



**CHRISTIAN SERVICE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE
DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
KUMASI**

**A STUDY OF POLICE PERSONNEL'S ACCOMMODATION AND ITS
IMPLICATIONS FOR CRIME FIGHTING IN THE SUAME DIVISION OF
THE GHANA POLICE SERVICE IN THE KUMASI METROPOLITAN
ASSEMBLY AREA**

BY

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**A REPORT ON SPECIAL STUDY SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF
PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF A BACHELOR OF ARTS IN
PLANNING AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT**

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DECLARATION

We declare that this Special Study, except for the references which have been duly acknowledged, is our own work that was undertaken during our study at the Department of Planning and Development, Christian Service University College, Kumasi, under the supervision of Prof. S. E. Owusu.

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ABSTRACT

Maintenance of internal security in Ghana is the main responsibility of the Police Service. It has been emphasized by several scholars that the environment within which the Police operates is of great concern to civil society. It was based on this rationale that a study was conducted. The accommodation policy of the Ghana Police Service and Crime were reviewed. Close and open ended questionnaires were used to collect data for the study. A total of 183 Police personnel were interviewed. The Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software was used to generate tables, percentages and cross tabulations. Data collected were presented and discussed both qualitatively and qualitatively. Findings from the study revealed that 53% of the Police personnel have been provided with accommodation in barracks and rented quarters. However, out of the total number of personnel provided with accommodation, 31.7% of the personnel live in Police accommodation within the Suame Division. It was again found out that, recruitment and transfer of personnel do not correlate with provision of Police accommodation. The findings of the study revealed that, 46.9% of Police personnel live outside the Suame Division. These Police officers travel an average distance of 12.96 km before getting to their places of work which affect their duties negatively. Based on the findings, the following recommendations were made: i) government should give approval for the Police Administration to enter into Public Private Partnership (PPP) agreement to help address the accommodation challenges facing the Police Service in Suame Division. Secondly, the Police Administration should use police acquired lands as equity to obtain private financing to develop residential facilities.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

C.I.D. – Criminal Investigations Department

D.O.V.V.S.U. – Domestic Violence and Victim Support Unit

G.A.S. - Ghana Audit Service

I.B.M. - International Business Machines Corporations

I.G.P. – Inspector-General of Police

M.T.T.D – Motor Traffic and Transport Department

P.H.C – Population and Housing Census

P.P.P. - Public Private Partnership

P.P.R. - Police Population Ratio

S.P.S.S. - Statistical Package for Social Sciences

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The Police are the most visible manifestation of government authority responsible for public security in any country. While being under enormous pressure by state and non- state actors to counter the increasing wave of crime and the new threats to national security, including those emanating from terrorism, the Police must operate in accordance with law and respect human rights at all times (Kagari & Thomas, 2006).

The Ghana Police Service is responsible for maintaining law and order in the Ghana. Today, the crime rate is high in the rural communities as it is in the cities. Crime and criminals have become more sophisticated. In such circumstances, the Police have no option but to increase its number and extend its presence to every locality in the country. To attain this, the Police Administration has to attract young and intelligent personnel to boost the staff strength and as part of motivation, the Police Service offers free residential accommodation for Police personnel as an incentive.

The Audit Service Report (2007) on management of Police residential accommodation revealed that there is not enough residential accommodation for Ghana Police Service. The conditions of the existing residential facilities are bad. There is an increasing demand for Police personnel with no significant increase in residential accommodation for the Police personnel.

Therefore, this project seeks to identify the various factors that can improve Police residential accommodation and its implication on crime fighting at the Suame Division of the Ghana Police Service in the Kumasi Metropolitan Assembly area. The

total population of the Kumasi Metropolis is 2,035,064 (PHC, 2010). The Suame Divisional Police jurisdiction covers Bantama, Suame and Kwadaso sub- metros with a population of 260474, 161199 and 251215 respectively. The Suame Division has a total population of 672,888 (PHC, 2010). According to the Ministry of Interior, (2016), the current numerical strength of the Ghana Police Service has moved from 23,204 in 2012 to 30,635 in 2013, resulting in a current Police-Population Ratio (PPR) of 1: 784 as against 1: 1,100 in 2010. This statistic puts the country closer to the United Nations' benchmark of Police-Population Ration (PPR) of 1: 500. The Suame Division has personnel strength of 333officers. Ironically, the Police/Civilian Ratio in the Division is 1: 1, 956. This is below the United Nations' benchmark of 1: 500 and national benchmark of 1:284. The commonly reported crimes at the Suame Division include Stealing, Assault and Fraud.

1.2 Problem Statement

Article 200(1) of the 1992 Constitution states that, “There shall be a Police Service of Ghana” and Article 200(3) also states that, “The Police Service shall be equipped and maintained to perform its traditional role of maintaining law and order”. With reference to the above, the question that arises is, does the Ghana Police Service have the necessary equipment and residential accommodation that will help them to perform their traditional duty of maintaining law and order in the country?

According to the Ghana Audit Service Report (2010), there is not enough residential accommodation for Ghana Police Service. This condition which the report stated as the result of poor planning and maintenance of existing residential accommodation facilities has impacted negatively on the drive to increase Police personnel which in turn, has adverse effects on crime fighting in the country. According to the report, the

staff strength of the Ghana Police Service as at May 2008 was 22,610 to a population of 20,000,000. If the Police Administration aims to attain the UN standard ratio of one Police officer to five hundred people, will require significant increase in the number of Police personnel and increase in their residential accommodation facilities to help them function properly.

The Police Administration in June 2009 announced suspension of enlistment of person into Ghana Police Service due to inadequate housing facilities. The then Inspector-General of Police (IGP) Mr. Paul Tawiah Quaye in an interview with The Daily Graphic (15th June, 2009) said that, the Police Service does not want to compound the already bad situation by recruiting personnel who will have no place to lay their head despite the Police Service's intent to attain the UN ratio of one police officer to 500 people, whereas the current ratio in Ghana is 1:1000. (Ministry of Interior, 2011)

Despite the recent developments in the Police residential accommodation such as a Police Station and ten-bedroom property at Dompoease in the Ashanti Region for the Police Service by the Traditional Council of Dompoease in 2015 and the John Kudalor Hostel at Oforikrom Police Station to help visiting and new recruit Police officers, the Police Service still lack residential accommodation in most of their barracks across the country.

In light of these, this research is aimed at examining some of the Police residential accommodation problems and its significant implication for crime fighting in the Suame Division of the Ghana Police Service in the Kumasi Metropolitan Assembly area.

1.3 Research Questions

This research seeks to answer the following questions:

1. What is the relationship between Police residential accommodation and crime fighting?
2. What are the various ways through which Police residential accommodation can be improved upon?
3. What are the policies on the accommodation system of the Ghana Police Service?
4. To what extent have the Police Service, succeeded in providing accommodation for police personnel?
5. What challenges does the Ghana Police Service face in providing accommodation for its personnel in the Suame Division?

