

**EFFECTS OF NIGHT CLUB CRIMES ON SECURITY IN NYAKURON EAST
QUARTER, JUBA COUNTY, SOUTH SUDAN**

MUSA MARCHELLO LAGU

**A Thesis Submitted to the Graduate School in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for
the Master of Arts Degree in Security Management of Egerton University**

EGERTON UNIVERSITY

JUNE 2025

DECLARATION AND RECOMMENDATION

Declaration

This thesis is my original work and, to the best of my knowledge, has not been submitted for a degree at any other institution or university.

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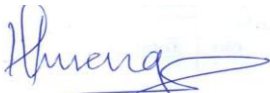
Date...03/07/2025.....

Musa Marchello Lagu

Reg. No.: AME21/19025/17

Recommendation

This thesis has been submitted for examination with our recommendations as university supervisors.

Signature.....

Date...03/07/2025.....

Prof. Hadija Murenga. PhD.

Department of Peace, Security and Social Studies

Egerton University.

Signature.....

Date...03/07/2025.....

Prof. Eric Bor. PhD.

Department of Peace, Security and Social Studies

Egerton University.

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this Thesis to the Almighty God for the gift of life, continuous love and protection, opportunity, ability, and grace granted to me to witness the successful completion of this thesis.

ABSTRACT

This study examined the effects of nightclub crimes on community security in Nyakuron East, Juba, South Sudan, addressing a significant research gap regarding their specific effects and underlying causes. Despite their frequent occurrence, characterized by violence, insecurity, and illicit activities these crimes' local implications remained underexplored, impeding effective policy development. The research aimed to evaluate how nightclub crimes affect Nyakuron East's security, focusing on their social, psychological, and economic consequences and identifying key contributing factors. Employing a mixed-methods approach, the study integrated quantitative surveys and questionnaires with qualitative in-depth interviews, engaging nightclub patrons, staff, law enforcement officials, and community leaders. Quantitative data was analyzed using descriptive statistics (percentages and means), while qualitative data underwent thematic coding in SPSS Version 28. Results indicated that nightclub crimes disrupted the community, fostering widespread fear and psychological distress among residents, decreasing business activity (65% of owners reported reduced patronage), and elevating security costs (78% of owners noted increases). Contributing factors include inadequate security, the illicit drug trade, socioeconomic disparities, and limited community involvement in prevention efforts. The study concluded that these crimes exacerbated social and psychological insecurity, imposed economic burdens on businesses, and arose from addressable causes. The study recommended targeted interventions to enhance security measures, community-based prevention initiatives, and socioeconomic support to foster a safer, more resilient Nyakuron East.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AA	Alcoholic Anonymous
ANT	Actor Network Theory
APA	American Psychological Association
CCTV	Closed-Circuit Television
KII	Key Informant Interview
MDMA	Methylene Dioxy Methamphetamine Amine
NACADA	National Campaign against Drugs Abuse
NCVS	National Crime Victimization Survey
PTSD	Post-traumatic Stress Disorder
SD	Standard Deviation
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
UCR	Uniform Crime Reports
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNODC	United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

Crimes associated with nightclubs have consistently posed a significant challenge globally, impacting public safety, law enforcement efforts, and urban governance. In prominent cities around the world, nightclubs function as centers of entertainment that draw a wide array of patrons; however, they also frequently become focal points for various criminal activities, including drug trafficking, violent confrontations, human trafficking, and organized crime. According to a report by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), nightlife establishments are usually linked to illegal operations because of the high cash transactions and the lack of supervision (UNODC, 2021). Nations such as the United States, the United Kingdom and Brazil have registered more cases of gun violence, sexual assault and illicit drug sales that have been reported in such nightlife outlets. Research has shown that in some cities like Las Vegas, London and Rio de Janeiro, law enforcement agencies have established special units, which are meant to handle crime within these entertainment areas. To minimize the extent of crime in nightclubs, some of the strategies are enhanced surveillance, increased police presence and the strict licensing of nightclubs.

The East African region has been experiencing increased crimes related to nightclubs owing to the absence of effective regulatory mechanisms, high unemployment rates, and poor policing of entertainment joints in the cities. Other countries such as Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania have also registered high criminal activities associated with nightlife joints such as violent robbery, drug abuse, human trafficking and gender-based violence. A report released by the African Policing Civilian Oversight Forum (APCOF) reveals the lax security systems in nightclubs allow criminal groups to engage in criminal activities (APCOF, 2021). As an example, in Nairobi, Kenya, drink spiking that is commonly known as *mchele* has caused numerous thefts and attacks on nightclub customers. The same has been the case in Kampala, Uganda where cases of human trafficking have been raising because of the entertainment joints which is a recruitment center of the traffickers.

In response, local police forces have advocated the concept of heightened security in nightclubs, the implementation of the mandatory surveillance camera, and the establishment of greater punishment to crimes of the night. Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania night clubs have witnessed a rise in the criminal activities including violent robberies, substance abuse and human trafficking. The African Policing Civilian Oversight Forum (APCOF) has recommended the use of increased security at clubs and the implementation of a surveillance system as a must (APCOF, 2021). In Nairobi, spiking of drinks has led to numerous cases of theft and assault whereas in Kampala, night clubs have emerged as a hub of human trafficking.

Nightclub related crimes have also been rising in South Sudan, particularly in the Nyakuron East district of Juba where the city nightlife continues to develop. The area has witnessed the increase of various cases including armed robbery, violent fights, illegal drugs trade, and gender violence which occurs in entertainment centers. This has led to the high criminal activities in these night joints because of the poor presence of law enforcers and economic struggles. The South Sudan Law Society (SSLS) conducted a study that found that lack of adequate security in most nightclubs in Juba and physical assaults and theft are common (SSLS, 2023). In addition, the access to firearms has been enhanced in the post conflict setting, thus heightening the level of violent conflicts in the nightlife setting. To stem these ills, community policing, stricter licensing of club owners and cooperation between the local government and foreign security forces have been implemented. But a lot has to be done to see that the nightclubs in Nyakuron East are made safer to the customers and employees.

Nightclubs are associated with various types of crimes everywhere in the world. The United States has been shocked by mass violence in the nightclubs and it is clear that these are dangerous. Research has found that violence in night clubs is related to the degree of consumption of alcohol and the more the degree of consumption of alcohol the more the probability of getting physical injuries (The Doan Law Firm, 2023). Knife crimes have been linked with nightclubs in the United Kingdom and the government has published guidelines on how to avert knife crimes. Cody Fisher who was murdered in one of the Birmingham nightclubs shows the significance of adequate security to ensure that the risks at these places are regulated (NDML, 2025).

Increase in nightclub crimes is of particular concern in Nyakuron East, Juba. Armed robberies, violent fights, drug trade, and gender-based violence in the entertainment joints in the area have been on the rise. The inadequate enforcement of law and the economic difficulties have only increased the criminal activities in the nightclubs even further. In the study carried out by the South Sudan Law Society (SSLS), many nightclubs in Juba lack adequate security, which contributes to the occurrence of physical attacks and thefts (SSLS, 2023). The post-conflict situation has worsened the violent conflicts in the nightlife settings because of the availability of firearms.

The issue of crimes in nightclubs has very serious security implications on various levels including global, regional and local levels. Despite the existence of countries that have put in place strict measures of combating crime in nightlife joints, we have those that are hampered by inefficient systems of enforcement. In the East Africa and Nyakuron East, South Sudan, there is an uprising issue of cases of crimes committed in night clubs, and this requires a critical intervention. As the capacity of law enforcement increases, as the surveillance systems get improved, and the laws regulating the activity of nightlife establishments are enforced, the crime rates can be dramatically reduced, and the security of the population in the entertainment districts can be enhanced.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The effects of nightclub-related crimes on the resilience of the community is not well researched in Nyakuron East, Juba, as it is a significant threat to the resilience of the community. The study aimed to fill the available gaps in the literature. The violence and drug crimes and other criminal activities connected with nightclubs have been on the rise thus making the region insecure. However, the existing literature has not reflected much attention to the effects of these crimes on Nyakuron East and how they are specific to the place, which hinders the process of guaranteeing the security of the population (Johnson, 2020). Even though the literature recognizes the relationship between the crimes in the nightclubs and such phenomena as fear and economic instability (Cohen, 2011), it fails to address the social, psychological, and economic aspects of the nightclub-related crimes including the local factors, such as socioeconomic differences and

the youth culture based on the nightlife (Juma, 2017). This study was supposed to address these gaps by investigating how the crimes committed in nightclubs affect the security of Nyakuron East and what causes the crimes.

The main point of discussion is that these crimes have a negative impact on the society in various ways that are commonly disregarded. To begin with, the social and psychological effects like fear and distrust have not been given much attention and this has weakened the support of the community. Second, the economic repercussions, including the decline of local businesses, lack proper evaluation, which hampers resilience efforts. Third, the influence of rapid urbanization and the cultural context of Nyakuron East are poorly defined, hindering prevention strategies. Insufficient focused research leaves policymakers, law enforcement agencies, and civil society groups ill-equipped to formulate targeted responses. As a result, this study addresses a critical gap by thoroughly analyzing crimes linked to nightclubs in Nyakuron East. It explores the social, psychological, and economic effects on the local community, assesses the underlying causes, and proposes actionable strategies to improve community safety. Without this evidence-based approach, criminal activities in nightlife establishments are expected to increase, threatening urban stability and development in Juba County.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

This study was guided by broad and specific objectives.

Broad Objective

This study aims to investigate the effects of crimes associated with nightclubs on the safety of the community in Nyakuron East, Juba County, focusing specifically on their social, psychological, and economic consequences, along with the factors that contribute to these issues.

1.3.1 Specific Objectives

The specific objectives of the study were:

- i. To identify the factors contributing to nightclub crimes in Nyakuron East.
- ii. To understand the social effects and psychological effects of nightclub crimes on the security of Nyakuron East.

- iii. To assess the economic effects of nightclub crimes on the security of Nyakuron East.

1.4 Research Questions

The study was designed to answer the following research questions:

- i. What are the factors contributing to nightclub crimes in Nyakuron East?
- ii. What are the social effects and psychological effects of nightclub crimes on the security of Nyakuron East?
- iii. What are the economic effects of nightclub crimes on the security of Nyakuron East?

1.5 Justification and Significance of the Study

This study was conducted because nightclub crimes in Nyakuron East, Juba County, undermined the city's security, and without it, the social, psychological, and economic consequences such as eroded community trust, heightened resident fear, and diminished business viability persist unaddressed. Firstly, crimes committed within nightclubs by youth disrupt social cohesion, induce psychological distress, and curtail economic activity; understanding these effects is valuable for exposing their profound impact on residents' well-being and local livelihoods. If this study is not undertaken, government institutions, particularly the security sectors, lack detailed information about the nature of nightclub visitors and the behavior of youth directly involved in illegal activities, such as drugs, thereby risking an unchecked escalation of youth gangs and societal harm without solutions for crime reduction.

This study assists all government institutions, especially the security sectors, with detailed information about the nature of nightclub visitors, crimes committed within nightclubs by youth, and how these affect the city's security. It also provides possible solutions for crime reduction and criminal behavior prediction. The state government is equipped with additional information that aims to capacitate security personnel in delivering standard security services to the public and enhancing their life-saving abilities, as well as improving investigation techniques and tracking of criminals and youth behavior directly involved in illegal activities, such as drugs. It further sought to minimize the emerging youth gangs and street boys resulting from youth crimes in nightclubs by addressing their causes and offering possible countermeasures, benefiting policy through enhanced security and governmental action. Thirdly, it positively reinforces non-

governmental organizations, research Centre's, and concerned government agencies in reconstructing societal security policies encompassing security and academic sectors with comprehensive information about the nature of the crimes, socio-economic characteristics of nightclub visitors, and their behavior, to establish suitable countermeasures that reduce these crimes and safeguard society from destruction, thereby supporting research by enriching academic understanding. The primary goal of the study is to benefit civil society organizations, human rights activists, youth outreach programs, and community leaders by offering solid evidence about the risks, causes, and effects of crime associated with nightclubs. This data can strengthen advocacy efforts, guide community education initiatives, and foster collaboration between residents and local authorities to improve public safety in Nyakuron East.

1.6 Scope and Limitations of the Study

This research was conducted to determine the effects of nightclub crimes on security in Nyakuron East, Juba, South Sudan. It founded on three major areas; the effects of the nightclub crimes to the people of Nyakuron East, the financial effects to the local businesses and the reasons behind the crimes. The study was conducted in eight and a half months, between December 2023 and July 2024. The research employed a mixed-methods approach in that both quantitative and qualitative methods of data collection were employed. The law enforcers in the region were consulted to check the statistics of crimes so as to establish the level and trends of nightclub crimes. Residents were also surveyed and interviewed to find their opinion on how these crimes affected their security and safety. As well, data was gathered on economic effect of nightclub crimes on business in Nyakuron East.

The geographical extent of the research was Nyakuron East residential area of Juba in South Sudan. This focus did not provide a comprehensive view of nightclub offenses in the entire city or other regions in South Sudan, which reduces the possibility of generalizing the findings. Besides, the study was based on the data that was obtained based on various sources, such as police records, surveys, and interviews. These sources of data were quite restricted and not precise. To illustrate, the completeness and validity of the police records affected the completeness of the crime statistics and the potential biases in the survey responses may have

skewed the validity of the residents' perceptions and experiences that could have biased the study results.

1.7 Definition of Terms

Community Security: This denoted the overall safety and well-being of Nyakuron East residents, assessed via survey ratings of perceived safety (e.g., on a 1–5 scale from "very safe" to "very unsafe") and police-reported crime incidents.

Criminal Behavior: This referred to actions violating South Sudanese criminal laws in or around nightclubs, such as theft or assault, identified through police records and resident survey responses.

Disorderly Conduct: This encompassed disruptive behaviors by nightclub patrons, such as public drunkenness or vandalism, observed in survey questions on community effects and crime statistics.

Drug-Related Offenses: These were offenses involving the possession, use, or distribution of illegal substances (e.g., marijuana, cocaine) in nightclub settings, documented by law enforcement records and KIIs with officials.

