

Vol. 2, No. 2, September, 2024 Edition

Lagos Journal of Psychology

www.lagosjournalofpsychology.com

Published by the Department of Psychology,
Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Lagos.

ISSN: 2756-3510

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FOREWORD

The Department of Psychology, University of Lagos has continued to expand the frontiers of knowledge through the engagement of cutting edge research by her seasoned faculty members, and the publications of rigorously processed articles in her new journal. This new journal has been welcomed in the academia as a veritable tool for the dissemination of research findings in Nigeria and beyond. The first issue has continued to attract the interest of scholars and researchers and has guided enlightened conversations in the specific areas wherein the studies were conducted; In this edition we are presenting even more fascinating topical issues being addressed by different authors. We hereby invite you to savour these well researched articles. The edition is, as usual, a combination of thought-provoking analyses and discussions on different quests to understanding human behavior and mental processes for a sustainable world; it also highlights promising paths and directions for future intervention. It is hoped that findings from this edition of the journal will furnish the understanding of scholars on how to improve human behaviour for a sustainable society through effective use of modern therapy and intervention models. Finally, this edition has advanced the combined ideas of scholars and academics from different academic disciplines. For this reason, I want to thank everyone who is interested in promoting the boundaries of knowledge, transformation process and ultimately adding to the body of research in behavioural science.

Editor

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Evaluating senior police officers' perceptions regarding the application of intelligence-led policing strategies for successful crime prevention in Lagos state, Nigeria

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Abstract

The study examined senior police officers' perceptions regarding the application of intelligence-led policing techniques. A cross-sectional survey approach was utilized in the study, and 83 police officers were chosen, 50 males and 33 females. A significant relationship between police training and the implementation of intelligence-led policing for effective crime prevention was hypothsised. It was hypothsised also that there will be a significant relationship between funding, remuneration and implementation of intelligence-led policing. Results showed that there were no significant correlation found between police training and the application of intelligence-led policing for successful crime prevention. Also, the application of intelligence-led policing was not significantly correlated with police funding and remuneration. However, there was a significant positive correlation between use of electronic intelligence strategy and the implementation of intelligence-led policing for crime prevention. The study suggested that the government should hire, train and empower more police officers utilizing cutting-edge detection devices and technology. Result was discussed in the light of extant literatures.

Keywords: *Police Officers, Crime Prevention, Intelligence-led policing, Electronic Intelligence*

Background to the study

Globally, numerous nations have embraced Intelligence-Led Police (ILP). The application of information technology is crucial to the realisation of Intelligence-Led Police (ILP). The idea of ILP originated from the United Kingdom (UK), where the idea first emerged as a proactive tactic for identifying and preventing crime in Wales and England (Rossy, 2020). ILP is applied by UK law enforcement agencies as a networked enforcement strategy integrating problem-solving, information exchange, and law enforcer accountability with improved intelligence activities 'with an emphasis on collecting, aggregating, and analyzing data to guide decision-making' (Rossy, 2020) with the ultimate goal of preventing and reducing crime.

The roots of intelligence-led policing are found in the United Kingdom, and specifically in the National Intelligence Model and the U.S. experience. Intelligence-led policing was largely attributed to the failure of law enforcement agencies to share information leading to the 9/11 attacks (9/11 Commission Report, 2004) and the demand for the police to be more efficient with limited resources (Radcliffe, 2016). The U.S. Department of Justice (2014) states that the ILP model has evolved from being primarily used to combat criminal groups to a more general tactical business strategy of addressing a broad range of law enforcement challenges at the local, national and international levels. This is due to the model's successful implementation in several countries, globally in the recent past to combat serious crime and cross-border threats. This development is directly related to the search for law enforcement strategies that would enable officers to work with limited resources and, during times of heightened public outcry for police accountability, have a greater impact on criminality, crime patterns, and the social suffering caused by criminals (Douglas et al., 2013).

Intelligence-led policing has not gained much attention in Africa, where there is scanty literature on the topic. ILP is used by the South African Police Service (SAPS) to address cases of corruption, according to Ezeji and Olutolla (2018). In order to strategically and tactically battle crime, the South African Police Service's intelligence-led policing strategy is predicated on gathering, analyzing, coordinating, and disseminating crime intelligence (Ezeji & Olutolla, 2018). Adoption of ILP is predicated on how traditional policing approaches would fare in the face of transnational

organized crime (TOC) and other criminal activities that have taken on a global Dimension (Budhram, 2015).

