THE INFLUENCE OF ENTREPRENEURIAL INITIATIVES ON POLICE WELFARE: A CASE OF KAMPALA METROPOLITAN AREA (KMA)

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A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE DIRECTORATE OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES AND RESEARCH AS A REQUIREMENT TO CONDUCT RESEARCH FOR THE AWARD OF MASTER'S DEGREE IN SECURITY AND STRATEGIC STUDIES OF NKUMBA UNIVERSITY

MARCH, 2025

DECLARATION

I Khisa Christine do hereby declare that this Dissertation is my original work and that it has not been submitted to any other university or institution of higher learning for an academic award. This document is the result of my own independent research effort and investigation. Due acknowledgement has been made to other scholars' works.

SIGNATURE: ..... **DATE:** 17th/9/2025

APPROVAL

This is to certify that this Dissertationtitled *"The Influence of Entrepreneurial Initiatives on Police Welfare of Kampala Metropolitan Area (KMA)"* is carried out under my supervision and is now ready for submission to the faculty of Nkumba University.

Signature_____ **Date** 18th September, 2025

Dr. Noah Sendawula

DEDICATION

I dedicate this piece of work to all my family members, for the love, care and moral support they provided me that made it possible for me to reach this level of education.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The greatest thanks go to the Almighty God who has enabled me to achieve success in life because without Him, I would not have reached this far.

I wish to extend my sincere gratitude to all those who contributed even the smallest penny to the successful completion of this work. I am greatly thankful to my supervisor, Dr. Noah Sendawula for his tireless guidance in the whole research process. If it is not for his rare qualities as intelligence, kindness and dedication, this work would not have achieved its current state.

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ABSTRACT

The entrepreneurial initiatives are critical in ensuring optimal welfare of police personnel by providing supplementary income, improving economic stability, and enhancing overall quality of life. The study investigated the relationship between entrepreneurial initiatives and police welfare of Kampala Metropolitan Area (KMA). It was guided by four specific objectives: to examine the influence of poultry farming on household savings among police households in KMA, assess the contribution of goat rearing to household income among police households in KMA, establish the effect of piggery projects on household consumption among police households in KMA, and ascertain the impact of vegetable greenhouses on household assets among police households in KMA. The study targeted a population of 210 police households, from which a representative sample of 132 respondents was randomly selected. A mixed-methods approach was employed, combining self-administered questionnaires and in-depth interviews to collect data. Descriptive statistics were used to summarize the data, while inferential statistics were applied to analyze correlations and regression models. The study concludes that there is a significant and positive relationship between various entrepreneurial initiatives and the police welfare of police households in Kampala Metropolitan Area. Specifically, the findings reveal strong correlations between poultry farming and household savings ($r = 0.756$), goat rearing and household income ($r = 0.822$), piggery project and household consumption ($r = 0.736$), and vegetable greenhouse and household assets ($r = 0.881$). Furthermore, the regression analysis indicates that investing in these projects can lead to significant improvements in household savings, income, consumption, and assets, with beta coefficients ranging from 0.313 to 0.802. Overall, the study highlights the potential benefits of agricultural projects in improving the economic well-being of police households in Kampala Metropolitan Area. The study recommends that local government authorities, policymakers, and community-based organizations collaborate to support police households in Kampala Metropolitan Area in improving their economic well-being. This can be achieved by providing financial literacy programs, training on agricultural practices, and access to financial resources such as subsidies, low-interest loans, and microfinance products. Additionally, establishing partnerships between police households and agricultural extension services can facilitate access to resources, expertise, and markets, ultimately leading to increased household savings, income, consumption, and assets.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

This chapter introduces the background of the study, statement of the problem, purpose of the study, objectives of the study, research questions, scope of the study, significance of the study, justification of the study and operational definitions of key terms. This study explores the influence of entrepreneurial initiatives is considered as an independent variable and police welfare as a dependent variable.

1.1 Background of the Study

This sub-section is classified into four perspectives; conceptual perspective, historical perspective, theoretical perspective, and contextual perspective of the study.

1.1.1 Conceptual perspective

Welfare, or commonly social welfare, is a type of government support intended to ensure that members of a society can meet basic human needs such as food and shelter (Brown, 2016). Social security may either be synonymous with welfare, or refer specifically to social insurance programs which provide support only to those who have previously contributed (e.g. most pension systems), as opposed to social assistance programs which provide support on the basis of need alone (e.g. most disability benefits) (Ravi, Reethu, 2020). The International Labour Organization defines social security as covering support for those in old age, support for the maintenance of children, medical treatment, parental and sick leave, unemployment and disability benefits, and support for sufferers of occupational injury (Promedio, 2022). More broadly, welfare may also encompass efforts to provide a basic level of well-being through such as healthcare, education, infrastructure, vocational training, and public housing. In a welfare state, the state assumes responsibility for the health, education, infrastructure and welfare of society, providing a range of social services such as those described.

According to Paolucci, Emilio; Sansone, Giuliano; Fiore, Eleonora (2019), Entrepreneurship initiatives focuses on the development of skills or attributes that enable the realization of opportunity, where management education is focused on the best way to operate existing

hierarchies. Both approaches share an interest in achieving "profit" in some form (which in non-profit organizations or government can take the form of increased services or decreased cost or increased responsiveness to the customer/citizen/client). Several entrepreneurial initiatives can support police welfare. These could include for-profit ventures offering discounted fitness memberships, mental health resources, or educational programs specifically tailored to officers. Additionally, non-profit organizations with entrepreneurial spirit could develop innovative apps providing peer support networks, stress management techniques, or financial literacy guidance for police personnel. The key is to identify areas where officers face unique challenges and create solutions that are both financially sustainable and address their specific needs (World Economic Forum, 2019).

The Department of Labour Protection & Welfare, (2010) defines welfare provision as services or activities that the organization establishes to offer convenience to its employees. Welfare provision should ensure job stability and life assurance or offer additional benefits in addition to regular payments. The provision of welfare focuses on moral support and motivation for employees to be enthusiastic to work to the best of their ability with the integration of their body, mind, and intelligence. Employees should not be worried or have difficulty in personal life, family, society, and relationship in work environment.

1.1.2 Historical perspective

Police is an important organization to maintain security and peace, which is a supreme goal for people in society. Police is a high-risk career, that they may experience adverse impact such as physical and mental health, injury, disability, including death. Also, high risk career leads to stress in performing and duty. Therefore, appropriate welfare, compensation; benefits could be a factor that builds morale for police officers to improve their work (Khuakoonrat & Ua-kit, 2010). Welfare and benefit depend on policy and social context in each nation. In United Kingdom, welfare and benefit covers police themselves such as personal protection equipment, training course, health and well-being (The United Kingdom Parliament, 2021). This welfare and benefit are also provided to their families such as health and well-being (The United Kingdom Parliament, 2021). Similarly, welfare and benefit for police in Australia provide medical care, improving safety and protection to police and their families (Western Australia Police, n.d.).

In Thailand, the initiative to perform police management development in a concrete way has been proposed since the former Prime Minister, General Suroyud Chulanont's administration in 2006. The Order of the Prime Minister No. 230/2549 issued on 13 November B.E. 2549 (2006) appointed a committee for police reform to conduct research and propose recommendations for police reform in order to enhance efficiency in criminal justice administration for the public. The direction framework for police reform consists of 10 components, such as power decentralization, police internal audit and inspection system, public participation, salary improvement system, compensation, and police welfare benefits. Nevertheless, research findings from the committee have not been implemented due to time constraints.

The Royal Thai Police has imposed an action plan for the fiscal year 2019 indicating the goal for unity and moral support in Items. It includes the improvement of police quality of life for happiness, the adjustment of work environment, and the provision of police equipment to ease the burden on police officers who spend their own money on supplies for police tasks. Furthermore, the action plan aims to improve police welfare to better the quality of life for police officers with honor and dignity, such as salary, compensation, lunch project fund, medical care, and accommodation. Nonetheless, police salary, welfare, and equipment are still insufficient compared to other professions in the criminal justice system. A lack of police welfare would have a negative impact on work motivation and productivity and could also result in corruption and professional misconduct. According to the abovementioned rationale, the researchers have conducted to explore welfare-related issues due to whole system management of police welfare and proposed a guideline for better welfare management and the allocation of resources for police work to respond to public needs and expectations.

Police forces and services in Africa are confronted with several critical challenges and constraints that impact on rights-based policing, including the political heritage of authoritarianism; an inherited colonial policing culture characterized by repression and impunity; violent conflicts and crimes, insurgency and terrorism; widespread disrespect for the law; and the distrust of law enforcement officials (Friesendorf, 2012). They also experience a lack of operational autonomy from political interference as well as inadequate resources and facilities necessary for effective crime prevention, fair and efficient law enforcement, the maintenance of public order, and the humane treatment of suspects and offenders (HRW (Human Rights Watch).

(2017). Other constraints include: corruption; defective recruitment processes due to unwarranted interference and influence; antiquated criminal laws and procedures; poor remuneration and personnel welfare; weak organizational leadership; and inadequate scientific and technological aids to law enforcement and criminal justice administration (HRW (Human Rights Watch), 2017). The challenges and constraints have been aggravated by increasing incidents of violent crime, intergroup conflict and violence, and armed insurrection by ethnic and/or religious groups.

In many African countries, especially in Eastern and Southern Africa, independence was only achieved after prolonged guerrilla warfare (Okenyodo, K. & Ugwu, 2014). The struggle for independence was viciously suppressed in several countries such as Kenya, Angola, Mozambique and South Africa. The culture and practice of employing security forces to suppress the opposition and protect the regimes in power has been engrained in rulers' psyches before and after independence such that the attainment of independence did not mark the end of repressive policing (Protecting Human Rights), 2014). Many countries in West Africa witnessed military coups and protracted military rule. In some countries, especially in Eastern and Southern Africa, the victorious freedom fighters refused to yield to democratic government but introduced and entrenched single-party systems that lasted several years before transitioning to multi-party ones.

Policing that provides safety and security but also upholds and promotes human rights is vital for achieving development goals, including economic growth and democracy. At both an international and regional level, extensive efforts have been made to construct a framework for policing that promotes a rights-based approach to security to encourage and support democratic governance and development. This report reviews the framework as it applies to the five countries of the EAC (Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda) in order to understand and articulate the standards that are common to policing across these countries. Policing is a feature of the integration strategy of the EAC and part of the ongoing debate on strengthening defence and security in the region. However, a unified regional approach to policing remains largely unarticulated.

The mission of the EAC, based on its 1999 Establishment Treaty, is to deepen the economic, political, social and cultural integration of the region in order to improve the quality of life for all

citizens. The Treaty provides that one of the ways that this will be achieved is by promoting peace, security and stability. 4 The strategy for achieving these development goals is contained in the EAC Development Strategy 2006-2010, which includes the improvement of policing among its objectives. Proposed activities include the finalisation of a memorandum of understanding for EAC police cooperation, and the harmonisation of police training and grades. Notwithstanding cooperative programmes to address cross-border crimes and to develop protocols, such as that on combating drug trafficking, the Development Strategy notes the need for further efforts to achieve greater harmonisation for policing across the region (EAC Development Strategy (2006-2010).

1.1.3 Theoretical perspective

The study was anchored on the theory of Social Welfare by Bergson (1938) and Samuelson (1947). The so-called Bergson–Samuelson social welfare function was first introduced in 1938 by Abram Bergson, and subsequently developed by Paul Samuelson in his 1947 Foundations of Economic Analysis. However, the very existence of the social welfare function was called into question by Arrow's (1951) landmark impossibility theorem, which states that under a set of reasonable conditions, the social welfare function can be shown not to exist. Yet social welfare functions are today still widely used in a range of fields in order to formulate policy ends. It thus seems that the use of such functions has flourished independently of the theoretical debate about their existence. The objective of this chapter is to offer a short history of the social welfare function, from its origins in the late 1930s up to the present day.

The crucial role was played by the social welfare function that depicted social welfare as an increasing function of individual utility levels, represented by ordinal utility functions. The conditions for social welfare maximization could then be stated as two set of conditions. One set described the conditions for Pareto optimal allocation of factors of production and consumer goods, whereas the other represented the conditions for optimal distribution between consumers as requiring equality of the social marginal utility of income i.e., the increase in social welfare following an increase in income between individuals. Although the new formulation made clear the distinction between welfare judgments related to efficiency on the one hand and distributive justice on the other, the generality of the conditions that Samuelson (1947) referred to as the

interpersonal optimal conditions was such that it became virtually impossible to draw any conclusion regarding the socially desirable form of income redistribution.