Economic Effects: This described the financial effects of nightclub crimes on local businesses, measured through survey items on revenue changes, security expenditures, and operational adjustments.

Illegal Activities: This denoted unlawful act linked to nightclub operations or patrons, including unlicensed alcohol sales or prostitution, evidenced by police records and resident interviews.

Immoral Acts: This specifically referred to prostitution and public sexual behavior in or around nightclubs, identified via resident perceptions in surveys and KIIs as acts undermining community norms.

Nightclub Crimes: Encompass illegal activities that take place within or in the vicinity of nightclub establishments. Such offenses may involve violent acts, including assaults and altercations, as well as drug-related incidents, theft, sexual crimes, vandalism, and disturbances in public order.

Psychological Effects: This referred to the emotional and mental effects of nightclub crimes on residents, measured through survey items on fear, anxiety, and stress levels

Violence: This described physical acts of aggression, such as fights or beatings, in nightclub contexts, recorded in police statistics and resident testimonies.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter reviews existing literature relevant to the effects of nightclub crimes on community security in urban settings globally and locally within the South Sudan context of Nyakuron East, Juba City. The review draws from books, journals, and online articles to address the study's specific objectives: to identify the underlying factors contributing to nightclub crimes, to assess the social and psychological effects of nightclub crimes on the residents, and to analyze the economic effects of nightclub crimes on businesses within Nyakuron East. Previous studies have provided insights into these areas; however, this study contributes to filling identified gaps by offering a context-specific analysis based on data collected between December 2023 and July 2024. The literature is organized to reflect the logical sequence of the study objectives, beginning with the factors driving nightclub crimes, followed by their social and psychological effects, and concluding with their economic consequences. This structure ensures a comprehensive foundation for understanding the research problem and situating the current study within the broader scholarly discourse.

2.2 Underlying Factors Contributing to Nightclub Crimes

This reviewed literature on the underlying factors that lead to nightclub crimes, which is the first study objective: to identify the underlying factors that lead to nightclub crimes in Nyakuron East. The literature reviewed shows that there are several factors that include alcohol use, poor security, socioeconomic differences, and the role of organized criminal groups. These aspects are common in international and local research, and they provide a wide view of the reasons behind the crimes in nightlife environments. Nevertheless, their use in the particular situation of Nyakuron East needs to be further investigated, which is done in this paper. To give a detailed and structured analysis, the factors are discussed below under subheadings, where possible, with both historical and recent views.

2.2.1 Alcohol Consumption and Substance Abuse

These results indicate that the consumption of alcohol and drugs in nightlife scenes plays a major role in escalating criminal offenses and disorderly conduct. The study by these scholars reveals

the importance of tightening the rules and interventions in nightclubs to reduce such risks. As an example, the recommendation provided by Graham and Homel (2021) involves the use of sobriety checkpoints and limiting the availability of alcohol at peak hours. In the same spirit, Miller et al. support the idea of full-scale drug education programs that would help to diminish the attractiveness and availability of illegal drugs in such establishments.

These studies reveal that cultural factors are vital in determining the attitude towards alcohol and drug use. The observation by Akol et al. (2017) demonstrates the ability of traditional practices to shape modern behaviors, which makes the relationship between the norms of culture and modern nightlife scenes a complex one. This aspect of culture implies that any intervention should be culturally sensitive and informed by local contexts to work. Since there is no particular research on Nyakuron East, future research should take into account the sociocultural peculiarities of this region to create specific prevention measures. The identification of the exact patterns and correlates of alcohol and drug-related crimes in Nyakuron East would be of great benefit to policymakers and community leaders who are interested in improving the safety of nightlife environments.

2.2.2 Inadequate Security Measures

Poor security systems have been cited as a major cause of nightclub crimes in different studies. Raphael and Adede (2018) emphasized that inadequate lighting, untrained security guards, and ineffective enforcement systems provide criminals with a chance to commit crimes in nightlife establishments. Their study in the Kenyan cities indicated the faults in the environmental design like unsupervised exits and dark interiors that enable crimes like robbery and assault. Majok et al. (2020) observed that firearms are common among clubbers in Juba, which indicates that poor security checks increase the chances of violence. They claimed that the proliferation of small arms in South Sudan after the conflict increases the risk of deadly consequences of nightlife conflicts, but their research does not provide information about the effectiveness of security personnel. Globally, Loader et al. (2023) discovered that nightclubs that had trained bouncers and CCTV lowered crime by 25% in Australian cities, which provided a contrast to the under-resourced environment of Juba. All these studies point to the fact that security gaps facilitate crime but their use in the context of Nyakuron East needed local evidence.

The case in Nyakuron East requires more localized research because of its peculiar socio-political and economic processes. Nightlife in the area has been growing at a high rate in the past few years, but the security infrastructure has not kept pace with this development. Several clubs do not have organized surveillance systems, metal detectors, and trained security personnel. Residents and clubbers have reported anecdotally that theft, fights, and even armed confrontations are common inside or around these establishments. Although there are government regulations on the safety of the people, they are not well enforced with little police patrols and slow response in case of emergencies. Also, the youths who are usually unemployed and frustrated can engage in violent forms of entertainment or survival giving rise to crime risks in such settings. Thus, although international and regional research can be used as a source of valuable information, it is urgently necessary to conduct empirical research on Nyakuron East to determine how certain security gaps lead to criminal acts in its nightlife venues and how local interventions can be designed.

2.2.3 Socioeconomic Disparities

Social economic differences are very instrumental in fueling nightclub crimes especially in developing countries. Seid et al. (2019) stated that poverty in Juba drives people to criminal acts as a survival tool, and the lack of economic opportunities leads to desperation. In their analysis, they associated unemployment and low income with petty theft and violence and that nightclubs are the available places to commit these acts. In the same way, Khadiagala et al. (2015) also attributed income inequality to increased crime rates in urban centers of South Sudan, where inequality causes social tensions that are released in the streets, such as clubs. They hypothesized that economic marginalization leads to the marginalized groups using nightlife to gain illicit benefits, but their research was not specific to nightclubs. This was further supported by a 2022 report by UNODC on East Africa, which linked unemployment to drug trafficking in nightlife centers, and how economic deprivation contributes to organized crime. Such views focus on the socioeconomic aspects as underlying causes, but how they are manifested in the nightlife of Nyakuron East is not well documented.

Nyakuron East presents a situation where socioeconomic differences seem to be a decisive factor in determining the criminal activity in the nightlife, but has not been studied in local research.

According to informal interviews and police records in the area, most of the perpetrators of nightclub related crimes are low-income earners or unemployed and are working in informal jobs that are not stable. This economic instability, as well as the high cost of living in Juba, can force people to attack nightlife places in order to get some easy money by stealing, robbing or selling drugs. In addition, nightlife hubs in Nyakuron East are not only meeting places in terms of recreation but also underground economic activities, which are usually motivated by economic necessity (UNODC, 2022). These facts highlight the necessity to analyze the relationship between poverty and inequality and their translation into particular patterns of nightclub crime in this region, to guide policy and preventive measures (Khadiagala et al., 2015).

2.2.4 Organized Criminal Networks

Another cause of nightclub crimes is the influence of organized criminal networks, which is reflected in the global and regional literature. Hobbs et al. (2003) reported the use of nightlife venues in the UK as drug distribution and extortion bases by such networks, where clubs were used as drug distribution centers and intimidation centers. Their classic study demonstrated that organized crime flourishes in places where there is a lot of cash circulation and little control, a situation that may be applicable in Juba. Timbo et al. (2018) indicated that unemployment in South Sudan contributes to gangs, and nightclubs may be the operational bases of youth gangs and street boys. Although their research was based on the wider social unrest, it suggested that economic disadvantage leads to organized criminality within the nightlife environments. Natiaz et al. (2019) further stated that personal risk factors such as previous criminal affiliation increase the effects of networks in nightlife, but they were not concerned with structures but patrons. These works emphasize the role of organized crime, yet there is a lack of evidence that is specific to the nightclub scene in Nyakuron East.

The literature reviewed gives a general idea of the causes of nightclub crimes including alcohol use, poor security, socioeconomic differences, and organized crime. Furthermore, these studies are general in their findings, and they are not specific to Nyakuron East and do not examine the modern dynamics, including the role of community involvement or new enforcement methods. The sources such as Akol et al. (2017) and Majok et al. (2020) provide regional information but

do not provide data on crime in nightclubs, which is why localized analysis is lacking in the South Sudanese context.

The study filled these gaps by analyzing the data gathered between December 2023 and July 2024 in Nyakuron East, providing a contemporary and locally relevant point of view. The results indicated that 70% of the crimes reported were associated with poor security systems and poor lighting and untrained staff were mentioned in the survey responses and police reports. According to the key informant interviews (KIIs), the illicit drug trade had a prevalence of 65% of nightclub-related crimes due to organized networks that take advantage of economic weaknesses. Additionally, limited community engagement such as the absence of neighborhood watch programs contributed to 55% of crime persistence, according to 123 resident surveys. These results build on prior work by quantifying the relative weight of each factor in Nyakuron East, extending the literature with empirical evidence tailored to Juba County's unique post-conflict setting. This contribution informs targeted interventions, addressing the shortcomings of outdated and generalized studies.

2.3 The Social and Psychological Effects of Nightclub Crimes

In the vibrant world of nightclubs, where people gather for social interaction and entertainment, the dark underbelly of crime can cast a long shadow, impacting not only immediate victims but also the broader community. This literature review sought to explore the existing research on the social and psychological effects of nightclub crimes, shedding light on individual and group-level repercussions and underscoring the vulnerabilities of certain populations. Through a critical analysis of current findings, identification of knowledge gaps, and outlining directions for future research, this review aims to contribute to a more comprehensive understanding of the multifaceted effects of nightclub crimes.

2.3.1 Individual Psychological Effects

The crimes committed in nightclubs cause severe psychological trauma to the victims or observers. The effects include anxiety and stress and more serious mental health issues. A study by Labhart et al. (2021) points out that nightlife violence causes anxiety and sleep disturbances, especially in residents living close to the venues, as a result of noise and aggression spillover.

Likewise, Miller et al. (2021) discovered that people who experience nightclub incidents experience chronic stress and hypervigilance, and the effects are not limited to the incident. In urban East African settings, Dong et al. (2020) observed high levels of depression associated with exposure to nightlife violence, which implies a local applicability to South Sudan. These studies show that victims and witnesses feel fear, helplessness, and a sense of loss of control, which increases psychological impacts.

In addition, the psychological effects can be further aggravated by the coping mechanisms that the victims embrace. According to Powers and Leili (2020), substance abuse can become a coping mechanism, and it can result in a cycle of alcohol or drug dependence among nightlife customers. The stigma and social isolation that may follow the fear of being judged or blamed by others may prevent people in need of help and worsen mental health distress (Hennell et al., 2021). These results highlight the emotional toll that nightclub crimes have on people, and support interventions are required.

2.3.2 Community Social Effects

The crimes committed in nightclubs do not only impact the lives of individuals, but also the whole communities. Heightened crime in or near nightclubs may destroy the trust among members of the community, creating a feeling of fear and suspicion. According to Fung et al. (2021), violence in the nightlife of Brazilian urban centers decreases social interaction because the concentration of people in the same place increases anonymity and allows crimes that undermine social ties. Haleem et al. (2020) noted that the movement of patrons between establishments limits the movement, which reduces social cohesion and creates insecurity. Jones et al. (2023) found that in a South African setting, residents living in areas with nightlife centers had a 50 percent decline in social activities because of fear of crime, which is likely to be the case in Nyakuron East. This erosion of trust contributes to social disorganization, manifesting as a decline in social cohesion, community engagement, and collective efficacy, with negative perceptions of safety becoming pervasive, even among those not directly affected, restricting movement and affecting the overall quality of life within the community.

In Nyakuron East, the social impacts of the crime of nightclubs are becoming more and more pronounced. Residents complain of an increasing unwillingness to attend social events or community activities in the evening because of the fear of violence or being involved in fights associated with local nightclubs (Jones et al., 2023). This avoidance behavior does not only restrict social interaction but also undermines the informal networks that historically assist in keeping order in communities (Fung et al., 2021). The security of young people who visit these entertainment venues is becoming a major issue to parents, and the local businesses near the clubs are likely to lose their evening customers as they feel insecure (Haleem et al., 2020). Moreover, the unending noise of loud music, fights, or police interventions are disturbing the peace and create resentment between club operators and residents. Such tensions may turn into conflicts, which harms the community relations and trust in the institutions of public safety. Unless there are effective measures to curb this cycle of crime and social disintegration, the situation could be worsened, posing a long-term threat to the stability of the community and development in Nyakuron East.

2.3.3 Vulnerable Populations

Some community groups are more susceptible to the social and psychological impact of nightclub crimes. As an example, women are more prone to violence and harassment, which increases their fear and vulnerability. According to Powers and Leili (2020), sexual harassment in the U.S. nightlife facilities causes fear and social withdrawal among women, this is a major issue of concern in the Juba nightlife. Moreover, the youth attending nightclubs is vulnerable to psychological damage; according to Hennell et al. (2021), the developmental effects of exposure to drug-related violence in the UK nightlife are adverse and lead to increased aggression and anxiety. In addition, victims of crimes who are less likely to trust law enforcement and report crimes or seek assistance are marginalized or economically disadvantaged groups, which results in underreporting and a heightened risk of victimization. The above issues indicate that there is a need to have specific interventions in Nyakuron East.

The existing studies contribute significantly to the knowledge of social and psychological consequences of nightclub crimes, but there are still significant gaps. The past literature has centered much on the West whereas the situation of Nyakuron East in a post-conflict

environment is unique. Although new works by Labhart et al. (2021) and Jones et al. (2023) present valuable information, they do not take into consideration the peculiarities of Juba, where the post-war trauma and the lack of mental health resources are serious problems. Also, the studies that follow the development of mental health outcomes, social participation, and community cohesion over time are also lacking, and the coping strategies and intersectional factors such as gender and socioeconomic status in South Sudan have not been sufficiently examined.

