

**CONTRIBUTION OF PRIVATE SECURITY COMPANIES ON ECONOMIC
SECURITY IN RWANDA: A CASE OF ISCO SECURITY COMPANY**

By

KAMANDA CELESTIN

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**A Research thesis submitted to the University in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement of
the Degree of Master of Arts in National Security and Strategy- National Defence
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DECLARATION

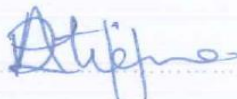
I hereby declare that this thesis is my original work and has not been submitted for any award in any other University/learning institution.

Signature  Date 17 October 2024

KAMANDA CELESTIN

ND 601/0093/2023

This thesis has been submitted for examination with my approval as the University Supervisor.

Signature  Date Oct 17, 2024

Dr Resila Onyango AIG, HSC

Supervisor

National Defence University Kenya (NDU-K)

Signature  Date 22 Oct, 24.

Col (Rtd) Dr Steve Handa

Supervisor

National Defence University Kenya (NDU-K)

DEDICATION

This research project is dedicated to my family and The Rwanda Defence Force.

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I take this opportunity to extend my special gratitude to my supervisor Dr Resila Onyango for sacrificing her effort, time and guidance in this journey of Thesis writing and enriching comments and direction towards the success of this process. My sincere appreciation also goes to my second supervisor Col (Rtd) Dr Steve Handa for his tireless effort and guidance to make this thesis writing a success. I also take this opportunity to express my heartfelt gratitude to the entire staff and management of National Defence University Kenya (NDU-K) for the support towards completion of this journey.

ABSTRACT

Private security companies play an important role towards economic security and development of any nation. In Rwanda one such private security company is ISCO which has been on frontline in hiring security personnel. ISCO also has crucial access control in most entities in the country in providing security services which has significantly contributed to economic security in the country. There exist however, literature gap on the contribution of ISCO company to the economic security in Rwanda, hence the reason the present study attempt to assess. The study assessed whether security services provided by ISCO in Rwanda have enabled business enterprises, commercial banks and individuals who are beneficiaries of this company to consistently meet their needs sustainably with dignity and with reduced rate of crimes due to robberies and theft as was being experienced in the absence of private security companies. The study had three objectives: to establish the effect of security guards provided by private security companies on economic security in Rwanda, to determine the effect of cash-in-transit as one of the services provided by ISCO on economic security in Rwanda, and to establish the effect of vehicle-tracking as key measures that were taken by ISCO on economic security in Rwanda. The study was conducted using descriptive survey design. Data collection technics used included questionnaires and interviews targeting business owners, commercial banks and individuals who are the beneficiaries of ISCO security company's services. Primary data was obtained from owners of private enterprises like bank managers, private business owners and security guards employees of private security companies. Study findings confirmed that many people have been able to realize improved livelihood due to security guard interventions over the last five years hence achieving economic security. Study findings also indicated that providing escorts for cash- in- transit management has significantly contributed to increasing asset accumulation in the organizations where they provide services, improved livelihood of individuals who benefit from these services, and that cash in transit management has contributed to increasing productivity hence achieving economic security. The findings indicated that vehicle tracking technic has significantly reduced crime rate more especially theft. This has contributed a lot in achieving economic security because business owners and individual beneficiaries of private security company have been able to meet their needs sustainably with dignity and with reduced rate of crimes. In conclusion, there was improved livelihood, increased productivity and asset accumulation as key elements of economic security as a result of services provided by ISCO private security companies in Rwanda.

KEY WORDS: ISCO, Private Security, Cash Transit, Guarding & Economic Security

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

NDU-K: National Defence university Kenya

GDP: Gross Domestic Product

PPC: Production Possibility Curve

ISCO: Internal security company

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DEFINITION OF TERMS

Security: An arrangement that makes sure that all citizens are orderly, law abiding, safe and protected from crime

Private Security: Provision of various kinds of security by specific individuals, organization, and companies to a customer for some fee contrary to public security by police, army or the military which is a public service given by the state

Cash-in-Transit: Involves the transport, delivery and receipt of cash using security escort services like armored vehicles with security personnel and taking these cash valuables to designated points

Guarding: Offering security by specific individuals, organization, and companies to a customer

Vehicle Tracking: Tracing vehicles from one point to another using security personnel and electronic tools

Economic Security: The ability of people to consistently meet their needs sustainably and with dignity.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTON

1.0 Introduction

The purpose of this chapter is to introduce the concepts of the study, the problem of the study, the objectives, the hypotheses of the study, the scope as well as the significance of the study.

1.1 Background of the Study

It has been emphasized by Dempsey, (2008) that the socio-economic structure of a state highly depends on the level of security system in place and its accessibility. All communities and its nationals have developed different methods of safeguarding their property and themselves against possible threats. Most of such methods simulate the establishment of national police services and other uniformed government owned security institutions. Every legitimate nation therefore has the primary duty of giving appropriate security and safety of its citizens as well as persons within their geographical and political jurisdiction (Abrahamsen & Williams, 2011). Stenning (2000) notes that it is the responsibility of every security partner to spearhead crime prevention and crime detection. However, there has been an increase in insecurity which has subsequently led to an ever-increasing demand for private security for personal safety and that of respective families and property (Strom, 2010).

Stenning (2000) adds that there are notable increased pressures upon various law enforcement officers and agencies to provide appropriate security and safety of the citizens and that, this has led into privatization of a number of police functions in many nations around the globe, with the peoples' private security sector filling the gaps left by the overwhelmed police officers towards accomplishing the task of crime prevention and community safety as well as maintaining law and order. Enactment of various legislations on civilian private security sector have been done in many countries in response to the growth of civilian private security sector. According to Abrahamsen & Williams, (2011) the private security sector offers such services as alarm response, guarding, cash carrying, security consulting as well as protection of the executive staff and businessmen. Nevertheless, the integration of the private security service providers and national police through cooperation and information sharing in fighting crime is however said to be very low (Wairagu, & Kamenju, 2004).

According to Sotlar (2007), security refers to “an arrangement that makes sure that all citizens are orderly, law abiding, safe and protected from crime.” Sen (1999) categorized security in the context of health security, income security, environmental security, job security, and security from crime. According to Sen (1999), “human security is concerned with reducing and – where possible - removing the insecurities that plague human lives.” Mueller (1995) indeed puts it that, “human security in its broadest sense embraces far more than the absence of violent conflict but that it encompasses human rights, education, good governance, access to good health care, in addition to ensuring that each individual has opportunities and choices to fulfill his or her own potential.” According to Safer World, (2008), “private security entails provision of various kinds of security by specific individuals, organization, and companies to a customer for some fee contrary to public security by police, or the military which is a public service given by the state.” This definition fits well in this study because it seeks to highlight how private security companies operating in Rwanda, provide security to individuals, organizations and companies to enable them meet their needs sustainably and with dignity hence achieving economic security. This private sector security industry under study, thus is supposed to bridge the gap that the Government of Rwanda could be unable to fulfill by use of the government’s conventional security organs typically involving the military, police and the intelligence (Safer World, 2008). This study therefore will focus on the guarding/gatekeeping by security guards, vehicle-tracking and cash-in-transit as the key services of private security firms in an attempt to establish their respective contribution to economic security.

Smith & Louis, (2010) defines Cash-in-transit as “the transport, delivery and receipt of cash using security escort services like armored vehicles with security personnel as captured by the Australian Institute for Criminology. Agarwal, Gans, & Goldfarb, (2018) defines economic development as, “the adoption of new technologies, transition from agriculture-based to industry-based economy, and general improvement in living standards.” Agarwal, Gans, & Goldfarb, (2018) goes ahead to give the indicators of economic development to include: GDP per capita (economic growth), literacy levels and education standards, availability and quality of housing, environmental standards, and life expectancy. Economic growth in an economy would be measured by an outward shift in its Production Possibility Curve (PPC). Economic development therefore is meant to protect the populace from low living standards into sustainable employment with appropriate shelter. Economic Growth does not take into account the depletion of natural resources, which might lead to pollution, congestion & disease.

However, the aspect of development is equally important and it is concerned with sustainability, which means meeting the needs of the present without compromising future needs hence determining economic security.

The concept of private security firms first began in the developed world and later spread to the developing world (Dempsey, 2008). Private security activities in Rwanda involves various kinds of security provided by companies, individuals and other organizations to customers at some fee as opposed to public security service provided by the state as a public good (Safer World, 2008). The core business activities in private security firms in Rwanda include but not limited to Guarding. This means “classical physical protection of private and public properties, close protection of businessmen, cash-in-transit escort, safeguarding properties of critical importance and security for sports and music events. Other activities include fire detection and alarm response system solution that provide an early warning in case of fire outbreak to enhance evacuation and remedial action to mitigate against fire spread; and the symmetry access control system which centralizes and controls all security systems for ease of management and increased level of security of customers.” The private security industry thus is meant to fill the gap that is left by the Government of Rwanda using its conventional security organs typically including intelligence, police and military institutions. In Rwanda, the private security industry is much more visible in urban centers than it is in rural areas. However, the industry is well spread countrywide. Though the significance of private security firms worldwide has gained a strong footage in fostering conditions required for investment, growth and development, the private security sector in Rwanda encounters some challenges in their operation. This study endeavored to establish the contribution of private security companies on economic security and development in Rwanda with a focus on ISCO Security Company (R) Limited in the city of Kigali.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Every state has the responsibility to provide public security and crime prevention through its national police service. However today, crime has evolved so much such that it has gained high level of complexity that it has become too difficult to be dealt with by police alone. Global trends indicate that insecurity and fear of criminal activities have become critical defining features of today’s business and individual lives. In reality, most police service systems are faced with challenges like understaffing, underpayment, over-worked personnel besides being

accused of inefficiency and corruption. These challenges have pushed the interest of property owners, individuals and business owners to look for security services from the private entities to fill the gap left by the police (Abrahamsen & Williams, 2011). Many private security firms have emerged but with private security interventions tricks on pricing leading to bottom-down prices and a fragmentation that has left almost every company very little even with less value on investment. The security guarding, Cash- in – transit and vehicle tracking technics provided by security companies would cover the gap left by police, intelligence services and the military hence achieving economic security. Therefore, the introduction of private security companies to compliment other existing security organs like police, intelligence and military would be of more significance to achieve sustainable security more especially in the field of security studies. The study adds value in the field by highlighting the contribution of private security companies to help individuals, organizations and companies meet their needs consistently and sustainably with dignity thereby enhancing the field of security studies.

1.3 Aim of the Study

The aim of the study is to establish the contribution of private security interventions on economic security in Rwanda.

1.4 Specific objectives of the study

The specific objectives of this study are to:

- i. Establish the effect of security guarding on economic security in Rwanda
- ii. Determine the effect of cash-in-transit on economic security in Rwanda
- iii. Establish the effect of vehicle-tracking on economic security in Rwanda

1.5 Research Hypothesis

This study was guided by the following hypotheses:

- i. There is no significant statistical effect of security guarding on economic security in Rwanda
- ii. There is no significant statistical effect of cash-in-transit on economic security in Rwanda
- iii. There is no significant statistical effect of vehicle-tracking on economic security in Rwanda

1.6 Significance of the study

The findings of this study may be useful in understanding the relationship between private security services and economic security thus building on the academic knowledge. The findings of this study may also be useful in policy development by various government agencies for sustainable economic security.