At the most general level of analysis, the only conclusion that could be drawn from the analysis was that the desirable extent of redistribution was determined by one's ethical beliefs. Regarding the *form* of redistribution, however, the analysis had rather strong implications: To achieve a full optimum of social welfare, redistribution ought to be carried out by means of instruments that did not lead to violation of the efficiency conditions. The only instruments that could achieve this were individualized lump sum taxes and transfers (although some economists, e.g., Hotelling (1938), implicitly assumed that the income tax was at least approximately equivalent to lump sum taxation).

1.1.4 Contextual perspective

The Uganda Police Force (UPF) is one of the institutions under the Ministry of Internal Affairs. It was created by Article 21 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda and regulated by the Police Act. Section 8 of Police Act provides establishment and composition of the Police Authority which is chaired by the Hon. Minister of Internal Affairs and Permanent Secretary/Internal Affairs as its Secretary. The main function of the Police Authority is to advise the government on policy matters relating to the management, development, and administration of the UPF. The first challenge in the UPF is the in-adequacy of the human resource which currently stands at 38,600 personnel and gives police to population ratio of 1:907 instead of UN standard of 1:500. The second major challenge is the inadequate budget funding. The minimum ideal budget the UPF requires for policing is Shs615 billion compared to the allocation of Shs412 billions. This means only 67% of the budget is funded, leaving a shortfall of Shs203 billion or 33%.

Fortunately, over the last 10 years, the UPF budget has been growing. However, the funding is still at a low rate compared to the policing challenges and police strength. Over this period, police personnel resource has expanded from 19,565 in 2004/05 to 38,600 in 2014/15. This can be seen from the attached table. One of the effects of this has been inadequate accommodation infrastructure. The UPF has been lacking accommodation over the years. Currently, Police is only housing 24% of the entitled staff (PCs-IP) and this percentage is reducing as we recruit

more personnel as show in the table attached. Faced with these challenges, the UPF has and is planning a head to tackle them. First of all, the UPF secured a cabinet approval to recruit annually 3500 personnel (3,000 PPCs and 500 cadets). This will lead UPF to reducing the policing ratio gap towards UN standard of 1:500. Secondly, in a bid to reduce the shortage of accommodation and improve personnel welfare, UPF has adopted three strategies:

Subsidized activities in Uganda Police include internal capacity building, this comprises the capitalization of the engineering unit to construct the accommodation building. So far, the UPF has recruited engineers and technicians, procured 20 hydra-foam machines, four trucks and other light construction equipment. The UPF has been able to build new 12 Police stations and seven accommodation blocks within three years.

Further to note among the subsidized activities in Uganda Police is the Public Private Partnership (PPP), Under PPP arrangement, it is envisaged that the private sector designs, finances, builds, and maintains. The PPP process is a powerful tool which, due to the nature and size of the project, will maximize the benefits for the growing the Ugandan economy as it introduces private sector capital and private sector practices and efficiencies, while promoting competitive markets, and facilitating innovation. In so doing it will offer the UPF a solution which offers value for money and solves the accommodation shortage.

The UPF is at the negotiations stage with successful bidders and soon the project will start in Kampala Metropolitan. Through PPP, police will be able to construct over 8,000 barracks units, Police Headquarters, three KMP Regional stations, 11 KMP Divisional Police stations, 10 KMP stations and a Training Academy at Kabalye, Masindi. To manage such procurements, the UPF, as a law-and-order enforcement agency, follows the legal framework established by Government in managing its procurement processes. Part III of the Public Procurement and Disposal of Public Assets Act provides for the creation of an independent Contracts Committee.

The Uganda Police Contracts Committee has five members at senior level and all are appointed by the Permanent Secretary/Secretary to the Treasury. The committee sits once every week to handle Police procurement requirements. The committee conducts business as per the code of ethical conduct and most UPF procurement requirements are procured through Open

domestic/international bidding, restricted bidding, Quotation and proposals and Direct Procurement. A few items are procured under classified process. The Public Procurement Authority carries out a procurement audit annually and UPF is and has always been found complaint to the Procurement Regulations.

This strategy was to develop the welfare and production unit. The UPF has started three agricultural farms namely; PTS Kabalye, Ikafe in Yumbe and Olilim in Katakwi. The government approved provision of construction items; cement and iron sheets, under a duty-free shop arrangement. Discussions are on-going to increase the number of duty-free items covering all hardware necessities. A UPF SACCO was started a few years ago and has built a financial capital base of about Shs5 billion. It is currently giving cheap loans to its members; especially on welfare projects. With the above innovative strategies, UPF is destined to improve the welfare of its members as per the Uganda Vision 2040.

The study by the Uganda Human Rights Commission, report, (2023) has further re-echoed similar sentiments about the housing problem for police officers. The study found that even the 32% that described their housing as moderately decent were just comparing with their colleagues who lived in makeshift structures, otherwise the institutional accommodation was largely dilapidated, with shared rooms partitioned by either curtains or makeshift boards; condemned structures unfit for human habitation, uniports which are very uncomfortable," the report says. "Some personnel opted to live in their homes or voluntarily rent outside institutional accommodation in order to find family time and try to live a decent life, while others especially juniors were displaced from institutional accommodation by senior personnel and any complaint regarding this would have repercussions. The personnel who were officially living outside the barracks raised concerns about their personal security at their places of residence, high rental charges and the challenge of finding decent accommodation that does not put the police force in disrepute (Human Rights Commission, report, 2023).

The Uganda Human Rights Commission, (UHRC) has further revealed that police officers in Uganda are living in extremely and unimaginably deplorable conditions, where some officers are sharing rooms that are only separated by curtains. The remarks were made by Wangadya Mariam, the Chairperson of the Commission, while handing over a report to Deputy Speaker

Thomas Tayebwa at Parliament on the research conducted on the welfare of the Uganda Police Force on February 8, 2024. According to UHRC, the research is titled “Squeezing Water out of a Stone? Working and living conditions of Uganda Police Force personnel and their implications for observance of human rights” Wangadya defended the title of the research, arguing that Uganda’s police personnel are giving a lot more than they are receiving.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Police force welfare refers to the programs and initiatives that support the mental and physical well-being of police officers according to (The Daily Star, 2018). Police force welfare is crucial for an effective and ethical law enforcement system. A well-supported force with access to mental health services, competitive compensation, and opportunities for career development fosters a positive work environment, reduces stress and burnout, and ultimately leads to better decision-making and community relations (Wongwan, S. 2018).

According to the new report by Human Rights Watch (2020). Police welfare is acutely lacking in Uganda in most of the regions with a strength of 54000, police need at least 33000 housing units to cater for its personnel around the country since the current houses were built during colonial time. Of the 54000 police personnel, at least 12000 stay and work in the greater Kampala Metropolitan Area but most of these have to either sleep in barracks which have dilapidated houses and uniports or rent outside the barracks. In addition, only 29% of police officers live in decent housing. “At least 33% live in dilapidated structures, 2% in makeshift accommodation and 32% in moderately decent housing (Transparency International, 2023). However, despite efforts of Police being in partnership with operation wealth creation through various entrepreneur initiatives like poultry farming, goat rearing, piggery, vegetable greenhouse to improve the personnel household’s income and their living conditions, however with all these police welfare problems still exist.

Therefore, if the problem is not attended to, may lead to demoralized and poorly-equipped police force struggles to combat crime, leading to increased insecurity and a sense of fear among the public. Failure to address the needs of both beneficiaries and police officers’ fosters distrust in the government's ability to deliver on its promises. Cycle of poverty, Ineffective programs and low police morale perpetuate a cycle of poverty and vulnerability in Ugandan communities

among others (World Bank. (2023). Addressing the interconnected issues of subsidized activities and police welfare in Uganda Police requires a multi-pronged approach. By increasing funding, improving program implementation, enhancing police salaries and benefits, and investing in necessary resources, the government can create a more effective social safety network and ensure a motivated and well-equipped police force for a safer and more prosperous Uganda.

1.3 Main Objective of the Study

To examine the influence of entrepreneurial initiatives on Uganda police force welfare with specific reference to various entrepreneur initiatives like poultry farming, goat rearing, piggery, vegetable greenhouse in selected police households in Kampala Metropolitan Area (KMA).

1.4 Specific Objectives

i. To examine the influence of poultry farming on household savings among police households in KMA.
ii. To assess the contribution of goat rearing on household income among police households in KMA.
iii. To establish the effect of piggery project on household consumption among police household in KMA.
iv. To ascertain the impact of vegetable greenhouse on household assets among police household in KMA.

1.5 Research Questions

i. What is the influence of poultry farming on household savings among police households in KMA?
ii. What is the contribution of goat rearing on household income among police households in KMA?
iii. What is the effect of piggery projects on household consumption among police household in KMA?
iv. What is the impact of vegetable greenhouse on household assets among police household in KMA.

1.4. Scope of the Study

1.6.1. Geographical Scope

The study was carried out from different department of police branches within Kampala metropolitan area (KMA). KMA is a rapidly growing urban region in Uganda consisting of Kampala city and the surrounding districts of Wakiso, Mukono, Mpigi, Buikwe, and Luweero. The KMA is the economic and administrative center of Uganda, and it is home to over 6 million people. The region is experiencing rapid population growth and urbanization, which is putting pressure on infrastructure and services and also at the same time fostering for the increased establishment of police post and administration across the region. The region is also home to a large number of international residents, including diplomats, business people, and aid workers.

1.6.2 Content Scope

The study focused on the influence of poultry farming on household savings among police households in KMA, on assessing the contribution of goat rearing on household income among police households in KMA, on establishing the effect of piggery project on household consumption among police household in KMA and on ascertain the impact of vegetable greenhouse on household assets among police household in KMA.

1.6.3. Time Scope

The study covered a six-year period, spanning from 2018 to 2024. This timeframe was deliberately chosen due to the alarming living conditions faced by Ugandan police officers, who were often forced to reside in overcrowded, dilapidated housing with multiple families. The research itself was conducted over a period of seven months, from August 2024 to April 2025, which proved sufficient for the researcher to design and propose the study, collect and analyze data, and ultimately submit the final report.

1.7 Significance of the Study

The following are the some of the significant contribution that may accrue from this research finding; The study may be of great significance to practitioners, policy makers from different disciplines,- scholars and students about the role of entrepreneurial initiatives on Police welfare in Uganda, Kampala metropolitan Area. Practically also, this study is very significant because it

will help suggest ways of how Uganda Police Force can sustain themselves through entrepreneurial initiatives.

1.8. Justification of the Study

The living conditions of Ugandan police officers are, unfortunately, far from ideal. A severe housing shortage forces many officers to live in cramped, dilapidated structures, often sharing rooms with colleagues and their families (Transparency International, 2023). These "Unipots," as they are known, are small, circular homes made of iron sheets and lack basic amenities like running water and sanitation. In some cases, officers' resort to building makeshift mud and wattle houses within the barracks due to lack of alternative options (Human Rights Watch, 2020).

This lack of proper housing has a significant impact on the well-being and morale of police officers. Sharing cramped spaces with multiple families leads to a lack of privacy and can contribute to stress and mental health issues. Additionally, living in unhygienic conditions can expose officers and their families to health risks. This situation has even led to a lawsuit against the government, highlighting the severity of the problem (Uganda Police Force Welfare Department, 2019).

Despite recognizing the dire housing situation, the government's efforts to address it have been slow and insufficient. Construction projects have stalled due to political and financial constraints, leaving thousands of officers in deplorable living conditions. This has a detrimental effect on the police force, leading to resignations and negatively impacting performance and service delivery. Addressing the housing crisis for Ugandan police officers is crucial not only for their well-being but also for the overall effectiveness and professionalism of the police force (World Bank, 2023).

1.9. Operational Definition of Key Terms

The operational key terms are reflected from the topic of the study, and they are as following;

Entrepreneurial initiatives: These refer to programs or actions taken by individuals or organizations to support and encourage entrepreneurship. These initiatives can take many different forms, but they all share the common goal of helping entrepreneurs succeed.

Poultry farming: refers to the practice of raising domesticated birds for meat or eggs. Chickens are by far the most common bird raised in poultry farming, but other birds like turkeys, ducks, and geese are also raised.

Goat rearing: referred to as caprine husbandry, is the raising and breeding of domestic goats as a branch of animal husbandry. People raise goats for a variety of products, including: meat, milk, fiber and skin.

Piggery project: is essentially a business venture focused on raising pigs. The overall goal can be for meat production (pork), breeding piglets, or even manure generation.

