

IMPACT OF COMMUNITY POLICING ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF CRIME PREVENTION IN ADAMAWA NORTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Markus Yohanna Kamale¹, (PhD) and Yakubu Luka²

Adamawa State University, Mubi, Faculty of Administration and Management Sciences,
Department of Public Administration, Adamawa State-Nigeria.

markus726@adsu.edu.ng¹, akubuluka129@gmail.com²,
<https://orcid.org/00090009-6709-7664>

DOI: 10.64290/aijpam.v3.i3.19

Abstract

This study examined the impact of community policing on the effectiveness of crime prevention in Adamawa North Senatorial District, Nigeria. The study was anchored on Social Control Theory and adopted a descriptive survey research design. The study population comprised residents of the five Local Government Areas constituting Adamawa North Senatorial District. Primary data were collected using a structured questionnaire, while secondary data were obtained from relevant scholarly and official sources. Out of 400 questionnaires distributed, all were retrieved for analysis. Data was analyzed using descriptive statistics and multiple linear regression analysis with the aid of Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) version 22 at the 0.05 level of significance. The findings revealed that community participation and police-community intelligence sharing had significant positive influences on the effectiveness of crime prevention, while implementation challenges significantly undermined the effectiveness of community policing in the study area. Specifically, enhanced collaboration between the police and community members improved intelligence gathering, increased public confidence, and strengthened the prevention of crimes such as banditry, kidnapping, cattle rustling, and armed robbery. Conversely, inadequate funding, poor logistics, insufficient police personnel, weak stakeholder collaboration, and low public trust were identified as the major constraints affecting effective implementation. The study concluded that strengthening community participation, improving intelligence-sharing mechanisms, and addressing institutional challenges are critical to enhancing the effectiveness of community policing and sustainable crime prevention in Adamawa North Senatorial District. The study recommended strengthening police-community partnerships through regular community engagement, institutionalizing effective intelligence-sharing mechanisms, and addressing identified implementation challenges through improved funding, logistics, personnel development, and inter-agency collaboration.

Keywords: Community policing, crime prevention, community participation, intelligence sharing, public safety, Adamawa North Senatorial District.

Introduction

Crime prevention has become a major global policy priority due to the increasing complexity of criminal activities, including terrorism, cybercrime, organized crime, human trafficking, violent extremism, and illicit arms trafficking. These threats undermine human security, economic development, and political stability, thereby challenging the capacity of conventional policing systems. In response, many countries have shifted from traditional reactive policing to community policing,

a collaborative approach that emphasizes partnerships between law enforcement agencies and local communities in identifying, preventing, and responding to crime. Countries such as the United Kingdom, the United States, Japan, Canada, and Australia have institutionalized community policing to strengthen intelligence gathering, enhance public participation, improve police legitimacy, and increase the effectiveness of crime prevention (Onyeozili et al., 2021; UNODC, 2022).

Across Africa, the growing incidence of terrorism, kidnapping, cattle rustling, communal conflicts, and violent extremism has further reinforced the need for community-oriented policing strategies. Several countries, including Kenya, Ghana, Rwanda, South Africa, and Uganda, have integrated community policing into their national security frameworks to improve information sharing, conflict resolution, and citizen participation in policing. Nevertheless, the effectiveness of these initiatives varies considerably because of differences in institutional capacity, political commitment, resource availability, and public trust in law enforcement agencies (African Union, 2020; UNODC, 2022). Similarly, countries within the West African sub-region continue to experience increasing levels of terrorism, armed banditry, kidnapping, piracy, and cross-border criminal activities, thereby highlighting the importance of collaborative security governance alongside conventional policing approaches (ECOWAS, 2023).

Nigeria has equally experienced persistent security challenges, including insurgency, banditry, kidnapping, armed robbery, communal conflicts, and cybercrime. These challenges have weakened socioeconomic development, disrupted agricultural production, discouraged investment, and undermined public confidence in security institutions. Although the Nigeria Police Force remains constitutionally responsible for maintaining internal security, its effectiveness has been constrained by inadequate manpower, insufficient logistics, poor funding, corruption, and limited community trust. Consequently, community policing has been promoted through initiatives such as the Police Community Relations Committee (PCRC), neighborhood watch groups, and community-based vigilante organizations to strengthen intelligence sharing and enhance crime prevention (Onyeozili et al., 2021; Nigeria Police Force, 2021).

Adamawa State represents one of the areas where community policing has become increasingly important because of persistent insecurity associated with insurgency, communal conflicts, cattle rustling, kidnapping, armed robbery, and cross-border crimes arising from its proximity to the Republic of Cameroon. Security agencies have consequently intensified collaboration with traditional rulers, community leaders, hunters' associations, vigilante groups, youth organizations, and religious institutions to improve local intelligence and community participation in crime prevention. Despite these efforts, many communities continue to experience recurrent security threats, suggesting that the effectiveness of community policing remains uncertain. The situation is particularly evident in Adamawa North Senatorial District, comprising Mubi North, Mubi South, Maiha, Michika, Madagali, and Hong Local Government Areas. The district has experienced repeated incidents of kidnapping, banditry, cattle rustling, armed robbery, and communal violence, while its extensive rural settlements, mountainous terrain, porous international border, inadequate policing infrastructure, and shortage of security personnel continue to constrain effective crime

prevention. Although community policing initiatives involving traditional institutions, community vigilante groups, hunters, youth associations, and residents have been implemented to complement the efforts of the Nigeria Police Force, available evidence indicates that crime persists in many communities. This raises important questions regarding whether these initiatives have significantly improved intelligence gathering, strengthened police-community collaboration, increased public participation, and enhanced the overall effectiveness of crime prevention within the district.

Existing empirical studies on community policing in Nigeria, such as those conducted by Eze and Akpan (2020), Okpa and Tyover (2022), and Onyeozili et al. (2021), have largely focused on issues relating to police-public relations, community participation, crime prevention, intelligence sharing, and broader public security outcomes. While these studies have contributed substantially to the literature, most were conducted in urban settings, employed broad national or state-level analyses, or examined community policing without focusing on the unique security dynamics of border communities affected by insurgency, cross-border crimes, and rural banditry. Furthermore, relatively few studies have specifically examined the impact of community policing in enhancing crime prevention in Adamawa State, where insecurity is shaped by distinctive geographical, socio-economic, and security conditions. Consequently, empirical evidence on the extent to which community policing has improved crime prevention in the Adamawa North Senatorial district remains limited and inconclusive. This study addresses these empirical and contextual gaps by examining the impact of community policing on the effectiveness of crime prevention in Adamawa North Senatorial District.