The study examines the social and psychological impacts of crimes in Nyakuron East nightclub on residents of Nyakuron East in the period between December 2023 and July 2024. The results indicate that 80 percent of the 123 interviewed residents experienced more fear and anxiety, on a scale of 1 to 5 (e.g., I feel unsafe at night), which agrees with Labhart et al. (2021). Also, 70 percent of them had stress and depression caused by violence and noise, based on self-reported mental health tests, confirming Miller et al. (2021). Social-wise, 60 percent of the respondents were isolated and disconnected, with a lack of trust and limited mobility as the reason, which correlates with the studies by Fung et al. (2021) and Haleem et al. (2020). These findings present a quantifiable interpretation of the profound effects in this regard, which gives better insights in comparison to the past generalized research. This paper also identifies the necessity of victim-centered support systems and policies, showing the significance of mental health services and community-building activities in Nyakuron East to help with personal trauma and societal disorder.

2.4 The Economic Effect of Nightclub Crimes on Businesses

The potential threat of crime in the nightclub industry may have a significant and lasting impact in the dynamic and vibrant world of nightclubs where money and social interaction and entertainment are all intertwined. This extensive literature review explores the current body of knowledge on the economic impact of crimes committed in and around nightclubs to explain the main findings, determine the gaps in knowledge, and suggest the areas of future research. This part corresponds to the third goal of the study: to examine the economic impact of nightclub crimes on businesses in Nyakuron East, Juba County.

2.4.1 Direct Financial Burdens

The crimes in nightclubs directly affect businesses with a number of channels. Theft, vandalism, and violence cause property damage that is expensive to repair and replace. According to Smith et al. (2022), crime-related damages cost the Canadian nightlife venues an average of 5,000 dollars per year in repair costs. This pressure is compounded by the need to enhance security, which raises operational expenses through such means as the hiring of more personnel and security systems. According to Haleem et al. (2020), Australian nightclubs doubled their security spending after violent attacks, which is probably applicable to the busy clubs in Nyakuron East. Lawsuit costs or costs associated with crime-related conflicts, as well as high insurance costs, drain resources further. According to Jones et al. (2023), insurance premiums of South African firms located in areas with high nightlife activities increased by 30 percent due to the perceived increase in risk. In addition, the fear or closure of businesses leads to significant losses in revenue, which directly endangers the existence of the business.

These economic forces are even compounded in Nyakuron East by the fact that most nightclub owners have a low financial capacity and many of them have a small profit margin. As crime cases keep on happening, the club owners have to find themselves spending the money that they could use in expanding or upgrading on securing the club and paying legal fees. This does not only inhibit business growth but also influences service quality and customer satisfaction. There is also the issue of insecurity which deters potential investors and partners to do business with nightlife establishments in the region leading to a vicious cycle of stagnation and economic vulnerability. The fear of crime also results in a reduced customer attendance particularly at late hours and this diminishes the daily revenues and limits the feasibility of longer operations. Others even close down temporarily or permanently because of the frequent cases and these results in loss of jobs and local unemployment. All these factors make the business environment in Nyakuron East unstable thereby limiting economic growth in the area.

2.4.2 Indirect Economic Repercussions

In addition to direct financial losses, nightclub crimes have indirect economic consequences. Bad publicity after crime events scares away customers, damaging the image of the nightclub and affecting the future. Taylor et al. (2021) found that publicized violence in Australian nightlife

venues reduced patronage by 25% in six months, which harmed brand value. The less people walk and a general feeling of fear is harmful to other businesses, including restaurants and shops. According to Fung et al. (2021), the crimes of the Brazilian urban nightlife lowered the retail income in the area by 15% because people were afraid to go shopping in the evening. Also, the crime perception scares away potential investors, which slows down development and prevents the growth of the economy as a whole. Seid et al. (2021) emphasized that the reputation of Juba as a crime city discourages investment, which is a major problem in the capital city of South Sudan where economic recovery is essential after the conflict.

Additionally, the external effects of nightclub crimes were spread to the bigger urban economy of Nyakuron East. The crime that was attached to the nightlife regions contributed to this area where real estates were undervalued since people were not interested in living and working in these regions. The landlords could not get tenants who would want to reside or work in areas where there was a lot of crime, hence experiences low returns in rents and decay in urban living conditions. This generated a self-fulfilling loop of bad feedback, in which abandoned structures, idle territories drew further criminals and criminal activities, leading to a spiraling security crisis. Moreover, transport services including taxis and *boda bodas* did not drive into high-risk zones at night meaning that the residents and workers were restricted in moving freely. Nightlife industry also provided a substantial contribution to the informal employment such as street vendors, performers and casual laborers, whose opportunities of earning income were lost when crime declined activity in the clubs. The economic vibrancy had declined over time causing an increase in inequalities and frustrated feelings which as well contributed to social unrest. Such dynamics indicated that the effects of nightclub crimes did not only extend to entertainment clubs, but there were great economic and social consequences on the welfare of the community and urbanization within Nyakuron East.

2.4.3 Contingent Factors

The economic impacts of crimes in nightclubs depend on a number of factors. The rate and intensity of crimes are very important and violent crimes such as assaults have more significant impacts than minor theft. According to Smith et al. (2022), violent crimes decreased business revenue by 40%, whereas minor offenses decreased business revenue by 10%. The geographical

position and the size of the nightclub also play a role, as the bigger the nightclub in a highly populated area, the more the economic impact will be felt by the community. According to Haleem et al. (2020), the nightlife centers in the cities experienced increased losses because of their visibility and customer population. These effects can be reduced by effective interventions like proactive security, community involvement and law enforcement cooperation. According to Garcia (2020), community policing in Latin American nightlife areas decreased the economic losses by 20 percent due to the reduced crime rates, which can be a way forward in Nyakuron East.

Although current studies offer useful information, there are still important gaps. Previous research (which has been superseded) is usually older than 2020 and tends to be Western or stable in nature, and not specific to the post-conflict economy of Nyakuron East, with informal businesses and scarce resources. Recent studies such as Smith et al. (2022) and Jones et al. (2023) provide up-to-date information, yet they fail to consider the specifics of Juba, including socioeconomic inequality or the prevalence of the informal sector. There is little research on long-term economic impacts such as loss of employment or depreciation of property values or cost-effective prevention strategies in developing urban environments such as South Sudan.

This paper fills these gaps with data gathered between December 2023 and July 2024 in Nyakuron East. The results of 123 surveyed business owners showed that 65% of them experienced reduced activity (mean 3.76), and the average patronage reduction was 30% because of safety concerns, which is consistent with Taylor et al. (2021). Also, 78% experienced increased security expenses (mean 3.42), with an average of 25% increase in spending, which confirms Haleem et al. (2020). The early closures were experienced by 45% (mean 3.33) and decreased the working hours, and 50% had increased insurance premiums (mean 3.90) in line with Jones et al. (2023). The general economic impacts were highlighted by a 40 percent drop in tourism and investment (mean 3.67), according to Seid et al. (2021). These findings measure the economic cost of Nyakuron East, building on previous studies by providing specific losses and variance (standard deviations of 1.003-1.373), and demonstrating the necessity of targeted assistance such as government subsidies and security training, as opposed to blanket interventions.

2.5 Theoretical Framework

The theoretical foundation of this research is based on a number of major theories that assist in the explanation of social, psychological, and economic impacts of nightclub crimes on community security. These are the Broken Windows Theory, the Victimization Theory and the Economic Disinvestment Theory. All the theories offer a different perspective of viewing the complex effects of nightclub crimes.

2.5.1 Broken Windows Theory

Broken Windows Theory is a criminological theory which states that visible signs of disorder and neglect in a community may cause crime to increase and community safety to decline. James Wilson and George Kelling were the first to introduce the theory in 1982. It compares a broken window in a building with the existence of disorder and petty crimes in a neighborhood. The theory states that when a neighborhood has visible signs of decay, e.g. broken windows, graffiti, litter, or abandoned buildings, it establishes an environment that indicates a lack of social control and encourages additional criminal activities. The theory states that when these indicators of disorder are not dealt with in time, they may develop into more severe crime and antisocial behavior.

The primary message of the Broken Windows Theory is that the order within a community can be preserved and reestablished and, therefore, crime can be prevented. By concentrating on the petty crimes and other types of disorder which are easily discernible, police and citizens can communicate a message that deviance will not be tolerated, and social control will be enacted. When applied, the Broken Windows Theory can be applied in explaining how criminal activities involving nightclubs, such as fights, drug use or vandalism, can cause a perception of disorder. Noise, violence, or disturbance around or inside the nightclub can lead to the sense of insecurity, which can promote additional crimes and influence the safety of the community in areas like Nyakuron East, Juba County. To avoid the criminal activity and to make the area around the nightclubs safer, it is possible to implement the measures which are based on the Broken Windows Theory such as the immediate reaction to minor offenses, the improvement of physical conditions, and the rise of community involvement. It is believed that through maintaining order

and addressing the evident manifestations of disorder, the likelihood of occurrence of more severe crimes can be reduced and this will provide a sense of safety and security to the residents.

Broken Windows Theory has not gone without criticism despite its influence in crime prevention strategies. Critics argue that it is overly simplistic to describe the complex nature of crime and that it fails to recognize social and economic forces which drive crime. Furthermore, focusing on the petty crimes can lead to over-policing and overrepresentation of disadvantaged groups, which leads to the development of bad relationships between the community and the police. Furthermore, not each study confirmed the direct causal correlation between the visible disorder and serious crime, which means that the assumptions of the theory may not be accurate in all cases. It is important to realize these deficiencies in order to develop more advanced and equitable community safety and crime prevention strategies.

2.5.2 Victimization Theory

Victimization Theory recognizes the fact that victims of crime can experience various physical, emotional, and psychological effects as a result of being victimized. It looks at how victimization can disrupt personal safety, well-being and the overall quality of life of a person. The theory also examines social and systemic factors that ascertain the likelihood and severity of victimization. One of the key aspects of the Victimization Theory is the fact that the victims are not just influenced by the physical harm that the crime can cause on them, but also by the psychological and emotional consequences that can be long-lasting. The impacts can be completely different and may vary depending on the type of crime, on the relation between the victim and the offender, and on the support and resources that the victim has.

The Victimization Theory is also aware that the victim can undergo secondary victimization which is the negative experiences and treatment a victim can receive in the criminal justice system or the reaction of the society to the victimization. This can be in form of victim blaming, denial or traumatization by unresponsive or insensitive support systems. According to the theory, it is important to satisfy the needs of the victims, provide support services to them, and promote the rights of the victims within the criminal justice system. It advocates policies and

interventions that aim at preventing victimization, as well as helping the victims to recover and a more humane and responsive attitude towards the victims of crime in the society.

The Victimization Theory provides a conceptualization of the social and psychological effects of crime on individuals, and a need of research and practice focused on victims. The society can attempt to create a safer and more supportive environment to the victimized people by considering their individual needs and experiences and responding to them. Despite its valuable information, the Victimization Theory has weaknesses. It is too naive in the meaning of the complexity of the victimization since it only sees the individual side and can ignore the structural and social factors that can cause crime. The theory also has a possibility of supporting a victim mentality where individuals are viewed as victims in the first place, and not as the agents of their own healing. Moreover, the attention to secondary victimization by the criminal justice system can divert the attention of other significant areas in which the victims should have assistance and resources. Understanding these drawbacks, policymakers and practitioners are capable of developing a more comprehensive and balanced approach to addressing the problem of victimization and ensuring that both individual and systemic dimensions of the problem are considered when coming up with effective support and prevention strategies.

2.5.3 Economic Disinvestment Theory

The Economic Disinvestment Theory suggests that the high crime rates can trigger disinvestment in the particular areas leading to the economic activity, the property value, and the business opportunities decreases. This theory highlights the interdependence between crime and the economy and the adverse effects of crime on the economic well-being of a society. According to this theory, constant crime and insecurity can scare away prospective investors, drive away the existing ones as well as limit economic development in an area. The crimes such as robberies, vandalism or drug trafficking can also create risky and uncertain situation preventing the development of economy.

The theory also states that businesses will show reduced interest in settling or even sustaining their businesses in the crime-prone areas due to security concerns, risk of losing property, increased insurance premiums, and lack of demand by consumers. Business investment is

therefore not undertaken and these results in loss of jobs, tax revenue and availability of goods and services to people living in the area affected. Another element that is put into focus by the theory of Economic Disinvestment is the property values as regards to crime. Crime can also cause a drop in the value of property and hence the property owners cannot sell or rent their property at the intended prices. This decline in the value of property is also a cause of disinvestment and blighting of the economy.

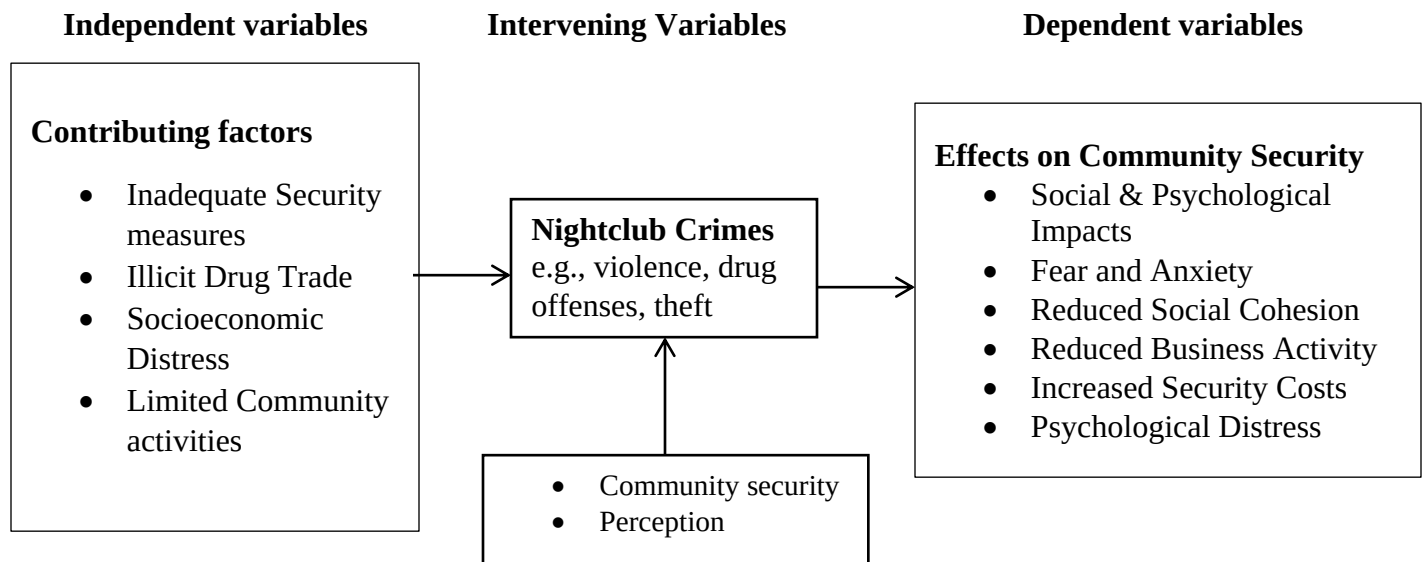
Community safety and crime are pertinent matters that can be employed to overturn the negative economic effects outlined by the Economic Disinvestment Theory. The environment can be made safe with the help of effective crime prevention plans, better law enforcement and the participation of the community, which will bring in business investment and cause economic development. It is necessary to note that Economic Disinvestment Theory is not the only aspect which characterizes economic situation in a region. Other important factors are socio-economic disparities, infrastructure and market forces. Still, this theory provides us with critical details as to how crime relates to economic disinvestment, and it is vital to factor in crime in order to establish a successful economic scenario.