Idowu, Ahmed and Sunusi (2022) state that, in contrast to fifty years ago, the common consensus now is that intelligence collection is no longer the focal point of law enforcement and policing in Nigeria. In general, Nigerian police tend to arrest before they investigate, as opposed to the other way round. This relates to the obstacles the ILP approach is facing across the country. The Nigerian context presents several challenges for the ILP strategy, such as inadequate methods for gathering information from suspects, inadequate inter-agency coordination, citizens' lack of involvement in police intelligence production, outdated equipment, human rights violations, under-utilization of intelligence, staffing shortages, funding shortages, absence of a central database for advanced crime control and a shortage of intelligent officers.

Therefore, the ILP method is a data-driven approach to law enforcement that looks for potential victims and repeat offenders. It then collaborates with the community to provide criminals a chance to alter their behaviour before being taken into custody. It is a cooperative strategy to law enforcement that combines improved intelligence operations with problem-solving policing, information sharing, and police accountability. Its goal is to direct police efforts toward high-frequency offenders, areas, or crimes, in order to influence the choice of how to allocate resources (Police Chief, 2021).

Fritsvold (2021) asserts that there are various distinct law enforcement tactics that fit inside the concept of intelligence-led policing, including the following: hotspot policing, partnership policing, problem-oriented policing, and community-oriented policing.

According to Carter and Carter (2009), intelligence-led policing is the collection and analysis of information related to crime and conditions that contribute to crime, resulting in an actionable intelligence product intended to aid law enforcement in developing tactical responses to threats or strategic planning related to emerging or changing threats.

Intelligence-led policing is a proactive policing philosophy intended to identify and prevent crime problems, ideally before they occur or become severe. In order to improve decision-making and resource management, data analysis and interpretation are used. It is specifically based on

proactive and mitigating responses to crime as well as broader trends in institutional management and leadership (Gibbs, McGarrell & Sullivan, 2015).

Smith and Jones (2023) argued that intelligence-led policing is a proactive law enforcement strategy that emphasizes the use of data, information, and intelligence to guide and shape crime prevention efforts. However, the intelligence sharing and analytical foundations of ILP are applicable to the majority of the difficulties that police face today. ILP originated as a tactic to combat sophisticated and complex criminal behavior, including terrorism and criminal businesses (Lewandowski, Carter & Campbell, 2018).

The goal of intelligence-led policing is to reduce crime and disorder by carefully examining the characteristics of problems in neighborhoods and then applying appropriate problem-solving remedies. The "community" for which a patrol officer is given responsibility should be a small, well-defined geographical area. Beats should be configured in a manner that preserves, as much as possible, the unique geographical and social characteristics of neighborhoods, while still allowing efficient service. The success of proactive policing in reducing crime is higher than the success of strategies focusing on reactive approaches to fighting crime (Lum, Koper & Telep, 2011). However, the current literature and studies on intelligence policing are focused on the managerial concept of ILP strategies in a tactical and operational manner and in their training (Coyne & Bell, 2011).

Police training in intelligence-led policing is crucial to ensure that law enforcement agencies are equipped with the skills and knowledge needed to effectively implement this approach. ILP training is essential, because it equips law enforcement officers with the tools to proactively address crime and respond to emerging threats. It shifts the focus from reactive policing to a more preventive and strategic approach. Proper training ensures that officers can effectively gather and analyze data, interpret trends, and collaborate with other agencies for a comprehensive understanding of criminal activities. Officers are trained to collect data from various sources, including crime reports, public tips, surveillance and informants. They learn how to analyze these data to identify patterns, hotspots, and potential criminal networks.

Mensah (2018) said that police professionalism has improved as a result of police training in Ghana, helping to mold the police services and making them more successful in combating crime. Police training in intelligence-led policing is crucial to ensure that law enforcement agencies are equipped with the skills and knowledge needed to effectively implement this approach. James (2017) argued that effective training enhances officers' ability to identify crime patterns, assess risks, and collaborate across agencies. Investing in technology tools such as data analytics software, predictive modeling systems and communication platforms is crucial for efficient information processing and sharing (James, 2017).