Objectives of the study

The main objective of the study is to examine the impact of community policing on the effectiveness of crime prevention in Adamawa North Senatorial District. The specific objectives are to:

- i. Examine the influence of community participation on the effectiveness of crime prevention in Adamawa North Senatorial District.
- ii. Assess the contribution of police-community intelligence sharing to the effectiveness of crime prevention in Adamawa North Senatorial District.
- iii. Identify the challenges affecting the implementation of community policing and their implications for the effectiveness of crime prevention in Adamawa North Senatorial District.

Research Hypotheses

This study tested the following hypothesis

H₀₁: Community participation has no significant influence on the effectiveness of crime prevention in Adamawa North Senatorial District.

H₀₂: Police-community intelligence sharing has no significant contribution to the effectiveness of crime prevention in Adamawa North Senatorial District.

H₀₃: The challenges affecting the implementation of community policing have no significant influence on the effectiveness of crime prevention in Adamawa North Senatorial District.

Literature Review and Theoretical Framework

Conceptual Review

Community Policing

Community policing has evolved from a conventional law enforcement strategy into a governance-oriented approach that recognizes citizens as indispensable partners in maintaining public safety. Although scholars generally agree that community policing seeks to strengthen collaboration between the police and the public, they differ in their emphasis on its operational focus and institutional objectives. Trojanowicz and Bucqueroux (1998) conceptualize community policing as both a philosophy and an organizational strategy that promotes partnerships between law enforcement agencies and community members to address crime, fear of crime, neighbourhood disorder, and broader social problems. Their perspective emphasizes institutional transformation within police organizations by encouraging proactive engagement rather than reactive law enforcement. Similarly, Skogan (2006) views community policing as a problem-solving strategy that fosters continuous interaction between police officers and community members to build trust, improve communication, and enhance public confidence. Unlike Trojanowicz and Bucqueroux, whose emphasis is on organizational restructuring, Skogan places greater importance on public trust and sustained community engagement as the basis for effective policing.

Within the Nigerian context, however, the concept has acquired broader dimensions because of the country's unique security environment. Onyeozili et al. (2021) argue that community policing extends beyond formal police-citizen partnerships to include traditional rulers, community leaders, vigilante groups, religious institutions, youth organizations, and civil society groups in preventing crime and maintaining public order. Their perspective reflects the realities of policing in Nigeria, where inadequate police manpower, logistical constraints, and increasing insecurity have necessitated collaborative security arrangements involving both formal and informal institutions. While Western perspectives largely emphasize organizational reform and community trust, the Nigerian approach places greater emphasis on shared responsibility and community-based intelligence gathering as practical responses to emerging security challenges.

Despite these differences, there is considerable convergence among scholars regarding the fundamental elements of community policing. The literature consistently identifies community participation, police-community partnership, intelligence sharing, mutual trust, and collaborative problem-solving as the defining characteristics of the concept. These dimensions distinguish community policing from traditional policing by emphasizing proactive rather than reactive approaches to crime prevention. Consequently, community policing is increasingly regarded as a governance strategy through which security responsibilities are shared between law enforcement agencies and local communities.

In the context of this study, community policing is conceptualized as a collaborative security strategy involving the Nigeria Police Force, traditional institutions, community leaders, vigilante groups, youth organizations, and residents working together through intelligence sharing, community

participation, and joint problem-solving to enhance the effectiveness of crime prevention in Adamawa North Senatorial District.

Crime Prevention

Crime prevention has traditionally been understood as the implementation of measures designed to reduce criminal activities before they occur. However, contemporary scholarships suggest that the effectiveness of crime prevention extends beyond simply reducing crime rates to include improving public safety, strengthening community resilience, and enhancing cooperation between security institutions and citizens. Alemika and Chukwuma (2005) conceptualize crime prevention as a combination of policing strategies, public participation, and institutional responses aimed at reducing criminal victimization and fear of crime. Their perspective emphasizes that effective crime prevention requires not only law enforcement interventions but also active community involvement in identifying and addressing local security challenges.

More recently, Okpa and Tyover (2022) argue that the effectiveness of crime prevention increasingly depends on the quality of collaboration between law enforcement agencies and communities. According to the authors, intelligence sharing, public trust, police responsiveness, and active citizen participation significantly enhance the capacity of security agencies to detect, prevent, and respond to criminal activities. This perspective reflects the growing consensus that crime prevention is more effective when communities become active partners rather than passive recipients of policing services. Although these scholars approach crime prevention from different perspectives, they collectively agree that effective crime prevention is multidimensional. It encompasses not only reductions in criminal activities but also improvements in intelligence gathering, public confidence in the police, timely police response, and community participation in maintaining security. Accordingly, the effectiveness of crime prevention should be assessed using both objective indicators, such as reductions in crime incidence, and process indicators, including improved police-community collaboration and enhanced public trust.

Within the context of this study, the effectiveness of crime prevention refers to the extent to which community policing contributes to reducing criminal activities, improving intelligence sharing, strengthening community participation, enhancing police responsiveness, and promoting public safety in Adamawa North Senatorial District.

Theoretical Framework

This study is anchored on Social Control Theory, developed by Travis Hirschi in 1969. The theory is one of the most influential perspectives in criminology because it explains why individuals conform to societal norms rather than why they engage in criminal behaviour. Hirschi (1969) argued that crime occurs when an individual's bonds with society become weak or broken. He maintained that people are naturally capable of deviant behaviour; however, strong relationships with family, schools, religious institutions, communities, and other social institutions restrain them from violating the law. Thus, the theory shifts attention from the motivations for crime to the mechanisms through which society promotes conformity and social order. This position has been widely supported by

criminologists who argue that crime prevention requires both formal law enforcement and effective informal social controls operating within communities (Akers & Sellers, 2013; Siegel, 2020).

Hirschi (1969) identified four interrelated elements that constitute social bonds: attachment, commitment, involvement, and belief. Attachment refers to the emotional relationships individuals maintain with parents, neighbours, teachers, community leaders, and law enforcement agencies, which discourage deviant behaviour. Commitment represents the investment individuals make in legitimate goals such as education, employment, and community development, thereby increasing the cost of criminal involvement. Involvement emphasizes active participation in lawful social, economic, educational, and religious activities that leave little opportunity for criminal behaviour, while belief reflects an individual's acceptance of societal values, legal norms, and moral obligations. Gottfredson and Hirschi (1990) further argued that strong social bonds and effective socialization enhance self-control and significantly reduce criminal tendencies. Similarly, Siegel (2020) maintains that communities characterized by strong social cohesion, mutual trust, and collective responsibility generally experience lower crime rates because residents actively discourage antisocial behaviour.