1.7 Assumptions of the study

The study was based on the following assumptions: first, the respondents were able to willingly cooperate with the researcher on data collection; secondly, respondents voluntarily provided accurate information, and respondents have honestly and objectively filled the questionnaires and have readily participated in guided interview.

1.8 Scope of the study

This study focuses on private security interventions (Security Guarding, Vehicle Tracking and Cash-in-Transit) as the independent variable, and Economic security (Livelihood, Productivity and Asset Accumulation by private firms or individuals) as the dependent variable. The study is limited to ISCO Security company. The study was conducted between June 2023 – March 2024.

1.9 Structure of the study

Chapter one is presented to capture the introduction, background of the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, specific objectives of the study, research hypothesis, significance of the study, assumptions of the study, scope of the study and finally the study structure. Whereas the introduction just gives the chapter outline, background information, introduced the problem statement of the study and further narrow down to introduce the concepts used in the study. These concepts included the private security interventions (Security Guarding Interventions + Transit Interventions + Car Tracking Interventions) as well as economic security parameters. In addition, the background information captures a presentation on the empirical literature review that touches holistically on the relationship between private security interventions and economic security taking a wider perspective of a global platform, an international perspective, regional perspective as well as the local perspective. Finally, a contextual review was conducted to demonstrate the standard scenario expectations vis-à-vis the existing situation regarding the private security interventions and economic security model.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

The chapter presents the theoretical and empirical framework. The theoretical framework captures the various theories that inform the study. In this case the Resource-Based View Theory as well as the Spontaneous Order Theory have been used in the study as the theoretical foundation of this study. These theories help to analyse the impact of private security companies on economic security in Rwanda. Private security service providers are meant to provide a number of security-related activities aimed at securing or protecting various infrastructures, human beings, materials, locations, systems, processes, events, and information from crime-related susceptible risks. Private security services are legal entities or individuals supplying security services for payment. They are either individuals, commercial firms as well as non-profit organizations. Private security service providers are officially supervised, regulated and accredited by the respective governments. Services provided by Private security companies may be preventive or offered to support the national public law enforcement institutions like police. This study therefore concentrates on the guarding/gatekeeping, vehicle-tracking and cash-in-transit as the key services of private security firms in an attempt to establish their respective impact on economic security.

In consideration of private security interventions, Smith & Louis, (2010) defines Cash-in-transit as “the transport, delivery and receipt of cash using security escort services like armored vehicles with security personnel as captured by the Australian Institute for Criminology.” Van Anholt (2014) adds that, “Cash-in-transit management or cash-in-transit involves picking up valuables/ money and taking these valuables/ money to designated points.” Agarwal, Gans, & Goldfarb, (2018) defines economic development as, “the adoption of new technologies, transition from agriculture-based to industry-based economy, and general improvement in living standards.” Agarwal, Gans, & Goldfarb, (2018) goes ahead to give the indicators of economic development to include: Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita (economic growth), literacy levels and education standards, availability and quality of housing, environmental standards, and life expectancy. Economic growth in an economy would be measured by an outward shift in its Production Possibility Curve (PPC). Alternatively, Agarwal, Gans, & Goldfarb, (2018) defines economic growth as, “the increase in a country’s

total production, output or Gross Domestic Product (GDP).” Agarwal, Gans, & Goldfarb, (2018) further gives the indicators of economic growth as number and quality of workforce, quantity of capital and machinery, and level of technology. Economic development therefore is meant to protect the populace from low living standards into sustainable employment with appropriate shelter. With this understanding, it gives a way for economic security. Economic Growth does not take into account the depletion of natural resources, which might lead to pollution, congestion & disease. Economic Development, however, is concerned with sustainability, which means meeting the needs of the present without compromising future needs hence achieving Economic security. On the other hand, Economic security is the ability of people to consistently meet their needs sustainably and with dignity. It is evident that governments, citizens and businesses need security by both national security agencies as well as private security agencies against crime prevention. Although crime rate may be seen to have reduced drastically in many nations, Agarwal, Gans, & Goldfarb, (2018) believes that there is a huge burden on a nation’s economy that has been brought by the overall crime rate. In 2011, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), quantified the overall cost of crime on national economy of the United States (US) at an equivalent of 20% of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and further estimated it at 7% of the United Kingdom’s (UK) national economy. Such massive costs in the context of financial outlays by various governments and business owners for crime prevention and prisons, in addition to intangible costs associated to physical injuries and mental distress massively disrupts the economic security (Robin, & Mark, 2011). The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ) has emphasized that, “there is need for effective oversight to civilian private security services (CPSS) by competent State authorities to ensure that they are not compromised or misused by criminal element, including organized criminal groups, and invited Governments.”

In addition, the empirical literature review is presented in that it touches holistically on the relationship between private security interventions and economic security taking a wider perspective of a global platform, an international perspective, regional perspective as well as the local perspective. The empirical literature review concentrates on the following concepts: private security interventions, security guarding interventions, transit interventions, car tracking interventions and economic security. In the empirical literature review, the findings are then criticized to establish the knowledge gaps.

2.1 Theoretical Literature

The study presents theories that inform the variables underlined in the current study. These theories include: The Resource-Based View Theory and the Spontaneous Order Theory. This study is majorly anchored on the open system theory due to the fact that other theories do not provide sufficient explanations on the study variables.

2.1.1 The Resource-Based View (RBV)

Edith Penrose (1959) developed a Resource Based View (RBV) theory, which puts an organization as a set of intangible and tangible resources put together in an organizational structure. The theory views the organization as a set of capabilities and resources that come together to improve performance. The RBV theory examines the impact of organization resources and capabilities on private security interventions that leads to overall organizational performance. This theory is considered relevant to this study since economic security of a nation largely depends on complementary security interventions by private security firms over the mainstream national police, military, intelligence units, paramilitary and other security services.

2.1.2 Spontaneous Order Theory

Spontaneous Order Theory advanced by Hayek (1849) suggested that “human life is an unending sequence of single actions.” That, “in the context of spontaneous order in a society, this assumes a methodological individualism in a society.” Considering the private security concern, de Molinari (1849) argued for the existence of individual choice for every citizen to decide whether or not to make use of the services offered by the state or public authorities. This choice is at odds with the protection of individuals and security provided by the state or public authorities from a monopoly position which applies also to the police and the justice system.

2.1.3 Open System Theory

Security system in any nation should be a function of both privacy and open system. Private in the context of confidential intelligence offered by the national intelligence agencies and criminal investigative agencies and the national police. Open system in the context of access to national protection and every individual is entitled to open access to security services. The open systems theory was advanced by Emery (2004). Before the advancement of this theory, the systems approach was introduced by Bertalanfly (1950) so as to unify the operations in

biological, physical and social sciences. In this context, Bertalanfly (1950) used the word systems as, “the configuration of parts that are connected and joined together by the web of relationships, (Mele, Pels & Polese, 2010).” Considering the perspective of the organization, Amagoh, (2008) defines a system as, “a set of interacting functions that attain inputs from the environment, processing them, and then releasing the outputs back to the environment.” Consequently, the theory of open systems points out that, an institution would likely be influenced by its own surrounding environmental diversity in terms of the available resource for utilization in pursuit of its objectives. Private security agencies in an attempt to complement the national security have to lay out proper private security interventions.

The private security personnel are by default members of some social groups specifically work groups (Bastedo, 2004). These social work groups play critical roles in re-shaping workers’ actions and behaviours. Consequently, such workers’ interactions between their own social work groups and the workplace inadvertently introduces some external effects into the private security firm’s behaviours and values (Cankaya, 2015). Such effects on the internal organizational functioning, would set the open system through which the private security firms can leverage their interventions. In this direction, private security staff would attempt to get an understanding of the diverse environments in which they are working and then establish a smooth working relationship with the various entities and persons towards improving their respective security (Cankaya, 2015). These can be done through the coordination of various private security interventions like guarding, cash transit and car-tracking in all the entities in which they are charged with the responsibility of offering security in a system wide approach hence the relevance of open system theory.

2.2 Empirical Review

This section showcases the previous literature on the variables under study. The literature covers previous studies on guarding, cash transit, car-tracking and economic security. They are discussed in the following subsections.

2.2.1 Private Security Guarding Interventions and Economic Security in Rwanda

According to a De’Clerck (2013), in his paper covering private security guarding and socio-economic added value in Europe, many societies have become risky putting many citizens in a panic mode that mostly would jeopardize their normal business operations. This call for a moral order pegged on the desire to get safety, security and reduction of risk. De’Clerck (2013)

observed that with the development of global economy, many societies have obtained a new security dimension. Consequently, well-guarded states are increasingly gaining more and more economic freedom in trade and finally proceeding to highly advanced society in terms of economic development and economic security which are the focus of globalization. The ‘global village’ is therefore becoming a reality. He continues to observe that various organizations require to safeguard their access to restricted interest groups besides ensuring perimeter security. This may call for armed or unarmed private security guards if not accompanied by security dogs. De’Clerck (2013) however fails to give clear-cut effect of private security guards on economic security. The methodology used in getting this information is also not clearly stated. This study seeks to establish relationship between private security guards and economic security to cover this gap through employment of various technics of data collection and descriptive survey design for data analysis.

2.2.2 Cash- in-Transit Management and Economic security in Rwanda

Oge (2016) conducted a study in the Turkey’s Transit Security in Natural Gas. Using questionnaire and descriptive statistics, Oge (2016) established that, “transit security is influenced by the asymmetries in trade dependence and political power in addition to prospect of future rents from transit.” Whereas Oge (2016) focused on understanding transit politics and in essence Turkey’s transit security in natural gas, he fails to clearly bring out the effects of cash-in-transit management on economic security which forms the basis of this study. By employing various technics of data collection like interviews, the author was able to realize that private security companies can provide cash in transit management services to achieve economic security.

Ikpefan (2007) conducted a study in Nigeria on the effect of banks cash-in transit services on economic development through Western Union Money Transfer. The objective of the study was to investigate the loss of cash-in-transit by comparing western union and traditional money transfer services. The study adopted questionnaires and interview schedule for data collection tools. Chi square test of independence statistic was used to analyse the results for statistical significance. The study revealed that there was a considerable improvement in economic development and security in Nigeria following the fact that western union money transfer had minimized the frequency of loss of cash-in-transit. The study however failed to give the specific economic development and security parameters put as considerable. This study attempted to establish the effectiveness of cash in transit management on economic security.

Onwonga, Achoki & Omboi (2017) conducted a study on the effect of cash transport on the financial performance of commercial banks in Kenya. The study adopted descriptive survey design considering 43 registered commercial banks which are licensed to operate in Kenya. The study used multi stage sampling approach with census of all the 43 commercial banks being used in first stage while purposive sampling was used in the second stage in which two respondents from every commercial bank were picked. The study used questionnaires to collect primary and secondary data collection template to collect secondary data. Multiple regression model was used to analyze inferential statistics to link variables. The study found that cash transport was positively and significantly related to Return-On-Assets (ROA). The study however falls short of linking ROA with economic development and economic security.