Funding is required for specialized training programmes that equip officers with the skills to gather, analyze, and act on intelligence. Effective training enhances officers' ability to identify crime patterns, assess risks, and collaborate across agencies. Funding for intelligence-led policing (ILP) is a critical aspect of its implementation, as it requires resources for training, technology, data analysis, and inter-agency collaboration. Allocating appropriate funding to support ILP can enhance law enforcement agencies' ability to proactively address crime and enhance public safety. Funding for ILP involves allocating resources to various components, such as training programmes, technology infrastructure, analytical tools, personnel, and information sharing platforms. Proper funding ensures that law enforcement agencies have the necessary resources to effectively implement ILP strategies. James (2017) claims that in a time of financial constraints and austerity, ILP provides law enforcement with the tools and techniques necessary to identify offenders.

The ILP centers on crime intelligence analysis, and additionally, in comparison to other contemporary policing methods, it sufficiently closes the gap between crime assessment and judgment call, requiring crime prevention managers and analysts to acquire new skills and competencies (James, 2017). Acquiring a competitive advantage in the private and commercial domains requires having access to data and information (Alnoukari & Hanano, 2017). Remuneration should reflect these additional qualifications to attract and retain capable individuals in intelligence-related positions. Proper remuneration serves as an incentive for officers to invest time and effort in continuous skill development, ultimately enhancing their effectiveness in intelligence work. Deciding the proportion of funds allocated to ILP versus traditional policing activities can be challenging, as both have distinct needs and demands (Ugwu, 2015).

The application of an electronic intelligence strategy in intelligence-led policing becomes the third facet of this approach. Owing to the significant resource constraints that law enforcement organisations have, technology-driven solutions provide state agencies, like the South Africa Police, crucial instruments to enhance the efficacy of crime prevention initiatives (Mashiloane, 2014). According to Okere (2012), the Nairobi Central Business District Association (NCBDA) discussed installing CCTV surveillance in Nairobi County in coordination with UK security professionals. According to Ntinyari and Nguyo (2017), there has been an increase in the installation of CCTV cameras in Kenya, particularly on important roadways and in large cities like Nairobi and Mombasa. In an attempt to lower crime in major cities, the Kenyan government has installed CCTV cameras on all major roadways and at important locations, including Mombasa, Kisumu, and Nairobi. The police have been able to apprehend a number of criminals, who have been involved in a variety of crimes, from these installations, including: carjacking, theft, car breaking, violent robberies, terrorist acts, drug trafficking, hit-and-run incidents, and many other illegal activities. The success of ILP depends on the police's capacity to collect information about offenders, made possible by technological advancements like CCTV surveillance (Jensen, 2017; Hartwig et al., 2014), among other writers, who emphasize the role that intelligence tactics play in preventing crime. The conversation that came before it suggests that intelligence tactics are a component of ILP and support the operations of the police forces. ILP requires intelligence as a necessary component. It is the cornerstone that keeps this policing approach afloat. This method is untenable in the absence of intelligence. In ILP, intelligence is the primary component. Alex (2012) states that intelligence can be categorized into three stages: operational, tactical and strategic intelligence. Although, using an intelligence-led policing strategy has many advantages over other traditional policing tactics. There are, regrettably, many misconceptions in Nigeria about its application to successful and efficient crime prevention.

Statement of the problem

Men and women of police are exposed to burnout and fatigue leading to decreased alertness and effectiveness, stress and anxiety impairing decision-making and judgement, mistakes and human errors due to mental and physical exhaustion, aggressive behaviours toward colleagues, suspects, or the public, decreased situational awareness due to mental overload, poor communication with colleagues, supervisors and the public, decreased adaptability due to changing security situations

and threats, etc. Security operatives operating under these conditions can only do a little to provide efficient service. It, therefore, becomes imperative that there must be a shift from traditional reactive (fire-brigade) style of policing to a pro-active approach founded on the superior intelligence gathering and use of technological devices for systematic collection, evaluation, and analysis of information to compensate for human errors, wrong decision-making and judgement. The perceived effectiveness of Intelligence-Led Policing in crime prevention and control in Lagos State, Nigeria, is hindered by a lack of understanding of Intelligence-Led Policing Strategies and practices among senior police officers, necessitating an evaluation of their perception and utilization.