Vegetable greenhouse: is a structure that creates a controlled environment for growing vegetables. It allows gardeners to extend the growing season, protect plants from pests and diseases, and produce higher yields. Greenhouses can be small or large, and they can be heated or unheated.

Police welfare: Encompasses a broad range of issues concerning the well-being of police officers and their families.

1.10 Structure of the Dissertation

This study is organized into five chapters, commencing with introductory preliminaries. The chapter outline is as follows:

Chapter One provides an introduction to the study, setting the stage for the research.

Chapter Two delves into the literature review, encompassing a comprehensive survey of existing studies, a theoretical framework, and a conceptual framework for analysis.

Chapter Three outlines the research methodology, detailing the research design, data collection procedures, and data management strategies.

Chapter Four presents the research findings, analyzing and discussing the results in relation to the study objectives.

Chapter Five concludes the study with a summary of key findings, conclusions drawn from the research, and recommendations for future research and practical applications.

CHAPTER TWO
LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0. Introduction

This chapter presents the related literature that has been explored and studied both theoretically and empirically on the influence of entrepreneurial initiatives on police welfare in Kampala Metropolitan Area (KMA) and elsewhere in the world. This will be done in line with the specific objectives of the study in order to identify the knowledgeable gaps. It is important to note that the greatest part of the existing literature on the works of other scholars, opinions, suggestions who have written about the topic of the study or those who have addressed similar issues as those of the variable that is available in the study.

2.1 Theoretical Review

2.1.1 Social welfare Theory

This study was guided by the theory of social welfare by Bergson, (1938) and Samuelson (1947). Bergson-Samuelson social welfare function is a fundamental concept in welfare economics. It represents a formal framework for aggregating individual preferences into a social preference ordering, allowing economists to analyze the social desirability of economic outcomes. Bergson (1938) introduced the idea of a social welfare function, which he defined as an ordinal measure of the well-being of a society based on the utilities of its individual members. He argued that social welfare improvement could arise even if some individuals experience a decline in their utilities, as long as the gains for others outweigh the losses.

Samuelson (1947) further developed this concept by highlighting the flexibility of the social welfare function. He showed that the function can represent diverse ethical beliefs and social goals, as long as it satisfies certain consistency conditions. He also emphasized the use of ordinal utility measures, arguing that cardinal measures are not necessary for welfare analysis.

The Bergson-Samuelson social welfare function has been widely used in welfare economics to:

- Analyze the efficiency and equity of economic policies.
- Evaluate the impact of economic changes on the well-being of different groups in society.

- Develop theoretical models of social welfare and justice.

However, the concept has also been subject to criticism. Notably, Arrow's impossibility theorem (1951) demonstrated that under certain seemingly reasonable conditions, a social welfare function cannot exist that satisfies all desired properties. This has led to ongoing debates about the practical relevance and limitations of social welfare functions.

Here are some key features of the Bergson-Samuelson social welfare function:

- Individualistic: It relies on the individual preferences of each member of society.
- Ordinal: It measures individuals' utilities on an ordinal scale, indicating only relative differences in well-being.
- Flexible: It can accommodate different ethical views and social goals.
- Constrained: It must satisfy certain consistency conditions, such as Pareto efficiency and independence of irrelevant alternatives.

Despite the limitations and criticisms, the Bergson-Samuelson social welfare function remains a valuable tool for understanding and analyzing social welfare in economics and related fields.

2.2.1 Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs

This study was guided by the Maslow's hierarchy of needs can define benefits of welfare as that employee can utilize welfare benefits to respond to their hierarchy of needs. If the organization can provide welfare in response to the needs of employees at the highest level, employees will appropriately show their potential and benefit the organization. In other words, if employees receive responses for their needs consistently, they will achieve their full potential to materialize the ultimate goals of the organization (Maslow, 1980). The basic principles of Maslow's theory consist of three dimensions as follows:

- Humans are living creatures whose needs are influential or causal to their behavior. Only the needs with no response are causal to behavior while the needs that receive response will no longer be causal to behavior.

- The hierarchy of human needs gradually develops from basic to complex needs.

When a lower level of needs has been satisfied, humans will make next step at another higher level of needs (Phutachote, 2016). It is not only illustration by Maslow, but also western scholars agree that welfare is essential for citizen in society. Every society mainly comprises of 1) family, 2) educational institution, 3) religion, 4) politics, 5) economy and 6) social welfare (Federico, 1980). Social welfare is a promoting of basic standard living to basic people in society. It covers services to individuals and communities in a social development and empowering people when experience of economic and social problems (Turner, 1974). Social welfare policy be consistency with needs of society and be accepted by the people in society (Friedlander & Apte, 1980).

2.2 Conceptual Review

2.2.1 Entrepreneur Initiatives

Entrepreneur initiatives are programs, platforms, or support systems designed to foster and encourage entrepreneurial activity. These initiatives typically involve providing resources, mentorship, funding, or education and in the context of this study they are directed to the Police officers with innovative ideas to ensure the state of their welfare are improve. They aim to stimulate economic growth, act as side supportive venture for their purposes of survival, and innovation by empowering aspiring police officers to turn their concepts into successful ventures (Haley & Haley, 2013). Although commonly extended from the government, the term subsidy can relate to any type of support for example from NGOs or as implicit subsidies. Subsidies come in various forms including: direct (cash grants, interest-free loans) and indirect (tax breaks, insurance, low-interest loans, accelerated depreciation, rent rebates) (Haley & Haley, 2013).

Furthermore, they can be broad or narrow, legal or illegal, ethical or unethical. The most common forms of subsidies are those to the producer or the consumer. Producer/production subsidies ensure producers are better off by either supplying market price support, direct support, or payments to factors of production. Consumer/consumption subsidies commonly reduce the price of goods and services to the consumer. For example, in the US at one time it was cheaper to buy gasoline than bottled water (Urbina, 2020). However, in this study the idea is accorded to

how entrepreneurship initiatives descend and support Police officer who intends to venture in any business of his choice which in turn will improve the welfare of his family in Kampala Metropolitan Area.

According to Kim & Lee (2019), all countries use subsidies via national and sub-national entities through different forms such as tax incentives and direct grants. Likewise, subsidies have an economic influence on both a domestic and international level. On a domestic level, subsidies affect the allocation decision of domestic resources, income distribution, and expenditure productivity. This same applies to the case of Kampala Metropolitan Area which falls under domestic level where in the sector of Police force officers can participate in any of the initiatives which in turn could lead to improved welfare. On an international level, subsidies may increase or decrease international interaction and integration through trade. For this reason, having a thorough subsidy policy is essential as its inadequacy can potentially lead to financial hardship and problems for not only the poor or low-income individuals but the aggregate economy as a whole (Timperley, 2021).

Martinez-Alvarez & Cesar (2022), at large, subsidies take up a substantial portion of the government and economy. Amongst OECD countries in 2020, the median of subsidies and other transfers such as social benefits and non-repayable transfers to private and public enterprises was 56.3 percent of total government expenses which was 34.9 percent (weighted average) of GDP in the same year. Yet, the number of subsidy measures in force has been rapidly increasing since 2008. Employment or wage subsidies keep the employment relationship ongoing even during financial crisis. It is particularly beneficial for enterprises to recover quickly after a temporary suspension following a crisis. Workers are prevented from losing their jobs and other associated employment benefits such as annual leave entitlements and retirement pensions. However, much as the author has highlighted about the role of subsidies in keeping a strong bond at work, there is no evidence of any kind how the subsidies have improved the welfares of employees like the police officers which really compelled the researcher to consider carrying out a study on the influence of entrepreneur initiative on the welfare of Police officers in Kamapala Metropolitan Area.

Employment subsidies allow individual beneficiaries a minimum standard of living at the very

least. However, less than half of active jobseekers in around 50% of OECD countries receive unemployment support (Kim & Lee, 2019). The effect of employment subsidies may not be evident immediately. When employers received grants to subside a substantial part of the wages for retaining their employees or to create new jobs during severe recessions such as the 2008 GFC (Global Financial Crisis), there were minor impacts on employment during the first year. However, the subsidy began to yield positive effects on employment, particularly a decrease in the unemployment rate, in the second year as employers began to properly utilize the subsidy (Kim & Lee, 2019). Based on the authors argument of the subsidies not yielding the faster or immediate benefits tends to fall short if applied it to our sector the Police force of Uganda where the conditions of out police officer is needs immediate attention according to the (Transparency International, 2023) and the (Human Rights Watch Report, 2020).

Housing subsidies are designed to promote the construction industry and homeownership. As of 2018, U.S housing subsidies total around $15 billion per year. Housing subsidies can come in two types; assistance with down payment and interest rate subsidies. The deduction of mortgage interest from the federal income tax accounts for the largest interest rate subsidy. Additionally, the federal government will help low-income families with the down payment, coming to $10.9 million in 2008 (Haley & Haley, 2013). As a housing policy tool, housing subsidies also help low-income individuals gain and maintain loveable residency by easing the cost burdens of housing for low-income individuals and households. However, some policy makers and experts believe they are costly to implement and may even reduce incentives for beneficiaries to participate in the labour market. In the contrary, certain literatures have found that subsidy cuts do not encourage employment or participation among beneficiaries. For example, research by Daniel Borbely found that reducing housing subsidies did not increase employment and labour force participation. Though, he also added that claimants relocated to other areas of the rental market to maintain their benefits (Haley & Haley, 2013). On the other referring to the context of this study, subsidy reduction instead will further worsen the situation of the Police officers in Kamapala Metropolitan Area hence poor welfare condition

Many organizations are involved in entrepreneurship development activities with specialized goals to cater growing the need of the industry (Ahmed & Julion, 2012). Researchers have analysed entrepreneurial orientations, entrepreneurs' behaviour, their personality traits,

leadership styles, and impact of entrepreneurial education on entrepreneurial orientations of the youth (Lee & Pathak, 2009, Lepoutre et. al., 2010, Ryan & Zeffane, 2011). Various other exogenous factors like, culture/ethnic experience on the overall business, and family businesses background, gifted business acumen, and their emotional intelligence were found to be related with entrepreneurial orientations (innovativeness, risk taking capacity of an entrepreneurs, proactiveness, info-seeking behaviour) (Pradhan & Nath, 2012) in the past. However, these observations are from the studies conducted mainly in developed part of the world like USA, European Counties, Japan, & China. In the present scenario, need of study in a developing country like India is imperative. While looking at the basis of the authors scope, we see clearly that it does not correlate with the economic situation and capacity of developing countries like Uganda where sectors like Police force merely do not have anything for start-up. However, the researcher believes that entrepreneur initiatives such as poultry, piggery farming and others can suit Police officers availed to them and can be a changing life story in terms of welfare improvement like those in Kampala Metropolitan Area.

According to the Planning Commission of India, developing countries are characterized by coexistence of unutilized or underutilized manpower and unexplored natural resources. Pertaining to this, there are two crucial measurements of economic development i.e. per capita income and development potentials (Gupta & Srinivasan, 1992). In the present scenario, entrepreneurship development means adding value to the business, society, and most importantly to revenue generation in the country. In the pursuance of adding academic value, this study is an effort to synthesize information to determine current states of knowledge about entrepreneurship. The idea is to identify factors that may contribute efficiently in the progression of concept “entrepreneurship initiative in relation to the Police officer in Kampala Metropolitan Area."

Relatedly, the Indian research on entrepreneurs have also seen various areas of research that includes women entrepreneurship (Goyal & Prakash, 2011), entrepreneurs from minority (Barr, 2008), public entrepreneurs, ethnic entrepreneurs (Boissevain et al., 1990), Indian entrepreneurs working abroad (Nanda & Khanna, 2009). The majority of these research focused on constraints that entrepreneurs from each stratum has faced in the process of their developments and steps taken by them to overcome their challenge (Bowen et al., 2009). Prasad et al., (2013) have focused on prior entrepreneurship expenditures, size of industrial business networks, support

received from families were found to be significant while education, parental ownership of business, network competitive characteristics, relative to kinship were non-significant in nature growth. Although significance research has been explored across the different sectors in India, no study has delt with public sector under security such as the police force and its workers in trying to address the problem of welfare with their families as we all know the conditions of security personnels under which they live and their families.