2.2.3 Vehicle-Tracking and Economic Security in Rwanda

Akinode, Alawode, & Ojuawo, (2018) conducted a study on “Improving National Security using GPS Tracking System Technology in Nigeria. The study examined “security benefits embedded in the GPS vehicle-tracking system in respect to the National Security dilemma and its deployment into Nigeria Security System.” The study concentrated on the architecture of a GPS vehicle tracking system, the mechanism of GPS vehicle tracking system and the significance of geo-fencing and its application in the security of National entities, human being, vehicles as well as other government facilities. The finding of the study was that complete implementation of Satellite Vehicle Tracking Technology has the capacity to avert a number of national security challenges. The study however fails to specify the subsequent economic development and security resulting from vehicle tracking services offered by private security firms.

Rajeev & Harsh (2013) conducted a study on “Efficiency Related Parameters in GPS based Vehicle Tracking System Working for an Organization” Descriptive survey design was used with the help of questionnaires. The findings indicate that GPS vehicle tracking system would propagate efficient service delivery by the various service providers. The study however fails to give the subsequent benefits of such efficient service delivery into economic security and development.

A number of studies indicate that with the development of global economy, many a society have obtained a new security dimension and that, well-guarded states are increasingly gaining more and more economic freedom in trade and finally proceeding to highly advanced society

in terms of economic security and development which are the focus of globalization (De'Clerck (2013). De'Clerck (2013) however fails to give clear-cut effect of private security guards on economic security. The study used purposive sampling technic which is non probability sampling method. Therefore, findings cannot be generalized. Whereas Oge (2016) focused on understanding transit politics and in essence Turkey's transit security in natural gas, his findings cannot explain well the effects of cash-in-transit management on economic security which forms the basis of this study. Ikpefan (2007) revealed that there was a considerable improvement in economic security in Nigeria following the fact that western union money transfer had minimized the frequency of loss of cash-in-transit. Ikpefan (2007) however failed to give the specific economic development parameters put as considerable. Onwonga, Achoki & Omboi (2017) conducted a study on the effect of cash transport on the financial performance of commercial banks in Kenya. The study found that cash transport was positively and significantly related to Return-On-Assets (ROA). The study however falls short of linking ROA with economic development. Akinode, Alawode, & Ojuawo, (2018) conducted a study on "Improving National Security using GPS Tracking System Technology in Nigeria. The finding of the study was that complete implementation of Satellite Vehicle Tracking Technology has the capacity to avert a number of national security challenges. The study however fails to specify the subsequent economic security and development resulting from vehicle tracking services offered by private security firms. Rajeev & Harsh (2013) conducted a study on "Efficiency Related Parameters in GPS based Vehicle Tracking System Working for an Organization". The study however fails to give the subsequent benefits of such efficient service delivery into economic security.

2.4 Conceptual Framework

Mugenda & Mugenda (2010) defined a conceptual framework as a set of broad ideas and principles taken from relevant fields of enquiry and used to structure a subsequent presentation. Fig 2.1 below shows a figurative representation of the variables to be examined in this survey.

Independent Variables

Dependent Variable

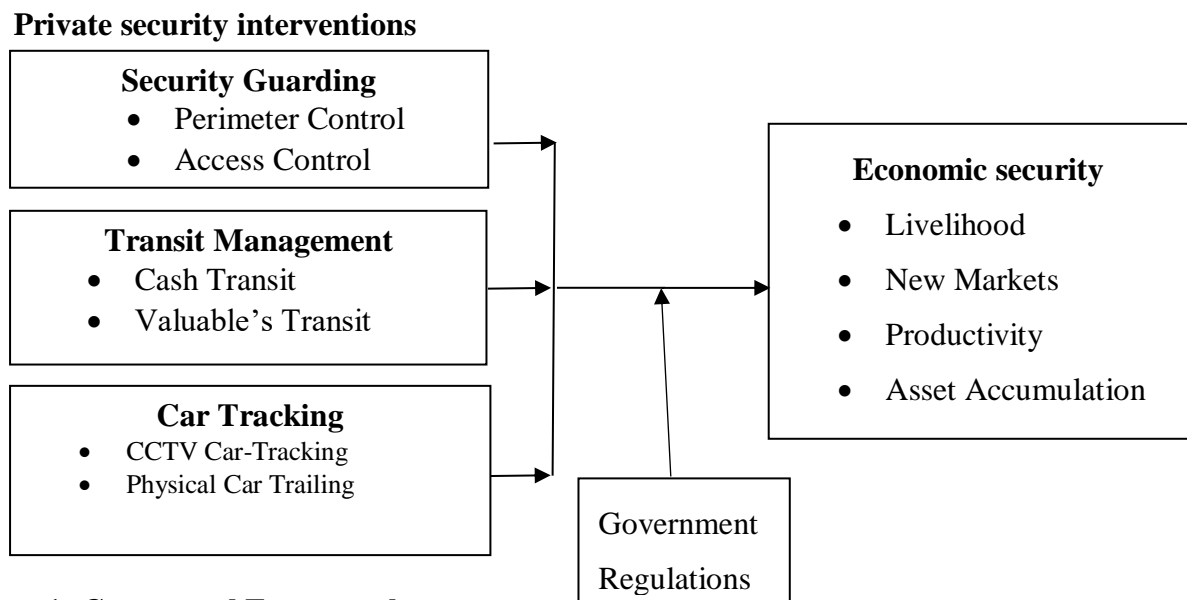


Figure 1: Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework in Fig. 2.1 proposes that there is a relationship between the independent variable (private security interventions) and the dependent variable (economic security). Private security interventions in this case includes security guarding interventions, transit interventions and car tracking interventions. The framework proposes that economic security is a function of private security interventions (Security Guarding Interventions + Transit Interventions + Car Tracking Interventions). The indicators of Security Guarding Interventions that will be used for measurement will include perimeter control services and asset access control services. Similarly, the indicators of Transit Interventions to be used for measurement would include cash transit services besides valuable transit services. In addition, the indicators of car tracking to be used for measurement metrics would include CCTV car tracking services as well as physical car trailing services. Finally, economic security will use the indicators; livelihood, new markets, productivity as well as asset accumulation as the measurement metrics dependent on the manipulation allotted on the private security interventions in Kigali, Rwanda. This will in effect predict the behaviour of the private security interventions and economic security model in Rwanda.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses the methodology employed in collecting the data, analyzing the data and reporting the results besides the validity and reliability indices of data collection tools. The methodology of this study, was conducted as follows:

3.2 Research Design

Newing (2011) states that, “the term research design is used both for the overall research methodology process and also, more specifically, how the data collection is structured.” The research design that was employed in this study is a descriptive survey design. The author considers this design appropriate since it would facilitate the gathering of reliable data that would give a true picture of the current issue of the contribution of private security companies against economic security in Rwanda.

3.3 Target Population

The population of the study were all the employees of ISCO Security Company comprising of security guards, senior managers in bank services, alarm response Teams, marketing, manned security services, courier services, secure data, and fire and equipment services as shown in Table 1. There more than forty five private security companies operating in Rwanda. However, the author considers ISCO security company the largest and the most dominant security company in terms of employing many people as well as using modern technology. The company has contributed in maintaining security of the big firms like commercial banks and has attracted many customers to access their services. The company is considered the most reliable company in terms of its performance in providing security services.

Table 1:Target Population

	Section	Total
1.	Manager, bank Services	15
2.	Manager, Alarm Response	28
3.	Manager, Marketing	15
4.	Manager, Manned Security Services	28
5.	Staffs, Courier Services	28
6.	Manager, Secure Data	15
7.	Individual personnel	15
8.	Security Guards	5056
Total		5200

Target population for data collection from ISCO Security company

3.4 Sample Size and Sampling Procedure

This section aims at establishing the sample size of the study respondents from the target population and how sampling was determined.

3.4.1 Sample Size

Yamane, (1967) formula was used in determining the sample size. The sample size in each stratum was obtained proportionately. In the field the respondents were selected using random sampling. Thus:

According to Yamane, (1967):
$$n = \frac{N}{[1 + (Ne^2)]} \dots\dots\dots \text{Eq.3.1}$$

Where n = is the sample size
 N = is the population
 e = is the error limit (0.05 on the basis of 95% confidence level)

Therefore,
$$n = 5200 / [1 + 5200 (0.05)^2]$$

$$n = 5200/14$$

$$n = 371$$

Therefore, using a population of 5200 ISCO security company staff members at an error limit of 5%, a sample size of 371 was used in the study. This sample size was spread in each stratum proportionately as illustrated in Table 2.

Table 2: Sample Frame

	Section	Total Population (N)	Sample Size (s)
1.	Manager, Cash Services	15	01
2.	Manager, Alarm Response	28	02
3.	Manager, Marketing	15	01
4.	Manager, Manned Security Services	28	02
5.	Staffs, Courier Services	28	02
6.	Manager, Secure Data	15	01
7.	Manager, Fire and Equipment Services	15	01
8.	Security Guards	5056	361
Total		5200	371

Source: ISCO Security, (2020)

3.4.2 Sampling Procedure

After obtaining the appropriate sample size using Yamane (1967) formula from the study target population. Stratified Proportionate sampling was used to get sample size for each stratum. In the field, respondents were selected using simple random sampling.

3.5 Data Collection Instruments

The study used structured questionnaires and an interview was conducted in collecting primary data and respondents cooperated in providing honesty and appropriate responses while the researcher was taking some notes. Both questionnaires and interview guide questions were focusing on the objectives of the study seeking to establish the contribution of private security company to economic security. All questionnaires were returned on good time facilitating the smooth conduct of the study and allowing ample time to conduct data analysis.

3.5.1. Questionnaires

A questionnaire is a pre-formulated written set of questions to which the respondents record the answers usually in their own opinion. The questions were based on a 5-point Likert scale.

The questionnaire captured information on the variables and were divided into various sections as per the study variables.

3.5.2. Interview Schedules

Interviews with specific respondents were conducted to supplement the information obtained from the questionnaire items. The interview guide was developed with a set of question items on specific issues surrounding the contribution of private security companies' interventions services and how these services contributed to enabling individual and private firms like commercial banks to sustainably meet their needs hence achieving economic security.

3.6 Data Collection Procedure

Before proceeding to collect data, an introductory letter from National Defence University Kenya was obtained to enable the researcher get a permit to collect data from the field. The questionnaires were then distributed through a pick and pick method to the respondents at their specific places of work. Follow up was done through mobile phone calls to remind respondents on agreed upon dates of collection of the questionnaire after which they were returned by courier and some were posted on the researcher's email. The researcher also organized a group interview with different selected individuals. Questionnaires were then checked to find out whether they were appropriately and fully responded to before proceeding to do the analysis of data collected.