1.4 Aim and Objectives of the Study

The purpose of this study is to:

- Find out whether transfer and recruitment of Police personnel correlate with Police accommodation facilities.
- Find out the various ways to improve upon Police residential accommodation and crime fighting.
- To suggest means of solving the police personnel accommodation problem.

1.5 Scope

The study is limited to Suame Divisional Command of the Ghana Police Service in the Kumasi Metropolitan Assembly area. The Suame Division is headquartered at Suame and covers the Bantama Sub-metro, Suame Sub-metro, Kwadaso Sub-metro and Atwima Nwabiagya district of the Ashanti region.

1.6 Justification and Significance of the Study

The provision of residential accommodation for the Police officers serves as a tool to recruit and retain personnel in the Police Service and also provides motivation for effective policing. Lack of accommodation for the Police personnel will have adverse effects on policing.

According to DCOP Augustine Gyening, Ashanti Regional Police Commander in an inauguration of the Regional Police Management Board (POMAB) in 2013 revealed that among the key challenges that affecting crime fighting in the region is the lack of Police personnel's accommodation. According to him, Police officers provided with barracks accommodation have very small cubicles with several cracks that they have to repair at their own expense, and those who cannot afford it are in structures that are almost collapsing. The study will be one of the first to document Police accommodation condition in Ghana in an academic context. It seeks to perform the following:

- ❖ Serve as a guide to Governments, politicians, investors, donor-agencies and other stakeholders in making informed and intelligent policy decisions with regard to the management of crime rates especially in the Suame Divisional Command of the Ghana Police Service.

- ❖ This research will bring out effective measures that can help policy makers to improve upon their policies on the Police residential accommodation.
- ❖ It will further provide the Police Administration with information on some of the characteristics on the current state of Police residential accommodation.
- ❖ This research will bring out relevant information on crime fighting and its relation to Police residential accommodation problems.
- ❖ It will also provide information measures to successfully solve the police residential accommodation problems.
- ❖ This research will also bring out some factors that will help the Police Administration to achieve the UN target of one Police to five hundred people and also provide information the current state of crime rate.

1.7 Limitations

The limitations were time and financial constraints. The limited academic time did not allow the researchers to spend so much time on the field to collect data. With financial limitation, not all personnel of the division could be reached because of the huge expenses involved in making arrangements to meet the respondents.

1.8 Organization of Report

The study is grouped under five (5) chapters. The first chapter of the report focuses on the general introduction, problem statement, research question and objectives of the study.

Chapter two focuses on review of relevant literature in relation to the research work. The literature review focused on history of Policing in Ghana, the hierarchy of Ghana

Police Service, Police accommodation in Ghana, Police accommodation in Ashanti region and the Police housing policy. The third chapter contains the research methodology that was adopted for the study. This focused on the research design, sampling techniques, data collection and sources and the procedures of data analysis. Chapter four of the report focuses on the characteristics of Police accommodation and its effects on crime fighting in the Suame Division of the Ghana Police Service. Finally, the last chapter of the report contains the summary of the key findings and presents recommendation and conclusion of the study.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF POLICE ACCOMMODATION POLICIES AND CRIME

2.1 Introduction

This chapter focuses on review of literature that is relevant to the study. The broad areas of this chapter include history of Policing in Ghana, Police accommodation in Ghana, Police accommodation in Ashanti Region, and Police policy on housing.

2.2 History of Policing in Ghana

On 26th April, 1853, the first Supreme Court Ordinance for the Gold Coast was passed by the Governor and Legislative Council. By the Ordinance regular courts were established within the settlements to deal with Civil and Criminal cases arising within their boundaries (Ankama, 2003).

Policing was introduced in the Gold Coast by Captain George MacLean around 1831; he was appointed Governor of the Gold Coast in February 1830 and with tiny revenue of £4,000, he had a squad of 120 men (Ankama, 2003).

The rationale behind the introduction of police was to ensure trade security and protection of the colonial masters and their territories. The initial officers were ex-militia who were selected on the basis of their physical strength. Their task included patrolling the trade routes that linked the Ashanti and the Coastal states, protecting the colonial merchants and officials around the Old Portuguese trading colony at Elmina Castle. The Police were additionally charged with maintaining and enforcing the provisions of the Bond of 1844 signed between the British and the Fanti people (Ankama, 2003).

The process of formalizing the Police began in 1873. This was a period of British aggression against the Ashanti communities, and the Governor at the time sought assistance from the British military stationed in Nigeria. Seven hundred Hausa men were brought in from northern Nigeria to assist with establishing and maintaining control. An Ordinance was passed that “sought to provide for better regulation and discipline of the Armed Gold Coast Police”. The Hausa Police (as they became known) were synonymous with heavy handed, brutal policing, particularly when putting down civil disorder against the colonial regime. They were also known as “buga- buga”, literally “beat-beat” in Hausa (Ankama, 2003).

The Police organization continued to develop during this period, but never moved away from its role as a protector of colonial trade and promoter of colonial governance. In 1876, the Gold Coast Police Force was renamed the Gold Coast Constabulary (Ankama, 2003). Internal specializations developed and divisions were created, including Railways and Mines Detachments and Escort Police, Marine Police and a Criminal Investigations Department. These specializations marked the policing priorities; Escort Police were given guard and escort duties in the important (for British trading interests) mining areas; the Marine Police particularly focused on smuggling and looting and the Criminal Investigations Department (and later a Special Branch) was used to gather intelligence (Ankama, 2003).

In 1894, another Ordinance was passed, giving the authority to form a Civil Police in the Gold Coast. Four hundred members of the previous Constabulary were recruited to begin the new Gold Coast Police Force. This led to the establishment of Police Stations and the standardization of policing in the British-controlled areas of the Gold Coast. The majority of recruits were illiterate; strength and height counted far more than education. Training was extremely heavily focused on military aspects of

policing. The Police officers had “attitudes that generated intimidation and bullying with an almost robotic obedience to repressive colonial laws” (Ankama, 2003).

2.3 The Police Service Today

The Ghana Police Service has, since its inception been in the frontline of the criminal justice system of Ghana. The Ghana Police Service was established by Article 200 of the 1992 Constitution of the Republic of Ghana. The Police Service Act 1970 (Act 350) mandates the Police Service to detect and fight crime in Ghana. The Police Service is under the control of the Ministry of Interior, and employs over 30,000 officers across its 651 stations nationwide. (Ghana Police Service Report, 2016)

The 1992 Constitution mandates the Police Service to operate on democratic policing principles. The Police Service Act 1970, Act 350 spells out the core functions of the service as follows: protection of life and property, prevention and detection of crime, apprehension and prosecution of offenders, maintenance of public order, ensuring a peaceful and safe environment, facilitate economic and social activities as pre-requisite for making Ghana a gateway to West Africa.