Theoretical Framework (The contingency theory of intelligence-led policing) Fred Fiedler first puts forth the contingency theory in 1964. The theory states that the main driver of change is the outside world, especially the operational environment of a particular organisation. Contingency theorists contend that while organisational settings and environmental challenges have a significant impact on organisational designs and innovations, the rational decisions made by the company's executives may not always have the same effect. The theory of contingency makes two presumptions. As a result, organisations must be dynamic and adaptable to changing environmental demands, which regularly cause shifts in an established organisation's goals, mission, and roles and responsibilities (Smith, 2013). First, the theory acknowledges that the external expectations of organisations may change over time. Second, proponents of contingency theory highlight the significance of a "fit" between an organisation and its operational environment, suggesting that there is no one best way to structure an organisation and that the best possible design for an organisation depends largely on the unanticipated events that occur during its operational processes. Law enforcement, senior police officers, and intelligence analysts are among the partners, who must work together effectively for the ILP concept to be adopted. Analysts state that the creation of operational, tactical, and logistical intelligence solutions that meet present needs, the advancement of real-time information, and the provision of a platform for long-term strategy are essential components of this approach (Cope, 2014). The users need to become proficient gatherers of intelligence and handlers of intelligence data. This means moving the emphasis from gathering evidence after an incident has happened to continuously gathering all pertinent data, verifying that it is accessible for entry into pertinent

databases, and selecting which critical information is taken into consideration by intelligence analysts and databases.

Empirical Review

Cleary and Warner (2016) noted in an empirical study that police officers are trained in a variety of approaches, ranging from more psychologically coercive tactics to more benign pre-interrogation techniques. Overall, the results demonstrate a strong correlation between increased efficacy in crime management and training in certain interrogation techniques. Skogan Van Craen and Hennessy (2015) confirmed in a different study that officers' increased support for each procedural justice component of the experiment was a noteworthy outcome of training. In his evaluation of American state and local law enforcement training academies, Reaves (2016) noted that recruits are encouraged to practice making critical decisions, carry out standard operating procedures, and use potentially life-saving techniques in realistic settings through the use of reality-based training. . THIS IS REPEATED. When compared to police patrols, experimental research indicates that problem-oriented techniques are more effective. A controlled experimental investigation conducted in the US revealed that crime rates declined in saturated areas, hence supporting this aspect. As a result, over time, problem-solving techniques have been effective in lowering the crime rate (Weisburd & Telep, 2014). Ratcliffe et al., (2011) in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the other hand, highlight the value of patrol tactics in high-crime areas as a potential means of preventing crime. This was accomplished by using foot patrols in high-crime areas, where there was a 23% decrease in violent crime compared to regular police presence.

Research indicates that public video surveillance, or electronic intelligence (ELINT), is widely used in several European nations to keep an eye on the populace and stop terrorism. For example, the UK government uses a lot of video monitoring to prevent terrorism and fight crime, and reports show that crime has decreased as a result. In order to increase public safety, numerous law enforcement organisations in Europe, including those in France, Great Britain, Spain, Monaco, and many more, have made investments in Closed Circuit Television (CCTV). Surveys conducted on the other side of the Atlantic show that all US towns have embraced CCTV surveillance as a method and instrument for keeping an eye on public spaces (Nieto et al., 2018). CCTV surveillance is used in almost all commercial spaces, public spaces, and public transit networks in Canada (Lum

& Nagin, 2017). CCTV video surveillance is widely used in China, Iran, Iraq, Russia, and Ireland (Bergstrom, 2015).

Priks (2014) looked into how crime at a Stockholm subway was affected by security cameras. The installation of the cameras reduced crime by 25%, according to the report. Robberies and pick pocketing were the particular offences that this artwork specifically deterred. The study also found that criminal activity was moved to nearby locations as a result of camera presence. Piza (2016) looked into how Newark, New Jersey's CCTV system prevented crimes. The study's conclusions showed that there was a moderate deterrent effect of the CCTV cameras on auto thefts. On the other hand, it had no influence on other kinds of crime. According to the study's findings, deterring crime can only be successful, when combined with other tactics.

There is evidence that the implementation of CCTV surveillance in Britain has resulted in a staggering 69% decrease in crime rates. Berwick has experienced a 69% reduction in burglaries, Northampton has seen a 57% reduction in crime, and Liverpool has had a 25% drop in crimes over a three-year period. In France, 83% of all criminal acts were discovered through the use of CCTV surveillance (Jensen, 2017). It has been demonstrated that the use of CCTV in crime prevention can significantly reduce drug-related crimes by about 20%, with notable drops in car and property crimes as well (Piza et al., 2019). Still, no appreciable impact was noted in other offences. When active monitoring was used instead of passive surveillance, there was appreciable drops in crime. When CCTVs were used in conjunction with other interventions like security guards, access control, and communication systems, their effectiveness in preventing crime increased (Piza et al., 2019).