2.2.2 Police welfare

According to Human right watch, (2020), although public sectors provide welfare and benefit for police, various problems were found within their professional. The report further highlights that police personal essentials were limited to police officers and this is very common in developing countries (Tiprapakool, 2021; Jareonsri, 2019; Klabnoi, 2010). As a result, police had to spend their money to purchase them always on their own accounts for their families. This created burden that led police to face financial and budgeting problem in procurement of police personal equipment (Tiprapakool, 2021; Jareonsri, 2019; Klabnoi, 2010). Moreover, it was insufficient number of accommodation and housing for police. Due to lack of welfare and benefits for free accommodation and housing from the government, this made police to spend money for their rental fee (Hirunkajorn, 2011; Klabnoi, 2010; Ngonhom, 2010). This also caused financial and budgeting problem in housing (Hirunkajorn, 2011). Because police have to purchase police personal equipment and spending own money for rental fee, this problem leads to debt issues (Royal Thai Police, 2012). Therefore, with all those issues highlighted affecting the police sector and their staff mostly in developing countries like Uganda. The research is compelled to come up with an idea of addressing that through entrepreneur initiatives and its impact on the police officer in Kampala Metropolitan Area.

The previous studied also said that police have experienced poor quality of life (Tiprapakool, 2021, Oonjai, 2020; Thaugsuban et al., 2018). This can illustrate that police have high-risk career and face overload of work. Police are also officer in Thai justice system when comparing salary to other officers in justice system such as public prosecutor and judge, police salary is very low. Therefore, when considering the said factors, police tend leave a poor quality of life. In addition, due to debt issue, work load and poor quality of life, this leads to high level of stress for police

(Chaisomritphon, 2019; Preecha & Thavichachart, 2012; Khuakoonrat & Ua-kit, 2010; and also face problem of well-being as well as problem on physical and mental health (Chaisomritphon, 2019; Phanpho et al., 2016). Also, the similar problem in the Thai government applies here in Uganda, in that police officers are also seen to leave in a very miserable condition observed by the Human Rights Watch, 2020; Transparency International, 2023) which obligated the author to take up this study of entrepreneur initiative and its influence of the police officers' welfare in Kampala Metropolitan Area.

Ha, (2017) in his book made a comparative analysis between police welfare and benefit in Thailand to other nations, the outcome and satisfaction is totally difference. Most of the Asian countries give great significance to police welfare management system. For instance, the Republic of Korea provides extensive welfare for the promotion of police quality of life in many aspects, such as health insurance that allows police officers to receive free medical services at the National Police Hospital. Furthermore, academic scholarships are awarded to their children to pursue a study abroad (Ha, 2017). Therefore because of those comparative studies done in Asia, the researcher believes that if a similar study of entrepreneur initiative and police officer welfare is done as proposed in Kampala Metropolitan Area can greatly impact the concerned arms responsible for the police welfare specifically the government of Uganda, civil society organization among other to join hands together and revamp the police section welfare condition.

Similarly, police welfare management in Hong Kong includes interesting welfare benefits in many aspects. For example, welfare accommodation covers all kinds of accommodation as defined by the regulation of Hong Kong Police Force. In addition, there is welfare compensation for leave, such as sick leave. In terms of maternity leave, police officers who have worked longer than four consecutive work weeks would receive the right for maternity leave with full compensation for 10 weeks. In addition, police officers who are husband could grant paternity leave to look after their wife and child after childbirth (Hong Kong Police Force, 2015). However, in spite of the contribution done by the author regarding the praising of Hong Kong Police Force welfare benefit offered their officers which include full accommodation package, free medical. There is no substantial evidence to show that accommodation package can uplift the police officer's welfare condition. Forgetting all that cannot be compared with the entrepreneur initiatives which are the avenues of income generating to the family.

2.3 Influence of poultry projects on household savings

Globally, the demand for the animal source food of has growing exponentially, particularly in developing countries due to urbanization, income and population growth (FAO, 2002, FAO, 2010). However, despite the growing demand for poultry products, poultry farmers worldwide face numerous problems. In Nigeria and Ghana, for example, poultry farmers have suffered setbacks in poultry production to due to rising costs of farm inputs and some mysterious diseases that have wiped out the farmer's birds. The high costs of inputs and the mysterious diseases have significantly reduced the returns of the poultry farmers businesses. Besides the challenges of farm inputs, diseases among other factors, the point of expertise or knowledge about project was silent from the author. Also to notes was the point of readily market in spite of the author having mentioned something to do with urbanization where by not everyone in urban area consumes piggery products and its against the researcher establishes a ground for this study.

Similar to the previous analysis above, in Uganda, the relative importance of poultry industry, particularly the art of keeping traditional birds cannot be under-rated in terms of the provision of the livelihoods of the low income families in the rural and peri-urban areas (FAO, 2003, FAO, 2008). This is because local poultry meat, especially chicken meat, has increasingly dominated the diets of many Ugandan rich families (FAO, 2008). However, the consumption of chicken in poor rural families has been declining due to increasingly high prices (FAO, 2008). Thus, 80% of the total poultry meat in the markets is consumed by effluent urban and semi-urban dwellers due to their income growth and high purchasing power (Mugga, 2006). However, in low-income rural families‟ poultry products consumption has declined to approximately 7% only of the country's total consumption of poultry's products (FAO, 2009). From the analysis it discovered from FAO that the market for the poultry industry is not evenly distributed across Uganda. However this study comes with options of business initiatives that can be taken up by Police officer in order to boost their welfare status and the researcher is confident that at the end of this study finding from Kampala Metropolitan Area will avail results since this study carries entrepreneur options like goat rearing, vegetable green house, piggery among others.

The problems facing poultry farmers in other parts of the world are not unique to them only. In Kenya, the poultry industry has been facing some complex and conflicting problems. These

problems include: the ever increasing prices of farm inputs as a result of competition for key raw materials inputs in poultry farming, for example a raw material input such as corn is also demanded by some industries which use corn to produce to ethanol. The competition for poultry inputs has drastically affected the profit margins of the poultry farmers and consequently has altered their expansion programs (Bradnock, 2012).

The inability of the poultry farmers to control diseases related to poultry as a result of the increasing costs of vaccines and management fees of the veterinary doctors, is another problem Kenya poultry farmers have been facing. The third problem relates to the vulnerability of the market due to lack crucial information about the market due to stiff completion within the industry (FAO, 2009b). Fourth, in Kenya most of the poultry farmers lack cooperative unions that can assist them in locating favorable markets and also to bargain for their favorable positions in the market place. As a result, the gap between the producers (farmers) and consumers is usually filled by the middlemen who exploit the farmers (Ketelaars & Saxena, 2012).

There have been Government and Non-Governmental programmes/policies in recent years to provide support for the poultry industry in order to increase production and consequently bridge the gap between the increasing demand and the low supply of poultry products, especially chicken. More often than not, the commercial and development banks are urged to provide loans for the farmers to expand their production (FAO, 2008). However, there is no empirical evidence to justify whether or not an increase in the scale of production will be profitable to the farmers since the production cost is known to be high in the country. There is, therefore, the need to conduct a systematic study to assess the factors that affect the technical efficiency and economies of scale of the poultry farming in the country.

Scavenging poultry is a common enterprise in the rural areas of developing countries. In the 1960s and 70s, several unsuccessful attempts were made by donor and national agencies to develop the system through backyard poultry projects and cockerel exchange programmes. These initiatives did not produce sustainable technical and institutional mechanisms to support scavenging poultry development. Moreover, assuming smallholder livestock production as ‘backward’ and ’inefficient’ and emergence of large-scale commercial production as inevitable,

research and policy makers also ignored the true potential of smallholder livestock for widespread poverty alleviation (Delgado, 2021).

More recently, the research and development communities are discussing the role of smallholder livestock including poultry from two different but partly overlapping approaches. First, considering that many of the poor, especially ultra poor, throughout the developing world either do not have any livestock or have a few chicken and small animals, development practitioners implementing food security and poverty reduction programmes have been searching for ways in which chicken or other small animals could be used as a vehicle to assist the poor get out of poverty and ensure food security. The reasons for the appeal of the concept are: (a) there is a dire shortage at donor project or programme levels for effective interventions to address poverty and malnutrition, (b) gender is a major focus in development and poultry is an obvious starting point to reach poor women, and (c) livestock research and development workers find it appealing as this approach allows them to reach out (complying a and b above) to a much larger population, majority of whom are poor, than when they confine themselves to cattle or any other large animal (Ashley et al., 2022; Dolberg, 2023).

2.4 Contribution of goat rearing to household income

Poultry production is an integral part of smallholder agriculture in the developing world and has a multidimensional contribution to the livelihood of both rural and urban households. Its contribution spans economic and social to cultural and environmental benefits (Gueye, 2000; Akinola and Essien, 2011; Birhanu et al., 2022). The economic contributions mainly include its role in generating additional income for the family that can be used to pay school fees, cover medical expenses, and even buy other agricultural inputs such as fertilizer and improved seeds (Birhanu et al., 2021b). Income from poultry production is generated from the sale of eggs, meat, live chickens, and sometimes the sale of manure. Smallholder poultry production is households' primary source of high-quality protein (Wong et al., 2017). Also, the birds are raised for other socio-cultural purposes, such as religious ceremonies and festivals, gifts, and cock fighting (Birhanu et al., 2022). The birds can also serve as an asset that can be quickly converted into cash during emergencies or unexpected household expenses.

Global food price increases affect households' livelihood in developed and developing economies. It impinges on the socio-economic and food and nutritional security of nations, households, and individuals within households. At the national level, the effect may include a change in the overall socio-economic and political conditions through its consequence on the trade balance and change in the commodity and labor markets. At the household and individual levels, it affects the income and expenditure of households and the nutrition, health, and education of individuals within households (Benson et al., 2008). The potential impact of increasing food prices on households' welfare, mainly on poverty and food security, has been an interesting topic in the research and development community (Benson et al., 2008; Attanasio et al., 2013; Amolegbe et al., 2021). However, existing empirical evidence is mixed and usually debatable (Swinnen and Squicciarini, 2012). For instance, some researchers argue that increasing food prices reduces poverty (Headey, 2018).

These researchers associate the effect of food price increases on increasing supply and wage responses, as most of the world's poor livelihood is strongly associated with agriculture. Other researchers suggest that rising food prices would increase poverty, mainly in urban areas and among poor rural households, as most resource-poor households are usually net buyers of different food groups (Hoyos & Medvedev, 2011). For some researchers, increasing food prices have temporal effects. Accordingly, rising food prices increase poverty in the short run, as most poor households spend their budget on food. It reduces poverty in the long run by increasing smallholder producers' wage rates and profits (Ivanic & Martin, 2014). Nevertheless, conclusions from most empirical findings rely on various assumptions, and generalizing most results to the heterogeneous global population seems highly unlikely.

A change in food price is usually a signal of possible changes in households' food security in the developing world (Kalkuhl et al., 2016). Food security has various dimensions related to availability (total supply), accessibility (affected by real income), utilization (daily dietary needs), and stability (temporal condition). An increasing food price may affect either of these dimensions, such as accessibility, by reducing the real income of households or their utilization. Like the poverty impacts, an increase in food price may have a mixed effect on households' food security. Most researchers like Sophal (2011) examined its adverse effects, and others such as Amolegbe et al. (2021) documented both negative and positive impacts based on the origin of

foods produced (imported vs. domestic). Despite mixed evidence on the welfare impact of an increase in food prices, most studies agree that resource-poor households are the primary victims of price increases, at least in the short run (Attanasio et al., 2013). An increasing food price may lead the poor to hunger as they are forced to buy a low basket of foods with their limited income.

Existing studies show that an increasing food price can be a challenge and/or opportunity for smallholder farmers in developing countries (Hella et al., 2011). The effect may depend on households' status in the food system and whether they are net food buyers or sellers. Usually, smallholder producers who sell most of their agricultural products can benefit more from the increase in price than net buyers. However, as indicated by Nakelsea et al. (2018), the status of households as net buyers or net sellers may not be a sufficient condition, and other factors can influence the overall effect. For instance, Benson et al. (2008) noted that increasing food prices could create a positive opportunity for farmers by persuading them to produce more if there are no input and output market access constraints.

Studies on food price increases mainly focus on staple food crops such as maize, wheat, and rice; empirical evidence on livestock products, specifically poultry products, is very limited. Therefore, in this paper, we examined the potential role of smallholder poultry production in reducing poverty and enhancing food security among resource-poor households, mainly during food price increases. We used Rural Household Multiple Indicator Survey (RHoMIS) datasets that contain multiple indicators collected from 2015 to 2020 in 33 countries and the FAO databases (RHoMIS, 2021; FAO, 2022).