As per the new motto of the service, “SERVICE WITH INTEGRITY”, the Ghana Police Service is committed to protect and serve all residents in their communities, using democratic policing principles, and appropriate technology to protect life and property, and personal dignity. The vision of Ghana Police Service is to be a World Class Police Service capable of delivering planned, democratic, protective, and peaceful services up to standards of international best practice.

2.4 Suame Divisional Command

The total population of the Kumasi Metropolis is 2,035,064 (PHC, 2010). The Suame Divisional Police jurisdiction covers Bantama, Suame and Kwadaso sub- metros with a population of 260,474, 161,199, and 251,215 respectively. The Suame Division has a total population of 672,888 (PHC, 2010).

According to the Ministry of Interior (2016), the current numerical strength of the Ghana Police Service has moved from 23,204 in 2012 to 30,635 in 2013, resulting in a current Police-Population Ratio (PPR) of 1: 784 as against 1: 1,100 in 2010. This statistics puts the country closer to the United Nations' benchmark of Police-Population Ratio (PPR) of 1: 500. The Suame Division has personnel strength of 333 officers. However, the Police/Civilian Ratio in the Division is 1: 1, 956, and it's below the United Nations' benchmark of 1: 500. The commonly reported crimes at the Suame Division include Stealing, Assault and Fraud.

2.5 Police Accommodation in Ghana

The Ghana Police Service was established by the British Colonial Administration. The number of Police personnel has increased over the years. The Colonial Government built and housed the Police personnel in barracks so that they could be mobilized at short notice with ease. Since independence, the policy of keeping police personnel in barracks has continued and where government-constructed barracks are not available, the Police Administration has rented compound houses for the purpose.

A visit by the Daily Graphic to some of the barracks on 16th September, 2009 showed for instance, that about 40 junior officers were housed in a canteen, with a single toilet and a bathroom to serve them. Some of them, who had their mattresses packed at one

end of the room, said they slept on the veranda or prayed that some of their colleagues went on night duties to enable them to have access to room.

Moreover, according to DCOP Augustine Gyening, the Ashanti Regional Police Commander in 2013 in an inauguration of the Regional Police Management Board (POMAB) revealed that, 35 percent of Police personnel in the Ashanti Region lack official accommodation compelling them to either rely on rented premises or put up with relatives and friends or live at a distance from their places of work.

DCOP Augustine Gyening, the Ashanti Regional Police Commander lamented that some of the personnel are living in undesirable make-shift structures. Similarly, report by Daily Graphic on Monday 22, July 2013 also revealed that among the key challenges facing Police personnel in Takoradi is the lack of decent accommodation.

According to the Daily Graphic (22nd July, 2013), the abandoned railways single cubicle room quarters, built in the late 1920s, is housing hundreds of Police personnel with ranks ranging from Constables to Chief Inspectors in various parts of the metropolis.

When the Daily Graphic visited Effie Kuma, a suburb of Takoradi, most of the structures had been affected by erosion and were hanging; occupants had to climb not less than eight or nine stairways from the grimy ground before entering their rooms. Aside from that, the building was constructed with laterite and has only cement foundation, which has seriously been affected by erosion. They have also no kitchen. The reporter witnessed a sad situation; where the wife of a chief inspector who was cooking under a makeshift structure made up of palm fronds had to abandon the evening meal of the family due to the late afternoon downpour. The occupants have no toilet and bathrooms. At their own cost, the Police officers have joined some wood

at the back of their dilapidated structures in which they hide and bath. Wives or female officers have to wake up and bath early in the morning or bath late or they risk exposing their nakedness publicly.

The pit latrines, with bold inscriptions indicating male and female sections, are located in between the dilapidated structures and the air carries the strong stench to the various rooms. Most of the structures at another location called Police Reserve, Kru-Quarters where the same railways facility house the officers, have developed serious cracks and pose a serious threat to the lives of the occupants

At another end of the barracks, some of the men who were housed in single rooms with their families had created improvised rooms to accommodate their properties, while others had their fridges and cooking utensils exposed to the vagaries of the weather.



Plate1. Police Officers are accommodated in a 10m x 4m hall at the Central Police Barracks in Accra. Source: Ghana Audit Service, 01/ 06/ 2007

The Police Estates Department and Projects Unit together with the General Services Department exist to manage these issues. An audit carried out in 2007 by the Ghana Audit Service (GAS) on the management of residential accommodation of the Ghana Police Service indicated that the complexity of the housing problem was a major reason for the low morale among the personnel, whose responsibility it is to maintain internal security. The report stated there was a backlog of about 7,000 personnel waiting to be accommodated since 2006, while rooms measuring 16 square metres were allocated for use by two police families. (GAS, 2007)

The Daily Graphic on 7th April, 2011 reported that the Inspector-General of Police (IGP), Mr. Mohammed Ahmed Alhassan, said "Police officers sacrifice so much to maintain peace and stability in the country, yet their conditions of service are not the best as most of the young officers live in inappropriate houses with dilapidated structures". The Police Administration, he said, had setup a committee that had been tasked to identify possible alternative solutions that could be implemented by the Police to provide housing units for its officers.

The IGP said the Police was also taking steps to see how best funds in the Police Welfare Scheme could also be utilized to construct bungalows. He added that "all these are part of a wider multifaceted approach to finally put an end to Police accommodation problems". (Daily Graphic 7th April, 2011)

2.6 Police Accommodation in Ashanti Region

The provision of residential accommodation for the Police officers serves as a tool to recruit and retain personnel in the Police Service and also provides motivation for

effective policing. The Police Administration either builds or maintains barracks for police officers or rent houses from landlords to accommodate its personnel.

According to the Daily Guide on 15th of March 2010, the Ashanti Regional Police Commander, disclosed the worrying personnel accommodation situation during the official visit of the Inspector-General of Police (IGP), Paul Tawiah Quaye. The IGP explained that Senior Police Officers posted to the Ashanti Region are compelled to sleep in hotels due to lack of decent accommodation to house them. Most senior officers on official duties and transit in the region are also forced to lodge in hotels because of the non- availability of decent shelter. This pathetic situation is not different in the peripheral districts as Police officers posted to such places are enforced to pay their own rent or live with friends and relatives due to lack of housing.

The Chronicle on the 28th of October 2013 reported that about 35% of Police personnel in the Ashanti Region lack official accommodation compelling them to either rely on rented premises or put up with relatives and friends or live at a distance from their places of work. “Worst of all is the fact that some are living in undesirable make-shift structures”, the Ashanti Regional Police Commander disclosed in an interview with the Chronicle during the inauguration of the Regional Police Management Board (POMAB).



Plate 2. Crowded corridors and verandas double as storage and kitchen for the police families at Central Police Barracks, Kumasi. Source: Ghana Audit Service 01/06/07

2.7 Police Policy on Housing

The Police Service Regulations, 2012(C.I 76) provides the guideline for assigning accommodation to Police officers.