It has also been established that electronic intelligence is used in Africa to prevent crime. A major accomplishment in South Africa's efforts to combat violence and crime, according to Lindwa (2019), has been the development of communications and information technology, with the deployment of air drones across the nation, body-worn cameras (BWCs), automated number plate recognition (ANPR), and "smart" CCTV cameras. Information gleaned from surveillance technologies and artificial intelligence (AI) is widely regarded as a credible piece of evidence that can help in the detection of criminals, aside from eye-witness accounts or police statements, which can be influenced by communication or education barriers, as well as evil intentions and hidden

agendas (Stone, 2017). When used with a five-year data set of 911 calls, artificial intelligence has demonstrated an accuracy of 63.75%-81.50% in crime prediction (Butt et al., 2020).

Hypotheses

1. There will be a significant relationship between police training and the implementation of intelligence-led policing for effective crime prevention in Lagos State, Nigeria.
2. There will be a significant relationship between police funding and remuneration and the implementation of intelligence-led policing for effective crime prevention in Lagos State, Nigeria.
3. There will be a significant relationship between police use of electronic intelligence strategies and the implementation of intelligence-led policing for effective crime prevention in Lagos State, Nigeria.

Design

The study adopted a cross-sectional survey design. This is because the researcher has no intention of manipulating the variables in the study. However, the researcher is interested in seeing how the independent variables (police training, police funding, and police use of electronic intelligence strategies) can influence or predict the dependent variable (intelligence-led policing for effective crime control). Since this work is not a longitudinal study, the outcomes or findings of the research can only be generalized within the context in which it is conducted.

Participants

83 police officers in total were selected as participants. 50 male (60.2%) and 33 female (39.8%) were chosen from the Lagos State Police Command, Ikeja Command, Port Authority Command, as well as the Force Criminal Investigation Department Annex, Force Headquarters, Police College, Police Cooperative, Zone 2 Headquarters, Zone 2 Lagos, Zone 2 Police Command, Ogun State Command, and Oyo State Command. In addition, their age distribution showed that 1 (1.2%) of them were between the ages of 18 and 25 years, 8 (9.6%) were between the ages of 26 and 34 years, 35 (36.1%) were between the ages of 35 and 44 years, and 39 (47.0%) were over the age of 44 years. According to their educational background, 18 participants (21.7%) had an SSCE, 12

participants (14.5%) an OND, 26 participants (31.3%) an NCE, 25 participants (30.1%) a B.Sc./HND, and 2 participants (2.4%) an M.Sc. In terms of their rank, 42 (50.6%) were Inspectors, 13 (15.6%) Assistant Superintendents of Police, 11 (13.3%) Superintendents of Police, 11 (13.3%) Deputy Superintendents of Police and 6 (7.2%) other ranks.

Sample Size and Sampling Technique

A sample size of 83 police officers, comprising 50 males and 33 females, were selected to participate in this study, and Dillman's representative sample size determination was used to determine the sample size and numbers of participants across levels (Dillman's, 2000). The participants in this study were sampled using Purposive and convenient sampling. This implies that those participants who possessed specific characteristics, experience and knowledge relevant to the research questions and were willing to participate were conveniently selected to participate in the study.

Instruments

A fifteen-item self-reported intelligence-led policing questionnaire developed by the researcher was used to collect data from the participants. A pilot study was conducted to determine the strength of Cronbach's alpha reliability coefficient and to ascertain the reliability of the instrument. Based on a local sample of 83 participants, the instrument showed a Cronbach's alpha reliability coefficient of.55.

Procedure

A clearance to conduct research was obtained from the police trust fund. The researcher visited the venue, where senior police officers of the Lagos State Command had converged for training on the strategies for the implementation of intelligence-led policing for effective crime control in Lagos State, Nigeria, and briefed the police officers on the significance and nature of the study. The researcher obtained the consent of the participants based on their willingness and voluntariness to participate in the study. Rapport with the participants was established, and confidentiality and unanimity were also assured before the questionnaire was administered. Participants were assured

that they were not under any compulsion to participate; they could withdraw at any time during the conduct of the study, if they chose to.