One of the strategies suggested is creating jobs and employment opportunities that enhance the income of resource-poor households (Ayoo, 2021). In the rural areas of developing countries, households' livelihood mainly depends on agricultural activities, including crop and livestock production and wages earned from the farm and nonfarm activities. Although most rural households are subsistence-based, they usually generate income by selling surplus crops and livestock products to cover other expenses. In this regard, poultry production can play an important role, as it is most rural households' primary livestock production activity. Moreover, since women play major roles in poultry production, poultry production helps to reduce inequality by enhancing their income and control over resources.

The potential contribution of poultry production to households' income may vary from household to household, depending on the households' socio-economic status and other cultural factors. As the dominant livestock are kept by resource-poor households, the relative income contribution for these households would be higher than resource-rich households. We used the RHoMIS data to examine the contribution of poultry cash income to livestock and household cash incomes from 2015 to 2020. In this case, the poultry cash income constitutes income from selling poultry (chicken, duck, and other poultry) and poultry products (egg/meat/live chicken). The livestock cash income refers to income from selling livestock and livestock products, including cattle, sheep, and goats.

2.5 Effect of Piggery Projects on Household Consumption

Livestock production is widely viewed as a promising avenue for poor households in rural sub-Saharan Africa to diversify beyond staple crop production and enhance their economic welfare, and this is particularly true for poultry production given its relatively modest investment requirements (Sonaiya & Swan, 2004). In the Sahel, household engagement in poultry raising is extremely common: in Demographic and Health Survey data, nearly 60% of households in the region own poultry (Headey & Hirvonen, 2015).

At the same time, substantial evidence suggests that especially given the prevalence of small-scale, backyard production in contexts such as Burkina Faso (analyzed here), there is a substantial gap between the low use of basic production technologies and recommended best practices. Low adoption of modern inputs may be associated with high levels of mortality widely documented for the poultry sector and the persistence of sub optimally low production scale (Richard, 2015). A large literature in development economics has analyzed the effects of business training in targeting similar deficiencies in knowledge and practices among entrepreneurs (particularly small entrepreneurs) in the developing world, and a recent review and meta-analysis suggested positive effects of such training programs (McKenzie, 2020). However, this literature does not include any papers analyzing training targeted to the livestock sector, and a parallel literature analyzing agricultural training programs (described in more detail below) has generally produced more pessimistic findings.

Several studies through analysis measures have identified the effects of SELEVER on household poultry production following two and a half years of program implementation, analyzing a sample of 1,798 households observed in 119 villages in 60 communes across three regions (Gelli et al., 2017). Within the original sample, 1669 were surveyed again at endline between March and August 2020, for a minimal attrition rate of 7%. (Due to disruptions in fieldwork linked to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, data collection was implemented in two phases, launching first in March and then resuming subsequently in June.) The primary analysis is an intention-to-treat specification: pre-specified primary outcomes include poultry production, sales and profits, and pre-specified secondary outcomes include poultry-related knowledge, use of poultry inputs, credit access and utilization, marketing practices, and poultry mortality (Gelli et al., 2017). Based on the results compiled by (Gelli et al., 2017), though the study was able to cover a large sample and areas regarding the impact of poultry on the sample population in its presentation there no section explains how the poultry project has transformed the welfare of the people in covered geographical area.

Casaburi et al. (2019) revealed from the primary findings that there are some effects of the intervention in the first steps of the causal chain: there is a significant increase in poultry-related knowledge, and households are more likely to feed poultry concentrate feed and vaccinate them. However, the shifts in input usage appear to be attenuating rapidly over time as exposure to the program declines; we can identify this shift by exploiting an additional, smaller-scale survey round conducted in fall 2019, approximately three months prior to the closure of the main intervention activities. Despite this pattern of increased input use, however, there are no statistically significant increases for the primary outcomes, stock value, revenue and profit. In fact, point estimates are small in magnitude or negative. There is some evidence of an expansion in the number of mature poultry owned, suggesting an increase of 14% relative to the control arm, and an associated reduction in poultry mortality. While consistent with the increased use of vaccinations and other poultry inputs, this effect is only marginally significant. Therefore with that small marginal significance the research believes other entrepreneur initiatives like goat, piggery and vegetable green house project if applied on police officer in Kampala Metropolitan Areas can do better in terms of improvement in the welfare of their lives.

Anderson & Feder, (2007) estimated the treatment effects for small producers as null or negative,

while the increase in input use (and the weak reduction in mortality) is observed for large producers. This suggests that the intervention was not at all effective in inducing households who do not engage in systematic commercialization of poultry to shift their production-related behaviors. For households who are so engaged, there was some shift in inputs, but the returns to these inputs do not seem to be particularly high; nor did their use lead to any additional poultry sales. Along with the broader literature about business training summarized in McKenzie (2020), this paper joins a more recent experimental literature analyzing the effects of agricultural extension or training programs, predominantly for crop cultivation. The literature on agricultural extension programs is large, and an earlier wave of largely (non-experimental).

Cole & Fernando, (2020) analyze a digital form of extension service provided to farmers in India and find evidence of increases in knowledge and input use (though these estimates are not robust to multiple hypothesis testing), and null effects on yield and profits. Fabregas et al. (2019) analyze a series of randomized trials of SMS-based informational interventions targeting farmers in sub-Saharan Africa and find effects on knowledge and practices that do not persist, though they do not analyze yields or profits; similarly, Casaburi et al. (2019) also find null effects of agricultural extension on yields among sugar cane contract farmers in Kenya, though they have no data on farm practices. Fafchamps & Minten (2012) find minimal effects on practices (price arbitrage and grading) of a digital price information service offered to farmers in India and no effect on economic outcomes such as profits. A non-experimental evaluation in Malawi also finds no effect of farm extension on average, though possibly more effects for farmers who report the information to be useful (Ragasa and Mazunda, 2018).

Another set of recent studies have analyzed the effectiveness of "farmer field days" providing demonstrations and information to farmers about new agricultural technology. In India, this strategy was highly effective in stimulating adoption of a new seed, use of which has been shown to reduce downside risk and crowd in other productive agricultural investments (Emerick et al., 2016, Emerick & Dar, 2021). However, other evaluations in Kenya and Malawi found that field days largely did not succeed in encouraging farmers to adopt new soil management techniques (Fabregas et al., 2017, Maertens et al., 2021).

Cole & Fernando (2020) in their findings were consistent with the more pessimistic strain of

literature: we see some evidence of an effect of training on production practices, but suggestive evidence these shifts are time-limited and thus fading out, and no effects on economic outcomes. This is true even for a sample of relatively experienced chicken producers, as was observed for relatively experienced (though not necessarily highly commercial) cotton farmers in Cole & Fernando (2020). Existing evidence in the literature around training for livestock itself is very limited. In Rwanda, a program providing cows as an asset transfer was differentially more effective when training was also provided, though the offer of training was not randomized (Argent et al., 2014), and in Nepal, a training-only program targeting goat production increased financial inclusion and women's empowerment, though there were no effects on assets, expenditure or food security (Janzen et al., 2018).

In addition, a growing interdisciplinary literature has analyzed the effects of nutrition-sensitive agricultural development programs such as this intervention on a range of outcomes including food availability, access to food, diet quality, women's empowerment, and gender norms (Ruel et al., 2018, Heckert et al., 2019, Olney et al., 2015, Olney et al., 2016). However, rigorous evidence on the role of livestock market-based interventions in improving smallholder incomes as distinct from nutritional and consumption outcomes is very limited (Ruel et al., 2018, Ruel & Alderman, 2013). This research is one of the first to our knowledge to provide evidence of effects on household production and income, and suggests that at least in this context, a light-touch, training-based intervention was not sufficient to generate meaningful effects on economic welfare.

2.6 Impact of vegetable greenhouse on household assets among police household

Recent debates in development in both research and policy have increasingly focused on the potential of livestock and poultry production as a sustainable strategy to reduce poverty for poor rural households (Rawlins et al. 2014; Miller et al. 2014; Jodlowski et al. 2016; Phadera et al. 2019; Blattman, 2017). Major stakeholders have argued that poultry are an attractive investment, requiring minimum inputs and generating a consistent stream of revenue (Gates 2016). Data from the Demographic and Health Surveys suggest that in eastern and southern Africa as well as the Sahel, more than half of all households engage in poultry production (Headey and Hirvonen Citation2015). In Burkina Faso, the site of this evaluation,

80% of households own poultry (Gelli et al. 2020). In addition, the prices for poultry meat as well as eggs are relatively high, suggestive of supply constraints and potentially high returns to households who can successfully commercialize poultry (Headey and Alderman. 2019).

The primary analysis is an intention-to-treat specification, and pre-specified primary outcomes include poultry production, sales and profits. Pre-specified secondary outcomes include poultry-related knowledge, use of poultry inputs, credit access and utilisation, marketing practices, and poultry mortality (Gelli et al. 2017). There is no evidence of any effect of the intervention on the probability that households raise or sell poultry, or reported flock size or flock value. Therefore, its against this background that this study is staged to examine the impact of entrepreneur initiatives on the Police officer's welfare in Kampala Metropolitan Area. However, households in communes exposed to SELEVER report significantly higher revenue from poultry sales in the lean season, an increase of 34% relative to average revenue in control households of $50 over a six month recall period. They also report significantly higher input costs, an increase of around 40% relative to the average input cost of $13 in the control arm using the same recall period. The effect on profits is positive, but moderate in magnitude and not statistically significant, consistent with the hypothesis that the increase in revenue has been sufficient only to compensate for households' higher incurred costs.

In economics, existing interventions have primarily focused on livestock transfers, an important component of the graduation models evaluated in Bangladesh by Bandiera et al. (2017) and in a six-country study by Banerjee et al. (2015). A similar programme implemented in Zambia is analysed in Phadera et al. (2019) and Kafle, Michelson, and Winter-Nelson (2019). While households in graduation programmes can choose the asset that will be transferred, livestock is a common choice. These programmes have had positive effects on multiple measures of household economic welfare, including asset accumulation, poverty, and resilience. In addition, a number of other studies have evaluated more targeted livestock transfers outside of the context of multidimensional programming (Darrouzet-Nardi et al. 2016; Kafle, Winter-Nelson, and Goldsmith 2016; Jodlowski et al. 2016; Miller et al. 2014; Rawlins et al. 2014; Thompson and Magnan, 2017). Therefore, much as these studies have been focusing on developing countries where people's welfare are poor, they have not targeted a specific sector like police forces where people thing officers and doing well because they receive government pay yet they are not

because most of the them are paid little and its because of this ground the researcher choose police to with an aim of unearthing the truth.

One study analysed a programme providing cows to households in Rwanda and found it was differentially effective when training was also provided, though the offer of training was not randomised (Argent, Augsburg, and Rasul, 2014). Janzen et al. (2018) analyse a randomised controlled trial in Nepal in which three arms received different combinations of asset transfer-related programming: an asset transfer of goats, the transfer in conjunction with training, or training only. The analysis finds positive effects of all three treatments on financial inclusion and women's empowerment but no effects on assets, expenditure, physical health and food security. There is no evidence of any differential effects comparing across treatments. Another related paper found that the provision of information about the quality of livestock services had significant benefits in Pakistan (Hasanain et al., 2018). However, there is very limited evidence around interventions that provide training around livestock production without an asset transfer.

In addition, a number of interdisciplinary papers analysing impacts of nutrition-sensitive agricultural development programmes have argued that they can have positive effects on income as well as food availability, access to food, diet quality, women's empowerment, and gender norms (Ruel, Quisumbing, and Balagamwala, 2018; Heckert et al., 2019; Olney et al. 2015). Livestock interventions in particular have been identified as a plausible strategy to provide low-income households with potential income streams (Neumann, Harris, and; Murphy and Allen, 2003). However, rigorous evidence on the role of livestock market-based interventions in improving smallholder incomes as distinct from nutritional and consumption outcomes is largely missing (Ruel et al., 2018; Ruel & Alderman, 2013).

Poultry production is an important contributor to the agricultural economy of Burkina Faso, and it remains a major source of income and dietary inputs for large numbers of rural households (Gning, 2005). Nevertheless, the focus on crop cultures such as cotton dating back to the colonial period has rendered poultry a secondary priority at the government level, with minimal investment from government research and development policies (Kondombo et al. 2003). The poultry sector in Burkina Faso is characterized by a large proportion of smallholders, in addition to a small number of large-scale, intensive producers. Large-scale producers are concentrated in

the vicinity of the two main cities, Ouagadougou and Bobo-Dioulasso. Data from the 2010 Agricultural Census shows that 99% of producers are smallholders (defined as owning a flock of between five and 50 poultry), owning 98% of the poultry flock, and producing 99% of the supply of meat and 86% of the supply of eggs (Food and Agriculture Organization, 2018).