Regulation 76 of the C.I76 is on Housing and it states

- (1) Subject to the provision of this regulation, the Service shall provide accommodation for its officers.
- (2) An officer of the rank of Chief Inspector and below is entitled to free accommodation (Police Service Regulations, 2012).

- (3) An officer who lives in a personal house or rent private accommodation for which that officer pays the rent is entitled to twenty percent of the basic monthly salary of that officer as rent allowance.
- (4) The Inspector-General, a Deputy Inspector-General and a Commissioner of Police, shall be provided with soft-furnished accommodation.
- (5) An officer of a rank other than those referred to in sub regulation (4) is entitled to a duty post bungalow with hard furnishing.
- (6) Without limiting the effect of sub regulation (5), the Inspector-General, a Deputy Inspector-General, a Schedule officer, Regional Commander, Divisional Commander, District Commander, Unit Commander or a Station Officer shall be provided with a duty post bungalow (Police Service Regulations, 2012).

2.8 Police Estates Department

According to the Police Service Regulations, 2012 (C.I 76) the vision of the Police Estates Department is to provide excellent and comfortable residential and office accommodation for all personnel for effective policing service. The Police Estates Department was established with the objectives to:

- i. acquire, document and manage the real estates of the Police Service
- ii. manage, regularly maintain and periodically inspect police landed property
- iii. deal with rent cases
- iv. ensure general cleanliness of the police premises (Police Service Regulations, 2012)

2.8.1 Thames Valley Police Accommodation Policy, United Kingdom, March 2015

Under the Police Regulations 2003, Regulation 6 and Schedule 1, all Police officers are required to seek permission from the Chief Constable if they wish to change their accommodation from the one which was approved at the time of their appointment. (Thames Valley Police Accommodation Policy, 2015)

2.8.2 Residency outside the force area

Police officers are generally expected to reside within the Thames Valley Police area in the United Kingdom. Transfers between departments cannot be granted to facilitate an officer's house purchase or choice of living accommodation. All Police officers are obliged to reside within the Thames Valley Police area.

2.8.3 Residency in excess of 20 miles from the home station/posting

i) Police officers in the Thames Valley Police area are expected to reside within a reasonable travelling distance from their place of work. Officers cannot reside more than 20 miles from their posting. (Thames Valley Police Accommodation Policy, 2015)

ii) A Police officer can request to opt out of the 20 mile limit. In reaching a decision, the Lead Advisor for People Resourcing will take into account the following: demands of their current post, distance travelled, potential future postings, any exceptional welfare considerations, safety and health considerations. (Thames Valley Police Accommodation Policy, 2015)

Requests to opt out beyond 30 miles will normally be refused. If an officer wishes to appeal against a refusal, the appeal will be referred to the Head of People Services for decision. Approval to reside in excess of 20 miles will be on the condition that no

travelling/overtime costs will be paid by the force for journeys to or from their home to their normal place of work. Approval may not be used as a justification for a new posting. (Thames Valley Police Accommodation Policy, 2015)

If a decision is taken to allow an officer to opt out of the 20 mile limit they will be reminded of the risk of travelling long distances before and after work and that the onus is on them to manage that risk.

2.8.4 Housing/rent allowance

Housing/rent allowance is only payable to Police officers who joined the force prior to 1st September, 1994. However, the procedures for provision of accommodation apply equally to all Police officers whenever they were appointed. Police officers who are entitled to housing/rent allowance will be granted a half rate allowance. Housing/rent allowance is not generally payable to officers who have separated from their spouse and the spouse remains in the Police-owned property. (Thames Valley Police Accommodation Policy, 2015)

2.8.5 Police owned-accommodation in Thames Valley, United Kingdom

Police-owned accommodation in the Thames Valley Police area is not available for general allocation. Applications for single accommodation must be submitted to the Facilities Hub Manager of the area where an officer is posted. Officers residing in Police-owned accommodation will not receive rent/housing allowance. (Thames Valley Police Accommodation Policy, 2015)

2.9 Crime in Ghana

Section 243 of the Trade and Labour Relations Act 1992 defines crime as an offence punishable on indictment or summary conviction. According to (Mensa-Bonsu, 1994)

crime is an act punishable by death, imprisonment or fine. Crime is therefore defined as a commission or omission, intentional or unintentional and punishable by law. The Ghana Police Service was established to fight crimes of all kinds ranging from First degree felony to Misdemeanour. Some examples of crimes are Robbery, Treason, Causing Unlawful Harm, Threat of Death, Assault, and Offensive Conduct. Coleman and Moynihan, 1996(as cited by Tankebe, 2008), the lack of national self-report surveys in Ghana means that Police statistics constitute the only available sources for discussing crime trends. Table 2.1 shows an extract from Police records on the Crime rate in the Ashanti Region, the official statistics for 2016.

Table 2.1: Extract from Police Service on 2016 statistics on crime rate in Ashanti Region

OFFENSES	CASES
1) Abduction	50
2) Abortion	10
3) Assault on public officer	8
4) Attempted Abortion	4
5) Attempted Murder	30
6) Attempted Robbery	17
7) Bigamy	1
8) Causing Unlawful Damage	1,941
9) Causing Unlawful Harm	739
10) Child Stealing	8
11) Counterfeiting	7
12) Cruelty to animal	2
13) Deceit of public officer	10
14) Defilement	156
15) Exposing Child To Danger	11
16) Extortion	3
17) Extortion	3

18) Fire Outbreak	101
19) Forgery	11
20) Forgery	11
21) Fraud	2,834
22) Illegal Mining	51
23) Incest	1
24) Indecent Assault	15
25) Inducing Tenant to Quit	101
26) Issuing of False Cheque	25
27) Leaving ferocious dog at large	2
28) Murder	155
29) Neglect Of Duty/Responsibility	767
30) Offensive Conduct	260
31) Possession of Dangerous Drug	3
32) Possession of Firearm without authority	19
33) Possession of Narcotic Drugs without authority	228
34) Rape	64s
35) Robbery	103
36) Sodomy	1
37) Stealing	8,969
38) Suicide	34
39) Threat Of Harm	1,706
40) Threat Of Death	2,106
41) Timber Offences	13
42) Trespassing	134
43) Unlawful Entry	50
TOTAL	20,796

Source: Ashanti Regional Crime Statistics, 2016

2.10 Crime in Nigeria

Nigeria has witnessed high rates of crime and victimization that have defied the measures, introduced by successive regimes, for its management during the past two decades.

According to Osalor (2009) the scariest undertone of Nigeria's socio-economic underachievement, by far, is the steady rise in youth crime, nurtured in a climate of increasing national income and the simultaneous failure of employment-generation and poverty alleviation programmes.

Armed insurgencies ravaging the oil-rich and volatile Niger Delta region are now competing for space in international headlines with a proliferation of Islamic terrorist offshoots. The season of discontent has special implications for a nation with unemployed millions, and the net effect has been a tragic precipitation of violent crimes: assault, burglary, extortion and kidnapping.