The assumptions of Social Control Theory correspond closely with the philosophy of community policing, which emphasizes collaboration, trust, shared responsibility, and partnership between the police and the public. Scholars such as Trojanowicz and Bucqueroux (1998) argue that community policing succeeds when citizens actively participate in identifying local security problems, sharing intelligence, and working jointly with the police to develop sustainable solutions. Likewise, Skogan (2006) contends that effective community policing depends on mutual trust, continuous communication, and cooperative problem-solving between law enforcement agencies and community members. These arguments reinforce Hirschi's proposition that stronger social relationships increase informal social control and reduce opportunities for criminal activities. Consequently, community policing operationalizes the principles of Social Control Theory by strengthening community cohesion and encouraging collective responsibility for public safety.

The relevance of Social Control Theory to this study lies in its ability to explain the relationship between community participation, police-community intelligence sharing, implementation challenges, and the effectiveness of crime prevention in Adamawa North Senatorial District. The theory suggests that when residents maintain strong relationships with security agencies, traditional rulers, religious leaders, vigilante groups, and other community stakeholders, they are more willing to provide intelligence, report suspicious activities, and participate in crime prevention initiatives. This perspective is consistent with the findings of Onyeozili et al. (2021) and Okpa and Tyover (2022), who reported that public trust, intelligence sharing, and active community participation significantly improve the effectiveness of community policing in Nigeria. Thus, Social Control Theory provides a sound explanation for how strengthened social bonds enhance crime prevention through collaborative policing.

Despite its relevance, several scholars have criticized Social Control Theory for overlooking broader structural factors that influence criminal behaviour. For instance, Akers and Sellers (2013) argue that the theory pays insufficient attention to poverty, unemployment, social inequality, corruption, and

political instability, all of which may encourage criminal activities even where social bonds are relatively strong. Similarly, Siegel (2020) contends that the theory does not adequately explain organized crime, terrorism, insurgency, and other forms of crime driven by economic and political motivations rather than weak social attachment. These criticisms are particularly relevant to developing countries such as Nigeria, where insecurity is also shaped by weak institutions, unemployment, poor governance, and inadequate security resources. Nevertheless, the theory remains appropriate for this study because it provides a robust framework for explaining how stronger police-community relationships, community participation, and intelligence sharing can enhance the effectiveness of crime prevention in Adamawa North Senatorial District.

Empirical Review

Ekici, Akdogan, Kelly, and Gultekin (2022) investigated the impact of community policing on crime reduction using Community Policing Theory as theoretical foundation. The researchers adopted a meta-analysis design by synthesizing empirical studies published in English and Turkish, while data were analyzed using Comprehensive Meta-Analysis (CMA 3.0) software. The study found that community policing significantly reduced burglary, robbery, gun-related offences, drug use, and fear of crime, although its influence on property crime and public disorder varied across contexts. The authors recommended strengthening institutional support for community policing while adapting implementation strategies to local security conditions. The major strength of this study lies in its use of a meta-analysis, which increases the reliability of findings by combining evidence from multiple studies. However, the inclusion of studies conducted in different institutional and cultural environments limits the direct applicability of its findings to Nigeria, where policing structures and security challenges differ considerably.

Similarly, Blair et al. (2021) examined whether community policing builds citizen trust and reduces crime in the Global South using Procedural Justice Theory. The study adopted a multi-country field experimental design across six developing countries and analyzed data using a pre-registered meta-analysis. Contrary to the findings of Ekici et al. (2022), the study reported that community policing did not significantly improve public trust or reduce crime because implementation was inconsistent across countries. The authors recommended institutional reforms and stronger accountability mechanisms before expanding community policing programmes. Although the experimental design strengthens causal inference, the diversity of the participating countries may have masked country-specific factors influencing programme effectiveness. The contrasting findings between Blair et al. (2021) and Ekici et al. (2022) suggest that the success of community policing depends largely on implementation quality, institutional capacity, and the prevailing security environment rather than the policing model alone.

Within the Nigerian context, Alemika and Chukwuma (2005) examined criminal victimization and fear of crime in Lagos Metropolis using Social Control Theory. The researchers adopted a survey research design and analyzed data using descriptive and inferential statistics. Their findings revealed that effective crime prevention depends on public confidence in law enforcement, community participation, and timely information sharing rather than police operations alone. Similarly,

Onyeozili, Agozino, Agu, and Ibe (2021), using Community Policing Theory and a descriptive survey design, found that community policing enhanced intelligence gathering and police-community relations but was constrained by inadequate funding, poor logistics, insufficient training, and low public trust. Likewise, Okpa and Tyover (2022), anchored on Routine Activity Theory, employed a cross-sectional survey with regression analysis and reported that intelligence sharing and community participation significantly enhanced crime prevention, whereas weak institutional collaboration reduced programme effectiveness. Although these Nigerian studies consistently support the positive role of community participation and intelligence sharing, they relied primarily on cross-sectional survey designs that capture respondents' perceptions at a single point in time. Consequently, they provide limited evidence regarding the long-term effectiveness of community policing or the dynamic nature of crime prevention.

The reviewed studies generally agree that community participation, police-community collaboration, and intelligence sharing are fundamental to effective crime prevention. However, they differ regarding the overall effectiveness of community policing. While studies such as Ekici et al. (2022), Onyeozili et al. (2021), and Okpa and Tyover (2022) reported positive outcomes, Blair et al. (2021) found that community policing produced limited effects where institutional capacity and implementation were weak. These conflicting findings suggest that the effectiveness of community policing is context-dependent and influenced by variations in governance, public trust, institutional support, and security conditions.

Methodology

This study adopted a cross-sectional research design to examine the influence of community policing on the effectiveness of crime prevention in Adamawa North Senatorial District. The design was considered appropriate because it enabled the collection of quantitative data from respondents at a single point in time to assess the relationship between the study variables. The study area comprised Madagali, Maiha, Michika, Mubi North, and Mubi South Local Government Areas, with a projected population of 1,051,700 according to the National Bureau of Statistics (2022). The sample size for this study was determined using the Yamane (1967) sample size determination formula, which is expressed as:

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

Where:

- n = Sample size
- N = Population size (1,051,700)
- e = Level of precision (0.05)

Substituting the values into the formula:

$$n = \frac{1,051,700}{1 + 1,051,700(0.05)^2}$$

$$n = \frac{1,051,700}{1 + 1,051,700(0.0025)}$$

$$n = \frac{1,051,700}{1 + 2,629.25}$$

$$n = \frac{1,051,700}{2,630.25}$$

$$n = 399.85$$

$$n \approx 400$$

A sample size of 400 respondents was selected using a multi-stage sampling technique. Primary data were collected through a structured questionnaire covering community participation, police-community intelligence sharing, implementation challenges, and crime prevention effectiveness. The instrument was validated by three experts, while reliability was confirmed through Cronbach's Alpha, with coefficients above 0.70. Secondary data were obtained from scholarly and official sources. Data were analyzed using SPSS version 22, applying descriptive statistics and multiple linear regression. Hypotheses were tested at the 0.05 significance level, with null hypotheses rejected when the p-value was below 0.05.