Sonaiya & Swan, (2004), revealed that the demand for local poultry is high, reflecting potentially a preference for locally raised varieties, as well as the virtual absence of chicken imports (Schneider et al., 2010). Accordingly, the most significant challenge facing the poultry sector is limited supply, driven in part by the high poultry mortality experienced by smallholders. Two main diseases account for poultry mortality in this context (Newcastle disease and fowlpox), with the first more prominent and lethal. Newcastle disease follows a seasonal pattern with a peak reached during the dry season, approximately November to March. Although preventive vaccines against Newcastle are now available worldwide, in Burkina low adoption rates and limited access continue to be challenges (Alders & Pym, 2009).

2.7 How organizational policies, regulations, and support systems affect the ability of police officers to engage in entrepreneurial activities.

According to Rasul & Rogger (2018), conceptualizing effective reforms within an organization may be particularly challenging if, as in the case of the police, existing managers strongly subscribe to a particular worldview (Tripsas & Gavetti 2000). If managers cannot always be relied upon to choose the incentives that work best, then the effect of incentives is mediated through the competence and worldviews of the managers, and the appropriate action is not to abandon incentives, but to give managers the kind of specific advice that helps them choose the right incentive system.

The police reform literature illustrates these two perspectives. This literature (recently reviewed in Gramckow et al. 2016 and Hope 2015) consistently identifies a set of broad “best practice” goals of police reform community policing, increased training, increased accountability, etc. and documents a series of case studies of how various police forces applied these principles. Yet the details of each reform program are extremely heterogeneous, from increasing wages in China to wholesale replacement of the police force in Georgia (Kakachia and O’Shea 2012). Thus, a primary conclusion of the literature, taken as a whole, is that the practical details of optimal

police reforms are highly context dependent with many possible choices. This puts tremendous pressure on senior officers to select the right interventions, and indeed the literature documents many failed reforms.

As in many developing countries e.g., parts of Africa (Opolot 1992), the Philippines (Varona 2010), etc. the Indian police largely retained the organization and rules established by the former colonial power. Indeed, the Police Act of 1861 is still in effect 72 years after independence. As might be expected of a colonial law, the emphasis of the Police Act is on keeping the populace quiescent, in part through intimidation, rather than helping them with their problems (Kolsky, 2010). 1 Moreover, the military-style hierarchical organization, with its rigid pay scale and promotion schedule and no guaranteed leave, allows essentially no scope for formal incentives or disincentives. Since 1977, a succession of police reform commissions have recommended wide-ranging changes, but they have very rarely been implemented.

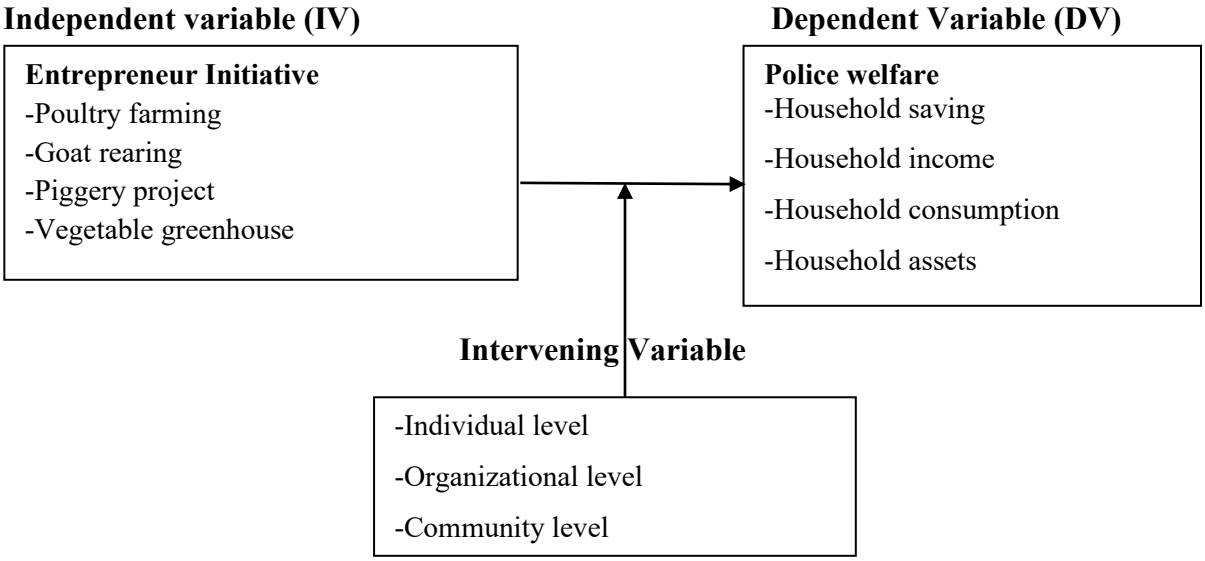
Freezing of Transfers: In the Indian police, transfers are one of the very few incentives instruments in the hands of supervisors. Partly as a result, transfers are very frequent: one-third of all police officers were transferred in our control stations over a period of eighteen months. While nominally under the control of the police, transfers are frequently imposed by politicians (who are able to apply pressure at the relevant level), often allegedly for partisan or corrupt motives (National Police Commission 1980, Centre for Media Studies 2005, Wade 1985). Unchecked transfers were seen as both bad for the morale of the police and a disincentive for them to invest in acquiring local knowledge, which in turn might affect their police work and relationship with the population.

Sidhu (2003) asserts that weekly Day Off and Duty Rotation System: Indian police procedural regulations provide little guidance on management of human resources at the police station level. In theory, police staff remain on duty for 24 hours a day, seven days a week, and all assignment of leave and duties (such as clerk constable, night patrolling, etc.) is at the discretion of the police station chief. Such an ad hoc system is susceptible to accusations of favoritism in assigning desirable duties, and many officers report feeling overworked and burnt out. Replacing this with a transparent and fair system of work allocation might lead to less jockeying for positions, more predictability, better informed officers, and higher overall productivity.

Community Observers: Recognizing the lack of police accountability vis-à-vis the public, and the limited communication between the police and the public, several of the Indian police reform commissions have recommended the creation of civilian oversight institutions for the police. They have also emphasized the need to communicate to the public a "clear under-standing of the limitations and constraints within which the police has to function" (NPC 61.46). Such experiments have been tried in several developed countries, including the post-Soviet states (Caparini & Marenin, 2005) and South Africa (Bruce & Neild 2005) but this was the first time in Rajasthan.

In-Service Training Program: A lack of skills, both professional (investigation methods, etc.) and "soft skills" (mediation, communication) have frequently been recognized as significant barriers to effective policing. Constables are recruited mainly on physical characteristics (height, chest measurements, etc.), and only education through class 10 is required. After the initial training of 12 months for constables or two years for sub-inspectors, further training is only give at the time of promotion, and this does not include any soft skills component.

2.9 Conceptual Framework



Source: Researchers Conceptualization, (2024)

Figure 1: conceptual framework showing relationship between entrepreneur Initiatives and police Welfare

From the conceptual framework, the relationship between variables was established the independent variable which is entrepreneur initiatives had attributes like Poultry farming selling eggs, meat, or chicks from your poultry operation brings in additional income for the household. This money can then be saved towards various goals. Goat rearing can help because through selling goats for meat, milk, fiber, or breeding stock. Goats can reproduce multiple times a year, leading to a faster increase in herd size. Piggery project can be a great way to supplement household consumption of protein, while also generating income. Pigs are a good source of high-quality protein, essential for a healthy diet. Raising pigs allows you to have a readily available source of meat for your family. Vegetable greenhouse this can include things like your home, car, furniture, and appliances. Greenhouses can be considered household assets, especially if they are permanently attached to your property. From the dependent variable welfare of police officers its revealed to maybe improved through household savings, Household incomes and household consumption. Therefore, for the model entrepreneur initiatives and an independent variable to be completed with police welfare as the dependent variable the following parameters level of corruption, institutional capacity, types of subsidized initiatives, community engagement, social-economic factors.

CHAPTERTHREE
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0. Introduction

This chapter describes the research methodology that was used in the research study. This includes research design, study population, sampling techniques, source of data, data collection methods, research instruments and data quality and control, ethical considerations, analysis of data and limitations of the study.

3.1. Research Design

Creswell (2018) contents that research design is a set of procedures for collecting, analyzing, interpreting and reporting data in research studies. Research design is the plan and techniques used to examine the research problem and answer research questions (Marczyk et al., 2005). It links the conceptualized research problem with empirical investigation through decisions made for systematic collection and analysis of the required data to satisfactorily answer research questions (Bhattacherjee, 2012). The mixed methods of research design are proposed for this study with the following understanding. In this study, a cross-sectional survey design using the quantitative and qualitative approaches will be employed. A cross-sectional study is a type of observational study that analyzes data from a population, or a representative subset Cooper (2014). This, design is preferred over the other designs because while using this design, the study will take place at a single point in time. While using this design, the study will not involve manipulating variables, it will also allow the researcher to look at numerous characteristics at once (age, income, gender, etc.). The design is relatively inexpensive and will allow the researcher to collect a great deal of information quite quickly. Data will often be obtained using self-report surveys and researcher will then be able to collect large amounts of information from pool of participants. Amin (2005) argues that qualitative method helps in giving detailed information, while quantitative design involves the collection of numerical data, which gives facts on a given phenomenon. Further, quantitative methods will be used because it will enable descriptive data to be presented using charts and tables to determine how entrepreneur initiative influence police officers welfare in Kampala Metropolitan Area.

3.2. Research Approach

This study employed a mixed research method, combining both quantitative and qualitative approaches to provide a comprehensive understanding of the research problem. According to Creswell and Clark (2018), mixed methods research design is a methodology that integrates philosophical assumptions and methods of inquiry. This approach involves combining the strengths of both quantitative and qualitative paradigms to provide a more nuanced understanding of the research phenomenon. In this study, the mixed methods approach allowed for the collection of both numerical data (quantitative) and narrative data (qualitative) to explore the relationship between entrepreneur initiative and police officers' welfare in Kampala Metropolitan Area. By integrating both approaches, the study aimed to provide a richer understanding of the complex issues surrounding police officers' welfare and entrepreneur initiative in the region.

3.3. Study Population

The study was composed of (two hundred and ten) 210 people as the sampling population. They included senior government officials, Uganda police officials, civil society officials, and other authorized persons. This study population was relevant because, according to Sekaran (2003), collecting data from the entire population would have been practically impossible, and it would have been very difficult to examine every element in the population. Therefore, a study of a sample was more likely to produce more reliable and quick results because fewer errors may have resulted during the data collection exercise.

Table 3. 1: Population of the study

S/N	Category	Population
1	Senior government officials	4
2	Police officials	5
3	Civil society organization officials (CSO)	5
5	Other authorized persons	194
Total		**210**

Source: Primary data, (2024)

3.4 Sample Size

The sample size was determined using the method proposed by Krejcie and Morgan (1970), which involves utilizing a sampling table to select an appropriate sample size that guarantees representation. This approach ensures that the sample is representative of the population, minimizing bias and ensuring generalizability. Based on this method, a sample size of 132 respondents was deemed sufficient to represent the population of 210, providing a reliable and accurate representation of the study's target group.

Table 3.2; Sample Size

S/N	Category	Population	Sample size
1	Senior government officials	4	4
2	Police officials	5	5
3	Civil society organization officials (CSO)	5	5
5	Other authorized persons	194	1
Total		**210**	

Source: Primary data, (2024)

3.5. Sampling Techniques

Sampling technique is a method of drawing samples from a population usually in such a manner that the sample facilitated determination of some hypothesis concerning the population (Kothari, 2011; Privitera, 2017). The researcher used both probability and non-probability sampling techniques to be exhaustive in the research findings. The study employed Stratified sampling and purposive sampling techniques in selecting the sample.

3.5.1 Purposive sampling

Purposive sampling was used to select key informants among senior government officials, Police officials and SCO officials for interviews, to obtain in-depth accurate information required for the study. These key informants were expected to have a comprehensive understanding of the study variables.

3.5.2 Stratified sampling

Stratified sampling, a probability sampling technique, was also employed. The researcher divided the entire population into different subgroups or strata, and then randomly selected the final subjects proportionally from the different strata. The respondents were divided into categories according to their place or residences, and the researcher randomly selected from each category/stratum. This technique was used because it is often desirable to have estimates of population parameters for groups within the population.