Further, decades of social and political turmoil helped turn this strategically located African nation into an established junction for international drug smugglers. Other highlights of Nigeria's prolific crime syndicates are economic fraud – usually in the form of innovative Internet schemes; money laundering and racketeering”.

Osalor (2009) stated further that Human development indices for Africa's second largest economy continue to be appalling despite the country's bountiful resources, escalating oil fortunes and a vigorous reforms programme initiated after the return of democracy in 1999.

There are several reasons adduced for increase in crime rate in the country. Kenechukwu,(2012) attempted to provide reasons for urban violence/crime in post-civil war Nigeria, arguing that following the war, there was an abundance of guns in

private hands and times were hard economically. Accompanied by deterioration in the standard of education, and the lack of specific training in areas relevant for sustaining both the agricultural and the industrial sector, many youths went astray.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

The methodological approach adopted for a research is relevant in the sense that it shows the validity and accuracy of the research. The methodological approach provides a roadmap to guide data collection and analysis of the research. This chapter of the report contains the research method that was adopted. It also elaborates on the data collection instruments as well as the data processing and analysis methods incorporated to achieve the objectives of this research.

3.2 Population

The population of the study area was 333 which is the total number of Police personnel in the study area (Suame Division). This was obtained from the Nominal Roll of the Suame Divisional Headquarters. The target population for the study was the Police officers stationed within the Suame Division of the Ghana Police Service in the Ashanti Region.

3.3 Research Design

According to Leedy and Omrod (2011) research design is a broad strategy adopted to tackle a problem. That is to say, it provides an overall framework that institutes specific procedures for the purpose of data collection and analyses. A careful review of literature on research designs exposed four major types. These included the case study design, the cross-sectional design, the longitudinal design as well as the experimental research design. Bell (2004) reveals that a research design is appropriate

for any study and it requires in-depth information about the phenomenon within a limited period where a large scale survey may not produce the true results.

Based on the analysis of the strength and weaknesses of the various types of research designs, the case study research design was adopted especially on the grounds that case study is most appropriate for studies that requires to be carried out within a short period. Also, case study design was employed because of its flexibility, and it is best used when a detailed and intensive analysis of a single case is desired. The case study approach was used to determine Police accommodation and its effect on crime fighting in the Suame Division of the Ghana Police Service. A better understanding of the problem context helped to deduce measures to solve the problem hence the selection of the case study research design. Additionally, both the qualitative and quantitative research approaches were used in the research. The qualitative approach was used to develop understanding of the prevailing phenomenon from the various stakeholders involved such as Police personnel of the Suame Divisional Command, the Suame Divisional Commander, the Regional Police Estates officer etc. On the other hand, quantitative method was used to assess the changes in variables such as number of Police personnel in the Suame Divisional command, and the number of Police accommodation within the Suame Division.

3.4 Sample Size and Techniques

The study made use of both probability and non-probability sampling method. Probability sampling is a sampling method that gives every member of the population equal chance of being selected. Simple random was used under the probability sampling in selecting Police personnel to respond to the research questions. Non-probability sampling on the other hand is a sampling technique where the samples are

gathered in a process that does not give all the individuals in the population equal chances of being selected. Purposive sampling was also used under the non-probability sampling to select key informants such as the Police estate department. The sample size of the study was obtained through a scientific formula $n = \frac{N}{1 + N(\alpha)^2}$

Where n = sample size N= sampling frame, 1 =constant, α =confidence level.

$$\begin{aligned} n &= \frac{333}{1 + 333(0.0025)} \\ &= \frac{333}{1.8325} \\ &= 181.7 \\ &= 182 \end{aligned}$$

3.5 Data Collection and Sources

Data gathering is crucial in research as the data are meant to contribute to a better understanding of a theoretical framework that is applied in a study (Bernard, 2016). It is imperative that selecting the manner of obtaining data and from whom the data are acquired is done appropriately and with sound judgment. This is necessary in data collection procedures because no amount of analysis can make up for improperly collected data. In view of this, data for the study were obtained from two main sources namely primary and secondary data sources.

The primary sources of data collection were based on empirical information through an intensive field work in the Suame Division by the use of questionnaire, interviews and personal observations. Secondary data were gathered from books in libraries, reports, published and unpublished journals, articles, internet and other documented materials.

Nwana (1981) stated some benefits of questionnaire that they are useful if the respondents cannot give information on the project unless complete anonymity is guaranteed. Police officers normally will not want to grant interviews on issues relating to their work if they had not been permitted to do so. In order to avoid this, questionnaires were used as it afforded them the anonymity required.

3.6 Techniques of Data Analysis

The processing of data comes after various checks have been conducted on the instruments of data collection in order to ensure completeness, accuracy and consistency in the data. Analysis of the data collected started after editing and coding of responses, using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS). Also, the SPSS was used to generate tables. The method of data analysis was basically qualitative (descriptive approach) and quantitative (interpretative approach using figures). The analysis also involved making comprehensive statements and analytical descriptions about the meaning of statements that were made by institutions and experts.

CHAPTER FOUR

CHARACTERISTICS OF POLICE ACCOMODATION AND ITS EFFECTS ON CRIME FIGHTING IN SUAME DIVISION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the results of the data collected for the study which had to do with Police personnel's accommodation and its implications on crime fighting in the Suame Division. The findings of the study were presented taken into consideration the objectives of the study.

Analysis of the results included major areas such as the background information of respondents, location of Police accommodation and crime fighting in Suame Division and emergency cases in the Suame Division. It further looked at the challenges the Police administration faces in providing accommodation for its personnel.

Table 4.1: Police Officers by Unit and Sex

Gender	Unit			Total
	General duties	C.I.D.	M.T.T.D.	
Male	61	47	26	134
Female	17	20	12	49
Total	78	67	38	183

Source: Field Survey, 2017

Table 4.1 shows the distribution of Police personnel by unit and sex. Findings from the table above revealed that the Suame Divisional Command of the Ghana Police Service is male-dominated with 73% of Police officers being males. This is a true reflection of what prevails in the Service nationwide. Naturally, it is believed that policing requires a great degree of perseverance and physical activities, which only few women are able to withstand. An example is the handling of heavy equipment

and weaponry, which traditionally has been the preserve of males. The findings confirm a study by (Glensor, 2000; Goldstein, 1990) which revealed that females are recruited into the Service to perform auxiliary and special duties which may not be appropriate for male Police personnel to do, for instance the handling of female suspects among others.

Table 4.2 Police officers provided with accommodation and their location

Location of Accommodation	Number of Police Officers	Percentages
Within Suame Division	97	53
Not within Suame Division	86	47
Total	183	100

Source: Field Survey, 2017

4.2 Police Accommodation and Crime Fighting in the Suame Division

The Police Service Regulation, 2012, Regulation 76(1) states that the Service shall provide accommodation for its officers. In trying to find answers to the question ‘how does your current accommodation hinder your duties?’ the Police officers were asked to indicate whether or not their current accommodation is located within the Suame Division. Table 4.3 shows the locations of the Police officers’ accommodation.