Method of Data Analysis

Multiple linear regression statistical tools were used as the method of statistical analysis.

Results

Mean, Standard Deviations, and Correlations between the Independent and Dependent Variables.

Table 1 shows the mean, standard deviation, and correlations between police training, police funding and remuneration, police use of electronic intelligence, and the implementation of intelligence-led policing. Results of correlations revealed that police training (M = 19.73) had no significant relationship with police funding and remuneration (M = 18.18) [r =.099, p >.05]. There was no significant relationship between police training (M = 19.73) and police strategy (26.78) [r =.099, p >.05], however, there was a significant positive relationship between police use of electronic intelligence (M = 18.18) and police strategy (M = 26.78), r =.436, p<.05].

Table 1: Mean/Standard Deviations and Correlations Coefficient between the Predictor and Criterion Variables

	1	2	3
1. Police training		.099	.213
2. Police funding and remuneration			.436**
3. Police use of electronic intelligence			
Mean	19.73	18.18	26.78
SD	3.25	2.4	18.43

* p< .05; ** p< .01

Hypotheses Testing

Three hypotheses were tested with the multiple linear regressions at the 0.05 significance level. The results are presented below.

Table 2: Model Summary of Regression Model

R^2	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
.104	3.053	3	79	.033

The results of the regression model summary in Table 1 showed that the coefficient of determination *was R2* = 104 and $F_{(3, 79)} = 3.053$ (5% level of significance). This showed that the model can be held for a 10.4% change in the level of implementation of intelligence-led policing.

Table 3: Relative Contribution of the Predictor variables to the Prediction of the Criterion Variable

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	11.835	4.049		2.923	.005
Police training	.132	.118	.122	1.118	.267
Police funding & remuneration	-.304	.173	-.208	-1.754	.083
Police use of electronic intelligence	.355	.143	.299	2.484	.015

Dependent Variable – Implementation of intelligence led policing

Table 3 shows the beta weights, i.e., the regression coefficients, standard error of estimate (SEB), t-ratios and the level of significance for each of the predictor variables.

The results of hypothesis one revealed that there is no significant relationship between police training and the implementation of intelligence-led policing for effective crime prevention in Lagos State, Nigeria (β =.13, t = 1.118, *p* =.267), with training accounting for 12.2% of the variation in the implementation of intelligence-led policing. The results of Hypothesis two indicated that there is no significant relationship between police funding and remuneration and the

implementation of intelligence-led policing for effective crime prevention in Lagos State, Nigeria (β = -.304, t = -1.754, *p* =.083), with police funding and remuneration accounting for 20.8% of the variation in the implementation of intelligence-led policing. The result of hypothesis three revealed that there is a significant positive relationship between police use of electronic intelligence and the implementation of intelligence-led policing for effective crime prevention in Lagos State, Nigeria (β =.355, t = 2.484, *p* =.015), with police use of electronic intelligence accounting for 29.9% of the variation in the implementation of intelligence-led policing.

Discussion

The study examined the perceptions of senior police officers on the implementation of intelligence-led policing strategies for effective crime prevention in Lagos State, Nigeria.

Three hypotheses were postulated and tested in the study using multiple linear regressions.

Findings of hypothesis one revealed that there is no significant relationship between police training and the implementation of intelligence-led policing for effective crime prevention in the state of Nigeria (β =..132, t = 1.118, *p* =.267), with training accounting for 12.2% of the variation in the implementation of intelligence-led policing. The outcome agrees with the study of Hassan (2020), which found that most law enforcement officers in Nigeria, for instance, rely mostly on reactive tactics, since they have little training on proactive crime resolution. The outcome does not support the conclusions of Cleary and Warner (2016) that police officers are trained in a variety of approaches, ranging from more psychologically coercive tactics to more pre-interrogation techniques. Overall, the results demonstrate a strong correlation between increased efficacy in crime management and training in certain interrogation techniques. Researchers found that law enforcement personnel using intelligence-led policing need specific training in gathering and analyzing data. The outcome did not align with the conclusions of Mensah (2018), who proposed that educating officers in intelligence-led policing will improve professionalism, which will in turn raise the force's effectiveness in combating crime.

