recruiting individuals with who harbour criminal intentions. Authorities should pay a decent salary to police and army officers to deter criminal behaviour within the armed forces sector.

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BINDURA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE EDUCATION
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Introduction

I, **Robson Samu**, am a student at Bindura University of Science Education studying for a Bachelor of Business Administration in Police and Security Studies. As a requirement for the completion of the degree program, students are required to carry out a research project on a problem of their choice subject to university authorities' approval. As such I am undertaking research titled **“Causes and contributing factors to home invasion robbery cases. A mixed study approach focusing on Harare south district, Zimbabwe”**.

You are therefore kindly requested to assist in the research by either completing the questionnaire or answering the interview fully and as truthfully as you can. All the information you provide will be used solely for the purpose of this study and will be treated with utmost confidentiality. Your responses will be anonymous. Please note however that participation in this study is voluntary.

Your cooperation in this regard will be greatly appreciated.

Instructions to respondents

- Please answer all questions fully and honestly.
- Indicate your answer by ticking in the appropriate box.
- Do not write your name, address nor any identification particulars anywhere on the

questionnaire.

Questionnaire

Demographic details (DD)

Age

18-25 [] 26-45 [] Above 45 []

Educational level

Below grade 7 []

Grade 7 []

Ordinary level []

Advanced level []

Degree/diploma

Gender

Male []

Female []

Delinquency Behaviour (DB)

I believe deviant behavior has a role in the commission of home invasion robbery cases

True []

False []

Unemployment (UN)

I believe unemployment has an influence on the commission of home invasion robbery cases

True []

False []

CCTV

I believe availability of CCTV reduces probability of home invasion robbery cases

True []

False []

Structured Interviews

In your view, what role does delinquency behavior play in the commission of home invasion robbery cases in Harare South district?

In your view what role does unemployment play in the commission of home invasion robbery cases in Harare South district?

In your view what role can CCTV play in the commission of home invasion robbery cases in Harare South district?

In your view what role has social media played in the commission of home invasion robbery cases in Harare South district?

In your view what role has domestic workers played in the commission of home invasion robbery cases in Harare South district?

In your view, what role, if any, has rogue police/army officers played in the commission of home invasion robbery cases in Harare South district?