3.7 Pilot Testing

Pilot testing was conducted on staffs of ISCO Security firm in Kigali and individuals who enjoy the services of this private security company and private firms as per the target population table 3.1, across the independent variable and the dependent variable under study. For this study, 16 anticipated respondents were used for piloting. This implies that respondents from ISCO Security firm in Kigali will be selected randomly for piloting as was advocated by Hill (1998). After pilot testing the questionnaires on the proposed number of people, the researcher looked at the pattern in the feedback, analyzed the responses and used the data to revise the instrument.

3.7.1 Validity Test

Content validity was used to determine the validity index. It is determined by subjecting the data collection instrument for review as guided by supervisor so as to assess whether it captures all the required information based on the conceptual framework. Each item on the

questionnaires was evaluated and rated in relation to the study objectives. It was indicated that variables were both relevant.

3.7.2 Reliability Test

Instrument reliability was analyzed using reliability coefficient test. The reliability coefficient is a number between 0 and 1 that scores how likely the variance shown amongst the study findings is due to true variance or to error. This is done by computer software applying mathematical formula: $R = (1 - F1) * (1 - F2) * (1 - F3) * (1 - F4)$. R refers to the overall reliability while F1, F2, F3 and F4 refers to the failure rates of the component parts. The data used was obtained from both primary and secondary data using questionnaires and interview. Sometimes reliability can be determined by use of test-retest method whereby it involves repeating the same study at different point in time to check if the same results are obtained. This is a measure of internal consistency; how well the variable components contribute to the construct that's being measured. It was used because it is cheaper in terms of costs and takes a short time (Abiya, 2017).

3.8 Data Analysis

This research study involved the process of collecting data, organizing the data, tabulating the data, collating and describing the data across the registered private security companies in Rwanda. For this particular study the data was collected from ISCO security company limited in Rwanda. The data collected using questionnaires were categorized into two sets that is quantitative data and qualitative data. Qualitative data were analyzed using descriptive statistics while quantitative data collected were analyzed using inferential statistics. Inferential statistics were analyzed to make interpretation about the data collected. This was conducted aided by the use of Statistical Package of Social Sciences (SPSS).

Correlation analysis was used to show the strength and weakness in the relationship between dependent variable being accounted for by the independent variable. Primary data was collected and obtained through questionnaires, interviews and participatory observation.

3.9 Ethical Issues

Before proceeding to the field for data collection, the researcher requested for and obtained an approval from the university ethics committee plus an introductory letter to collect data and conduct the interviews. The researcher was granted permission to collect data from the

expected respondents in the field of concern. Study participants were made aware that the information they provide would only be used for academic purposes and not used in any way that may be contrary to the objectives of this study. The highest level of confidentiality was observed because no identity of the respondent was shown in the questionnaire. All the respondents accepted and cooperated and the feedback was given back on time. Furthermore, responses were given at will, and at the acceptance of the respondents.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS

4.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the results of data analysis from demographic information followed by analysis of each objective. The study focused on the following objectives; to establish the effect of security guarding on economic security in Rwanda; to determine the effect of cash in transit on economic security in Rwanda and to establish the effect of vehicle-tracking strategy on economic security in Rwanda; and to evaluate the moderating effect of government regulations on the relationship between private security interventions and economic security of ISCO Security Services in Rwanda.

4.1 Questionnaire Return Rate

Table 3 indicates the rate of return for the administered questionnaires that were fully filled by respondents.

Table 3: Questionnaire Return Rate

Questionnaire		Percentage
Delivered	371	100.00
Returned	332	89.49
Not Returned	39	10.51

Source: Survey Data, (2023)

From Table 4.1, 371 questionnaires administered were sent out to be filled by respective respondents. From the administered 371 questionnaires, 332 which represent (89.49%) of them were filled fully and returned; whereby 32 representing (10.51%) were not filled to the expected threshold or so to say could not just be traced. In Abuya (2018) study in which the objective was meant to examine the moderating effect of political environment on relationship between foreign partnership policy and economic development in Rwanda, the return rate was 91%. This was a comparable margin with 89.49% obtained in this study. Another comparable return rate was by Odunga & Abuya, (2017) which obtained a return rate of 89% while looking at the effect of human resource risk management practices on sustainable tourism projects in Rwanda. Considering these two studies as a basis of comparison, the obtained return rate of

89.49% was adequate enough to allow for subsequent analysis of this data on socio-economic impact of private security companies on economic security in Rwanda.

4.2 General Profile of Respondents

This section of the thesis presents the analysis of responses received in terms of age, marital status, level of respondents' experience in station, and level of education by use of frequencies and percentages.

4.2.1 Age of Respondents

The study examined the age of respondents which was then analyzed and the results were summarized in Table 4.

Table 4: Age of Respondents

Age	Frequency	Percentage
25-30	186	56
31-35	83	25
36-40	37	11
>40	26	08
Total	332	100

Source: Survey Data, (2023)

Results from Table 4 show that majority, 186 representing (56%), of the employees of ISCO Security company's Services in Kigali were between the age of 25-30 years. This was followed by 83 (25%) of the employees being between the age of 31-35; then 37 (11%), being between 36-40; and finally, 26 (08%), were above 40 years. It was, however, noted that all the employees of ISCO Security Company Limited in Kigali were informed enough to provide the required information about the study.

4.2.2 Marital Status of Respondents

The study examined the marital status of respondents which was then analyzed and summarized in Table 5.

Table 5: Marital Status of Respondents

Years of Experience	Frequency	Percentage
Married	242	73
Single	73	22
Others	17	05
Total	332	100

Source: Survey Data, (2023)

Respondents were asked a question on their respective marital status. From Table 5, majority of the respondents, 242 representing (73%), were married whereas 73 (22%) were single. The remaining 17 (5%) were either divorced or separated. This composition of marital status shows that there are many married staff as opposed to single staff in the private security industry. This shows the level of maturity of such staff hence stands in a vantage position to adequately inform the study findings (Odunga & Abuya, 2017).

4.2.3 Level of Industry Experience

The study examined the industry experience level of respondents which was then analyzed and the results were summarized in Table 6.

Table 6: Experience

Years of Experience	Frequency	Percentage
1-5	216	65
6-10	73	22
>10	43	13
Total	332	100

Source: Survey Data, (2023)

Table 6 indicates that majority 216 representing (65%) of the employees of ISCO Security Company Limited in Kigali have experience levels between 1-5 years; 73 representing (22%) have experience levels between 6-10 years; and lastly, 43 (13%) have experience levels beyond

10 years. The experience levels obtained point to high maturity hence adequate to inform the study.

4.2.4 Level of Education

The study examined the education level of respondents which was then analyzed and the results were summarized in Table 7.

Table 7: Respondents Level of Education

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Certificate	97	29
Diploma	170	51
Degree	45	14
Post-Graduate	20	06
Total	332	100

Source: Survey Data, (2023)

Respondents in security sector were asked to state their education level. Table 7 shows that majority, 170 representing (51%) of the employees of ISCO Security Company Limited in Kigali were having diploma level of education; 97 representing (29%) had certificate level of education; 45 (14%) had degree level of education; and lastly, 20 (6%) had post-graduate level of education. This level of education spectrum among the employees of ISCO Security Company Limited in Kigali was a diverse mix hence adequate to inform the study.

4.3. Descriptive Statistics

4.3.1 Private Security Guarding Interventions and Economic security

The first objective was to establish the effect of private security guarding on economic security in Rwanda. This study was conducted with the aim to establish whether there has been an improved livelihood for the beneficiaries in consideration of private security guarding interventions over the last five years. The questionnaires were distributed to the beneficiaries of security guarding provided by private security companies. The beneficiaries include private business owners, managers of commercial banks and individual personnel who enjoy the services of Private security guards. The results were as captured on Table 8.

Table 8: Descriptive Statistics of Security Guarding Interventions and Economic security

Item	N	Frequency		Min.	Max.	Mean	Std. Dev.
		Agree	Disagree				
We have been able to realize improved livelihood for our staff in consideration of private security guards interventions over the last five years	332	276 (83)	56 (17)	2.00	4.00	2.217	0.603
Our clients have been able to realize improved security and good livelihood for themselves and their property in consideration of private security guarding interventions we offer them over the last five years	332	252 (76)	86 (24)	1.00	4.00	2.461	1.071
We have been able to penetrate new market for our products/services in consideration of private security guarding interventions over the last five years	332	222 (67)	110 (33)	1.00	5.00	2.122	1.007
Our clients have been able to penetrate new market for their products/services in consideration of private security guarding interventions we offer them over the last five years	332	259 (78)	73 (22)	1.00	4.00	2.521	1.184
We have been able to realize an increasing productivity by our staff in consideration of private security guarding interventions over the last five years	332	262 (79)	70 (21)	1.00	4.00	2.316	1.179

Our clients have been able to realize an increasing productivity by their products/services in consideration of private security guarding interventions we offer them over the last five years	332	269	63	2.00	4.00	2.643	0.903
		(81)	(19)				
We have been able to realize an increasing asset accumulation in our organization in consideration of private security guarding interventions over the last five years	332	189	143	1.00	4.00	2.184	1.017
		(57)	(43)				
Our clients have been able to realize an increasing asset accumulation in their organization in consideration of private security guarding interventions we offer them over the last five years	332	256	76	1.00	5.00	2.312	1.122
		(77)	(23)				
Total:	332	252	80	1.00	5.00	2.316	1.011
		(76)	(24)				

Source: Survey Data, (2023)

Findings from Table 8 illustrates that of 332 respondents surveyed, 83% (276) agreed that ISCO Security Company's staffs and other beneficiary of private security guarding interventions have been able to realize improved livelihood in consideration of private security guards' interventions through employment over the last five years, while 17% (56) disagreed at a mean response of 2.217 and standard deviation =.603. Subsequent observations indicate that, 67% agreed that ISCO Security Company Limited clients have been able to realize improved livelihood in consideration of private security guarding interventions offered to them over the last five years in as much as 33% disagreed at a mean response of 2.461 and standard deviation =1.071.

Further results showed that 72% of the respondents agreed that the ISCO Security Company Limited in Kigali have been able to penetrate new market for their products/services in consideration of private security guards' interventions over the last five years at a mean response of 2.122 and standard deviation =1.007. Furthermore 78% asserted that the ISCO Security Company Limited services in Kigali were accessed and were able to penetrate new market for their products/services in consideration of private security guarding interventions they offer over

the last five years, even though 22% (73) disagreed at a mean response of 2.521 and standard deviation =1.184.

Similarly, 79% (262) of the respondents agreed that ISCO Security Company Limited in Kigali have been able to realize an increasing productivity by their clients in consideration of private security guarding interventions over the last five years with a mean response of 2.316 and standard deviation =1.179. Further observations indicate that, 81% (269) agreed that ISCO Security Company Limited clients in Kigali have been able to realize an increasing productivity by their products/services in consideration of private security guarding interventions they offer them over the last five years, in as much as 19% (63) disagreed at a mean response of 2.643 and standard deviation =1.903. 57% (189) agreed that the ISCO Security Company Limited in Kigali have been able to realize an increasing asset accumulation in their organization in consideration of private security guarding interventions over the last five years at a mean response of 2.184 and standard deviation =1.017.