From Tables 4.3 and 4.4, it is clear that 97 of the Police officers representing 53% of the sample size live within the Division and out of this, 31.7% have been provided with official accommodation. Findings from the survey revealed that 97 of the Polices representing 53% have been provided with accommodation. It can be inferred from the above data that more than half of the respondents have been provided with

accommodation which in turn reinforces Regulation 76(1) of the Police Service Regulation, 2012.

Again, in trying to find out the relationship between Police personnel's accommodation and crime fighting, respondents were asked to enumerate challenges they face with respect to the location of their accommodation and performance of duties. This was based on the fact that, there is a possibility of higher efficiency if personnel have their accommodation close to their work place. Also, policing involves a lot of emergencies; this is because personnel can be called at any time to respond to an emergency. In this regard, when personnel have their accommodation closer to their work place it will help in case of emergencies.

Findings from the study revealed that 53% of the respondents have their accommodation within Suame Division. Out of these, 31.7% have been provided with accommodation by the Police Service.

The data above, it show that majority of the Police officers have their accommodation within their area of operation which will have a positive impact on crime fighting. According to some of the respondents, having their accommodation in their area of operation enables them to report to work on time which in the long run ensures effective delivery of service.

4.3 Emergency cases in Suame Division

Policing involves a lot of emergency cases; one of the critical factors that may affect the Police in responding to emergency cases is the location of personnel's residence. This section of the report seeks to bring to light some of the effects of Police accommodation in responding to emergency cases. According to the divisional crime

officer, among the top ten emergency cases are Robbery, Mob attack, Fire outbreaks, Threat of Death, Threat of harm and Motor accidents (Appendix D).

Again, according to crime statistics in the Division, these cases happened almost every month. The rate at which these emergency cases are reported is alarming which needs urgent attention. The above data suggest that, Police personnel should be housed at a central place to make it easy to respond to these emergency cases

By the nature of Police duties, personnel are required to reside within barracks so that in times of emergency, it will be easy to mobilize them. Findings from the study show that, the Division owns and controls 197 housing units (125 units in the barracks and 72 units in the rented quarters) meant to accommodate 333 Police officers. The barracks accommodate 125 Police officers while the rented quarters house 72 police officers.

Findings from the study show that, only 31.7% of the Police personnel live in Police barracks and rented quarters. The data above shows that, majority of the respondents reside outside the police barracks which has negative effects in terms of emergencies.

According to the Divisional Police Commander, one of the challenges in fighting crime in the division is the inability of the police service to provide accommodation for the personnel at a central point. According to him since most of the police personnel are not living in police barracks, it becomes difficult to assemble them in case of emergency. The Commander further revealed that, a recent case when students of Wesley College of Education, Suame went on demonstration against the school authorities led to the destruction of state properties. This could have been prevented if the Police had responded swiftly. However, it took time to mobilize the Police officers because they live outside the barracks and far from their area of operation.

Soldiers from the central command of the Ghana Army were brought from their barracks at Kwadaso to help restore sanity at the school. According to some of the Police personnel interviewed, having their accommodation outside their area of operation makes it difficult to respond to emergency calls.

In trying to find out whether or not the Police personnel have attended to an emergency case before, the findings shows that, personnel who have their accommodation within Barracks of Suame Division are those who mostly attend to emergency cases.

The observation above shows that, providing accommodation for Police personnel within Barracks in the Suame Division will have positive effects on crime fighting in the Division. This is evident from the fact that, most of the personnel interviewed who don't live in Police barracks find it difficult in responding to emergency cases.

4.4 Some challenges the Ghana Police Service face in providing accommodation for its personnel in the Suame Division

The accommodation challenge facing the Police Service is legendary. The Police Service has struggled through the years to accommodate its personnel. Unfortunately, the situation continues to worsen. This deplorable living conditions of the Police personnel, led the former Interior Minister, Mr. Douglas Prosper Bani, to appeal for public support towards the provision of decent accommodation facilities for the Police (Ghanaian Times, 2016)

Considering these, respondents were asked to come out with some of the reasons why the Police Service is unable to provide accommodation for its personnel. Findings

gathered showed that, inadequate finance and poor maintenance culture were among the factors that hinder government from providing accommodation for the personnel.

Inadequate capital has over the years been the key hindrance in accommodation provision for the Police personnel. The above findings confirmed the report by GraphicOnline on 9th June, 2009 which had it that, the Ghana Police Service requires about GH¢987.98 million to solve both its acute residential and office accommodation problems by 2011.

Inadequate accommodation in the Suame Division has compelled some of the personnel to find their own accommodation of which most of which 47 respondents representing 27.7% reside outside Suame Division.

Again, it was gathered from the study that, renting accommodation within the Suame Division is expensive as landlords and landladies charge high upfront payments of not less than GH¢6,000.00 for two years for an apartment (made up of a bedroom, living room, kitchen, bathroom and toilet). The inability of the personnel to make the upfront payment compels them to seek accommodation outside the Division which is relatively cheaper. The implication of is that there will be difficulty mobilizing the personnel who stay outside the Division in times of emergency.

The Division has accommodation made of 2-storey building with toilet, bathroom and kitchen each shared by two households for the junior officers. There are also compound houses rented at different locations within the Division (Suame, Suntreso, Bremang, Club 600, Afasiebon, Asuofua, Adankwame and Barekese), Kotey-Deduako, Esase, Tafo, Ahodwo, Abuakwa and Dichemso which are outside the

Division. The senior officers have blocks of apartments and two bedroom houses located at Danyame, Buokrom and Tafo which are also located outside the Division.

Another key challenge that was identified in the course of the study with respect to personnel accommodation is poor maintenance. It was gathered that, landlords are unwilling to rent out their houses to the Police Administration to house its personnel due to the fact that, the Police Administration have poor attitude towards maintenance. The issue of poor maintenance was confirmed when some Police officers stated that they don't carry out any maintenance works on their accommodation facilities. According to them, the maintenance of the houses is the responsibility of the Police Administration and not the individual Police personnel. However, the Ashanti Regional Estate Officer revealed that, funds are not allocated to the Suame Divisional Command and the region as a whole to carry out maintenance of Police accommodation. (Appendix D)

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

5.1 Introduction

This section of the report covers the summary of findings, recommendation based on the analysis of the data.

5.2 Summary of Findings and Implications

1. Police officers and accommodation

Findings from the study show that, 53% of the Police personnel have been provided with accommodation by the Police Administration.

Out of the 53%, only 21.3% of the Police personnel have their accommodation within the Suame Division. The above findings implies that, despite the fact that majority of the personnel have been provided accommodation by the Police Administration, there are more personnel who have their accommodation outside Suame Division which have a negative effects in mobilizing the personnel in case of emergency due to the longer distance to their work place.