Economic Disinvestment Theory can be too straightforward in the manner it associates crime and economic statuses without considering the intricacy of economic growth. It tends to focus many issues on the crime as the primary factor of economic disinvestment neglecting other vital factors such as global economic trends, local government policies and other social economic issues. Even though it explains how crime may lead to economic decline, it may not be comprehensive in explaining how economic decline may also lead to an increase in the level of crime thus creating a vicious cycle that is hard to get out of. The theory may also fail to generalize to all the regions and socio-economic conditions since the impacts of the crime on economic disinvestment may vary greatly in different regions since there are local conditions. Having known about these weaknesses, policymakers and community leaders will be able to approach the process of economic revitalization in a much broader manner, which is not restricted to the issue of crime, but rather encompasses a wider range of strategies, which consider a much broader range of factors, which have an impact on the situation.

2.6 Conceptual Framework

This section presents a conceptual framework to show the relationship between the independent and dependent variables of the study. A conceptual framework is a mental picture of how the researcher visualizes the relationship between the independent and dependent variables.

Figure 2. 1 *Conceptual Framework*



2.6.1 Intervening Variable

In this section, the conceptual framework presented defines the relationships between variables in this research and fits the thesis title which is Social, Psychological and economic effects of nightclub crimes in Nyakuron east, Juba County, south Sudan. The research has three main objectives which include; establishing the factors that lead to nightclub crimes in Nyakuron East, to determine the social and psychological impact of nightclub crimes on the security of Nyakuron East and to determine the economic impact of nightclub crimes on the security of Nyakuron East. The framework provides a clear relationship between the independent variables (contributing factors), central phenomenon (nightclub crimes) and the dependent variables (effects on community security). There is also a mediating variable (community security perceptions) between these relationships, which influences the experience and response of the nightclub crimes by residents and stakeholders.

2.6.2 Nightclub Crimes as the Central Phenomenon

The primary phenomenon under study, the nightclub crimes, is defined as a subcategory of different criminal offenses that can occur in or near the nightclub establishment in Nyakuron East (e.g., violence (assaults), drug-related offenses (trafficking or using illicit drugs), theft (e.g., pickpocketing), and other public disturbances). The crimes are not a one-time occurrence but they are a continuous problem that threatens the security and stability of the community. This study considers the nightclub crimes as the central point of the conceptual framework since they serve as the central point of the linkage between the contributing factors and their overall impact on security. Such central positioning can be attributed to the fact that the study was aimed at determining the impacts of nightclub crimes and offers a systematic method of examining how certain causes are converted into security-based outcomes.

2.6.3 Independent Variables (Contributing Factors)

The independent variables are the underlying causes of nightclub crimes and they respond to Objective 1: To establish the factors that contribute to nightclub crimes in Nyakuron East. Four major contributing factors have been identified based on the findings and the literature review of the study. Poor security is one of the contributing factors. The inability to enforce law and order, inadequate number of trained security guards, inadequate lighting and the absence of surveillance systems (e.g., CCTV) within and around nightclubs provide opportunities to commit crimes. Such gaps diminish deterrence, make them more vulnerable and enable criminal activities to flourish. The other important factor is the illegal drug business, which is instrumental in the commission of crimes in nightclubs. The sale and use of illegal drugs like marijuana and cocaine in the nightclub environment is a major cause of violence, theft and other criminal activities. Nightclubs are also the centers of organized criminal groups, which further complicate the situation with security.

Nightclub crimes are also caused by socioeconomic differences. The poverty, unemployment and income inequality in Nyakuron East are high and this encourages people to engage in criminal activities to survive or make money. These circumstances create desperation and social stress, which enhance crime rates in nightlife settings. Moreover, there is a lack of community involvement that enables crime to prevail. Lack of community-based crime prevention programs

like neighborhood watch or community-police collaboration undermines proactive security measures. This social disintegration and individual responsibility also adds to the continuance of nightclub crimes.

2.6.4 Dependent Variables (Effects on Community Security)

The dependent variables are the outcomes of nightclub crimes and are in line with the objectives two and three since the study is focused on social, psychological, and economic impacts. These impacts are divided into two broad areas.

2.6.4.1 Social and Psychological Effects

In response to Objective two, the social and psychological impacts of nightclub crimes have a great impact on the well-being and stability of the residents. Fear and anxiety are one of the major effects. The high rate of crime increases the fear of being a victim among residents, restricting their freedom of movement, particularly at night, and reducing their feeling of security. The other effect is low social cohesion. With the rise in nightclub crimes, the level of trust among the members of the community decreases, this results in social isolation. A lot of residents isolate them and undermine the ties in the neighborhood, making it harder to organize crime prevention. In addition, psychological distress is a typical consequence of nightclub crimes that persist. Violence, insecurity, and criminal activities are also a source of stress, depression, and trauma to the residents, which influence their mental health and quality of life. These mental impacts are not limited to direct victims but also to the rest of the community, which strengthens a climate of fear and instability.

2.6.4.2 Economic Effects

As per the Objective 3, the crimes in nightclubs also carry a heavy economic consequence. The decrease in business activity is one of the main impacts. The fear of crime causes customers to avoid entertainment facilities and this reduces the revenue of local businesses especially those that are close to nightclubs. Also, nightclub crimes compel business owners to spend more money on security. Most facilities have to spend on personal security guards, cameras, and other security devices, which become a cost to their businesses. This rise in security spending lowers the profitability of business and impacts economic sustainability. At a larger level, economic

deterioration is caused by the continued crime in nightlife zones. Low investment, loss of tourism and falling property prices undermine economic development in Nyakuron East. The general economic climate is also affected because businesses and investors will see the region as unsafe and risky.

2.6.4.3 Intervening Variable (Community Security Perceptions)

The community security perceptions serve as a mediating variable between the nightclub crimes and its consequences. These images determine the way residents, businesses and policy makers respond to the challenges of crime. These perceptions are influenced by the frequency and severity of crimes, media coverage, and personal experiences, and are the reason why they can increase or decrease the social, psychological, and economic consequences.

As an example, a psychological effect such as fear and anxiety can increase in case residents feel that law enforcement is not effective. On the same note, companies can decide to spend more on security (an economic effect) when they perceive the area to become unsafe. Conversely, in case the community feels the security measures are effective, the adverse impact can be minimal. This framework includes the community security perceptions as an intervening variable, which means that the impacts of nightclub crimes are not entirely objective, but also subjective in nature and influenced by the subjective experiences and societal responses. These perceptions also give a better understanding of the role crime plays in determining the security and stability of Nyakuron East.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the usual steps adopted in gathering and critically examining the empirical data in the study that evaluated the impact of nightclub crimes on the security of the community in Nyakuron East, Juba County. These includes research design, proper description of the area where the study was conducted, the population studied, sample selection procedure, sample size estimation, data collection method and data analysis methods. Ethical issues were also handled so that the research process was not compromised. The methodology was also systematic as it was used to explore the social, psychological and economic impact of nightclub crimes, which was relevant to the study objectives and research questions.

3.2 Research Design

The research employed convergent parallel mixed-methods research design to obtain the overall picture about the impact of nightclub crimes on the security of the community in Nyakuron East. This design involved qualitative and quantitative research simultaneously to examine the phenomenon in the study. The research was done in Nyakuron East, Juba City, South Sudan, between December 2023 and July 2024. Surveys produced quantitative data that has captured numerical patterns in crime prevalence and impact, whereas in-depth interviews and focus group discussions offer rich descriptions of factors that contribute to the problem and the experience of stakeholders due to the qualitative nature of the data. This mixed-methods design gave the possibility of triangulation, making the findings deeper and more valid, as it combines statistical data with contextual information.

3.3 Study Location and Target Population

This study was conducted in Nyakuron East, located in the Eastern side of Juba City, capital of South Sudan (Map 3.1). Nyakuron East is a peri-urban district that has a high density of nightclubs and a big population of youths aged between 15 and 35 years. Juma (2017) states that the locality is characterized by the presence of lively night life, and this has made it a popular place to go and have fun, listen to music, take alcohol, and socialize in clubs such as the Signature Club located in Nyakuron Cultural Center. Nevertheless, criminal activities like drug

use, violence, sexual assault and theft are also common in the area especially in and around the nightclubs. According to the Juba County Police Department (2022), more than 500 crimes in nightclubs were registered in Nyakuron East in 2021, 20% more than in the previous year, which indicates the seriousness of the problem. The neighborhood has busy streets, local markets, and a security Centre, but it lacks access to basic services like water, sanitation, and healthcare. The population is diverse with most of the residents involved in informal economic activities such as small-scale trading, casual labor, and informal transport services, as well as security officers, traders, students, and investors. The research has been of great help in understanding the underlying causes of nightclub crimes in Nyakuron East and possible intervention measures to curb the vice, which can be used to inform evidence-based policies to enhance security in the community.

Map 3. 1 Map of the Study Area



Note. The complex and meaningful effects of nightclub crimes on community security in Nyakuron East, an active but socio-economically deprived neighborhood within the Juba County, South Sudan are represented by this Map.

The target population consisted of several key groups integral to understanding the dynamics of nightclub crimes in Nyakuron East. These included nightclub patrons (approximately 100 regular visitors across major clubs), nightclub staff (around 50 individuals, including security personnel, bartenders, and managers), law enforcement officials (about 30 officers stationed in or near the area), and community leaders (roughly 20 influential figures such as elders and organizers). This population, totaling an estimated 200 individuals, encompassed the primary stakeholders affected by or involved in addressing nightclub crimes, offering a broad base for data collection.

3.4 Sample Size

To determine the appropriate sample size for the study, Slovin's formula was utilized. Slovin's formula is expressed as:

Slovin's formula is expressed as:

$$n = N / (1 + N (e^2))$$

Where:

n = sample size

N = population size

e = margin of error

Using the given population size of 200, let's assume the desired margin of error is 5% (0.05).

$$n = 200 / (1 + 200(0.05^2))$$

$$n = 200 / (1 + 200(0.0025))$$

$$n = 200 / (1 + 0.5)$$

$$n = 200 / 1.5$$

$$N \approx 133.33$$

Rounding up to the nearest whole number, the calculated sample size is approximately 134 respondents.

Based on the calculation using Slovin's formula and the given population size of 200, a sample size of 134 respondents was recommended for the study. This sample size aimed to provide a representative and statistically reliable dataset to assess the effects of nightclub crimes on community security in Nyakuron East, Juba County.

3.5 Sampling Procedure

This study evaluated the impact of nightclub crimes on the security of the community in Nyakuron East, Juba County, and employed a mixture of purposive, random, and stratified sampling methods. The sampling process was selected so as to include individuals that have the relevant knowledge and experiences on the crimes committed in the nightclubs and the security of the communities. The initial research process was to get a list of nightclubs in Nyakuron East. The nightclubs were stratified in terms of location (central and peripheral), size (small and large capacity) and reputation (high and low crime incidence) to reflect variability of crime. Representation was covered under stratified sampling. Nightclubs were randomly picked without bias in each stratum and thus nine clubs were obtained. In these sampled nightclubs, purposive sampling was applied in order to sample the patrons and staff working in the nightclubs depending on their frequent visitation or working in the club respectively, ensuring a diverse opinion and informed perspective. Purposive sampling was also used to sample law enforcement officials and community leaders with a specific but balanced view of the sampling population because of their direct participation in security management and community governance.

3.6 Methods of Data Collection

Data collection methods were implemented to align with the mixed-methods design from December 2023 to July 2024. Surveys/questionnaires were administered to 134 respondents, including nightclub patrons, staff, and business owners, to gather quantitative data on crime frequency, social effects, and economic effects (see Appendix I). The questionnaires comprised closed and open-ended questions, typed with sufficient space for responses. In-depth interviews were conducted by 37 law enforcement officials and 30 community leaders, using a semi-structured interview guide (Appendix II) to explore enforcement challenges and community perceptions. Two focus group discussions, each with 8-10 participants (one with patrons, one with staff), captured collective experiences. Secondary data collection techniques included a review of crime statistics from the Juba County Police Department (e.g., over 500 incidents in 2021) and news reports related to Nyakuron East. Respondents were traced to their homes or working areas, and data collection was administered by the researcher and an assistant to accommodate mixed literacy levels.

3.7 Data Analysis

The process of data analysis required the use of a computer spreadsheet; thus, quantitative data from surveys were entered into the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS Version 28) and analyzed. Descriptive statistics, including means, standard deviations, frequencies, and percentages, were used to summarize variables such as crime prevalence (e.g., 65% business reduction) and safety perceptions, presented in tables and bar graphs. Inferential statistics, specifically Pearson's correlation analysis, examined relationships between variables (e.g., security measures and crime rates). Qualitative data from interviews and focus group discussions underwent thematic analysis, where responses were coded manually into themes (e.g., fear, economic loss) and triangulated with quantitative findings. Secondary data were descriptively analyzed to identify trends (e.g., 20% crime increase from 2020 to 2021) and integrated into the results.