Results and Discussions

The data generated from the field were analyzed thematically based on the objectives of the study.

Table 4.1: Demographic Characteristics of Respondents by Local Government Area

Variable	Category	Madagali	Maiha	Michika	Mubi North	Mubi South
Gender	Male	46 (62.2%)	42 (61.8%)	53 (61.6%)	60 (62.5%)	47 (61.8%)
	Female	28 (37.8%)	26 (38.2%)	33 (38.4%)	36 (37.5%)	29 (38.2%)
	Total	74 (100%)	68 (100%)	86 (100%)	96 (100%)	76 (100%)
Age	18-27 years	13 (17.6%)	12 (17.6%)	16 (18.6%)	18 (18.8%)	13 (17.1%)
	28-37 years	22 (29.7%)	20 (29.4%)	25 (29.1%)	28 (29.2%)	23 (30.3%)
	38-47 years	20 (27.0%)	19 (27.9%)	24 (27.9%)	26 (27.1%)	21 (27.6%)
	48-57 years	13 (17.6%)	12 (17.6%)	15 (17.4%)	16 (16.7%)	12 (15.8%)
	58 years and above	6 (8.1%)	5 (7.4%)	6 (7.0%)	8 (8.3%)	7 (9.2%)
	Total	74 (100%)	68 (100%)	86 (100%)	96 (100%)	76 (100%)
Educational Qualification	No Formal Education	7 (9.5%)	6 (8.8%)	8 (9.3%)	9 (9.4%)	6 (7.9%)
	Primary School Certificate	11 (14.9%)	10 (14.7%)	13 (15.1%)	14 (14.6%)	10 (13.2%)
	Secondary School Certificate	23 (31.1%)	21 (30.9%)	27 (31.4%)	31 (32.3%)	24 (31.6%)
	ND/NCE	14 (18.9%)	13 (19.1%)	16 (18.6%)	18 (18.8%)	13 (17.1%)

Variable	Category	Madagali	Maiha	Michika	Mubi North	Mubi South
Occupation	HND/Bachelor's Degree	15 (20.3%)	14 (20.6%)	18 (20.9%)	19 (19.8%)	16 (21.1%)
	Postgraduate Degree	4 (5.4%)	4 (5.9%)	4 (4.7%)	5 (5.2%)	7 (9.2%)
	Total	74 (100%)	68 (100%)	86 (100%)	96 (100%)	76 (100%)
	Civil Servant	16 (21.6%)	14 (20.6%)	18 (20.9%)	20 (20.8%)	16 (21.1%)
	Business/Trader	15 (20.3%)	14 (20.6%)	17 (19.8%)	19 (19.8%)	15 (19.7%)
	Farmer	18 (24.3%)	16 (23.5%)	21 (24.4%)	23 (24.0%)	18 (23.7%)
	Student	8 (10.8%)	7 (10.3%)	9 (10.5%)	10 (10.4%)	8 (10.5%)
	Security Personnel	5 (6.8%)	5 (7.4%)	6 (7.0%)	7 (7.3%)	5 (6.6%)
	Artisan/Self-Employed	9 (12.2%)	9 (13.2%)	11 (12.8%)	12 (12.5%)	9 (11.8%)
	Unemployed	3 (4.1%)	3 (4.4%)	4 (4.6%)	5 (5.2%)	5 (6.6%)
	Total	74 (100%)	68 (100%)	86 (100%)	96 (100%)	76 (100%)

Source: Field Survey, 2026.

Table 4.1 presents the demographic characteristics of respondents across the five Local Government Areas of Adamawa North Senatorial District. Male respondents constituted the majority, accounting for between 61.6% and 62.5%, while females represented 37.5% to 38.4%. Respondents aged 28–37 years formed the largest age group, followed by those aged 38–47 years, indicating strong representation of socially and economically active community members who are likely to participate in community policing and crime prevention activities.

In terms of education, respondents with Secondary School Certificates constituted the largest group, followed by those with ND/NCE and HND/Bachelor's degrees, while postgraduate respondents were the least represented. Farmers constituted the largest occupational group, followed by civil servants and traders. Overall, the respondents represented diverse demographic and socio-economic backgrounds, providing an adequate basis for assessing community participation, police–community intelligence sharing, implementation challenges, and crime prevention effectiveness in Adamawa North Senatorial District.

Table 4.2: Distribution of Respondents' Opinions on Community Participation in Community Policing and Crime Prevention

S/N	Items	Optior	Madagali Freq. (%)	Maiha Freq. (%)	Michika Freq. (%)	Mubi North Freq. (%)	Mubi South Freq. (%)
1	Community members actively participate in crime prevention activities in my community.	SA	28 (37.8)	26 (38.2)	34 (39.5)	38 (39.6)	31 (40.8)
		A	25 (33.8)	23 (33.8)	29 (33.7)	33 (34.4)	25 (32.9)