3.6. Sources of Data

Data sources included both primary and secondary sources (Amin, 2005). The researcher used both primary and secondary data sources.

3.6.1. Primary Data

The researcher gathered qualitative data on the study variables from the field through interviews and questionnaires, from the various respondents to comprehensively collect the opinions of the respondents. According to Kothari, (2011), Primary data refers to information in its original form as obtained from the actual authors or that which has not been altered in any way. Primary data enhances reliability since it was conducted by the investigator conducting the research.

3.6.2. Secondary Data

The researcher collected secondary data about entrepreneur initiatives and Police welfare from printed materials such as books, reports, journals, articles, newspapers, and internet sources from reliable sources. These secondary data were used to supplement as well as further justify and confirm data gathered from the field. According to Creswell, (2014), Secondary data sources are those which have already been collected elsewhere for some other purpose but were used or adapted for the current study purpose, that is, document review.

3.7. Data Collection Methods

The researcher used various methods of data collection to obtain both primary and secondary data as explained below:

3.7.1. Survey

A survey was used to collect data from authorized persons. The choice of the survey method was based on the fact that respondents could read and write, and this enabled them to respond to the study questions without influence from the presence of the researcher. Patton (2015) affirms that the survey method covers a big area over a short period of time. It also allowed respondents to respond boldly and frankly to questions. The survey method also enabled the collection of vast amounts of data in a short time and was less expensive (Cooper, & Schindler, 2011).

3.7.2. Interview

This was a purposeful discussion between the researcher and the respondent (Englander, 2012). This approach was guided by the consideration that the interview method of gathering information can be used to solicit the opinions and suggestions from respondents. It was also used as a means of probing some interesting and unexpected behavior (Fujii, 2017). These were used to collect primary data from senior government officials, Police officials, and SCO officials. The list of set questions in English was provided to every respondent at least a week before the interview was planned. This offered the respondents ample time to prepare themselves for the interview. The list of questions was both semi-structured and open-ended. The list of questions was used to lead the interview and to make sure that the main topics were covered, but interviewees gave extra input which led to additional questions and discussions. Interviewees always had the possibility to give their own input and suggestions (Saunders et al., 2015). The choice of semi-structured interviews led to qualitative data that was reliable and comparable, especially because the same interviewer conducted all of the interviews (Newing, 2011).

3.8. Data Collection Instruments

For this study, the researcher collected primary data using questionnaires and interview guides as they are the most appropriate tools for data collection.

3.8.1 Questionnaire

Creswell & Plano (2016) define a questionnaire as a device for securing answers to questions by using a set of questions. The researcher distributed self-administered questionnaires to the selected authorized police officials. The questionnaire comprised demographic characteristics of respondents; poultry farming and household savings, goat rearing and household income, piggery project and household consumption, and vegetable greenhouse and household assets. The researcher used a 'Likert Scale' (considered on a 1-5 point scale), the points of the scale indicating the degree of agreement level. '1' represented the lowest level of satisfaction or high disagreement, whereas '5' represented the highest level of agreement. The use of questionnaires offered considerable advantages in management as it presented an even stimulus to a large number of people simultaneously and provided the researcher with a relatively easy accumulation of data. Further, the use of questionnaires allowed the respondents time to reflect on questions that required thought, avoiding nasty responses.

3.8.2 Interview Guide

The researcher prepared and used a semi-structured interview guide to conduct interviews with officials from the senior government officials, Uganda Investment Authority (UIA), Police officials, and SCO officials to capture in-depth qualitative data. The interviews were used because they ensured probing for more information, clarification, and capturing facial expressions of the interviewees (Fujii, 2018). This tool was chosen because it provided in-depth information about a research issue or question. The interview guide was chosen because it made it easy to fully understand someone's impression or experiences, or learn more about their answers as compared to questionnaires. Interviews had the advantage of generating more information through probing and allowed for clarification and capturing facial expressions of the interviewees (Kankiriho, 2014).

3.9. Data Quality Control

3.9.1. Reliability

Reliability is the degree to which an assessment tool produces stable and consistent results (Silverman, 2016). Cope (2014) states that the research instrument used to collect data from the respondents should be valid and able to yield similar results at all times. To ensure the reliability of the instrument, the researcher used the test and re-test method to establish the Cronbach's alpha coefficient, with a threshold of 0.7. Questionnaires were given to 10 (ten) respondents with the same characteristics, and after two weeks, the same questionnaires were given to the same people. Their responses were then analyzed for reliability using SPSS software to establish Cronbach's alpha, which is an index of the true score of the underlying construct. Reliability is a measure of the degree to which a research instrument yields or gives consistent results or data after repeated trials (Hese-Biber, 2016). Upon performing the test, according to Amin (2005) since the value was **0.84875** above 07, the items in the instrument were regarded as reliable. To ensure reliability, the research instrument was pre-tested to only 10 people to ensure consistency and comprehensiveness. However, people who were used to pretest the instrument did not participate in the final study (Amin, 2005).

Table 3.3: Reliability results

Variables	**Number of items**	**Cronbach's Alpha**
Poultry farming	08	0.876
Goat rearing	05	0.912
Piggery project	08	0.816
Vegetable greenhouse	07	0.791
		0.84875

Source: Primary Data (2025).

3.9.2. Validity

Validity of an assessment is the degree to which it measures what it is supposed to measure (Faux, 2010). To ensure validity of the research instruments, the researcher requested a panel of five experts: three academic doctors (PhD) and two senior lecturers to validate the instrument. The experts reviewed the relevance, semantics, and clarity of the questions in the instrument in view of the problem, objectives, research questions, and literature (which were duly provided to them). The experts were then requested to rate the validity relevance of each item/question using

the following codes; VR = very relevant; R = Relevant; I = Irrelevant; VI = very irrelevant. After collecting the questionnaires, the researcher established a Content Validity Index (CVI) of 0.753, which was used as a basis for reasonable use of the instrument as recommended by Amin (2005).

A formula for was used to measure the validity of research instruments, as indicated below:

$$CVI = \frac{\text{No of items delivered valid}}{\text{Total no of items}} \times 100$$

Table 3.4: Validity of the questionnaire

Experts	No. of items rated as relevant	Total no. of items	CVI
1	26	28	0.93
2	24	28	0.85
3	25	28	0.89
			2.67/3 = 0.89

Source: Primary Data (2025)

According to Amin, (2005), since CVI was more than 0.7 then the instrument was considered valid and since the instrument scored **0.89 (89%)** then it was valid to continue with data collect.

3.10. Ethical Considerations

In order to observe good ethical practices, all the necessary permission was acquired from the relevant sources, that is, from Nkumba University and concerned authorities in the Kampala metropolitan Area. Tolerance was used to observe ethical principles to ensure that bias was eliminated to maximize the meaning of the information provided. Respect for all intellectual property was maintained, where all primary sources were properly documented, referenced, and authors acknowledged. The assistant researcher recognized the rights of individuals to privacy, personal data protection, and freedom of movement, while the “Do no harm” principle was followed during the research. Additionally, any risks were clearly communicated to the subjects involved. Finally, all the data collected was destroyed after capturing and analysis.

3.11. Procedures of Data Collection

After the researcher's university supervisory panel approved the proposal, an introductory letter was sought from the university's postgraduate school and presented to the concerned officials in the Kampala metropolitan Area to allow for data collection. Data collection tools were attached to ease the collection of data from the selected respondents.

3.12. Data Processing

After collecting data from the field, it was edited and a mixture of thematic content analysis and narrative analysis was adopted (Marshall & Rossman, 2011). This was done by getting familiar with the data through reading and re-reading after previewing the recordings with the written interviews per selected interviewees. This was followed by coding (labeling) the whole text, then themes with broader patterns of similar connotation was identified.

3.13. Data Analysis

3.13.1 Quantitative Analysis

Quantitative data from the questionnaires were computed into frequency counts and percentage. Data were sorted using the Statistical Package for Social Scientists (SPSS) version 23. The researcher adopted bivariate analysis techniques in analyzing the data. Bivariate analysis was the simplest form of quantitative (statistical) analysis. In addition to frequency distribution tables, mean and standard deviation were used in data analysis. Quantitative data were analyzed using inferential statistics, particularly using Pearson correlation and regression analysis, which enabled the researcher to establish the relationship between the independent variables (poultry farming, goat rearing, piggery project, and vegetable greenhouse) and the dependent variable (police welfare in terms of household savings, household income, household consumption and household assets).

3.13.1 Qualitative Analysis

The themes were reviewed to ensure they fit the data, and then these subjects were designated to provide a comprehensible description that comprised quotations from the respondents. Comparisons were made in the stories, which led to creating stories out of those told by the respondents, depending on the consistency of these stories. Qualitative method assisted the researcher to adopt a qualitative perspective in understanding individual perception of the problem in question.

3.14. Limitations of the Study.

The following limitations were encountered during this study.

i. Some respondents tried to withhold some information; however, this was overcome by the researcher, who convinced them that the information exchanged was confidential and would only be used for academic purposes. The researcher also engaged some respondents in interviews.

ii. Sensitivity of information was a concern; some respondents felt that the information required was sensitive for their working environment if revealed. The researcher made an effort to convince the respondents that the information exchanged was confidential and could only be used for academic purposes.

iii. Self-assessment tools were a limitation. The study was limited by the effects of self-assessment. Some respondents were biased when commenting on themselves. This was managed by using research assistants, who continuously explained the questionnaire to the respondents.

CHAPTER FOUR
DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS, INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

4.0 Introduction

This section focuses on presenting, analyzing, interpreting, and discussing the findings on how entrepreneurial initiatives impact police welfare in Kampala Metropolitan Area (KMA). The chapter's objectives are addressed through questionnaire and interview findings, as well as results from descriptive, correlation, and regression analyses. The results of the descriptive analysis include frequencies, percentages, mean, and standard deviation, providing an overview of the data. Correlation coefficients are used to examine the relationship between entrepreneurial initiatives and police welfare in KMA. Furthermore, regression analysis is employed to determine the strength of this relationship.

4.1 Response Rate

A total of 115 questionnaires were returned out of 118 distributed, yielding a remarkable return rate of 97%. Additionally, 10 in-depth interviews were conducted out of 14 scheduled, resulting in a completion rate of 71%. According to Mugenda & Mugenda (1999), a response rate of 70% or higher is considered adequate. Given the high return rates for both questionnaires and interviews, the overall response rate of 84% is deemed exceptional, providing a reliable and representative dataset for analysis. This high response rate enhances the validity and reliability of the findings.

Table 4.1: Response Rate

Instrument	Target	Actual	Response Rate
Questionnaires	118	115	0.97
Interviews	14	10	0.71
Total	**132**	**125**	**0.84**

Source: Primary Data (2025)

4.2 Background Information of the Respondents

The key background information considered for the different respondents included demographic characteristics such as sex, marital status, and highest level of education, as well as socioeconomic factors like number of dependents, monthly household income, and length of service. This comprehensive approach provided a nuanced understanding of the sample's attributes.

Table 4.2: Demographic information of respondents (n=125)

Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Sex		
Male	76	60.8
Female	49	39.2
Marital Status		
Married	76	60.8
Single	17	13.6
Divorced/Separated	3	2.4
Highest Level of Education		
Certificate	6	4.8
Diploma	9	7.2
Degree	32	25.6
Master's Degree	29	23.2
Post Graduate Diploma	15	12.0
Number of Dependents		
Less than 3	23	18.4
3-5	23	18.4
6-8	29	23.2
More than 8	19	15.2
Monthly Household Income (Ugx)		
Below 200,000	2	1.6
210,000-400,000	5	4.0
410,000-600,000	26	20.8
610,000-800,000	18	14.4
Above 810,000	74	59.2
Length of Service (Years)		
Less than 3	0	0
3-5	23	18.4
4-6	9	7.2
7-9	20	16.0
Above 9	73	58.4

Source: Primary Data (2025)

Sex

Respondents in this study comprised 76 males (60.8%) and 49 females (39.2%), indicating a predominantly male representation. This gender disparity may reflect traditional gender roles within the police force or entrepreneurial initiatives in KMA. The results suggest that potential barriers exist for female officers in engaging with entrepreneurial activities, which could be attributed to societal attitudes or institutional policies. Understanding these dynamics is essential for promoting gender equity in entrepreneurial initiatives aimed at enhancing police welfare and overall effectiveness within KMA.