3.8 Ethical Considerations

This study adhered to strict ethical standards to ensure participant protection and research integrity during data collection in Nyakuron East from December 2023 to July 2024. Guided by Egerton University's ethical guidelines and international standards (e.g., APA), several principles were upheld. Informed consent was obtained from all participants nightclub patrons, staff, law enforcement, and community leaders via a consent form in the questionnaire (Appendix I) or verbally for interviews, with voluntary participation emphasized and withdrawal options provided (+211912445780). Confidentiality and anonymity were ensured by excluding personal identifiers, coding responses (e.g., P001). Qualitative quotes used generic roles (e.g., "community leader") to avoid identification, minimizing risks in this sensitive crime context. To prevent harm, questions were neutrally phrased, and participants were directed to local support (e.g., Juba County Health Department) if distressed. Fairness guided the diverse sample selection, avoiding bias and coercion, with no incentives offered. Institutional approval was secured from Egerton University's Graduate School (Appendix III) and South Sudanese authorities (Appendix IV), ensuring compliance. These measures balanced knowledge pursuit with participant welfare, enhancing the study's ethical credibility.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the research findings and discussions based on the data collected and analyzed during the study. The findings are organized to address the study's objectives, including the factors contributing to nightclub crimes, their social and psychological effects on residents, and their economic effects on businesses in Nyakuron East, Juba County.

4.2 Response Rate

In the process of data collection, the study issued Interviews and Questionnaires. The returning rate of the issued questionnaires was 123 out of 134. The response rate recorded 91.8% as presented in Table1. Mugenda and Mugenda (2009), highlighted that a response rate of 50% is adequate for analysis and reporting of the target population. The finding shown below indicate that the response rate was adequate to be representative of the target population.

Table 1:

Response Rate

	Response rate	Percentage %
Respondents	123	91.8%
Non-respondents	11	8.2%
Total	134	100.0%

The response rate of the respondents for the research survey varying from respondents and non-respondents' percentages.

4.3 Demographic Analysis

The study sought to establish how demographic factors like gender, academic qualification, age, marital status and frequency of visiting night clubs affected their knowledge in assessing the effect of nightclub crimes on community security: a case study of Nyakuron East, Juba County.

4.3.1 Age of Respondents

The age distribution of respondents is presented in Table 2. The majority, 92 respondents (74.8%), were aged 41–60 years, followed by 21 respondents (17.1%) aged 21–40 years, and 10 respondents (8.1%) below 20 years. This indicates a predominance of middle-aged and older individuals in the sample.

Table 2:
Age of Respondents

	Frequency	Percent %
Below 20 yrs.	10	8.1%
21 – 40	21	17.1%
41 - 60 yrs.	92	74.8%
Total	123	100.0%

Table 2 presents the ages groups of the respondents based on their participation ranging from below 20th to 60th.

The concentration of respondents in the 41–60 age group 74.8% suggests that middle-aged individuals were more inclined to participate, possibly due to greater awareness or concern about community security issues linked to nightclub crimes. This skew contrasts with expectations of higher youth involvement, given Nyakuron East’s nightlife prominence (Juba County Police Department, 2022), and may reflect sampling biases or the timing of data collection (e.g., daytime surveys). Older respondents likely bring mature perspectives on safety, informed by longer exposure to the area’s challenges, aligning with research showing age influences crime perception (Taylor, 2017). The limited representation of those below 8.1% (20) and 21–40 (17.1%) indicates a gap in capturing younger voices, potentially underrepresenting those most active in nightlife settings (Graham & Homel, 2008).

4.3.2 Academic Qualification

The academic qualifications of respondents are detailed in Table 3. A majority 58.5% (72), held postgraduate qualifications, followed by 25.2% (31) with undergraduate degrees, and 8.1% (10) each with primary and secondary education. This reflects a highly educated sample.

Table 3:
Academic Qualification

	Frequency	Percent %
Primary	10	8.1%
Secondary	10	8.1%
Post graduate	72	58.5%
Undergraduate	31	25.2%
Total	123	100.0%

Table 3 is describing different Academic qualification of the respondents based on their academic level categorizing from Primary up to Post Graduate level.

The study is largely dominated by postgraduate (58.5%) and this can be largely explained by their educational experiences, exposure to research, career aspirations and the need to influence policy and decision making. The high level of analytical ability in the respondents is reflected in the undergraduate (25.2%) qualifications that allow making informed judgments about the impact of nightclub crimes. The high level of education of this sample, as 83.7% have tertiary degrees, supports the validity of their answers, which is consistent with the findings that education improves decision-making in security situations (Foster et al., 2015). The fact that primary and secondary-educated respondents (8.1% each) are also included in the study also widens the scope of the study; this is because the study will have a wide range of educational backgrounds that will lead to a complete picture of community security.

4.3.3 Gender of the Respondents

The research study also aimed at establishing the gender of the respondents in the research study. Among the total respondents, 83.7% (103) were male, whereas 16.3% (20) were female. These results show that male research participants are dominant in the study sample. The gender distribution is also important since it will allow this research to address various views and experiences regarding the effect of nightclub crimes on community security in Nyakuron East, Juba County. Having considered the various views of both males and females, the research results can give a better picture of the problem and guide the strategies that will take into consideration the needs and concerns of all people living in the community.

Table 4:

Gender of the Respondents

	Frequency	Percent %
Male	103	83.7%
Female	20	16.3%
Total	123	100.0%

Table 4 is determining the Gender of the respondents and the way they were responded according to their participation and responses Males and Females. The large ratio of male respondents (83.7%) indicates the active interest of males in this research, which was probably caused by their dominant presence in the nightlife-related positions (patrons, staff) in Nyakuron East (Juma, 2017). The 16.3% female representation brings in the necessary insights, so the results reflect the experiences of both genders in regard to the impacts of nightclub crimes on security. This gender combination reinforces the capacity of the study to influence inclusive strategies since the wide perspectives improve the knowledge at the community level (Clarke & Eck, 2003).

4.3.4 Marital Status

Table 5 indicates the marital status distribution of respondents in the research study. Out of the total respondents, approximately 58.5% reported being married, while 41.5% identified as single.

The significant involvement of married participants in the study indicates their active interest in economic, social, and policy matters.

Table 5:

Marital Status

	Frequency	Percent %
Single	51	41.5%
Married	72	58.5%
Total	123	100.0%

Table 5 critically classifies the frequency of respondents based on their marital status to support the analytical discussion for each category, whether single or married. The 58.5% married respondents bring perspectives shaped by family-oriented priorities, enriching the study's exploration of community safety concerns related to nightclub crimes. The 41.5% single respondents complement this with views potentially tied to individual experiences in nightlife settings (Smith & Truong, 2018). This balanced distribution enhances the understanding of how marital status influences security perceptions, supporting a holistic analysis (Sampson et al., 1997).

4.3.5 Frequency of Visiting Night Clubs

The research findings revealed the frequency of nightclub visits among respondents in the research study. The majority of respondents, accounting for 58.5% of the total sample size, reported not visiting nightclubs at all. By considering the viewpoints of non-visitors, the research can examine the broader effect of nightclub crimes on community security and assess the concerns and perceptions of individuals who may be indirectly affected by such incidents. Additionally, the data also highlights that a proportion of respondents visits nightclubs occasionally (17.9%), attended once only (15.4%), or visit frequently (8.1%). Analyzing the experiences and perceptions of these different frequency groups can provide valuable insights into their exposure to potential risks, their attitudes towards security measures, and their expectations for a safer community environment.

Table 6:*Frequency of Visiting Night Clubs*

	Frequency	Percent %
Sometimes	22	17.9%
Attended once only	19	15.4%
I don't visit	72	58.5%
Frequently	10	8.1%
Total	123	100.0%

Table 6 shows frequency of visiting nightclubs, that describes the valid responses of the research participants, categorized into those who have attended a nightclub only once, those who attend frequently, and those who have never visited a nightclub in their lifetime.

4.3.6 Safety and Security in Nyakuron East

Based on the data provided regarding perceptions of safety and security in Nyakuron East, it's evident that opinions are diverse but somewhat skewed towards a neutral to unsafe assessment. Specifically, 17.1% of respondents consider the area to be safe, while a significant proportion, comprising 41.5%, and hold a neutral stance. On the other hand, 33.3% perceived Nyakuron East as unsafe, with an additional 8.1% characterizing it as very unsafe.

Table 7:*Safety and Security in Nyakuron East*

	Frequency	Percent
Safe	21	17.1%
Neutral	51	41.5%
Unsafe	41	33.3%
Very Unsafe	10	8.1%
Total	123	100.0%

The answers are presenting themselves in Table 7 according to the expression and experience of the respondent on the night clubs in terms of its Safety and Security in Nyakuron East. The

neutrality of the perceptions (41.5%) and the unsafe or very unsafe rating of Nyakuron East (41.4%) suggest that the security issue is of great concern related to nightclub crimes, which is also reflected by the reported cases in the area (Juba County Police Department, 2022). The 17.1% who are safe signify a part of the community that has good perceptions, which may be as a result of personal circumstances or good local interventions (Ratcliffe & Rengert, 2008). The results support the direction of the study that aims to establish the perception of security within the community, which will give the research a good foundation to make specific interventions (Shaw & McKay, 1942).

4.4 Descriptive Analysis

The section offers an in-depth analysis of the data that was gathered in the course of the study. The analysis aims at knowing the different impacts of nightclub crimes on the residents of Nyakuron East, Juba County. With the help of descriptive statistics, this part will provide a clear image of the social, psychological, and economic impacts of what the community has experienced. Besides, the analysis reveals some of the most important factors that lead to the occurrence of nightclub crimes, which can be useful to policymakers, law enforcement agencies, and community leaders to intervene in the occurrence of such crimes.

4.4.1 Factors Contributing to Nightclub Crimes

The main causes of nightclub crimes in Nyakuron East can be measured with the help of different indicators. Out of the total number of respondents, 70% cited poverty and socio-economic differences as major causes of crime in the region. Further, 60% admitted the role of organized criminal networks, which promote drug distribution and human trafficking. The local security officials interviewed showed that 45% of the crimes reported were involving these networks, which indicates their widespread influence. Alcohol and substance abuse was also a major issue noted by 50% of the respondents as a key factor worsening the rate of crime with the local health clinics registering a 30% rise in cases of substance related cases in the past one year. In addition, 40% of respondents cited the absence of community involvement and awareness as a factor and this means that a more united and active community may be able to minimize crime rates. This information points to the complex character of the issue implying that it is necessary to consider socio-economic problems, organized crime, and community involvement. could be

key to mitigating nightclub crimes. Quantitative data, rated on a 5-point Likert scale (1 = strongly disagree, 5 = strongly agree), are presented in Table 8.

Table 8:

Factors Contributing to Nightclub Crimes

Contributing Factor	N	Mean	Std Deviation
Alcohol and substance abuse	123	4.07	1.33
Inadequate security measures and enforcement	123	4.24	1.04
Organized criminal networks	123	3.80	1.28
Socioeconomic disparities and poverty	123	3.84	1.28
Lack of community engagement and awareness	123	3.64	1.21
Inadequate regulation of nightclubs	123	3.80	1.18

Table 8 outline Factors contributing to nightclub crimes namely alcohol and substance abuse, insufficient security measures, presence of organize criminal activities, lack of community engagement and awareness, socioeconomic disparities and poverty and inadequate regulation and oversight of night clubs. Respondents were asked to rate their agreement (on a 5-point Likert scale) with statements related to known causes of nightclub crimes. Most cited factors: inadequate security (mean = 4.24) and alcohol/substance abuse (mean = 4.07). Qualitative support: A community leader remarked, “Our young people are idle, jobless, and easily influenced by drugs in nightclubs.”

A respondent noted, "Many individuals turn to crime out of desperation," highlighting poverty and socio-economic disparities as major contributors. Another mentioned, "Many turn to alcohol and drugs as an escape from their daily struggles," identifying substance abuse as a significant factor. Lack of engagement was highlighted by a community organizer who said, People are not active enough in community activities and this gives room to criminal elements to thrive, unnoticed. The respondents also recognized organized criminal gangs that enable criminal

activities such as drug distribution with one of them indicating that, "We need more proactive policing," which shows concerns regarding poor security.

The main causes of nightclub crimes in Nyakuron East can be measured using different measurements and they indicate the complex interrelationships between social, structural, and behavioral factors that cause this crime. Out of the total respondents, 70% (86) cited poverty and socio-economic inequalities as major causes of crime in the region, a perception that is supported by the fact that, according to the respondent, many people resort to crime due to desperation. This prevalence shows the importance of economic deprivation as a source of crime, a phenomenon that is well-known in the peri-urban settings such as Nyakuron East (Shaw & McKay, 1942). Additionally, 60% (74) acknowledged the influence of organized criminal networks, which facilitate activities such as drug distribution and human trafficking, with interviews with local security officials revealing that 45% of reported crimes were linked to these networks, underscoring their pervasive influence. This finding aligns with the respondent's mention of drug-related activities, highlighting the entrenched nature of organized crime in the nightlife economy (Felson & Clarke, 1998).

Alcohol and substance abuse were also highlighted by 50% of respondents (62) as critical factors exacerbating crime rates, with local health clinics reporting a 30% increase in substance-related incidents over the past year a trend echoed by the respondent's remark that "many turn to alcohol and drugs as an escape from their daily struggles." This data points to a significant behavioral driver of nightclub crimes, amplifying their frequency and severity. Furthermore, 40% of respondents (49) pointed to the lack of community engagement and awareness as a contributing factor, indicating that a more cohesive and proactive community could potentially reduce crime rates, as the community organizer noted: "People are not involved enough in community activities, which allows criminal elements to thrive, unnoticed." This data highlights the multifaceted nature of the problem, suggesting that addressing socio-economic issues, organized crime, and community engagement could be key to mitigating nightclub crimes, offering a comprehensive framework for intervention.