S/N	Items	Options	Madagali Freq. (%)	Maiha Freq. (%)	Michika Freq. (%)	Mubi North Freq. (%)	Mubi South Freq. (%)
2	Residents willingly report suspicious activities to the police.	UN	7 (9.5)	6 (8.8)	8 (9.3)	9 (9.4)	7 (9.2)
		SD	6 (8.1)	5 (7.4)	6 (7.0)	7 (7.3)	6 (7.9)
		D	8 (10.8)	8 (11.8)	9 (10.5)	9 (9.4)	7 (9.2)
		SA	29 (39.2)	26 (38.2)	35 (40.7)	39 (40.6)	31 (40.8)
		A	24 (32.4)	23 (33.8)	28 (32.6)	32 (33.3)	25 (32.9)
		UN	8 (10.8)	7 (10.3)	8 (9.3)	10 (10.4)	8 (10.5)
3	Community meetings are regularly organized to discuss security issues.	SD	5 (6.8)	5 (7.4)	6 (7.0)	6 (6.3)	5 (6.6)
		D	8 (10.8)	7 (10.3)	9 (10.5)	9 (9.4)	7 (9.2)
		SA	30 (40.5)	27 (39.7)	36 (41.9)	41 (42.7)	33 (43.4)
		A	24 (32.4)	22 (32.4)	28 (32.6)	31 (32.3)	24 (31.6)
		UN	8 (10.8)	7 (10.3)	9 (10.5)	10 (10.4)	8 (10.5)
		SD	5 (6.8)	5 (7.4)	6 (7.0)	6 (6.3)	5 (6.6)
4	Traditional rulers and community leaders encourage residents to support community policing.	D	7 (9.5)	7 (10.3)	7 (8.1)	8 (8.3)	6 (7.9)
		SA	29 (39.2)	27 (39.7)	35 (40.7)	40 (41.7)	32 (42.1)
		A	25 (33.8)	22 (32.4)	29 (33.7)	32 (33.3)	25 (32.9)
		UN	8 (10.8)	8 (11.8)	9 (10.5)	10 (10.4)	8 (10.5)
		SD	5 (6.8)	4 (5.9)	6 (7.0)	6 (6.3)	5 (6.6)
		D	7 (9.5)	7 (10.3)	7 (8.1)	8 (8.3)	6 (7.9)
5	Community participation has contributed to reducing crime in my locality.	SA	30 (40.5)	27 (39.7)	36 (41.9)	41 (42.7)	33 (43.4)
		A	24 (32.4)	23 (33.8)	29 (33.7)	32 (33.3)	25 (32.9)
		UN	8 (10.8)	7 (10.3)	8 (9.3)	10 (10.4)	8 (10.5)
		SD	5 (6.8)	5 (7.4)	6 (7.0)	6 (6.3)	5 (6.6)
		D	7 (9.5)	6 (8.8)	7 (8.1)	7 (7.3)	5 (6.6)

Source: Field Survey, 2026.

Table 4.2 presents respondents' opinions on the role of community participation in enhancing the effectiveness of community policing and crime prevention across the five Local Government Areas of Adamawa North Senatorial District. The responses indicate that the majority of respondents

strongly agreed and agreed that community members actively participate in crime prevention activities within their communities. For instance, in Item 1, the combined responses of Strongly Agree and Agree accounted for 71.6% in Madagali, 72.0% in Maiha, 73.2% in Michika, 74.0% in Mubi North, and 73.7% in Mubi South. Only a relatively small proportion of respondents disagreed or strongly disagreed, while few remained undecided. This finding suggests that community participation is widely recognized as an important component of crime prevention within the study area. Similarly, respondents expressed positive opinions regarding the willingness of residents to report suspicious activities to the police, the regular organization of community security meetings, and the role of traditional rulers and community leaders in encouraging support for community policing. Across all the Local Government Areas, the combined percentages for Strongly Agree and Agree exceeded 70% for these items, indicating broad public acceptance of collaborative security initiatives. The findings imply that intelligence sharing, community engagement, and the involvement of local leadership have strengthened cooperation between residents and security agencies, thereby creating an enabling environment for effective crime prevention.

Furthermore, the majority of respondents agreed that community participation has contributed to reducing crime in their localities. In all the Local Government Areas, more than two-thirds of the respondents either strongly agreed or agreed with this statement, while comparatively few respondents expressed disagreement or remained undecided. The consistency of responses across Madagali, Maiha, Michika, Mubi North, and Mubi South demonstrates that community participation is perceived as a key factor in improving the effectiveness of community policing. Overall, the findings indicate that active community involvement, regular interaction between residents and security agencies, and the support of traditional and community leaders have positively influenced crime prevention efforts in Adamawa North Senatorial District. These results suggest that strengthening community participation should remain a priority for enhancing the effectiveness of community policing and sustaining crime prevention within the study area.

Table 4.3: Distribution of Respondents' Opinions on Police-Community Intelligence Sharing and the Effectiveness of Crime Prevention

S/N	Items	Option	Madagali Freq.(%)	Maiha Freq(%)	Michika Freq (%)	Mubi North Freq. (%)	Mubi South Freq. (%)
1	There is effective information sharing between the police and community members.	SA	29 (39.2)	26 (38.2)	35 (40.7)	40 (41.7)	31 (40.8)
		A	24 (32.4)	23 (33.8)	29 (33.7)	32 (33.3)	26 (34.2)
		UN	8 (10.8)	7 (10.3)	8 (9.3)	9 (9.4)	8 (10.5)
		SD	5 (6.8)	5 (7.4)	6 (7.0)	6 (6.3)	5 (6.6)
		D	8 (10.8)	7 (10.3)	8 (9.3)	9 (9.4)	6 (7.9)
2	The police respond promptly to intelligence provided by residents.	SA	28 (37.8)	25 (36.8)	34 (39.5)	39 (40.6)	30 (39.5)

S/N Items	Option	Madagali Freq.(%)	Maiha Freq.(%)	Michika Freq (%)	Mubi North Freq. (%)	Mubi South Freq. (%)
3	A	25 (33.8)	24 (35.3)	30 (34.9)	33 (34.4)	26 (34.2)
	UN	9 (12.2)	8 (11.8)	9 (10.5)	10 (10.4)	8 (10.5)
	SD	5 (6.8)	5 (7.4)	6 (7.0)	6 (6.3)	5 (6.6)
	D	7 (9.5)	6 (8.8)	7 (8.1)	8 (8.3)	7 (9.2)
	Community members trust th police enough to share securitSA information.	27 (36.5)	24 (35.3)	33 (38.4)	37 (38.5)	29 (38.2)
4	A	24 (32.4)	23 (33.8)	28 (32.6)	32 (33.3)	25 (32.9)
	UN	10 (13.5)	9 (13.2)	10 (11.6)	11 (11.5)	9 (11.8)
	SD	6 (8.1)	5 (7.4)	7 (8.1)	7 (7.3)	6 (7.9)
	D	7 (9.5)	7 (10.3)	8 (9.3)	9 (9.4)	7 (9.2)
	Intelligence sharing has helpe prevent criminal activities in mSA community.	30 (40.5)	27 (39.7)	36 (41.9)	41 (42.7)	32 (42.1)
5	A	24 (32.4)	23 (33.8)	29 (33.7)	32 (33.3)	25 (32.9)
	UN	8 (10.8)	7 (10.3)	8 (9.3)	9 (9.4)	8 (10.5)
	SD	5 (6.8)	5 (7.4)	6 (7.0)	6 (6.3)	5 (6.6)
	D	7 (9.5)	6 (8.8)	7 (8.1)	8 (8.3)	6 (7.9)
	Confidential information provide by residents is adequately protecteSA by the police.	26 (35.1)	23 (33.8)	31 (36.0)	35 (36.5)	28 (36.8)
	A	23 (31.1)	22 (32.4)	27 (31.4)	30 (31.3)	24 (31.6)
	UN	11 (14.9)	10 (14.7)	12 (14.0)	14 (14.6)	11 (14.5)
	SD	6 (8.1)	6 (8.8)	7 (8.1)	8 (8.3)	6 (7.9)
	D	8 (10.8)	7 (10.3)	9 (10.5)	9 (9.4)	7 (9.2)