Lastly, 77% (252) asserted that the ISCO Security Company Limited clients in Kigali have been able to realize an increasing asset accumulation in their organization in consideration of private security guarding interventions they offer them over the last five years, while 23% disagreed at a mean response of 2.312 and standard deviation =1.122. These findings compare well with those of De'Clerck (2013). In his study, De'Clerck (2013) observed that with the development of global economy, many societies have obtained a new security dimension more especially economic security. Consequently, well-guarded states are increasingly gaining more and more economic freedom in trade and finally proceeding to highly advanced society in terms of economic security and development which are the focus of globalization. He believes that 'global village' is becoming a reality. He continues to observe that various organizations require to safeguard their access to restricted interest groups besides ensuring perimeter security in their respective attempts to establish the effect of cost advantage on Economic security and development.

4.3.2 Transit Management and Economic security

The second objective was to examine the effect of Cash- in-transit management on economic security of ISCO Security Company Limited in Kigali. The results were as put on Table 9.

Table 9: Descriptive Statistics of Cash-in-Transit Management and Economic security

Item	N	Frequency		Min.	Max.	Mean	Std. Dev.
		Agree	Disagree				
We have been able to realize improved livelihood for our staff in consideration of private security cash in-transit management interventions over the last five years	332	305 (92)	27 (08)	2.00	5.00	2.747	0.102
Our clients have been able to realize improved livelihood for their staff in consideration of private security cash-in-transit management interventions we offer them over the last five years	332	246 (74)	86 (26)	1.00	5.00	2.078	1.153
We have been able to penetrate new market for our products/services in consideration of private security cash-in- transit management interventions over the last five years	332	272 (82)	60 (18)	1.00	5.00	2.003	1.104
Our clients have been able to penetrate new market for their products/services in consideration of private security cash-in-transit management interventions we offer them over the last five years	332	236 (71)	96 (29)	1.00	4.00	2.115	1.745
We have been able to realize an increasing productivity by our staff in consideration of private security cash-in- transit management interventions over the last five years	332	275 (83)	56 (17)	1.00	5.00	2.211	1.842

Our clients have been able to realize an increasing productivity by their products/services in consideration of private security in cash-in-transit management interventions we offer them over the last five years

332 279 53 2.00 4.00 2.342 0.812
(84) (16)

We have been able to realize an increasing asset accumulation in our organization in consideration of private security cash-in-transit management interventions over the last five years

332 262 70 1.00 4.00 2.078 1.51
(79) (21)

Our clients have been able to realize an increasing asset accumulation in their organization in consideration of private security cash-in-transit management interventions we offer them over the last five years

332 292 40 1.00 4.00 2.135 1.131
(88) (12)

Total: 332 269 63 1.00 5.00 2.192 1.250
(81) (19)

Source: Survey Data, (2023)

Findings from Table 9 illustrates that of 332 respondents surveyed, 92% (305) agreed that ISCO Security Company Limited in Kigali have been able to realize improved livelihood for their staff in consideration of private security cash in transit management interventions over the last five years, while 08% (27) disagreed at a mean response of 2.747 and standard deviation =.102. 74% (246) agreed that the clients of ISCO Security Company Limited in Kigali have been able to realize improved livelihood for their staff in consideration of private security cash in transit management interventions they offer them over the last five years in as much as 26% (86) disagreed at a mean response of 2.078 and standard deviation =1.153. 82% (272) agreed that the ISCO Security Company Limited in Kigali have been able to penetrate new market for our products/services in consideration of private security transit management interventions over the last five years at a mean response of 2.115 and standard deviation =1.745.

In addition, 71% (236) asserted that the clients of ISCO Security Company Limited in Rwanda have been able to penetrate new market for their products/services in consideration of private security cash in transit management interventions they offer them over the last five years, even though 19% (63) disagreed at a mean response of 2.115 and standard deviation =1.745. 83% (276) asserted that the clients of ISCO Security Company Limited in Rwanda have been able to realize an increasing productivity by their staff in consideration of private security cash in transit management interventions over the last five years, even though 17% (56) disagreed at a mean response of 2.211 and standard deviation =1.842. Similarly, 84% of the respondents agreed that ISCO Security Company Limited in Rwanda, clients have been able to realize an increasing productivity by their products/services in consideration of private security cash in transit management interventions they offer them over the last five years with a mean response of 2.342 and standard deviation =1.812.

Further observations indicate that, 79% (262) agreed that ISCO Security Company Limited in Rwanda have been able to realize an increasing asset accumulation in their organization in consideration of private security cash-in-transit management interventions over the last five years, in as much as 21% (70) disagreed at a mean response of 2.078 and standard deviation =1.151. Lastly, 88% agreed that the clients of ISCO Security Company Limited in Rwanda have been able to realize an increasing asset accumulation in their organization in consideration of private security cash in transit management interventions they offer them over the last five years at a mean response of 2.135 and standard deviation =1.131. These finding are comparable to those of Oge (2016); Onwonga, Achoki & Omboi (2017); and Ikpefan (2007); in their respective attempts to establish the effect of Cash in Transit Management on Economic security and development.

4.3.3 Vehicle-Tracking and Economic Development

The third objective was to determine the effect of Vehicle-Tracking on Economic security in Rwanda. The results were as put on Table 10.

Table 10: Descriptive Statistics on Vehicle-Tracking and Economic Development

Item	N	Frequency		Min.	Max.	Mean	Std. Dev.
		Agree	Disagree				
We have been able to realize improved livelihood for our staff in consideration of private security vehicle tracking interventions over the last five years	332	226 (68)	106 (32)	2.00	5.00	2.521	1.018
Our clients have been able to realize improved livelihood for their staff in consideration of private security car tracking interventions we offer them over the last five years	332	286 (86)	46 (14)	1.00	5.00	2.747	1.401
We have been able to penetrate new market for our products/services in consideration of private security car tracking interventions over the last five years	332	269 (81)	63 (19)	1.00	5.00	1.032	1.413
Our clients have been able to penetrate new market for their products/services in consideration of private security car tracking interventions we offer them over the last five years	332	173 (52)	159 (48)	1.00	5.00	2.316	1.024
We have been able to realize an increasing productivity by our staff in consideration of private security car tracking interventions over the last five years	332	305 (92)	27 (08)	2.00	5.00	2.203	1.603

Our clients have been able to realize an increasing productivity by their products/services in consideration of private security car tracking interventions we offer them over the last five years	332	305	27	1.00	5.00	2.411	1.447
		(92)	(08)				
We have been able to realize an increasing asset accumulation in our organization in consideration of private security car tracking interventions over the last five years	332	173	159	1.00	5.00	2.316	1.024
		(52)	(48)				
Our clients have been able to realize an increasing asset accumulation in their organization in consideration of private security car tracking interventions we offer them over the last five years	332	295	37	2.00	5.00	2.203	1.603
		(89)	(11)				
Total:		256	76	1.00	5.00	2.205	1.318
		(77)	(23)				

Source: Survey Data, (2023)

Findings from Table 10 illustrates that of 332 respondents surveyed, 68% (226) agreed that ISCO Security Company Limited in Rwanda have been able to realize improved livelihood for their staff in consideration of services of private security car tracking interventions over the last five years, while 32% (106) disagreed at a mean response of 2.521 and standard deviation =.018. Subsequent observations indicate that, 86% (286) agreed that clients of ISCO Security Company Limited in Rwanda have been able to realize improved livelihood for their staff in consideration of private security car tracking interventions they offer them over the last five years, in as much as 24% (80) disagreed at a mean response of 2.747 and standard deviation =1.401. 81% (269) agreed that the ISCO Security Company Limited in Rwanda have been able to penetrate new market for their products/services in consideration of private security car tracking interventions over the last five years at a mean response of 1.032 and standard deviation =1.413.

In addition, 52% (173) asserted that the ISCO Security Company Limited in Rwanda have been able to penetrate new market for their products/services in consideration of private security car tracking interventions they offer them over the last five years, even though 48% (159) disagreed

at a mean response of 2.316 and standard deviation =1.024. Further on, 92% (305) of the respondents agreed that ISCO Security Company Limited in Kigali have been able to realize an increasing productivity by their staff in consideration of private security car tracking interventions over the last five years with a mean response of 2.203 and standard deviation =1.603.

Similar observation indicates that, 92% (305) agreed that the clients of ISCO Security Company Limited in Rwanda have been able to realize an increasing productivity by their products/services in consideration of private security car tracking interventions they offer them over the last five years, in as much as 08% (27) disagreed at a mean response of 2.643 and standard deviation =1.903. 52% (173) agreed that the clients of ISCO Security Company Limited in Rwanda have been able to realize an increasing asset accumulation in their organization in consideration of private security car tracking interventions over the last five years, in as much as 48% (159) disagreed at a mean response of 2.316 and standard deviation =1.024. Lastly, 89% (295) agreed that ISCO Security Company in Rwanda have been able to realize an increasing asset accumulation in their organization in consideration of private security car tracking interventions they offer them over the last five years, in as much as 11% (37) disagreed at a mean response of 2.203 and standard deviation =1.603. These finding are comparable to those of Akinode, Alawode, & Ojuawo, (2018); as well as that of Rajeev & Harsh (2013); in their respective attempts to establish the effect of Vehicle-Tracking on Economic security and development.

4.3.4 Economic security Provided by ISCO Security Company

In order to determine the effect of Private security interventions on Economic security of ISCO Security Company Limited in Rwanda, the study looked at the prevailing economic development levels of ISCO Security company. The results were as put on Table 11.

Table 11: Descriptive Statistics on Private security interventions and Economic security

Item	N	Descriptive Statistics					
		Frequency		Min.	Max.	Mean	Std. Dev.
		Agree	Disagree				
We have been able to realize improved livelihood for our staff in consideration of private security interventions over the last five years	332	289 (87)	43 (13)	1.00	5.00	2.524	1.613
Our clients have been able to realize improved livelihood for their staff in consideration of private security interventions we offer them over the last five years	332	252 (76)	80 (24)	1.00	5.00	2.401	1.172
We have been able to penetrate new market for our products/services in consideration of private security interventions over the last five years	332	256 (77)	76 (23)	1.00	5.00	1.032	1.113
Our clients have been able to penetrate new market for their products/services in consideration of private security interventions we offer them over the last five years	332	272 (82)	60 (18)	1.00	5.00	2.316	1.014

We have been able to realize an increasing productivity by our staff in consideration of private security interventions over the last five years	332	292	40	2.00	5.00	2.523	1.813
		(88)	(12)				
Our clients have been able to realize an increasing productivity by their products/services in consideration of private security interventions we offer them over the last five years		289	43	2.00	5.00	2.524	1.613
		(87)	(13)				
We have been able to realize an increasing asset accumulation in our organization in consideration of private security interventions over the last five years		252	80	1.00	5.00	2.401	1.172
		(76)	(24)				
Our clients have been able to realize an increasing asset accumulation in their organization in consideration of private security interventions we offer them over the last five years	332	252	80	1.00	5.00	2.471	1.207
		(76)	(24)				
Total:		269	63	1.00	5.00	2.211	1.322
		(81)	(19)				

Source: Survey Data, (2023)

Findings from Table 11 illustrates that of 332 respondents surveyed, 87% (289) agreed that ISCO Security Company Limited in Rwanda have been able to realize improved livelihood for staff in consideration of private security interventions over the last five years, while 13% (43) did disagree with a mean response of 2.524 and standard deviation =.613. Subsequent observations indicate that, 76% (252) agreed that ISCO Security Company Limited clients in Rwanda have been able to realize improved livelihood for their staff in consideration of private security interventions they offer them over the last five years, though 24% (80) disagreed at a mean response of 2.401 and standard deviation =1.172. 77% (256) agreed that the ISCO Security Company Limited in Rwanda have been able to penetrate new market for their

products/services in consideration of private security interventions over the last five years at a mean response of 1.032 and standard deviation =1.113. 82% (272) asserted that the ISCO Security Company Limited clients in Rwanda have been able to penetrate new market for their products/services in consideration of private security interventions they offer them over the last five years, even though 18% (60) disagreed at a mean response of 2.316 and standard deviation =1.014.