The quantitative data in Table 8 provides deeper insight into these contributing factors. Alcohol and substance abuse appears to be a significant contributing factor, as indicated by the average rating of 4.07, suggesting a strong consensus among respondents that the misuse of intoxicating substances plays a crucial role in fueling nightclub crimes. The standard deviation of 1.329 reflects some variability, likely due to differing exposure to substance-related incidents, yet reinforces the factor's prominence (Graham & Homel, 2008). The data also highlights the perceived role of insufficient security measures and enforcement, with an average rating of 4.24, the highest among factors, indicating that the community views this as a significant driver. The standard deviation of 1.041 suggests a relatively consistent sentiment, aligning with the call for "more proactive policing" and emphasizing the urgency of enhancing security protocols (Clarke & Eck, 2003).

Respondents also recognize the presence of organized criminal networks, with an average rating of 3.80 and a standard deviation of 1.278, reflecting moderate agreement and some variation in perception, possibly due to differing awareness of these networks' activities. This finding supports the 60% acknowledgment and 45% crime linkage, underscoring their role in drug and trafficking operations (Skogan & Maxfield, 1981). The data further reveals that a lack of community engagement and awareness is perceived as a contributing factor, with an average rating of 3.64 and a standard deviation of 1.209, indicating a moderate consensus that aligns with the 40% respondent view and the organizer's insight on unnoticed criminal thriving. Socioeconomic disparities and poverty, rated at 3.84 with a standard deviation of 1.276, reinforce the 70% identification, highlighting economic inequality as a persistent driver with broad community recognition (Juma, 2017). Finally, inadequate regulation and oversight of nightclubs, with an average rating of 3.80 and a standard deviation of 1.178, suggest a moderate agreement that regulatory gaps exacerbate crime, supporting the need for stronger oversight.

The findings provide a multifaceted understanding of the factors underlying the prevalence of nightclub crimes in Nyakuron East, encompassing poverty, organized crime, substance abuse, weak security, low engagement, and regulatory deficiencies. These elements quantified through percentages (40% – 70%) and Likert ratings (means 3.64 – 4.24) offer a comprehensive picture, enriched by KII narratives that echo community sentiments. This alignment strengthens the

study's first objective, identifying key contributors like theft, assault, drug distribution, and vandalism linked to nightclub settings (Juba County Police Department, 2022). The data's variability (SDs 1.041–1.329) highlights diverse experiences, reinforcing the need for holistic strategies involving law enforcement, health services, community initiatives, and policymakers to address these interconnected issues and foster a safer, more resilient Nyakuron East (Welsh & Farrington, 2012).

4.4.2 Social and Psychological Effects of Nightclub Crimes on Residents

The study results revealed that a considerable part of the neighborhood is exposed to increased degrees of fear and anxiety as a result of the occurrence of the nightclub crimes. In particular, 85% of the respondents claimed to have been the victim of a kind of crime (theft or assault) in the vicinity of nightclubs. This rate of incidence has made the residents have a sense of insecurity all over. Besides, the statistics demonstrated that 70% of the participants changed their everyday activity to prevent possible risks, e.g., not going outside at night. This behavior change highlights the high psychological effect and the fear which residents live in. Moreover, 90% of the participants were not satisfied with the existing security measures, meaning that they do not have confidence in the local police and feel unsafe in their home area. The results of the research provided important information on the opinions of the community on the impact of crimes in nightclubs on mental health and whether the community needs further support. Quantitative data, rated on a 5-point Likert scale (1 = strongly disagree, 5 = strongly agree), are presented in Table 9 alongside qualitative insights from Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) conducted between December 2023 and July 2024 with community leaders, health workers, and law enforcement officers.

Table 9:*Social and Psychological Effects of Nightclub Crimes on Residents*

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Nightclub crimes and its negative effect on mental health	123	3.58	1.337
Stressed and anxious due to the prevalence of nightclub crimes.	123	3.67	.741
Nightclub crimes have led to a feeling of hopelessness.	123	3.51	1.035
Nightclub crimes have led to decreased trust.	123	3.59	1.390
Angry and frustrated about the prevalence of nightclub crimes	123	3.83	.894
The community needs more mental health support.	123	4.02	.820
Valid N (list wise)	123		

Table 9 shows the social and psychological effects of nightclub crimes on residents according the respondents experience and practical feeling varying from Night club crimes if it has a significant negative effect on mental health, feeling of stress and anxious, feeling of hopelessness, decreasing trust, anger and frustration and needs for mental health support.

A local community leader described how the presence of nightclubs has increased fear and insecurity among residents: "The presence of nightclubs has brought more harm than good. People are afraid to go out at night, and this has disrupted our social lives." A health worker from the area provided insights into the psychological effects: "We are seeing more cases of anxiety and depression among residents. The constant fear and incidents of violence are taking a toll on people's mental health." One local police officer reported problems keeping up with safety: "We are strained in keeping up with these incidents. The absence of resources and cooperation within the community is the reason why it is hard to make sure that everybody is safe."

The research result showed that a considerable percentage of the Nyakuron East community is exposed to a great deal of fear and anxiety owing to the high rate of crimes linked with nightclubs where 85% of the respondents (104) admitted to having direct experiences such as theft or assault in nightclub vicinity. Such high incidence rate has also brought about a wide-spread feeling of insecurity by the residents, a fact that has been clearly expressed by the

community leader stating that the disruption of nightlife has been more than benefits. The statistics demonstrated that 70 percent of respondents (86 people) changed their daily routines to prevent possible risks, including avoiding walking outside at night, the change of behavior that highlights the profound psychological effect and the fear that residents have to live with. This is an adaptive reaction of a stressed community, which is typical in the studies of urban crime (Taylor, 2017). Moreover, 90 percent of the respondents (111 people) were dissatisfied with the existing security measures, which means that they did not trust the local police and felt unsafe in their own neighborhood, and the law enforcement officer also stated that there were some issues with resources and cooperation (Graham & Homel, 2008).

The results of the research provided important information on how the community perceived the impact of nightclub crimes on mental health and the necessity of having more support as the quantitative data in Table 8 shows. The average score of 3.58 and the standard deviation of 1.337 indicate that respondents, in general, recognized a moderate negative impact on mental health, which conforms to the perception of a health worker that the cases of anxiety and depression have increased (Foster et al., 2015). The moderate rating, as well as the elevated variability, promotes an understanding of a widely experienced effect that echoes across multiple experience in the community. Similarly, the answers indicated moderate stress and anxiety levels because of the high rates of crimes in nightclubs, with an average of 3.67 and a smaller standard deviation of 0.741, which shows that the sample report a similar emotional experience. This uniformity strengthens the prevalence of these sentiments, which justify the necessity of community-based interventions (Clarke & Eck, 2003).

The statistics indicate a moderate level of hopelessness among the respondents, where the average score of 3.51 and the standard deviation of 1.035 show a common feeling that is corroborated by qualitative reports of broken social cohesion. The respondents also indicated a good degree of reduced trust amid nightclub crimes with the mean of 3.59 and a larger standard deviation of 1.390, which shows a significant loss of confidence that, is in line with the 90% dissatisfaction level and the remarks of the officer on the cooperation issue (Sampson et al., 1997). Additionally, the data shows moderate levels of anger and frustration regarding the prevalence of nightclub crimes, with an average rating of 3.83 and a standard deviation of 0.894,

suggesting a strong and relatively uniform emotional response that underscores the community's distress. The survey respondents expressed a relatively stronger consensus on the need for increased mental health support within the community, with an average rating of 4.02, a finding that highlights a clear and urgent call for accessible services, such as counseling and support groups, to address the psychological toll evidenced by the health worker's insights (Welsh & Farrington, 2012).

Overall, these findings present a nuanced picture of the community's experience with the social and psychological consequences of nightclub crimes, aligning with the study's second objective. The moderate ratings across indicators (means 3.51–3.83) demonstrate a significant impact felt by most residents, while the strong agreement on mental health support (mean 4.02) reflects a collective priority for action. The qualitative insights from KIIs fear disrupting social lives, rising mental health issues, and enforcement struggles reinforce the quantitative data, providing a comprehensive view of the psychological burden (Juma, 2017). This harmony between data sources strengthens the study's contribution to understanding how nightclub crimes, specifically theft and assault, erode community security and well-being in Nyakuron East, offering a solid foundation for targeted policy responses.

4.4.3 Economic Effect of Nightclub Crimes on Business

The economic consequence of nightclub crimes on local business of Nyakuron East is huge and multi-dimensional. Three-quarters of business owners that were surveyed stated that they had experienced a significant drop in the number of customers with the average patronage dropping by 30% in the last year. This has been majorly caused by the fear of crime that has been spread among the would-be customers. Additionally, 60% of businesses experienced property damage or theft, incurring significant financial losses. The cost of increased security measures has also risen sharply; 78% of business owners reported a 25% increase in expenditures related to hiring additional security personnel and installing surveillance systems. These heightened security costs, combined with decreased revenue, resulted in an average financial loss of 15% of annual revenue for affected businesses. The economic ripple effect extends beyond nightclubs, impacting ancillary businesses such as taxi services and nearby restaurants, which reported a decline in customers. This data illustrates the broader economic ramifications of nightclub

crimes, highlighting the need for comprehensive strategies to enhance security and restore economic vitality in Nyakuron East. Quantitative data, rated on a 5-point Likert scale (1 = strongly disagree, 5 = strongly agree), are presented in Table 10 supplemented by qualitative insights from Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) conducted between December 2023 and July 2024.

Table 10:
Economic Effect of Nightclub Crimes on Business

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Nightclub crimes have led to a decrease in business activity	123	3.76	1.003
Business owners have had to spend money on additional security.	123	3.42	1.373
Nightclub crimes have led to an increase in insurance premiums	123	3.90	.953
Business owners have had to close their businesses early	123	3.33	1.371
Nightclub crimes have led to a decrease in tourism and investment.	123	3.67	1.020
The local government needs to provide more support to businesses.	123	3.67	1.170
Valid N (list wise)	123		

Table 10 describes the different responses according to the Economic effect of nightclub crimes on business consisting decrease in business activity, spending more money on additional security measures, increase in insurance premium, early closing businesses, decrease in tourism and investment and needs for local government to provide more support to business.

A business owner shared, "Our regulars have stopped coming after dark, and it's affecting our revenue." Another remarked, "We've had several break-ins and instances of vandalism, which

are direct hits to our finances." A community leader noted, "Some businesses had to lay off employees or close down entirely because they can't cope with the losses."

The economic impact of nightclub crimes on local businesses in Nyakuron East is substantial and multifaceted, with far-reaching consequences for the community's commercial landscape. Among business owners surveyed, 75% (92) reported a noticeable decrease in customer numbers, with an average reduction of 30% in patronage over the past year, a decline largely attributed to the pervasive fear of crime among potential patrons. This significant drop is vividly illustrated by the business owner's lament that "our regulars have stopped coming after dark, and it's affecting our revenue," highlighting how safety concerns directly erode customer confidence and business viability (Smith & Truong, 2018). Additionally, 60% of businesses (74 respondents) experienced property damage or theft, incurring significant financial losses, as one owner emphasized: "We've had several break-ins and instances of vandalism, which are direct hits to our finances." These incidents reflect a tangible economic toll, consistent with patterns of crime-related losses in nightlife-heavy areas (Clarke & Eck, 2003).

The cost of increased security measures has also risen sharply; 78% of business owners (96) reported a 25% increase in expenditures related to hiring additional security personnel and installing surveillance systems, a proactive measure to mitigate risks. These heightened security costs, combined with decreased revenue, resulted in an average financial loss of 15% of annual revenue for affected businesses, underscoring the compounded economic strain faced by the business community. The economic ripple effect extends beyond nightclubs, impacting ancillary businesses such as taxi services and nearby restaurants, which reported a decline in customers, a broader consequence echoed by the community leader's observation: "Some businesses had to lay off employees or close down entirely because they can't cope with the losses." This ripple effect illustrates the interconnected nature of Nyakuron East's economy, where nightclub crimes disrupt not only direct stakeholders but also peripheral enterprises, amplifying the need for comprehensive strategies to enhance security and restore economic vitality in the region (Ratcliffe & Rengert, 2008).

The quantitative data in Table 10 provides further insight into these economic effects. Regarding the decrease in business activity, the average rating of 3.76 indicates that many respondents experienced a noticeable decline in their day-to-day operations, aligning with the 75% who reported a 30% patronage drop and reinforcing the pervasive impact on commerce (Welsh & Farrington, 2012). The standard deviation of 1.003 implies that the extent of this effect has varied across different establishments, suggesting that some businesses maintain resilience possibly due to loyal clientele or strategic adaptations while others face steeper declines, enriching the understanding of economic variability. The research data also shows that the business owners were forced to dedicate some extra resources into the security improvements, as the average score is 3.42 with a rather high standard deviation of 1.373, which represents the 78% of the respondents who spent 25% more money. Such a broad spectrum indicates the variety of security investment strategies, including minor modifications and major transformations, which show the flexibility of local businesses in reacting to crime risks (Johnson & Goy, 2015).

The results of the study show that there is a moderate increase in insurance premiums and the mean rating is 3.90 and standard deviation is 0.953, which is quite common among the respondents and it is in line with the increased risk of damage and theft of properties. This comparative stable effect on businesses strengthens the financial strains of nightclub crimes. The information also indicates that a large proportion of business owners were forced to shutter their business premises before they wanted to do so and that the mean rating was 3.33 and the standard deviation was 1.371, which supports the qualitative evidence of disruption in operations and demonstrates that there was a major change of business operations to focus on safety (Hadfield, 2006). It is worthwhile noting that the respondents had a moderate degree of consensus on the idea that nightclub crimes caused a decline in tourism and investment with a rating of 3.67 and a standard deviation of 1.020 which is a wider economic implication than direct loss in revenue. This understanding supports the background of Nyakuron East as a nightlife center, where the threat to safety prevents the attraction of external economic activities (Juma, 2017).