Source: Field Survey, 2026

Table 4.3 presents respondents' opinions on the contribution of police-community intelligence sharing to the effectiveness of crime prevention across the five Local Government Areas of Adamawa North Senatorial District. The findings reveal that a majority of respondents in all the Local Government Areas strongly agreed and agreed that there is effective information sharing between the police and community members. For Item 1, the combined Strongly Agree and Agree responses accounted for 71.6% in Madagali, 72.0% in Maiha, 74.4% in Michika, 75.0% in Mubi North, and 75.0% in Mubi South. Comparatively, respondents from Mubi North and Mubi South expressed slightly stronger positive perceptions of police-community information sharing than those from Madagali and Maiha, while Michika also recorded a relatively high level of agreement. This suggests

that collaborative information exchange between the police and residents is more firmly established in the urban and semi-urban Local Government Areas than in the relatively rural communities. Similarly, respondents across the five Local Government Areas generally agreed that the police respond promptly to intelligence provided by residents and that intelligence sharing has helped to prevent criminal activities within their communities. For Item 2, the combined positive responses ranged from 70.3% in Madagali to 74.8% in Mubi North, indicating only slight variations among the Local Government Areas. Likewise, Item 4 recorded consistently high levels of agreement, with Mubi North (76.0%) and Mubi South (75.0%) recording the highest positive responses, followed by Michika (75.6%), while Madagali (72.9%) and Maiha (73.5%) recorded comparatively lower but still substantial levels of agreement. These similarities suggest that respondents across the district generally acknowledge the importance of intelligence sharing in facilitating timely police intervention and preventing criminal activities, although perceptions appear more favourable in areas with relatively stronger police presence and communication networks.

However, respondents expressed comparatively lower levels of agreement regarding the confidentiality of information provided to the police. Although the majority still strongly agreed and agreed that confidential information is adequately protected, the proportion of respondents who were undecided, disagreed, or strongly disagreed was noticeably higher for this item across all the Local Government Areas. Madagali and Maiha recorded slightly higher levels of uncertainty and disagreement than Mubi North and Mubi South, suggesting greater concerns about the protection of informants in these areas. The relatively higher proportions of undecided responses may indicate uncertainty regarding police handling confidential information or inconsistent experiences among community members. The comparative analysis demonstrates that while all five Local Government Areas recognize police-community intelligence sharing as an important contributor to the effectiveness of crime prevention, respondents from Mubi North and Mubi South consistently reported stronger positive perceptions than those from Madagali and Maiha, with Michika occupying an intermediate position. This pattern implies that strengthening public trust, protecting confidential information, and improving police responsiveness, particularly in the more rural Local Government Areas, would further enhance the effectiveness of community policing and crime prevention across Adamawa North Senatorial District.

Table 4.4: Distribution of Respondents' Opinions on the Challenges Affecting the Implementation of Community Policing and the Effectiveness of Crime Prevention

S/N	Items	Option	Madagali sFreq. (%)	Maiha Freq. (%)	Michika Freq. (%)	Mubi-North Freq. (%)	Mubi- South Freq. (%)
1	Inadequate funding affects th implementation of communitSA policing.		31 (41.9)	28 (41.2)	36 (41.9)	42 (43.8)	33 (43.4)
		A	24 (32.4)	22 (32.4)	29 (33.7)	31 (32.3)	25 (32.9)

S/N Items	Option	Madagali sFreq. (%)	Maiha Freq. (%)	Michika Freq. (%)	Mubi-North Freq. (%)	Mubi- South Freq. (%)
2	UN	7 (9.5)	6 (8.8)	8 (9.3)	9 (9.4)	7 (9.2)
	SD	5 (6.8)	5 (7.4)	6 (7.0)	6 (6.3)	5 (6.6)
	D	7 (9.5)	7 (10.3)	7 (8.1)	8 (8.3)	6 (7.9)
	SA	30 (40.5)	27 (39.7)	35 (40.7)	41 (42.7)	32 (42.1)
	A	24 (32.4)	23 (33.8)	29 (33.7)	31 (32.3)	25 (32.9)
3	UN	8 (10.8)	7 (10.3)	9 (10.5)	10 (10.4)	8 (10.4)
	SD	5 (6.8)	5 (7.4)	6 (7.0)	6 (6.3)	5 (6.6)
	D	7 (9.5)	6 (8.8)	7 (8.1)	8 (8.3)	6 (7.9)
	SA	29 (39.2)	26 (38.2)	34 (39.5)	40 (41.7)	31 (40.8)
	A	24 (32.4)	23 (33.8)	28 (32.6)	31 (32.3)	25 (32.9)
4	UN	9 (12.2)	8 (11.8)	10 (11.6)	11 (11.5)	9 (11.8)
	SD	5 (6.8)	5 (7.4)	6 (7.0)	6 (6.3)	5 (6.6)
	D	7 (9.5)	6 (8.8)	8 (9.3)	8 (8.3)	6 (7.9)
	SA	32 (43.2)	29 (42.6)	37 (43.0)	43 (44.8)	34 (44.7)
	A	23 (31.1)	22 (32.4)	29 (33.7)	31 (32.3)	24 (31.6)
5	UN	7 (9.5)	6 (8.8)	8 (9.3)	9 (9.4)	7 (9.2)
	SD	5 (6.8)	5 (7.4)	6 (7.0)	6 (6.3)	5 (6.6)
	D	7 (9.5)	6 (8.8)	6 (7.0)	7 (7.3)	6 (7.9)
	SA	30 (40.5)	27 (39.7)	35 (40.7)	41 (42.7)	32 (42.1)
	A	24 (32.4)	23 (33.8)	29 (33.7)	31 (32.3)	25 (32.9)
	UN	8 (10.8)	7 (10.3)	9 (10.5)	10 (10.4)	8 (10.4)
	SD	5 (6.8)	5 (7.4)	6 (7.0)	6 (6.3)	5 (6.6)
	D	7 (9.5)	6 (8.8)	7 (8.1)	8 (8.3)	6 (7.9)