The outcome of hypothesis two revealed there is no significant relationship between police funding and remuneration and the implementation of intelligence-led policing for effective crime prevention in Lagos State, Nigeria (β = -.304, t = -1.754, *p* =.083), with police funding and

remuneration accounting for 20.8% of the variation in the implementation of intelligence-led policing. This finding is consistent with a study by James (2017) that found law enforcement agencies, and specifically the Nigerian police, would not have the resources necessary to acquire the methodologies and tools necessary to identify criminals and to improve the success of crime prevention through intelligence-led policing programmes in an era of austerity and financial constraints. This study contradicts Okere's (2012) findings, which state that in order to obtain electronic intelligence—such as CCTV and AI—for the purpose of preventing crime, law enforcement officials must be paid and receive money. Data and intelligence gathering are essential elements of ILP that will cost money, in order to obtain a competitive advantage in the private and commercial sectors (Alnoukari & Hanano, 2017).

Findings of Hypothesis three revealed that there is a significant positive relationship between police use of electronic intelligence and the implementation of intelligence-led policing for effective crime prevention in Lagos State, Nigeria (β =.355, t = 2.484, p =.015), with police use of electronic intelligence accounting for 29.9% of the variation in the implementation of intelligence-led policing. The findings are consistent with those of Jensen (2017) and Hartwig et al., (2014), who found that ILP tactics, such as using electronic intelligence strategies, are a useful tool for law enforcement to obtain information about criminals and that technological advancements like CCTV surveillance are essential to the success of ILP. The outcome also supports the conclusions of Priks (2014), who contended that a 25% decrease in crime occurred at a Stockholm subway as a result of the installation of security cameras. Robberies and pick pocketing was one of the particular offences that this artwork specifically deterred. The study also found that criminal activity was moved to nearby locations as a result of camera presence.
The results of the study are also consistent with Lindwa's (2019) research, which found that using electronic intelligence in communications and information technology advancements has been recognized as a way to avoid crime. Consequently, the work corroborates the findings of Jensen (2017) that in France, 83% of all criminal acts were discovered through the use of CCTV surveillance.

Conclusion

The results of hypothesis one revealed that there is no significant relationship between police training and the implementation of intelligence-led policing for effective crime prevention in Lagos State, Nigeria. Nigeria.

The results of hypothesis two indicated that there is no significant relationship between police funding and remuneration and the implementation of intelligence-led policing for effective crime prevention in Lagos State, Nigeria. Nigeria.

The result of the hypothesis three revealed that there is a significant positive relationship between police use of electronic intelligence strategies and the implementation of intelligence-led policing for effective crime prevention in Lagos State, Nigeria.

It is imperative to argue that unless there are conscious efforts by the police hierarchy to change its traditional methods of policing from reactive and kinetic to a more proactive and non-kinetic approach to training methodology, where the community and members of the public are involved in accurate information sharing and partnership, the police cannot do so much. Funding of training in technological and modern gadgets of patrol and intelligence gathering and remuneration and motivation of the qualified personnel will also help in achieving the objective of intelligence-led policing in effective crime control. Furthermore, police use of electronic intelligence strategies like communications and information technology, with the deployment of air drones across the nation, body-worn cameras (BWCs), automated number plate recognition (ANPR), and "smart" CCTV cameras. Information gleaned from surveillance technologies and artificial intelligence (AI) should be widely regarded as a credible piece of evidence that can help in the detection of criminals.

The study's findings have several implications. This study will inform the improvement of knowledge and information strategies, intelligence operations, and policy initiatives focused on improving human resource aspects and upgrading facilities, tools, and technology. It is also a valuable source of information for elucidating the internal psychological mechanisms influencing police officers perceptions of the implementation of intelligence-led policing for effective crime

prevention. The study's conclusions will also support the development of a policy framework that will enhance surveillance, bolster criminal investigations and enhance the use of security data.

Recommendations

1. It is proposed that the government should recruit and train more police officers using modern detection gadgets and technology and also train in proactive arrests to solve problems as a strategy for intelligence-led policing, training in effective patrol, training of contact persons for effective collection and analysis of raw information into intelligence, use of watch programmes, use of sharing of information, effective use of door-to-door contacts, and the use of hot line responses.
2. The Nigerian police should implement various intelligence-gathering tools and cutting-edge detection devices and technology, in order to enhance its information generation application.
3. The government should, through the Police Service Commission, provide funding for acquiring communications and information technology, air drones, body-worn cameras (BWCs), automated number plate recognition (ANPR), and "smart" CCTV cameras and other surveillance technologies and artificial intelligence (AI) that can help in the detection of criminals,

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