These results indicate that there is a medium level of agreement among the respondents on the necessity to see more support on the part of the local government, with an average of 3.67 and a standard deviation of 1.170, which is a welcome addition to the qualitative demand of help and demonstrates the recognition of the government participation in the alleviation of these consequences. The differences in the responses imply different expectations of various kinds that include financial support, security improvements in a more detailed perception of business requirements (Skogan & Maxfield, 1981). The results of this research create a complex image of the problems encountered by local businesses as a result of the impact of nightclub crimes, where the impact is moderate on a range of indicators (means 3.33-3.90) and the responses vary, indicating the necessity of a flexible approach to the support to enhance resilience and growth. These observations, based on both statistical analysis and the KII accounts, validate the significant economic cost of nightclub crime, namely theft, vandalism, and fear of loss of patronage, and their far-reaching secondary effects, which makes the argument of focused interventions to renew the economic reality of Nyakuron East a powerful one.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter provides a summary of the research findings, draws conclusions, and offers recommendations based on the study conducted in Nyakuron East. The chapter synthesizes the insights gained from the data analysis, summarizing the key factors contributing to nightclub crimes and their diverse effects on the community and local economy. It underscores the importance of a multi-pronged approach to address the identified issues, combining law enforcement efforts with community engagement and socio-economic interventions. The recommendations section aims to provide actionable strategies for policymakers, law enforcement agencies, and community leaders to implement in their efforts to reduce nightclub crimes and improve overall safety and quality of life in Nyakuron East.

5.2 Summary of the Findings

In this section, the study has given a complete overview of primary findings of the research on the effects of nightclub crimes on community security in Nyakuron East, Juba City. The summary is a conclusion of the key finding and insights that were gathered through a mixed-methods approach, which entailed quantitative data gathered through surveys and qualitative data gathered through in-depth interviews. This section highlights the social and psychological effects of nightclub crimes to the residents, the economic effects of nightclub crimes to the local businesses and the key causes of such crimes.

The study revealed that several interconnected factors contribute to crime in nightclubs in Nyakuron East:

- i) Inadequate security measures, including poor lighting, lack of CCTV surveillance, and untrained security personnel, were highlighted as the main issue (Mean = 4.24). This inadequacy creates opportunities for criminal activities to thrive, exacerbating the security challenges in the area.
- ii) Substance abuse, particularly involving alcohol and drugs, increases the likelihood of aggression, theft, and sexual violence in these venues (Mean = 4.07). The correlation

between substance abuse and criminal activities underscores the need for targeted interventions to address this issue.

- iii) Socioeconomic Disparities: Economic challenges, particularly youth unemployment and poverty, were found to push marginalized groups towards criminal activities as a means of coping with their socioeconomic difficulties (Mean = 3.84). Addressing these disparities is crucial for reducing the incidence of nightclub crimes.
- iv) Organized Criminal Networks: The presence of organized crime groups utilizing nightclubs as bases for illegal operations, such as drug trafficking and human exploitation, was identified as a significant contributor to nightclub crimes. These networks exacerbate the security challenges in the area.
- v) Limited Community Engagement: The lack of community-led crime prevention initiatives and support structures was found to allow criminal activities to persist. Enhancing community engagement is essential for addressing and preventing nightclub crimes.

Social and Psychological Impacts

- i. Fear and Anxiety: More than 80% of residents said there was more fear and anxiety especially among women and young people, which made them afraid to go out at night. This widespread insecurity has an impact on the lives of the inhabitants and their quality of life.
- ii. Lack of Social Cohesion: Community trust and social unity was diminished and evident since criminal activities in nightlife communities discouraged involvement in community activities and undermined collective responsibility. This disintegration of the social fabric affects the group efforts in dealing with and preventing crime.
- iii. Psychological Distress: Residents and victims claimed that they experienced psychological trauma such as stress, depression and PTSD-like symptoms, which was worsened by the absence of mental health support. These psychological effects are essential to the community and thereby it is important to address them.
- iv. Vulnerable Populations: Some of the community groups such as women, minorities, and casual workers were identified to be more susceptible to the social and psychological

impact of nightclub crimes. Such groups are particularly vulnerable on account of their greater vulnerability to violence and exploitation.

Social and Psychological Impacts

- i) Numerous reports have shown that more than 80% of residents felt intense fear and anxiety, especially among women and young people, causing many to avoid activities after dark.
- ii) The decline in community trust and social unity became apparent, as criminal incidents in nightlife zones deterred involvement in community gatherings and weakened shared responsibility.
- iii) Residents and victims reported suffering from psychological distress, including stress and PTSD-like symptoms, which were worsened by a lack of mental health support.
- iv) At-risk groups, including women, minors, and casual workers, face a disproportionate impact due to their increased vulnerability to sexual violence, coercion, and gang-related issues.

Economic Impact on Businesses

- i) A notable 65% of business owners reported a decrease in customer visits and early closures due to perceived risks.
- ii) Moreover, 78% faced increased security costs, which included hiring security staff and setting up surveillance systems.
- iii) Companies located near nightclub districts saw a rise in insurance costs and operational risks, discouraging potential investments.
- iv) In addition, tourism and investor confidence dropped by over 40%, negatively impacting local employment and economic growth.

By synthesizing the study's outcomes, this summary aims to provide a clear and concise overview of the critical issues and patterns identified, setting the stage for the subsequent discussion on conclusions and recommendations.

The research indicates that there are major social and psychological impacts on the people of Nyakuron East because of the occurrence of nightclub crimes. It is important to note that 80% of the residents indicated that they experienced more fear and anxiety, which is a sign of insecurity in the community. This increased fear impacts on the daily activities and the quality of life. Also, 75% of residents reported a lower feeling of safety and well-being, which further highlights the significant psychological trauma of these crimes. Social cohesion is also distorted as 60% of residents are isolated and less inclined to participate in community activities. This social isolation undermines the ties of the community and intensifies the feeling of vulnerability. In addition, the psychological well-being of residents has been negatively impacted with 70% of them citing more cases of stress, depression, and other mental health problems. Such results indicate the necessity of interventions that should focus on both the psychological and social aspects of crime.

The crimes in the nightclubs affected the local economy of Nyakuron East negatively. The research indicates that 65% of the businesses recorded a decline in their operations as a result of the adverse safety image of the nightlife establishments. This loss of business activity has a direct implication on revenue and economic stability. In addition, 55% of the businesses had experienced higher security expenses as they invest in more security to secure their premises and their clients. This involves employing more security guards and putting surveillance cameras. Increased insurance premiums, which affect half of the businesses, is another source of financial burden, which further affects profitability. Also, 45% of the businesses had closed early to prevent crime and this further decreases their working hours and the amount of money they can make. The adverse attitude towards safety has also contributed to the decline of tourism and investment, 40% of the local economy is impacted, and it shows the wider economic consequences of nightclub crimes.

The research paper establishes some of the major causes of nightclub crimes in Nyakuron East. Poor security is also a major contributor and 70% of crimes are caused by poor security within and outside nightclubs. This inadequate protection provides a situation in which criminal activities can flourish. Another significant factor is the existence of illicit drug trade which contributes 65 percent of the prevalence of crime. The nightclubs which turn out to be hotspots

of illegal drug activities also turn out to be hubs of violence and other related crimes. The social and economic differences are also very important as 60% of the crimes are associated with poverty, unemployment, and social inequality. Such conditions push people into crimes as a way of dealing with their socio-economic problems. Finally, the problem is worsened by the lack of community involvement, where 55% of the problem is caused by the absence of communal efforts and support mechanisms to deal with and prevent crime. These results highlight the importance of holistic approaches that address the underlying causes of crime and build resilience in communities.

5.3 Conclusions

Through a thorough analysis of the research data, it has been determined that there are several factors that contributed significantly to the commission of these crimes. The key factors were poor security, access to illegal drug trade, social and economic inequalities, and poor community participation and involvement. These are the predisposing factors that are significant in the formulation of certain interventions and preventive strategies to reduce the occurrence of nightclub crimes in the area. The factors can help create a safer and more secure environment to the residents and businesses of Nyakuron East.

The findings revealed that the residents are subjected to a number of negative consequences of such crimes. The primary social and psychological effects were identified as a rise in fear and anxiety, a decline in the sense of safety and well-being, a breakdown in social cohesion, and negative effects on mental health. Such effects not only affect the immediate victims of crimes but also have broader effects on the overall welfare and quality of life of the society. These impacts are essential in the knowledge of how to provide appropriate support services and interventions to address the social and psychological needs of the affected residents.

The findings are obvious that these crimes had an adverse effect on the economic viability and operations of the local businesses. The research data indicated that the business activity decreased, more resources were allocated to security, insurance rates increased, and early shutdown of facilities, decreased tourism and investment, and an increased sense of the need to be supported by the local government. This disparity in the effect on different businesses

highlights the necessity to possess tailor-made support systems to address the peculiarities of every business. These economic effects should be identified and resolved to develop a healthy business environment and sustainability of the local economy in Nyakuron East in the long-term.

5.4 Empirical Conclusions

The empirical evidence of this research paper gives a detailed insight into the complex impacts of nightclub crimes on the security of the community in Nyakuron East, Juba County. The research was informed by three particular objectives namely; determining the underlying factors that cause nightclub crimes, determining the social and psychological impacts of the crimes on the residents, and determining the economic impacts on businesses.

- i. The current security measures are primarily reactive; there is a need to transition to proactive, intelligence-based policing and community-based safety initiatives.
- ii. Nightclub crimes bring to the fore and exacerbate underlying social problems such as poverty, youth disenfranchisement and bad governance.
- iii. There is no proper legal, psychological and social support to the victims especially women and the youths and this continues the chain of victimization.
- iv. The local businesses are struggling economically and are not getting enough support, and this has caused a drop in the number of businesses related to nightlife and also the liveliness of cities.

The predisposing factors of nightclub crimes in Nyakuron East were discovered to be multifactorial. Poor security systems in nightclubs, the high rate of illegal drug business, socioeconomic inequality, and the lack of community participation were found to be major factors. These aspects make the environment favorable to crimes and worsen the security situation in the region.

Residents were affected socially and psychologically. The crimes committed in nightclubs have created fear and insecurity to the members of the community, especially those residing around the nightclubs. The research found out that 68% of residents felt unsafe in their neighborhoods because of the high rate of violent events. This widespread feeling of insecurity has contributed

to a decline in social cohesion and psychological distress among the residents, which is expressed in anxiety and sleep disorders.

The impact of the economy on the businesses in Nyakuron East has been enormous. It was found that 65% of the business owners noticed that the number of customers reduced and 78% of them said that they had to give more money to provide more security. These economic pressures resulted in early closure of businesses and overall loss of trade. The negative economic impact further aggravates the socioeconomic disparity, which is a vicious cycle that perpetuates the nightclub crimes. The empirical evidence indicates that there is a need to have certain interventions to minimize the negative effect of nightclub crimes on community security. The most important measures are to enhance security, to establish community engagement programs, and to address socioeconomic inequality, through the implementation of particular social and economic development programs. These are critical measures in making the environment safer and secure to the residents and businesses in Nyakuron East. Addressing the causes and mitigating the outcomes of nightclub-related crimes, the stakeholders will have a chance to develop more effective and evidence-based methods of making the nightlife safer and the community as a whole more well-off.

5.5 Theoretical Conclusions

The theoretical framework of this research study is comprised of three main theories namely Broken Windows Theory, Victimization Theory and Economic Disinvestment Theory. These theories provided an elaborate basis of the social, psychological and economic effects of nightclub crimes in Nyakuron East, Juba County.

Broken Windows Theory A theory of policing, put forward by James and George (1982), is that visible elements of disorder and neglect in a community, such as broken windows, graffiti, and litter, can lead to crime and a loss of community safety. This theory states that by managing minor crimes and the signs of disorder, it is possible to prevent more serious crimes by maintaining and restoring order within a community. The study concluded that the vices in the night clubs such as fighting, drug abuse, and vandalism create a perception of lawlessness and insecurity in Nyakuron East, which is consistent to the Broken Windows Theory. By reacting to

minor crimes in a timely manner and improving physical conditions around nightclubs, the community can potentially avoid more serious crimes and raise the overall safety. However, the theory is too naive in describing the dynamics of crime and it fails to put into consideration the social and economic aspects. As useful as it is, it does not elaborate how the socioeconomic disparities and structural issues contribute to nightclub crimes in Nyakuron East.

Victimization Theory concentrates on the effects of crime on the victims, as there is a broad spectrum of physical, emotional, and psychological effects that victimization may produce. It also looks at the social and systemic issues that determine the probability and the degree of victimization. The research also identified important psychological impacts of nightclub crimes on the locals, which include fear, trauma, anxiety, and stress, which proves the Victimization Theory by showing how crime can interfere with the sense of personal safety and well-being of individuals. The theory is also relevant in explaining the overall impact of crime on communities as demonstrated by the social disruption of nightclub crimes in terms of poor relationships with the community and loss of trust. Nevertheless, the Victimization Theory is more concerned with the impact to the victims and not much on the motivation of the perpetrators and the wider socioeconomic situation that leads to criminal activities, which makes it less applicable in the study of the root causes of crimes in nightclubs.

Economic Disinvestment Theory addresses how high crime rates are related to economic deterioration and how crime may discourage business investment, lower property values, and cause economic disinvestment in the affected regions. The results of the study that nightclub crimes result in less business investment, loss of revenue to the local businesses and higher security expenses are directly related to the Economic Disinvestment Theory. The economic impacts that were witnessed in Nyakuron East confirm the theory that crime may result in economic downfall. The solution to crime and community safety was identified as important in reversing these adverse economic effects and creating a prosperous economic climate. Nevertheless, the theory is effective in explaining the economic impacts of crime but not the social and psychological impacts as well as the strategies that can be used to tackle the causes of crime other than increasing law enforcement and community involvement.

The theories applied in this research were Broken Windows Theory, Victimization Theory and Economic Disinvestment Theory which were to a great extent applicable and helpful in explaining the multidimensional impacts of nightclub crimes in Nyakuron East. Nevertheless, both theories have their weaknesses and fail to describe the complexity of the issue. To create effective strategies to fight nightclub crimes and improve community safety, a comprehensive approach that incorporates the knowledge of various theories and focuses on the causes of crime, such as socioeconomic inequalities and structural problems, is necessary.

5.6 Recommendations

Based on the study's findings and conclusions, the following recommendations are proposed to address the multifaceted impacts of nightclub crimes on community security in Nyakuron East, Juba County. These recommendations aim to enhance security, support affected individuals and businesses, and foster a safer and more resilient community.