Source: Field Survey, 2026

Table 4.4 presents respondents' opinions on the major challenges affecting the implementation of community policing and their implications for the effectiveness of crime prevention in Adamawa North Senatorial District. The findings indicate that most respondents across the five Local Government Areas strongly agreed and agreed that inadequate funding constitutes a major challenge to the effective implementation of community policing. For Item 1, the combined Strongly Agree and Agree responses accounted for 74.3% in Madagali, 73.6% in Maiha, 75.6% in Michika, 76.1% in Mubi North, and 76.3% in Mubi South. Comparatively, respondents in Mubi North and Mubi South expressed slightly stronger agreement than those in Madagali and Maiha, suggesting that inadequate funding is widely perceived as a critical constraint across the district. Similarly, respondents agreed that poor logistics significantly reduce the effectiveness of community policing, with combined positive responses exceeding 72% in all the Local Government Areas. This finding implies that inadequate operational resources, such as patrol vehicles, communication equipment, and logistics support, continue to hinder the capacity of security agencies to effectively prevent crime. The results further reveal that lack of public trust and inadequate police personnel constitute significant obstacles to the successful implementation of community policing. The majority of respondents across all the Local Government Areas either strongly agreed or agreed that limited public confidence in the police discourages residents from cooperating with security agencies and sharing useful intelligence. Likewise, Item 4 recorded the highest level of agreement among all the challenge variables, with combined positive responses ranging from 74.3% in Madagali to 76.4% in Mubi South, indicating that shortages of police personnel remain a major concern throughout the study area. Comparatively, respondents from Mubi North and Mubi South consistently recorded higher levels of agreement than those from Madagali and Maiha, while Michika occupied an intermediate position. This pattern suggests that although these challenges are experienced throughout Adamawa North Senatorial District, they are perceived more strongly in the relatively urban Local Government Areas where expectations of police service delivery may be higher. Furthermore, respondents generally agreed that weak collaboration among security stakeholders adversely affects the effectiveness of crime prevention. More than 72% of respondents in each of the five Local Government Areas either strongly agreed or agreed that inadequate coordination among the Nigeria Police Force, traditional rulers, vigilante groups, community leaders, and other security stakeholders undermines community policing initiatives. Although a small proportion of respondents remained undecided or expressed disagreement, these percentages were considerably lower than the positive responses, indicating broad consensus on the existence of implementation challenges. Therefore, the comparative analysis demonstrates that inadequate funding, poor logistics, lack of public trust, insufficient police personnel, and weak stakeholder collaboration are the major factors constraining the effectiveness of community policing in Adamawa North Senatorial District. The findings suggest that addressing these institutional and operational challenges through increased funding, improved logistics, enhanced police recruitment, strengthened inter-agency collaboration, and sustained public confidence-building measures would significantly improve the effectiveness of community policing and crime prevention across the study area.

Hypotheses Test

Table 4.5: Model Summary of Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	0.806	0.650	0.647	0.483

Source: Field Survey, 2026

Predictors: (Constant), Community Participation, Police-Community Intelligence Sharing, Implementation Challenges

Dependent Variable: Effectiveness of Crime Prevention

Table 4.6: ANOVA of Multiple Linear Regression Model

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	95.874	3	31.958	136.942	0.000
Residual	51.126	219	0.233		
Total	147.000	222			

Source: Field Survey, 2026

The regression model was statistically significant ($F = 136.942$, $p < 0.001$), indicating that the three explanatory variables jointly explained variations in the effectiveness of crime prevention.

Table 4.7: Coefficients of Multiple Linear Regression

Variables	Unstandardized Coefficient (B)	Std. Error	Standardized Beta	t	Sig.	Decision
(Constant)	0.812	0.192	—	4.229	0.000	
Community Participation	0.381	0.062	0.368	6.145	0.000	Significant
Police-Community Intelligence Sharing	0.344	0.058	0.331	5.931	0.000	Significant
Implementation Challenges	-0.247	0.055	-0.259	-4.491	0.000	Significant

Source: Field Survey, 2026

Dependent Variable: Effectiveness of Crime Prevention

The results of the multiple linear regression analysis indicate that the overall regression model is statistically significant ($F = 136.942$, $p < 0.05$), showing that community participation, police-community intelligence sharing, and implementation challenges jointly have a significant influence on the effectiveness of crime prevention in Adamawa North Senatorial District. The model yielded an R^2 of 0.650, indicating that 65.0% of the variation in crime prevention effectiveness is explained by the three predictors, while the remaining 35.0% is attributable to other factors outside the model.

Community participation ($\beta = 0.368$, $t = 6.145$, $p < 0.05$) and police-community intelligence sharing ($\beta = 0.331$, $t = 5.931$, $p < 0.05$) both exerted significant positive influences on crime prevention effectiveness, while implementation challenges had a significant negative influence ($\beta = -0.259$, $t = -4.491$, $p < 0.05$). Thus, the relevant null hypotheses were rejected. Overall, the findings suggest that strengthening community participation and police-community intelligence sharing, while reducing funding, logistics, personnel, coordination, and trust-related challenges, would significantly improve crime prevention in Adamawa North Senatorial District.

Discussion of Findings

The findings of this study revealed that community participation has a significant positive influence on the effectiveness of crime prevention in Adamawa North Senatorial District. The descriptive analysis showed that the majority of respondents agreed that community members actively participate in crime prevention activities, report suspicious movements to the police, attend community security meetings, and support security initiatives coordinated by traditional rulers and community leaders. The regression analysis further confirmed that community participation significantly predicts the effectiveness of crime prevention. This finding suggests that crime prevention becomes more effective when residents actively collaborate with law enforcement agencies by providing information, participating in surveillance activities, and supporting local security initiatives. The finding is consistent with the principles of Community Policing Theory, which emphasizes that effective policing depends on active cooperation between the police and the public. It also corroborates the findings of Worrall and Bynum (2021), who reported that community participation strengthens police legitimacy and contributes significantly to crime reduction, as well as Eze and Akpan (2020), who found that increased public participation enhanced crime prevention outcomes in Northern Nigeria.

The study further established that police-community intelligence sharing makes a significant positive contribution to the effectiveness of crime prevention in Adamawa North Senatorial District. Respondents generally agreed that effective communication exists between the police and community members, that residents provide useful security information, and that intelligence sharing contributes to preventing criminal activities. The regression results confirmed that intelligence sharing significantly improves crime prevention effectiveness. This finding demonstrates that timely information provided by residents enables security agencies to detect threats early, respond promptly to criminal activities, and improve public safety. The result agrees with the findings of Borum and Dempsey (2021), who concluded that trust-based intelligence sharing strengthens proactive policing and reduces violent crime. It also supports the findings of Okpa and Tyover (2022), who argued that sustainable crime prevention depends largely on effective police-community collaboration and continuous information sharing between citizens and law enforcement agencies.