2. Police accommodation and response to emergency cases

Since the Police personnel are not housed at a central place, it makes it difficult to mobilize them to respond to emergency situations such as Robbery, motor accidents etc. This is because the distance from their various residences to the assembly point is an inhibiting factor. The officers who do not live in Police accommodations travel an average distance of 12.96km to their various stations which are the assembly points.

Again, the study looked at the location of Police accommodation and its effect on crime fighting in the Suame Division. The findings from the study showed that location of police accommodation has a relationship with crime fighting. It was further revealed that Police personnel having their accommodation outside the Division have a relationship with crime fighting. This is evident from the fact that, interaction with the Police officers showed that longer distances travelled to work hinders the effectiveness of their operations. The Police housing units are located at different places within Suame Division, (Suame, Suntreso, Bremang, Club 600, Afasiebon, Asuofua, Adankwame and Barekese). However the Suame Division also has accommodation facilities at Kotey-Deduako, Esase, Tafo, Ahodwo, Abuakwa and Dichemso which are outside the Division. Findings from the study further revealed that, crimes usually occur at communities, (Fufuo, Maaban, Breman, Kronum, Abusuakruwa, Asuoyeboah, Asofua-Achiase, Nketiah etc.) within the Suame Division where there are no Police housing units

3. Unavailability of funds to carry out maintenance

With regards to the above, the research seeks to find out some of the possible challenges in providing accommodation for the Police personnel. Data gathered showed that, inadequate capital and poor maintenance culture among other factors affect the provision of accommodation for the Police personnel. According to the Divisional Finance Officer, the Division needs GH¢30,000.00 yearly to carry out maintenance works on the barracks. However, funds have not been allocated for same by the Administration.

5.3 Recommendations

Based on the data and findings of the study, it is vital that recommendations are made for the major challenges to be addressed. This will ensure effective crime fighting in the Suame Division.

1. Seeking assistance to solve the accommodation problem

It is recommended that the Police Administration should seek assistance from the Sub-metropolitan Assemblies and the Atwima-Nwabiagya North District Assembly in its effort to provide accommodation for Police personnel in Suame Division. According to the Regional Estates Officer, the entire region needs about GH¢5million to help solve the accommodation problem.

2. Police administration and PPP

The study recommends that the Police Administration should draft policies to enable it use police-acquired lands as equity to obtain private financing to develop residential facilities.

Also, a strong lobby team had to be set up by the Police Administration to target institutions that benefited directly from the work of the Police to support in various ways to address the accommodation challenges facing the Police Administration in Suame Division.

3. Recruitment, transfers and accommodation

Another challenge is the fact that recruitment into the Ghana Police Service and transfers does not correspond with the provision of accommodation, resulting in

overcrowding and risk of health hazards in Police barracks. An average of 1500 Police officers is recruited yearly (Ghana Police Service Report, 2016). It is therefore recommended that, the Police Administration should put adequate measures in place so that accommodation is secured before personnel are transferred to new stations. Averagely, 7 officers are transferred to the Division yearly. The government should give approval for the Police Administration to enter into Public-Private-Partnership (P.P.P.) arrangements to help address the accommodation challenges facing the Police Service.

5.4 Conclusion

After a critical study of the effects of Police accommodation on crime fighting, it was concluded that a key issue that needs to be considered as far as crime fighting is concerned is the inadequate Police personnel's accommodation.

The study sought to investigate into the relationships between Police accommodation and its effects on crime fighting in Suame Division. A review of Police accommodation policies and crime revealed that, lack of residential accommodation for Police personnel over the years has affected their activities negatively.

A sample size of 183 Police personnel was selected to respond to the research questions. Open and closed ended questionnaires were used in the gathering relevant data after which it was coded and entered into the SPSS software for the analysis. Data collected were presented and discussed both quantitatively and qualitatively.

The first objective of the study was to find out whether transfer and recruitment of police personnel correlate with accommodation facilities. Findings of the study showed that on the average, seven Police officers are transferred to the Suame Division every year meanwhile the existing Police barracks is already occupied.

Secondly, the study aimed to find out the various ways to improve upon Police residential accommodation and crime fighting. This objective has been achieved as the study has come out with recommendations to improve upon Police accommodation.

The study is of great relevance that if the recommendations proposed in this study are implemented, the challenges of Police personnel accommodation in Ghana will be a thing of the past.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

CHRISTIAN SERVICE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
B.A. PLANNING AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
QUESTIONNAIRE

The bearer of this questionnaire is a student of the Department of Planning and Development, Christian Service University College conducting a study of Police personnel's accommodation and its implications for crime fighting in the Suame Division of the Ghana Police Service in the Kumasi Metropolitan Assembly area. The information he/she seeks from you is for purely academic work. Be assured that, your responses given will be accorded the needed privacy. Your support and cooperation are very much anticipated.

Thank you.

Name of Community/Area:

Tel:

Interviewer Date:

MARCH, 2017

A STUDY OF POLICE PERSONNEL'S ACCOMODATION AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR CRIME FIGHTING IN THE SUAME DIVISION OF THE GHANA POLICE SERVICE IN THE KUMASI METROPOLITAN ASSEMBLY AREA

1) Gender M [] F []

2) Marital status

Single []

Married []

Divorced []

3) How many rooms do you in have your accommodation?

4) What is the size of your family?

5) Number of years in the Ghana Police Service?

Under 4yrs []

4 – 8yrs []

9 -12yrs []

13 – 16yrs []

17- 20yrs []

Over 20yrs []

6) What is your rank?

7) What is your unit?

General duties []

C.I.D. []

M.T.T.D. []

8) Is this your first station? Yes [] No []

9) Have the Police provided you with accommodation? Yes [] No []

10) If yes, specify.....

11) a) How long did it take you to secure accommodation for yourself?

Within 1yr []

2yrs []

3yrs []

b) Why?

.....

.....

12) How much rent do you pay monthly?

.....

13) How much rent advance did you pay?

.....

14) How much rent allowance do you receive?

15) How long did it take for your rent allowance to be paid?

16) What facilities do you have in your accommodation? Tick [] as appropriate

Facilities	Internal	External
Kitchen		
Bathroom		
Toilet		
Garage		
Storeroom		

17) (a) Do you carry out any maintenance works on the building and the facilities in the accommodation?

Yes [] No []

(b) State the type of maintenance and facilities.

Facility	Type of maintenance	Frequency
Kitchen		
Bathroom		
Toilet		
Storeroom		
Garage		

18) How much utility bills do you pay monthly?

Utility	Amount (GH)
Water	
Electricity	

19) Is your accommodation located within the Suame Division? Yes [☐] No [☐]

20) Where is your accommodation located?