Similarly, 88% (292) of the respondents agreed that ISCO Security Company Limited in Rwanda have been able to realize an increasing productivity by their staff in consideration of private security interventions over the last five years with a mean response of 2.523 and standard deviation =1.813. 88% (289) of the respondents agreed that ISCO Security Company Limited clients in Rwanda have been able to realize an increasing productivity by their products/services in consideration of private security interventions they offer them over the last five years with a mean response of 2.316 and standard deviation =1.014. 88% of the respondents agreed that ISCO Security Company Limited in Rwanda have been able to realize an increasing asset accumulation in their organization in consideration of private security interventions over the last five years with a mean response of 2.523 and standard deviation =1.813.

Lastly, 76% (252) agreed that ISCO Security Company Limited clients in Rwanda have been able to realize an increasing asset accumulation in their organization in consideration of private security interventions they offer them over the last five years, though 24% (79) disagreed at a mean response of 2.471 and standard deviation =1.207.

4.4.1 Private Security Guarding and Economic security

The first objective was to establish the effect of security guards on economic security of ISCO Security Company Limited in Rwanda. The results were as captured in Table 12.

Table 12: Statistical Results of Security Guards and Economic Security

Model Summary									
R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	R Square Change	Change Statistics			Sig. F Change	
					F Change	df1	df2		
0.772 ^a	0.596	0.558	0.024	0.596	138.010	1	180	0.000	

ANOVA

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
statistical	26.363	1	26.363	138.010	0.000 ^b
Residual	34.652	180	0.193		
Total	61.015	181			

a. Dependent Variable: Economic security

b. Predictors: (Constant): Cost Advantage

Factor Coefficients

..Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	2.827	0.164		17.292	0.000
1 Security guarding	0.697	0.102	0.596	6.833	0.000

Source: Survey Data, (2023)

Table 12 gives a linear relationship of 0.772 which implies that Security guarding has a positive association to Economic security of ISCO Security company Limited in Rwanda. With R-square change of 0.596 obtained, 59.6% of the observed change in Economic security of ISCO Security company Limited in Rwanda was attributed to Security guarding.

Considering Hypothesis One (H_{01}) that, “there is no statistically significant effect of Security guarding on Economic security of ISCO Security company Limited in Rwanda,” after establishing relationship between the two variables as indicated in the table above, the results indicate that, “there was a statistically significant effect of Security Guarding on Economic security of ISCO Security company Limited in Rwanda”. The null hypothesis that, “there was no statistically significant effect of Security guarding on Economic security of ISCO Security company Limited in Rwanda,” was rejected and the alternate accepted. Using the unstandardized Beta coefficients and the constant, the following model relationship was obtained between Security guarding and economic security of ISCO Security company Limited in Rwanda:

$$Y = 2.827 + 0.697X_1$$

Where Y is the Economic security of ISCO Security company Limited in Rwanda, and X_1 is the Security guarding. From the model, when Security guarding is adjusted by one unit, there would be a corresponding change in Economic security by 0.697 units.

These findings compare well with those of De’Clerck (2013). In his study, De’Clerck (2013) observed that with the development of global economy, many a society have obtained a new security dimension. Consequently, well-guarded states are increasingly gaining more and more economic freedom in trade and finally proceeding to highly advanced society in terms of economic security which are the focus of globalization. He believes the ‘global village’ is becoming a reality. He continues to observe that various organizations require to safeguard their access to restricted interest groups besides ensuring perimeter security.

It is notable that, “the risk of insecurity has led to more and more people turning to the private security companies to ensure their personal safety and that of their families and property, (Strom, 2010; Anicent, 2014).” Whereas the government remains dominant in the provision of security to its citizens, security issues have become so elusive that not only the state can offer it but other private security agencies have become necessary since the belief that people have a right to protect themselves against any threat that has existed since time immemorial. Indeed, the demand for private security prevails in many states due to the inability of the very nations to provide appropriate security and safety measures to its own citizens thus the responsibility of every security partner is to spearhead crime prevention and crime detection (Stenning, 2000).

In Rwanda, big firms like commercial banks, private business owners and big governmental and non-governmental organizations are at the forefront in utilizing Private security companies for their own safety and security. This position is further exemplified by Shaw (2002), who notes that, “each citizen has a right to protect and defend their lives, families and property a fact that leads to a theoretical foundation that the private security exists to fulfill this need.” From the interview schedules, one respondent from the management position said that:

“Here in Rwanda, our services are highly sought for in provision of private security services. In fact, most of the individuals, property owners and business owners have sought for security services from ISCO Security company Limited. Our firm is owned and managed by high calibre team who have military, intelligence and police backgrounds just like most of the private security firms in the world over. Our security firm therefore offers a number of services ranging from guarding interventions for family and property, cash in transit protection, armed response to private investigations among other functions.”

Such kind of demand for private security services from ISCO Security company Limited has virtually put them in the limelight for profitability. Berg (2004) observed that, “the primary role of the private security service providers is seen as providing security while maximizing on profits.” Proceeds from profits netted eventually are used for the livelihood of the staff, organizational growth and by extension the wider economic security and development of the country.

One respondent on interview sessions, when asked to name some of the indicators they have been focusing on to demonstrate improved livelihood for their clients in consideration of private security interventions they offered them over the last five years sums it this way:

“Take a walk along the highways in Kigali, move to the estates if not in town and tell me if you cannot recognize many malls, shops, markets, new estates just to mention but a few. In Kigali, you can walk pretty safe at night from town to the estate without getting interfered with by any stranger. This is an absolute sign that the people are benefiting from the private security interventions beside the state department of security efforts. Such interventions include but not limited to fire and burglar alarms services, locks and safes services, electronic property access control and biometrics, electronic property

surveillance and security consulting, to armored car services, guard equipment and security fencing”

This argument by a respondent point to the fact that the people of a nation consider guarding interventions from private security sector as much more efficient in crime prevention, detection and control assignments than the regular police who at times their intervention may involve a lot of bureaucratic procedures. To some extent, it is believed that “the police is characterized by increasing incidents of criminal activities, collusion between the police and the criminals in acts of lawlessness and a growing mistrust from the members of the public (Wairagu, et. al. 2004).”

4.4.2 Transit Management and Economic Security

The study was set in its objective two to determine the effect of Cash-in-Transit Management on Economic security of ISCO Security company Limited in Rwanda. The results were as put on Table 13.

Table 13: Statistical Results of Transit Management and Economic Development

Model Summary									
	R	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change	
	0.440a	0.194	0.189	0.30917	0.194	126.196	1	181	0.000

ANOVA						
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	
Statistical	25.113	1	25.113	126.196	0.000 ^b	
Residual	35.902	180	0.199			
Total	61.015	181				

a. Dependent Variable: Economic Development
b. Predictors: (Constant): Transit Management

Regression Coefficients									
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Model	Unstandardized		Standardized	t	Sig.
	Coefficients		Coefficients		
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	3.583	0.137		26.118	0.000
1 Transit Management	0.512	0.072	0.440	7.111	0.000

Source: Survey Data, (2022)

Table 13 gives a correlation coefficient (R) of 0.440 which implies that cash in Transit Management has an average positive association to Economic security of ISCO Security company Limited in Rwanda. The R-square change obtained was 0.194 implying that 19.4% of the observed change in Economic security of ISCO Security company Limited in Rwanda was brought by Transit Management.

Hypothesis Two (H₀₂) stated that, “there is no significant statistical effect of cash in Transit Management on Economic security of ISCO Security company Limited in Rwanda.” The results, contrarily, exemplifies that “there was a statistically significant effect of cash in Transit Management on Economic security of ISCO Security company Limited in Rwanda.” The null hypothesis that, “there was no statistically significant effect of cash in Transit Management on Economic security of ISCO Security company Limited in Rwanda,” was rejected and the alternate accepted. In consideration of the unstandardized Beta coefficients and the constant, the following model was obtained:

$$Y = 3.583 + 0.512X_2$$

Where Y is the Economic security of ISCO Security company Limited in Rwanda, and X_2 is the cash in Transit Management. From the model, if Transit Management is manipulated by one unit, there would be a corresponding change in economic security of ISCO Security company Limited in Rwanda by 0.512 units. These finding are comparable to those of Oge (2016); Onwonga, Achoki & Omboi (2017); and Ikpefan (2007); in their respective attempts to establish the effect of cash in Transit Management on Economic security and development. Transit management involves both cash-in-transit as well as valuables in transit (Van Anholt 2014; Smith & Louis, 2010). “Cash-in-transit transportation or cash-in-transit involves picking up valuables and taking these valuables to designated points.” Van Anholt (2014). It is on this consideration that many businesses are obliged to transport cash and or valuable property by rail, air, sea, and or road. This calls for drivers and pilots manning the machines used to be very careful

while executing their duties. Such drivers continue to face security-threats which calls for property backed up and secure transit management.

According to OECD (2004), “the rising mobility of cash and other valuables has posed high security and efficiency challenges to governments and the business communities alike. Several global merchandises are exchanged cross-border and within several nations and are expected to continue thus pushovers to economic security and development. This is presumably associated with high expansion rates in a number of transport sectors such as air cargo.” Transit management becomes a proprietary asset in pursuit of this economic security initiative.

4.4.3 Vehicle-Tracking and Economic Security

Objective three of the study was to establish the effect of Vehicle-Tracking on Economic security in Rwanda. The aim was to establish the relationship between the two variables. The results were as put on Table 14.

Table 14: Statistical Results of Vehicle-Tracking and Economic Security

Model Summary									
R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change	
0.728 ^a	0.530	0.514	0.031	0.530	144.165	1	180	0.000	

ANOVA

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Statistical	27.103	1	27.103	144.165	0.000 ^b
Residual	33.902	180	0.188		
Total	61.015	181			

a. Dependent Variable: Economic Development

b. Predictors: (Constant): Vehicle-Tracking

Statistical Coefficients

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	0.331	0.157		2.108	0.000
1 Vehicle-Tracking	0.846	0.118	0.728	6.322	0.040

Source: Survey Data, (2023)

Table 14 shows a correlation coefficient (R) of 0.868 which shows that Vehicle-Tracking has a strong positive association to Economic security of ISCO Security company Limited in Rwanda. The R-square change obtained was 0.753 implying that 75.3% of the observed change in Economic security of ISCO Security company Limited in Rwanda was attributed to Vehicle-Tracking practices.