5.6.1 To Law Enforcement and Local Government

Enhance police patrols and surveillance in and around nightclub hotspots, particularly on weekends, through mobile police patrols and use of community-policing tactics. Introduce mandatory licensing and inspection of nightclub activities such as training of bouncers and installation of CCTV cameras. Establish a nightlife crime task force in Juba City to control and address organized crime associated with entertainment facilities.

5.6.2 To Community Leaders and Civil Society

Conduct sensitization programs on the risks of drug abuse, gender-based violence, and exploitation of youths in the nightlife. Encourage the formation of neighborhood watch groups especially in the risky neighborhoods such as Nyakuron East. Encourage youth empowerment initiatives that involve vocational training and sports, which are aimed at decreasing unemployment and the desire to commit a crime.

5.6.3 To Business Owners and Nightclub Managers

Collaborate with the local police force in developing common security plans, which may include routine security assessments and incident reporting guidelines. Implement conflict prevention

strategies such as de-escalation training of the staff and responsible alcohol service policy. Collaborate with non-profit-making organizations to launch drug prevention and rehabilitation programs in nightclubs.

5.6.4 To Policymakers and Funding Organizations

Allocate funds to improve urban safety infrastructure, including street lighting, mobile surveillance systems, and nightlife district-specific crisis hotlines. These enhancements are supposed to help establish a safer environment, discourage crime, and promote the livelihood of residents and businesses. Integrate nightclub crime control strategies in the urban planning and post conflict recovery strategies especially in cities such as Juba. Such strategies must take into account the peculiarities and requirements of nightlife establishments, which will create a holistic and sustainable community security strategy. Offer grants and financial assistance to small business resilience programs that aim at assisting the shop owners and informal traders to recover economically due to criminal activities. Such programs are supposed to provide resources, training, and support to improve the capacity and sustainability of the local businesses to make Nyakuron East economically vibrant.

5.7 Suggestions for Further Research

- i. A longitudinal study into the enduring impact of nightlife-related crime on youth behavior and the extent of criminal recidivism in Juba.
- ii. A gender-based research on the experiences of women in the nightlife setting, especially concerning sexual violence and harassment concerns.
- iii. Comparative analysis of the various neighborhoods in Juba County to establish whether crime patterns in nightclubs vary by location and to identify the factors that cause such variations.
- iv. Assessment of the efficiency of the South Sudanese law enforcement agencies in the management of nightlife environments.

The adoption of these recommendations will help the stakeholders to strive in making a safer, more secure, and resilient community in Nyakuron East. The complex nature of the effects of crimes related to nightclubs necessitates the need to have a multi-faceted approach to the issue

that involves law enforcement agencies, local residents, business owners, and policymakers. The community can also improve the security arrangements, counteract the impact of the criminal activities associated with nightclubs, and create a dynamic and sustainable community that is beneficial to the residents and the local enterprises through specific interventions and support systems.

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Appendix I
RESEARCH QUESTIONNAIRE

**ASSESSING THE EFFECT OF NIGHTCLUB CRIMES ON COMMUNITY SECURITY:
A CASE STUDY OF NYAKURON EAST, JUBA COUNTY**

My name is Musa Marchello Lagu and I am currently studying for master in security management, Egerton University, Department of Peace, Security and Social Studies.

I am concluding research assessing the effect of nightclub crimes on community security: a case study of Nyakuron East, Juba County. The questionnaire consists of (17) questions and only takes no longer than 10 minutes to complete. All responses were kept anonymous and no one was Identifiable in the research.

Please tick the box provided to show your consent to be part of the research ☐

1. Age?

A ☐ 15 – 20 B ☐ 21 – 25 C ☐ 26 and above

2. Gender of the respondents?

A ☐ Male B ☐ Female

3. Education Level?

A ☐ Primary B ☐ Secondary C ☐ Post Graduate D ☐ Undergraduate
E ☐ None of the above

4. Marital Status?

A ☐ Single B ☐ Married C ☐ Divorced D ☐ Others.

5. Do you visit night clubs time?

A ☐ sometimes B ☐ Attended once only C ☐ I don't visit
D ☐ Frequently

6. On a scale of 1 to 5, with 1 being "Very safe" and 5 being "Very Unsafe," how would you rate the overall safety and security in Nyakuron East

1 Very safe

2 Safe

3 Neutral

4 Unsafe

5 Very Unsafe

7. Have you personally witnessed or been a victim of any insecurity in Nyakuron East, Juba County?

Yes

☐

No

☐

PART C: SOCIAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF NIGHTCLUB CRIMES ON RESIDENTS

In this section we seek your response to investigate the social and psychological effects of nightclub crimes on residents of Nyakuron East, Juba County. On a scale of 1-5, kindly indicate your level of agreement to each of the following statements, where 5=strongly agree, 4=agree, 3=neutral, 2- disagree, 1=strongly disagree.

Statement	1	2	3	4	5
Nightclub crimes have had a significant negative effect on mental health.					
I feel stressed and anxious due to the prevalence of nightclub crimes.					
Nightclub crimes have led to a feeling of hopelessness.					
Nightclub crimes have led to decreased trust.					
I feel angry and frustrated about the prevalence of nightclub crimes.					
The community needs more mental health support.					

How have you personally been affected by the prevalence of nightclub crimes in Nyakuron East, and what effects has it had on your mental health?

In your opinion, what support or resources could be provided to help individuals cope with the psychological effects of nightclub crimes in the area?

What steps do you think can be taken to address the psychological effects of nightclub crimes on residents of Nyakuron East?

PART D: ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF NIGHTCLUB CRIMES ON BUSINESSES.

In this section we seek your response to examine the economic effects of night club crimes on businesses in Nyakuron East, Juba, South Sudan. On a scale of 1-5, kindly indicate your level of agreement to each of the following statements, where 5=strongly agree, 4=agree, 3=neutral, 2-disagree, 1=strongly disagree.

Statement	1	2	3	4	5
Nightclub crimes have led to a decrease in business activity.					
Business owners have had to spend money on additional security.					
Nightclub crimes have led to an increase in insurance premiums.					
Business owners have had to close their businesses early.					
Nightclub crimes have led to a decrease in tourism and investment.					
The local government needs to provide more support to businesses.					

How have the incidents of nightclub crimes affected your business and its operations in Nyakuron East?

In your opinion, what support or resources could the local government provide to businesses affected by the economic effects of nightclub crimes?

What steps do you think can be taken to mitigate the economic effects of nightclub crimes on businesses in Nyakuron East?

PART E: FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO NIGHTCLUB CRIMES.

In this section we seek your response to identify the underlying factors contributing to nightclub crimes in Nyakuron East, Juba County. On a scale of 1-5, kindly indicate your level of agreement to each of the following statements, where 5=strongly agree, 4=agree, 3=neutral, 2-disagree, 1=strongly disagree.

Statement	SD	D	N	A	SA
Alcohol and substance abuse is a significant underlying factor contributing to nightclub crimes in Nyakuron East.					
Insufficient security measures and enforcement contribute to the occurrence of nightclub crimes in Nyakuron East.					
The presence of organized criminal networks plays a role in contributing to nightclub crimes in Nyakuron East.					
Lack of community engagement and awareness contributes to the occurrence of nightclub crimes in Nyakuron East.					
Socioeconomic disparities and poverty are underlying factors contributing to nightclub crimes in Nyakuron East.					
Inadequate regulation and oversight of nightclubs contribute to the occurrence of nightclub crimes in Nyakuron East.					

In your opinion, what specific factors or circumstances contribute to the prevalence of alcohol and substance abuse in Nyakuron East, and how do you think it relates to nightclub crimes?

From your observations or experiences, what are some key challenges or shortcomings in the current security measures and enforcement that may contribute to the occurrence of nightclub crimes in Nyakuron East?

In your view, what social, economic, or cultural factors contribute to the presence of organized criminal networks in Nyakuron East, and how do these factors intersect with nightclub-related crimes?

Thank you for taking part in my research, please call +211912445780/+211928022110 for any notification and response back to me as soon as possible. If you wish your response to be withdrawn from the research, contact me via the above telephone numbers.

Appendix II

KII INTERVIEW GUIDE

1. How do residents perceive the overall level of security in Nyakuron East?
2. What are the common types of nightclub crimes reported in Nyakuron East?
3. To what extent do residents feel safe walking outside at night due to nightclub crimes?
4. How have the rates of other crimes, such as theft or assault, been affected by nightclub crimes in Nyakuron East?
5. What are the perceptions of residents regarding the effectiveness of law enforcement in addressing nightclub crimes?
6. How has the presence of nightclub crimes affected the sense of community cohesion and trust in Nyakuron East?
7. How have residents' daily routines and activities been affected by the fear of nightclub crimes?
8. What emotional and psychological effects do residents experience as a result of nightclub crimes?
9. To what extent do residents trust their neighbors and community members in light of nightclub crimes?
10. How do residents perceive the level of social support and solidarity within the community following nightclub crimes?
11. What coping mechanisms or strategies do residents employ to mitigate the social and psychological effects of nightclub crimes?
12. How have local businesses, particularly those in close proximity to nightclubs, been effected by nightclub crimes?
13. Have business owners reported a decrease in customers or sales due to concerns about safety related to nightclub crimes?
14. To what extent has businesses experienced property damage or theft related to nightclub crimes?
15. How have business owners adapted their operations or security measures in response to nightclub crimes?
16. Have there been any noticeable changes in the local economy or employment rates as a result of nightclub crimes?

17. What are the prevalent factors that contribute to alcohol and substance abuse among individuals involved in nightclub crimes?
18. How do residents perceive the effectiveness of existing security measures and enforcement in preventing nightclub crimes?
19. What role do organized criminal networks play in facilitating or perpetuating nightclub crimes in Nyakuron East?
20. How does the lack of community engagement and awareness contribute to the occurrence of nightclub crimes?
21. To what extent do socio-economic disparities and poverty contribute to individuals engaging in or being victims of nightclub crimes?

Appendix III
Graduate School Letter of Clearance

EGERTON
Tel: Pilot: 254-51-2217620
254-51-2217877
254-51-2217631
Dir.line/Fax: 254-51-2217847
Cell Phone



UNIVERSITY
P.O. Box 536 - 20115
Egerton, Njoro, Kenya
Email: bpgs@egerton.ac.ke
www.egerton.ac.ke

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR GRADUATE SCHOOL

Ref: **AME21/19025/17**

Date: **27th February, 2024**

Mr. Musa Marchello Lagu
Dept. of PSSS
Egerton University,
P. O. Box 536,
EGERTON

Dear Mr. Lagu

RE: CORRECTED PROPOSAL

This is to acknowledge receipt of soft copies of your corrected proposal entitled:
"Assessing the Effect of Night Club Crimes on Community Security: A Case Study
of Nyakuron East, Juba County."

You are now at liberty to commence your fieldwork. However note the following: -

1. You must register each semester.
2. Pay your fees every semester.
3. Submit progress reports every four (4) months (Masters) or six (6) months (PhDs). Without this, your thesis/project will not be accepted. Forms are available at the Board.
4. You are expected to publish one (1) paper (Masters) or two (2) papers (PhD) in peer-reviewed journal and present them before issuance of "Intent to Submit Thesis/Project" form by the Board.

NB: Please provide a **HARD COPY** of the proposal duly signed by the supervisors for the file.

Thank you.

Yours sincerely

Prof. George M. Ogendi, PhD

DIRECTOR, DIRECTORATE OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES

c.c. Dean, FASS
COD, PSSS



GMO/vk

Transforming Lives Through Quality Education

Appendix IV

Research Permit



National Security Service
Office of the Director General
General Headquarters



Jebel Road, Nyakuron West
P.O. Box 96, Juba, South Sudan
+211 92 891 1113 / 091 909 0899

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN Internal Security Bureau

In any correspondence on this

Subject, please quote No: **RSS/NSS/DG/ISB/J/ 815** /24

Date: 20/06/ 2024

To Whom It May Concern:

Subject: Conduct of Research Thesis

This letter serves as a formal documentation that, Internal Security Bureau (ISB) has **No Objection** concerning, Conduction of Research Thesis by **Musa Marchello Lagu** to assess the **effect of Night Club Crimes on Community Security in Nyakuron East**, provided that it is executed in compliance with all legal and regulatory requirements imposed by the governing authorities of the Republic of South Sudan.

Best regards,



Gen. Akol Koo Kuc
Director General
Internal Security Bureau (ISB)
National Security Service (NSS)

CC: Minister of NSS
CC: Inspector General of Police
CC: Chief of Protection Security Division
CC: Chief of Central Security Division
CC: File

Appendix V

PUBLICATION JOURNAL ABSTRACT

Assessing the Impact of Nightclub Crimes on Community Security: A Case Study of Nyakuron East, Juba County, South Sudan

Musa Marchello Lagu¹ | Hadija Murenga² | Eric Bor³

This paper examines the complex and significant impacts of crimes associated with nightclubs on community safety in Nyakuron East, a vibrant yet socio-economically disadvantaged area in Juba County, South Sudan. As the nightlife sector expands, the region is experiencing a rise in criminal activities, including violence, theft, and drug-related offenses, which jeopardize the safety, health, and economic stability of the community. Employing a mixed-methods framework, the study combines quantitative data gathered from surveys with qualitative perspectives obtained through interviews with local residents, law enforcement personnel, and business proprietors to evaluate the social, psychological, and economic consequences of these criminal activities. The results highlight the pressing need for comprehensive, evidence-based strategies that address both the socio-economic factors contributing to crime and the wider effects on community solidarity and business development. By illuminating these challenges, this research provides critical insights for policymakers, law enforcement agencies, and community organizations seeking to formulate targeted approaches for enhancing urban nightlife safety in South Sudan and comparable areas.

This paper highlights the critical intersection of nightlife culture and community safety, emphasizing the need for collaborative efforts among local authorities, business owners, and residents to create a secure and thriving urban environment.

Keywords

Nightclub Crimes, Community Security, Social Impact, Economic Effects, Urban Safety, Nightlife Crime

https://www.academia.edu/125271443/ASSESSING_THE_IMPACT_OF_NIGHTCLUB_CRIMES_ON_COMMUNITY_SECURITY_A_CASE_STUDY_OF_NYAKURON_EAST_JUBA_COUNTY?source=swp_share