21) Are you satisfied with your current accommodation? Yes [☐] No [☐]

22) Suggest ways to solve or improve on the accommodation situation in the Suame Division

.....
.....

23) What crimes are commonly committed in your locality?

.....
.....

24) What is the Ghana Police Service doing to fight crime in the locality?

.....
.....

25) What role do you play in fighting crime in the locality?

.....
.....

26) Does your current accommodation hinder your duty in any way?

Yes [☐] No [☐]

27) If yes, how?

.....

28) Are you enjoying your work in the Ghana Police Service? Yes [☐] No [☐]

29) If yes, how?

.....

.....

30) If no, why?

.....

.....

31) Have you ever been called to respond to emergencies? Yes [☐] No [☐]

32) If yes, what types of emergencies?

.....

.....

33) How often?

.....

.....

34) What difficulties do you face in mobilising your colleagues to respond to emergencies?

.....

.....

CHRISTIAN SERVICE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
B.A. PLANNING AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
QUESTIONNAIRE

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MARCH, 2017

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IMPLICATIONS FOR CRIME FIGHTING IN THE SUAME DIVISION OF
THE GHANA POLICE SERVICE IN THE KUMASI METROPOLITAN
ASSEMBLY AREA**

Senior Police Officers ONLY

- 1) What are the types of accommodation available to the personnel?

.....
.....

- 2) Where are they accommodation located?

.....
.....

- 3) How does your personnel's accommodation affect your duties?

.....
.....

- 4) What challenges do you face finding accommodation for your personnel?

.....
.....

- 5) Do you arrange for accommodation before personnel are transferred to
your jurisdiction?

Yes [] No []

- 6) If no, why?

.....
.....

7) Are there other officers residing at your barracks who work in other Divisions of the Ghana Police? Yes [] No []

8) How many?

9) How many official accommodation does your Division have?

.....

10) How many of your Police personnel are not in official accommodation?

.....

11) How many personnel have engaged in criminal activities between the period of

January 2012 and December 2016?

Year	No. of personnel	Types of crime
2012		
2013		
2014		
2015		
2016		

12) What will you attribute this to?

.....

.....

13) Have you ever been called to respond to emergencies?

Yes []

No []

14) If yes, what types of emergencies?

.....

.....

15) How often?

.....

.....

16) What difficulties do you face in mobilising your personnel to respond to emergencies?

.....

.....

17) Do you have an Estates officer in the jurisdiction? Yes [] No []

18) If no, who and how do you deal with accommodation issues?

.....

.....

19) Have you ever secured private accommodation for your personnel? Yes [] No []

20) If yes, how many?

21) What was the cost involved in renting accommodation for your personnel?

.....

22) If no, what do you think is the cause?

.....

.....

23) Kindly suggest ways of solving the accommodation problems in the
jurisdiction

.....

.....

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THE GHANA POLICE SERVICE IN THE KUMASI METROPOLITAN
ASSEMBLY AREA**

THE REGIONAL ESTATES OFFICER

1. How many units of accommodation are you able to provide in a year?

.....
.....

2. How many Police officers do you have in the region?

3. How many official accommodations does the region have?

.....

4. How many of your personnel are not in official accommodation?

.....

5. Are you consulted or informed of accommodation availability in the region
before personnel are posted / transferred here? Yes[☐] No [☐]

6. If no, why?

.....
.....

7. What challenges do you face providing accommodation for the personnel in
the region?

.....
.....

8. What do you think will help solve the problem of inadequate accommodation for Police personnel?

.....

.....

APPENDIX B

SAMPLE SIZE COMPUTATION

Total population = 333 personnel

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

n = Sample size

N = Sample frame/population

a = Confidence Interval

$$n = \frac{333}{1 + 333(0.0025)} = \frac{333}{1.8325} = 181.7 = 182$$

$$\frac{78}{333} \times 100 = 23.4\%$$

Suame District

$$\frac{23.4}{100} \times 182 = 42.5 \text{ or } 43$$

District Headquarters

$$\frac{14}{333} \times 100 = 4.2$$

$$\frac{4.2}{100} \times 182 = 7.6 \text{ or } 8$$

DOVVSU

$$\frac{16}{333} \times 100 = 4.8$$

$$\frac{4.8}{100} \times 182 = 8.7 \text{ or } 9$$

Divisional MTTD

$$\frac{41}{333} \times 100 = 12.3$$

$$\frac{12.3}{100} \times 182 = 22.3 \text{ or } 22$$

Divisional CID

$$\frac{16}{333} \times 100 = 4.8$$

Asuofua

$$\frac{8}{333} \times 100 = 2.4$$

$$\frac{2.4}{100} \times 182 = 4.3 \text{ or } 4$$

Adankwame

$$\frac{6}{333} \times 100 = 1.8$$

$$\frac{1.8}{100} \times 182 = 3.2 \text{ or } 3$$

Barekese

$$\frac{8}{333} \times 100 = 2.4$$

$$\frac{2.4}{100} \times 182 = 4.3 \text{ or } 4$$

Bremang

$$\frac{2.4}{100} \times 182 = 4.3 \text{ or } 4$$

$$\frac{11}{333} \times 100 = 3.3$$

$$\frac{3.3}{100} \times 182 = 6.0 \text{ or } 6$$

District Suntreso Headquarters

$$\frac{19}{333} \times 100 = 5.7$$

$$\frac{5.7}{333} \times 182 = 10.3 \text{ or } 10$$

District Suntreso

$$\frac{51}{333} \times 100 = 15.3$$

$$\frac{15.3}{100} \times 182 = 27.8 \text{ or } 28$$

Suntreso MTTD

$$\frac{30}{333} \times 100 = 9.0$$

$$\frac{9.0}{100} \times 182 = 16.3 \text{ or } 16$$

Denchemuoso-Techiman

$$\frac{13}{333} \times 100 = 3.9$$

$$\frac{3.9}{100} \times 182 = 7.0 \text{ or } 7$$

Denchemuoso-Techiman Station

$$\frac{15}{333} \times 100 = 4.5$$

$$\frac{4.5}{100} \times 182 = 8.19 \text{ or } 8$$

Afasiebon

$$\frac{11}{333} \times 100 = 3.3$$

$$\frac{3.3}{100} \times 182 = 6.0 \text{ or } 6$$

APPENDIX C

CRIME STATISTICS IN SUAME DIVISIONAL POLICE COMMAND

2015/2016

CRIMES	CASES RECORDED
Stealing	742
Threat of harm	521
Threat of death	234
Causing unlawful damages	201
Motor accident	180
Robbery	283

Source: Suame Divisional CID, 2015/2016

APPENDIX D

PHOTOGRAPHS OF MAINTENANCE PROBLEMS OF POLICE ACCOMMODATION IN THE SUAME DIVISION



A Dilapidated Police Barracks at Suntreso, Kumasi



**A Dilapidated Police Barracks at Maakro, Kumasi Indicating Broken Doors
and Windows**