Hypothesis Three (H₀₃) stated that, “there is no significant effect of Vehicle-Tracking on Economic security of ISCO Security company Limited in Rwanda.” The results however show that, “there was a statistically significant effect of Vehicle-Tracking on Economic security of ISCO Security company) Limited in Rwanda.” The null hypothesis that, “there was no statistically significant effect of Vehicle-Tracking on Economic security of ISCO Security V Limited in Rwanda,” was rejected and the alternate accepted. Considering unstandardized Beta coefficients and the constant, the following model was obtained:

$$Y = 0.315 + 0.428X_3$$

Where Y is the Economic security of ISCO Security company Limited in Rwanda, X₃ is the Vehicle-Tracking. From the model, if Vehicle-Tracking is manipulated by one unit, there would be a corresponding change in Economic security of ISCO Security company Limited in Rwanda by 0.428 units. These finding are comparable to those of Akinode, Alawode, & Ojuawo, (2018); as well as that of Rajeev & Harsh (2013); in their respective attempts to establish the effect of Vehicle-Tracking on Economic security.

OECD (2004), sums it simply that, “Vehicle - tracking as a service has become quite a necessity considering that globally, there is an exponential growth in air, rail, road and maritime transport.” In fact, according to OECD (2004), “such exponential growth in air, rail, road and maritime transport has increased the risk of security breaches that would facilitate robbery and organised smuggling, thereby lending impetus to governments’ efforts to tighten cross border surveillance.” OECD (2004), further believes that, “the rising immigration and emigration has actually weakened each countries’ ability to impede clandestine threats, while fueling in some cases communities’ sense of insecurity.” One respondent in an interview session concurs with this position as he said that:

“The growing internationalization of production activities has seen communications and supply chains become increasingly global, specialized and fragmented, giving rise to particular vulnerabilities. At the same time businesses and governments are seeking

ways of conducting their operations more efficiently and managing security more cost-effectively. Rwanda has taken a very keen interest in security matters. This has given a very good infrastructure for the cooperation of private security firms like ISCO Security company Limited in Rwanda to unveil a number of products in so far as matters of security is concerned. Indeed, ISCO Security company Limited has undertaken robust institutional restructuring that has helped boost the demand for its services inclusive of vehicle - tracking. As such new and ever more sophisticated vehicle – tracking surveillance and authentication technologies continue to come on stream at ever more affordable prices.”

Essentially, a people of the Rwanda are able to invest in more vehicles for passenger and goods delivery. Since Rwanda is not a coastal state people need a lot of delivery of goods from different countries overseas. Economies of scale call for ownership of some portion of vehicle fleets hence the need to ensure their security through the private security vehicle – tracking system.

4.4.4 Private Security Interventions and Economic Security

The general objective was to establish the effect of private security interventions on economic security of ISCO Security company Limited in Rwanda. The results were as captured in Table 15. Multiple regression was conducted, first, to establish the effect of Private Security Interventions on Economic security of ISCO Security company Limited in Rwanda whose results were captured in Table 15, Model 1. Secondly, multiple regression was further conducted to establish the moderating effect of government regulations on the relationship between private security interventions and Economic Security of ISCO Security company Limited in Rwanda. The results were as summarized in Table 15, Model 2.

Table 15: Statistical Results on Private Security Interventions and Economic Development

Model Summary									
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics				
					R Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	0.548 ^a	0.301	0.289	0.290	.301	39.943	3	178	0.000
2	0.661 ^b	0.437	0.428	0.089	.136	3.293	1	177	0.000

ANOVA ^a						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Statistical	24.568	3	8.189	39.943	0.000 ^b
	Residual	36.447	178	0.205		
	Total	61.015	181			
2	Statistical	30.154	4	7.539	43.236	0.000 ^c
	Residual	30.861	177	0.174		
	Total	61.015	181			
Regression Coefficients						
Models		Unstandardized Coefficients	Standardized Coefficients			Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	
1	(Constant)	1.391	0.279		4.986	0.000
	Private security guarding	0.701	0.164	0.537	4.724	0.000
	Transit Management	0.526	0.207	0.319	2.541	0.000
	Vehicle-Tracking	0.855	0.271	0.584	3.155	0.000
2	(Constant)	1.401	0.406		3.451	0.000
	Private security guarding	0.712	0.119	0.593	5.983	0.000
	Transit Management	0.543	0.167	0.376	3.251	0.000
	Vehicle-Tracking	0.859	0.103	0.756	6.180	0.000
	Interaction (CA*Policies)	Term	0.428	0.104	0.324	4.115

a) Dependent Variable: Private security interventions;

b) Predictors: (Constant), Private security guarding, Transit Management & Vehicle-Tracking, Interaction (Private security interventions *Policies); and

c) Significance level, $p < 0.05$

Source: Survey Data, (2022)

Table 15, Model 1 shows a correlation coefficient (R) of 0.548, implying that Private Security Interventions have a strong positive association to Economic security of ISCO Security company Limited in Rwanda. An R-square of 0.301 was obtained implying that 30.1% of the change observed in Economic security of ISCO Security company Limited in Rwanda was as a result of Private Security Interventions.

The general Hypothesis (H₀₄) stated that there is no significant statistical effect of Private Security Interventions on Economic security of ISCO Security company Limited in Rwanda. The results however show that there was a statistically significant statistical effect of Private Security Interventions on Economic security of ISCO Security company Limited in Rwanda. The null hypothesis that, “there was no statistically significant effect of Private Security Interventions on Economic security of ISCO Security company Limited in Rwanda,” was rejected and the alternate accepted. Following the unstandardized Beta coefficients and the constant, the following model was obtained:

$$Y = 1.391 + 0.701X_1 + 0.526X_2 + 0.855X_3$$

Where Y is the Economic security of ISCO Security company) Limited in Rwanda, X_1 is the Private security guarding, X_2 is the Transit Management process, and X_3 is the Vehicle-Tracking strategies. From the model, should private security guarding be adjusted by one unit, there would be a corresponding change in Economic security of ISCO Security company Limited in Rwanda by 0.701 units keeping Transit Management as well as Vehicle-Tracking strategies constant. Should Transit Management process be adjusted by one unit, there would be a corresponding change in Economic security of ISCO Security company Limited in Rwanda by 0.526 units keeping private security guarding as well as Vehicle-Tracking strategies constant. Should Vehicle-Tracking strategies be manipulated by one unit, there would be a corresponding change in Economic Development of ISCO Security company Limited in Rwanda by 0.855 units keeping private security guarding and Transit Management practices constant.

On introduction of government regulations as the moderating variable, the results were summarized in Model 2. Table 15, Model 2 shows a correlation coefficient (R) of 0.661, implying that Private Security Interventions moderated by government regulations has an average positive association to Economic security of ISCO Security company Limited in Rwanda. An R-square of 0.437 was obtained implying that 43.7% of the change observed in Economic security of ISCO Security company Limited in Rwanda was accounted for by Private Security Interventions moderated by government regulations. There was a positive shift in R-square change by 0.136.

Hypothesis (H₀₄) stated that, “there is no significant statistical effect of Private Security Interventions moderated by government regulations on Economic security of ISCO Security

company Limited in Rwanda.” The results however show that there was a statistically significant statistical moderating effect of government regulations on the relationship between Private Security Interventions and Economic security of ISCO Security company Limited in Rwanda. Following the unstandardized Beta coefficients and the constant, the following model was obtained:

$$Y = 1.401 + 0.712X_1 + 0.543X_2 + 0.859X_3 + 0.428X*Z$$

Where Y is the Economic security of ISCO Security company Limited in Rwanda, X_1 is the Private security guarding, X_2 is the Transit Management process, X_3 is the Vehicle-Tracking strategies, and Z is the moderating variable (Government regulations). From the model, should private security guarding be adjusted by one unit, there would be a corresponding change in Economic security of ISCO Security company Limited in Rwanda by 0.712 units keeping Transit Management process as well as Vehicle-Tracking strategies constant. Should Transit Management be adjusted by one unit, there would be a corresponding change in Economic security of ISCO Security company Limited in Kigali by 0.543 units keeping private security guarding as well as Vehicle-Tracking strategies constant. Should Vehicle-Tracking strategies be manipulated by one unit, there would be a corresponding change in Economic security of ISCO Security company Limited in Rwanda by 0.859 units keeping private security guarding and Transit Management practices constant.

Comparatively, introduction of the moderating variable (Policies) creates a positive shift in the correlation coefficient from $R = 0.548$ to $R = 0.661$. The R-square also shifts positively from $R^2 = 0.301$ to $R^2 = 0.437$. The adjusted R-square also shifts positively from $R^2 = 0.289$ to $R^2 = 0.428$. The regression coefficients for the independent variables also had positive shifts. The interaction term for Private Security Interventions*Government Regulations against Economic security of ISCO Security company Limited in Rwanda was $\beta_4 = .428$. These findings closely assume the trend that was observed by Ngandu, (2014) in Thika Town, Kenya. From the findings, it is evident that private security guarding, cash-in-transit management and vehicle tracking interventions would strongly determine Economic security and Development levels in Rwanda.

It is also indicative that without private security interventions like Private Security Guarding, Cash-in-Transit Management and Vehicle-Tracking interventions, many firms in Rwanda may not be able to create long-term positioning, an observation that was equally shared by Hinson,

Abdul-Hamid, & Osabutey, (2017). Therefore, it becomes imperative that for ISCO Security company Limited in Rwanda to succeed and achieve their respective organizational objectives, business organizations should adopt strategies that align them properly with operating environment, the aim of which is to avoid any mismatch between the organization and its environment.

A number of ISCO Security Services have opened in major urban towns and many more are in the pipeline. Mid-range hotels targeted by business travelers who may not want to spend too much money are also increasing. There is heightened competition in the industry and players risk losing business if they don't up their game (Waudu & Kamau, 2012). Rwandan industries have become more complex to manage because of the demands of the dynamic business environment. This has centrally put the need for private security interventions to be very critical. During one interview session, a respondent quipped that:

“ I have been very observant of the going - on in this industry. It is evident that the private security sector has the potential to play an increasingly greater role in proactively preventing crime. In fact, you should understand that the responsibility for crime prevention is not just a responsibility for those in the police, military or the criminal justice system. In any country, the criminal justice system should be developed in such a way that information and resources amongst the police and the private security could be shared so as to enhance service delivery to the people of a nation. This should be in a manner that the competences possessed by the state security agents as well as those of private security providers should be identified and the need for partnerships between the groups encouraged so as to effectively and efficiently providing security services. This will definitely give mileage to the government and all other private sector industries vide organizations to spearhead economic security and development agenda ”

This adds to the position once made by Bayley (1994) that, “in order to make policing productive and synergetic an inter-institutional cooperation between the regular police, the military and members of the private security agencies should be emphasized.”