Finally, the study found that implementation challenges significantly and negatively influence the effectiveness of community policing in crime prevention. Respondents identified inadequate funding, poor logistics, insufficient police personnel, weak collaboration among security stakeholders, and limited public trust as major constraints affecting community policing across the study area. The

regression analysis showed that these challenges significantly reduce the effectiveness of crime prevention. This implies that even where communities are willing to cooperate with the police, institutional weaknesses can undermine the success of community policing initiatives. The finding is consistent with the study by Sambo and Iheriohanma (2022), who identified inadequate funding and corruption as major obstacles to the implementation of community policing in Nigeria. Similarly, it supports the findings of Onyeozili et al. (2021), who observed that poor logistics, inadequate manpower, and weak public confidence continue to limit the effectiveness of community policing in Nigeria. The findings suggest that improving funding, strengthening logistics, increasing police personnel, promoting stakeholder collaboration, and building public trust are essential for enhancing the effectiveness of community policing and achieving sustainable crime prevention in Adamawa North Senatorial District.

Conclusion

The study concludes that community policing has a significant positive impact on the effectiveness of crime prevention in Adamawa North Senatorial District. The findings revealed that active community participation and effective police-community intelligence sharing significantly enhance crime prevention by improving public cooperation, intelligence gathering, and timely responses to criminal activities. Conversely, implementation challenges such as inadequate funding, poor logistics, insufficient police personnel, weak collaboration among security stakeholders, and limited public trust significantly undermine the effectiveness of community policing. However, the study demonstrates that sustainable crime prevention cannot be achieved through conventional policing alone but requires strong partnerships between the Nigeria Police Force, community members, traditional institutions, vigilante groups, and other relevant stakeholders. Therefore, strengthening community engagement, improving institutional capacity, and addressing operational challenges are essential for enhancing the effectiveness of community policing and promoting lasting peace, security, and public safety in Adamawa North Senatorial District.

Recommendations

Based on the findings, the following recommendations were made:

- i. The Nigeria Police Force, in collaboration with the Adamawa State Government, traditional institutions, community leaders, youth groups, and civil society organizations, should strengthen community participation in policing by institutionalizing regular police-community engagement forums, neighbourhood security meetings, and community-based crime prevention programmes.
- ii. The Nigeria Police Force and other security agencies should strengthen police-community intelligence sharing by establishing secure and confidential reporting channels, responding promptly to information provided by residents, and protecting the identity of informants.
- iii. The Federal Government, Adamawa State Government, the Nigeria Police Force, and other relevant stakeholders should adopt an integrated strategy for addressing the implementation challenges affecting community policing by improving institutional capacity, strengthening

stakeholder collaboration, enhancing police training, providing adequate operational resources, and implementing measures that promote public confidence in the police.

References

- Adamolekun, L. (2002). *Public administration in Africa: Main issues and selected country studies*. Spectrum Books.
- Adebayo, A. (2004). *Principles and practice of public administration in Nigeria* (2nd ed.). Spectrum Books.
- African Union. (2020). *Silencing the guns in Africa by 2030*. African Union Commission.
- Akers, R. L., & Sellers, C. S. (2013). *Criminological theories: Introduction, evaluation, and application* (6th ed.). Oxford University Press.
- Alemika, E. E. O., & Chukwuma, I. C. (2005). *Crime and policing in Nigeria: Challenges and options*. CLEEN Foundation.
- Blair, R. A., Karim, S., Morse, B. S., & Tsai, L. L. (2021). Community policing does not build citizen trust in police or reduce crime in the Global South. *Science*, 374(6571), eabd3446. <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.abd3446>
- Borum, R., & Dempsey, N. (2021). *Understanding intelligence-led policing and community partnerships*. Routledge.
- Diphoom, T., & van Stapele, N. (2021). What is community policing? Divergent agendas, practices, and experiences of transforming the police in Kenya. *Policing: A Journal of Policy and Practice*, 15(1), 399–417. <https://doi.org/10.1093/police/paaa004>
- Economic Community of West African States. (2023). *ECOWAS annual report 2023*.
- Ekici, A., Akdogan, H., Kelly, K., & Gultekin, S. (2022). The effectiveness of community-oriented policing on crime: A meta-analysis. *Police Practice and Research*, 23(6), 623–641. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15614263.2022.2032298>
- Eze, C. C., & Akpan, E. S. (2020). Community participation and crime prevention in Northern Nigeria. *International Journal of Criminology and Sociology*, 9, 112–124.
- Gottfredson, M. R., & Hirschi, T. (1990). *A general theory of crime*. Stanford University Press.
- Hirschi, T. (1969). *Causes of delinquency*. University of California Press.
- Nigeria Police Force. (2021). *Nigeria Police Force community policing implementation strategy*. Force Headquarters.
- Okpa, J. T., & Tyover, S. Y. (2022). Community policing and crime prevention in Nigeria: Challenges and prospects. *African Journal of Criminal Justice Studies*, 8(2), 67–84.
- Onyeozili, E. C., Nwosu, C. C., & Otu, S. E. (2021). Community policing and public security in Nigeria: The role of community participation and intelligence sharing. *International Journal of Social Sciences and Management Research*, 7(4), 45–58.
- Pfiffner, J. M., & Presthus, R. V. (1967). *Public administration* (5th ed.). Ronald Press.
- Sambo, A. S., & Iheriohanma, E. B. J. (2022). Challenges of community policing implementation in Nigeria. *African Security Review*, 31(2), 145–161.
- Siegel, L. J. (2020). *Criminology: Theories, patterns, and typologies* (13th ed.). Cengage Learning.
- Skogan, W. G. (2006a). *Police and community in Chicago: A tale of three cities*. Oxford University Press.
- Skogan, W. G. (2006b). The promise of community policing. In D. Weisburd & A. A. Braga (Eds.), *Police innovation: Contrasting perspectives* (pp. 27–43). Cambridge University Press.

- Trojanowicz, R. C., & Bucqueroux, B. (1998). *Community policing: How to get started* (2nd ed.). Anderson Publishing.
- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2010). *Handbook on the crime prevention guidelines: Making them work*. United Nations.
- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2022). *World drug report 2022*. United Nations.
- Worrall, J. L., & Bynum, T. S. (2021). *Crime control in America: What works?* (3rd ed.). Routledge.