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter covers conclusions drawn from the study as well as recommendations based on the study findings and suggestions for further studies.

5.1 Conclusions

5.1.1 Conclusion on Private Security Guarding Interventions and Economic Security in Rwanda.

Objective one was meant to establish the effect of Security Guarding Interventions on Economic security of ISCO Security company Limited in Rwanda. The study found that in a pool of 332 respondents, 83% (276) agreed that ISCO Security Company Limited in Rwanda, have been able to realize improved livelihood for their staff in consideration of private security guarding interventions over the last five years, while 17% (56) disagreed at a mean response of 2.217 and standard deviation =.603.

Subsequent observations indicated that, 67% agreed that clients of ISCO Security Company in Rwanda have been able to realize improved livelihood in consideration of private security guarding interventions over the last five years in as much as 33% disagreed at a mean response of 2.461 and standard deviation =1.071. This means that the average of people who disagree compared to those who agree that there was improved livelihood is low.

Furthermore 72% (222) agreed that ISCO Security Company in Rwanda have been able to penetrate new market for their products/services in consideration of private security guarding interventions over the last five years. This was indicated by the data at a mean response of 2.122 and standard deviation =1.007. Also 78% (259) asserted that the ISCO Security Company Limited clients in Kigali have been able to penetrate new market for their products/services in consideration of private security guarding interventions. However, 22% (73) disagreed at a mean response of 2.521 and standard deviation =1.184.

Similarly, 79% (262) of the respondents agreed that ISCO Security Company Limited in Rwanda have been able to realize an increasing productivity by their staff in consideration of private security guarding interventions over the last five years with a mean response of 2.316 and standard deviation =1.179. Further observations indicate that, 81% (269) agreed that ISCO

Security Company Limited clients in Rwanda have been able to realize an increasing productivity by their products/services in consideration of private security guarding interventions they offer them over the last five years, in as much as 19% (63) disagreed at a mean response of 2.643 and standard deviation =1.903. Furthermore 57% (189) agreed that the ISCO Security Company Limited in Rwanda have been able to realize an increasing asset accumulation in their organization in consideration of private security guarding interventions over the last five years at a mean response of 2.184 and standard deviation =1.017.

Lastly, 77% (252) asserted that the ISCO Security company clients in Rwanda have been able to realize an increasing asset accumulation in their organization in consideration of private security guarding interventions provided to them over the last five years. However, 23% disagreed at a mean response of 2.312 and standard deviation =1.122. Therefore, hypothesis One (H_0) which states that, “there is no statistically significant effect of security guarding on Economic security of ISCO Security company in Rwanda, was rejected because, the results indicated that, “there was a statistically significant effect of security guarding on Economic Security by ISCO Security company in Rwanda” based on the analysis of the data collected.

5.1.2 Conclusions on Transit Management and Economic Security.

Objective two was meant to determine the effect of cash- in-Transit Management on Economic security of ISCO Security company in Rwanda. It was confirmed that in a pool of 332 respondents, 92% (305) agreed that ISCO Security Company Limited in Rwanda have been able to realize improved livelihood for their staff in consideration of private security cash in transit management interventions over the last five years. However, according to analysis from the data, 08% (27) disagreed at a mean response of 2.747 and standard deviation =.102. Similarly, 74% (246) agreed that the clients of ISCO Security Company in Rwanda have been able to realize improved livelihood for their staff in consideration of private security transit management interventions over the last five years in as much as 26% (86) disagreed at a mean response of 2.078 and standard deviation =1.153. This is according to the data in comparison with the dependent and independent variables.

Also, 82% (272) agreed that the ISCO Security Company Limited in Rwanda have been able to penetrate new market for our products/services in consideration of private security transit management interventions over the last five years at a mean response of 2.115 and standard deviation =1.745. Furthermore 71% (236) asserted that the clients of ISCO Security Company

Limited in Rwanda have been able to penetrate new market for their products/services in consideration of private security transit management interventions they offer them over the last five years, even though 19% (63) disagreed at a mean response of 2.115 and standard deviation =1.745. Going further, 83% (276) asserted that the clients of ISCO Security Company Limited in Rwanda have been able to realize an increasing productivity by their staff in consideration of private security transit management interventions over the last five years, even though 17% (56) disagreed at a mean response of 2.211 and standard deviation =1.842. Similarly, 84% of the respondents agreed that ISCO Security Company Limited in Rwanda, clients have been able to realize an increasing productivity by their products/services in consideration of private security transit management interventions they offer them over the last five years with a mean response of 2.342 and standard deviation =1.812. Further observations indicate that, 79% (262) agreed that ISCO Security Company Limited in Rwanda have been able to realize an increasing asset accumulation in their organization in consideration of private security transit management interventions over the last five years, in as much as 21% (70) disagreed at a mean response of 2.078 and standard deviation =1.151.

Lastly, 88% agreed that the clients of ISCO Security Company in Rwanda have been able to realize an increasing asset accumulation in their organization in consideration of private security transit management interventions they offer them over the last five years at a mean response of 2.135 and standard deviation =1.131. Hypothesis Two (H_02) which stated that, “there is no significant statistical effect of Transit Management on Economic security of ISCO Security company in Rwanda.” The results, contrarily, indicated that “there was a statistically significant effect of Transit Management on Economic security of ISCO Security Company in Rwanda.” Therefore, the null hypothesis that, “there was no statistically significant effect of Transit Management on Economic security of ISCO Security company in Rwanda,” was rejected and the alternate accepted. These findings match with those of Oge (2016); Onwonga, Achoki & Omboi (2017); and Ikpefan (2007).

5.1.3 Conclusions on Vehicle-Tracking and Economic Security.

This was the third objective was to establish the effect of Vehicle-Tracking on Economic Security of ISCO Security Company Limited in Rwanda. It was observed that in a pool of 332 respondents, 68% (226) agreed that ISCO Security Company Limited in Rwanda have been able to realize improved livelihood for their staff in consideration of private security car tracking interventions over the last five years, while 32% (106) disagreed at a mean response of 2.521 and standard

deviation =.018. Subsequent observations indicate that, 86% (286) agreed that clients of ISCO Security Company Limited in Rwanda have been able to realize improved livelihood for their staff in consideration of private security car tracking interventions they offer them over the last five years, in as much as 24% (80) disagreed at a mean response of 2.747 and standard deviation =1.401. 81% (269) agreed that the ISCO Security Company Limited in Rwanda have been able to penetrate new market for their products/services in consideration of private security car tracking interventions over the last five years at a mean response of 1.032 and standard deviation =1.413.

Furthermore 52% (173) of the respondents asserted that the ISCO Security Company Limited in Rwanda have been able to penetrate new market for their products/services in consideration of private security car tracking interventions they offer them over the last five years, even though 48% (159) disagreed at a mean response of 2.316 and standard deviation =1.024. Further on, 92% (305) of the respondents agreed that ISCO Security Company Limited in Rwanda have been able to realize an increasing productivity by their staff in consideration of private security car tracking interventions over the last five years with a mean response of 2.203 and standard deviation =1.603.

Similar observation indicates that, 92% (305) agreed that the clients of ISCO Security Company Limited in Rwanda have been able to realize an increasing productivity by their products/services in consideration of private security car tracking interventions they offer them over the last five years, in as much as 08% (27) disagreed at a mean response of 2.643 and standard deviation =1.903. 52% (173) respondents agreed that the clients of ISCO Security Company Limited in Rwanda have been able to realize an increasing asset accumulation in their organization in consideration of private security car tracking interventions over the last five years, in as much as 48% (159) disagreed at a mean response of 2.316 and standard deviation =1.024. Lastly, 89% (295) agreed that ISCO Security Company Limited in Rwanda have been able to realize an increasing asset accumulation in their organization in consideration of private security car tracking interventions they offer them over the last five years, in as much as 11% (37) disagreed at a mean response of 2.203 and standard deviation =1.603.

Hypothesis Three (H₀₃) stated that, “there is no significant effect of Vehicle-Tracking on Economic Security by ISCO Security Services (R) Limited in Rwanda.” The results however show that, “there was a statistically significant effect of Vehicle-Tracking on Economic Security by ISCO Security Company Limited in Rwanda.” The null hypothesis was rejected and the alternate hypothesis accepted. These finding are comparable to those of Akinode, Alawode, & Ojuawo,

(2018); as well as that of Rajeev & Harsh (2013); in their respective attempts to establish the effect of Vehicle-Tracking on Economic security and Development.

5.1.4 Conclusions on Moderating Effect of Policies on the Relationship Between Private Security Interventions and Economic Security.

This was the fourth objective which was meant to establish the moderating effect of government regulations on the relationship between Private Security Interventions and Economic Security of ISCO Security Company Limited in Rwanda. The null hypothesis stated that, “there is no significant statistical moderating effect of government regulations on the relationship between private security interventions and economic Security of ISCO Security Services (R) Limited in Rwanda.” The results however show that there was a statistically significant statistical moderating effect of government regulations on the relationship between private security interventions and economic development of ISCO Security Company Limited in Rwanda.

The introduction of the moderating variable (government regulations) creates a positive shift in the correlation coefficient from $R= 0.548$ to $R= 0.661$ according to the data collected. The R-square also shifts positively from $R^2= 0.301$ to $R^2=0.437$. The adjusted R-square also shifts positively from $R^2= 0.289$ to $R^2=0.428$. The interaction term for Private Security Interventions Policies against Economic Security of ISCO Security Company Limited in Rwanda was observed positively. These findings closely assume the trend that was observed by Ngandu, (2014) in Thika Town, Kenya.

5.3 Policy Recommendations

Following the conclusion from findings and analysis of data it was confirmed that there was a significant statistical effect of private security guarding on Economic Security by ISCO Security Company in Rwanda, therefore, ISCO Security Company may consider private security guarding in their strategic planning and put measures for implementation so as to heighten positive Economic Security in Rwanda.

Secondly, it is recommended that the management of ISCO security company in Rwanda, may consider future planning for various Transit Management as a critical component in improving Economic Security in Rwanda.

Thirdly, it was concluded that there was a significant statistical effect of Vehicle-Tracking on Economic Security by ISCO Security Company Limited in Rwanda, Therefore, the study

recommends incorporation of Vehicle-Tracking strategy in both short- and long-term strategic planning. Hence this may be established in the Country as an avenue towards improving Economic Security by ISCO Security company in Rwanda.

Lastly, it is recommended that the government may consider reasonable and strategic government regulations as a way to improved Economic Security by ISCO Security company in Rwanda.

5.4 Suggestions for Further Study

The study suggests that future research may consider using longitudinal survey for a tacit comparison of the respective results before a firm conclusive position could be taken:

- Private Security Interventions and Economic Security: A Longitudinal Analysis of Rwanda Private Security Services.
- The Status of Economic Security in Rwanda: A Comparative Analysis of Private Security Interventions in the Last Five Years.
- The Status of Economic Security in East African Community: A Comparative Analysis of Private Security Interventions Towards Economic Security and Development.

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