Marital Status

Marital status analysis shows that 76 respondents (60.8%) are married, while 17 (13.6%) are single, and 3 (2.4%) are divorced or separated. The high percentage of married individuals suggests that family support might influence the willingness to engage in entrepreneurial initiatives. Additionally, married respondents may have more responsibilities, which could motivate them to pursue financial improvement through entrepreneurship. Understanding the impact of marital status on entrepreneurial pursuits can inform tailored programs that address the needs of both married and single police officers, fostering welfare improvements.

Highest Level of Education:

The educational backgrounds of respondents reveal that 6 (4.8%) hold certificates, 9 (7.2%) have diplomas, 32 (25.6%) possess degrees, 29 (23.2%) have master's degrees, and 15 (12.0%) have postgraduate diplomas. A significant portion of respondents holds higher education qualifications, indicating a well-educated workforce within the police. This educational diversity may enhance their capacity to engage in entrepreneurial initiatives, as higher education typically correlates with better problem-solving skills and critical thinking. Supporting further education and training can empower officers to leverage entrepreneurial opportunities for police welfare.

Number of Dependents

The findings indicate that 23 respondents (18.4%) have fewer than 3 dependents, another 23 (18.4%) have 3 to 5 dependents, while 29 (23.2%) support 6 to 8 dependents, and 19 (15.2%)

have more than 8 dependents. The number of dependents could significantly influence the police officers' financial decisions and their motivation to engage in entrepreneurial ventures. Those with more dependents may experience greater financial pressure, making entrepreneurship an attractive avenue for additional income. Addressing the unique needs of officers based on their family obligations can enhance the effectiveness of entrepreneurial initiatives.

Monthly Household Income

Monthly household income data reveals that 2 respondents (1.6%) earn below 200,000 UGX, 5 (4.0%) earn between 210,000-400,000 UGX, 26 (20.8%) receive 410,000-600,000 UGX, 18 (14.4%) earn 610,000-800,000 UGX, and 74 (59.2%) make above 810,000 UGX. A significant majority earn above 810,000 UGX, suggesting that many officers may have the financial means to invest in entrepreneurial initiatives. This economic capacity highlights the potential for enhancing police welfare through targeted entrepreneurial training and support. Policymakers should harness this resource to develop programs that promote financial independence among officers.

Length of Service (Years)

The length of service data indicates that none of the respondents have served less than 3 years, 23 (18.4%) have served for 3-5 years, 9 (7.2%) for 4-6 years, 20 (16.0%) for 7-9 years, and 73 (58.4%) for more than 9 years. The majority of respondents have extensive service experience, which may positively influence their entrepreneurial capabilities. Experienced officers likely possess valuable insights into community needs and challenges, equipping them to develop relevant entrepreneurial solutions. Fostering an entrepreneurial spirit within this experienced group can significantly contribute to improved police welfare in KMA.

4.3 Influence of poultry farming on household savings among police households in KMA

4.3.1 Descriptive Statistics

The researcher used descriptive statistics to analyze the data. A 5-point Likert scale was used, with mean values above 3.26 indicating agreement, below 2.50 indicating disagreement, and between 2.51-3.25 indicating uncertainty (Tombele, 2017). Standard deviations below 0.99 showed closeness to the mean (Altman, 2005). The participants were requested to evaluate statements concerning the influence of poultry farming on household savings among police households in KMA.

Table 4.3: Poultry farming on household savings among police households in KMA

Question/Statement	Mean	Standard Deviation
Poultry farming has significantly increased my household's income.	3.36	0.64
Poultry farming has helped to reduce my household's expenses.	3.40	0.49
Poultry farming has allowed me to save more money for my family's future.	3.28	0.61
Poultry farming has helped me to pay off debts.	3.16	0.77
Poultry farming has improved my family's overall financial situation.	3.40	0.49
Poultry farming has provided a reliable source of income.	3.36	0.64
Poultry farming has helped me to invest in other businesses.	2.84	0.54
Poultry farming has helped me to send my children to school.	3.40	0.55

Source: Primary Data (2025)

Poultry farming has significantly increased my household's income.

The mean score of 3.36 indicates that respondents generally agree that poultry farming has positively impacted their household income. This finding suggests that poultry farming offers a viable means of generating additional income for police households in the Kampala Metropolitan Area (KMA). The relatively low standard deviation of 0.64 indicates that responses are closely clustered around the mean, suggesting a consensus among respondents. This reflects a recognition of poultry farming as an effective income-generating activity that can enhance financial stability for police families. The findings confirm the view of a Senior Government Official, who remarked;

> *"Poultry farming serves as an essential source of income for many families. In my experience, initiatives promoting poultry farming have empowered households to achieve financial independence and stability, ultimately benefiting the broader community as well." (Interview, February 2025)*

The findings align closely with the views of the studies by Hall et al. (2019), who emphasized the importance of agricultural activities in improving household income. The positive mean scores related to increased household income support the notion that poultry farming serves as a substantial source of financial support for police households in KMA, enhancing their economic situations. As demonstrated in prior research, engaging in agricultural practices has proven effective in diversifying income sources and alleviating financial pressures within low-income communities.

Poultry farming has helped to reduce my household's expenses.

With a mean score of 3.40, respondents affirm that poultry farming contributes to lowering household expenses. This finding implies that raising poultry enables households to reduce their reliance on purchased poultry products, resulting in lower food costs. The standard deviation of 0.49 indicates that responses are tightly grouped, suggesting a strong agreement among respondents on the benefits of poultry farming in alleviating financial burdens. Lower expenses can lead to increased savings, allowing families to allocate funds to other critical areas such as education and healthcare. The findings confirm the view of a Top Police Official, who commented that;

"Poultry farming is invaluable in reducing household expenses. By raising their poultry, officers can avoid market prices and manage their budgets better, ultimately improving their financial situations." (Interview, February 2025)

The results regarding reduced household expenses resonate with the work of Okello et al. (2020), who noted that engaging in agriculture encourages families to produce their own food, thereby decreasing reliance on market prices. Such findings establish that poultry farming allows police households to cut food costs, enabling them to allocate funds for other essential needs. This emphasizes the role of poultry as both a source of income and a means to achieve economic independence by minimizing expenditures.

Poultry farming has allowed me to save more money for my family's future.

The mean score of 3.28 reflects a general agreement among respondents that poultry farming has enabled them to save more money for their families. This suggests that the additional income derived from poultry farming allows for greater financial flexibility and the opportunity to set aside funds for future needs. The standard deviation of 0.61 indicates a moderate variability in responses, suggesting that while many believe poultry farming aids in saving, some remain uncertain about its impact. Encouraging savings can help families prepare for emergencies and future investments. The findings confirm the view of a Civil Society Organization Official, who stated that;

"Poultry farming significantly contributes to household savings. I've seen many families using the surplus from their poultry sales to build savings, which is crucial for future challenges and investments, especially in education." (Interview, February 2025)

Findings on increased savings from poultry farming correspond with the studies by Kabeer (2021), which advanced the argument that agricultural activities enable families to improve their savings over time. The moderate agreement among respondents suggests that poultry farming aids in poultry farming, allowing police households to set aside money for emergencies and investments. Such findings highlight the critical intersection between agricultural practices and financial security in enhancing household welfare.

Poultry farming has helped me to pay off debts.

A mean score of 3.16 indicates a moderate agreement among respondents that poultry farming aids in debt repayment. This finding suggests that the income generated from poultry farming can be used to alleviate financial burdens. The standard deviation of 0.77 indicates a wider spread in responses, implying that while some respondents benefit significantly from poultry farming in reducing debts, others may not experience the same relief. Effective debt management is vital for enhancing financial security and overall welfare, making it essential to promote poultry farming as a viable solution for police households. The findings confirm the view of a Senior Government Official, who indicated that;

> *"Poultry farming can be a powerful tool for debt repayment. Many families I know have used their earnings to clear debts, creating a positive ripple effect on their financial health and stability." (Interview, February 2025)*

The potential for poultry farming to assist in debt repayment aligns with the conclusions of Amundson and Rode (2022), who posited that agricultural income provides families a mechanism to manage and mitigate debt. While a moderate agreement is evident, the variability in responses emphasizes the need for supportive measures to maximize this potential within police households. Thus, initiatives aimed at strengthening poultry farming can significantly alleviate debt burdens and improve financial health.

Poultry farming has improved my family's overall financial situation.

The mean score of 3.40 indicates strong agreement among respondents that poultry farming positively impacts their overall financial condition. This suggests that poultry farming plays a substantial role in enhancing the economic stability of police households in KMA. The standard deviation of 0.49 shows a tight clustering of responses, underscoring the consensus on this issue. Improved financial situations can lead to better living standards, increased food security, and a positive influence on children's education and wellbeing, making poultry farming a critical aspect of household finance. The findings confirm the view of a Top Police Official, who indicated that;

> *"Poultry farming considerably enhances our financial situations. I've seen firsthand how poultry production can uplift families, enabling them to improve*

their quality of life and make better choices." (Interview, February 2025)

The positive affirmation of improved overall financial situations corroborates findings by Birner et al. (2018), who observed that engaged agricultural practices positively influenced the economic wellbeing of families. The consensus among respondents highlights how poultry farming contributes to not only financial stability but an improved quality of life as well. This underlines the importance of fostering agricultural development programs that empower police households economically.

Poultry farming has provided a reliable source of income.

Respondents rated this statement at a mean of 3.36, indicating general agreement regarding the reliability of income from poultry farming. A standard deviation of 0.64 suggests that respondents have a shared understanding of poultry farming's role as a consistent income source. This reliability is critical in helping families manage their finances, plan for future endeavors, and reduce anxiety related to financial instability. A consistent income stream can also sustain long-term investments and improve the overall economic resilience of police households in the KMA. The findings confirm the view of a Civil Society Organization Official, who stated that;

> *"Poultry farming is a dependable income source. Many families engage in poultry production as their primary income stream, which allows them to support other ventures, enhancing their overall financial stability." (Interview, February 2025)*

The assertion that poultry farming serves as a reliable source of income is consistent with the observations made by Ngigi (2019). His research pointed out the significance of sustainable agricultural practices in providing consistent income streams. The high level of agreement among respondents reinforces the notion that police households can benefit from investing in poultry farming as a stable means of achieving financial resilience, thereby facilitating long-term planning and security.

Poultry farming has helped me to invest in other businesses.

The mean score of 2.84 suggests a neutral stance among respondents about using poultry farming income for business investments. This score indicates that while some respondents perceive poultry farming as contributing to business investments, others do not share this view. The

standard deviation of 0.54 suggests a moderate level of variability in responses. This finding highlights a potential area for growth; promoting the integration of poultry farming into broader entrepreneurial strategies could enhance financial prospects and encourage police households to diversify their income sources. The findings confirm the view of a Senior Government Official, who indicated that;

> *"Poultry farming can be leveraged for further business investments. However, it's clear we need programs that better educate families on how to channel their income into other ventures for enhanced economic growth." (Interview, February 2025)*

Poultry farming's limited role in facilitating business investments might seem contrary to findings from earlier studies, such as those by Addai et al. (2020), which cited agriculture as a stepping stone to entrepreneurship. The low mean score indicates a need for enhanced entrepreneurial education and opportunities among police households. Thus, programs must be implemented to educate and encourage these families to utilize earnings from poultry farming to explore broader business ventures, diversifying their income sources further.

Poultry farming has helped me to send my children to school.

With a mean score of 3.40, there is a strong consensus among respondents that poultry farming contributes to educational expenses. This suggests that income derived from poultry farming provides families with additional resources to invest in their children's education, which is critical for long-term success. The standard deviation of 0.55 indicates a close clustering of responses, reinforcing the reliability of this finding. Investing in education leads to improved employment opportunities, breaking the cycle of poverty and enhancing the economic fabric of police households in the KMA. The findings confirm the view of a Top Police Official, who indicated that;

> *"Poultry farming has a significant impact on educational attainment. Many officers prioritize education for their children, and poultry farming has provided the necessary resources to make that educational investment possible." (Interview, February 2025)*

The positive impact of poultry farming on children's education echoes the findings of Muli and

Mwangi (2020), who emphasized that agricultural income, plays a crucial role in funding education. A significant agreement among respondents reinforces the importance of fostering educational opportunities through agricultural practices. This highlights the necessity for integrating educational programs alongside poultry farming initiatives to ensure that police households can effectively leverage their agricultural income toward enhancing their children's learning prospects.

4.3.2 Correlation Analysis

A correlation analysis was conducted to investigate the influence of poultry farming on household savings among police households in Kampala Metropolitan Area. Using the correlation analysis technique, the relationship between poultry farming and household savings was examined, yielding correlation coefficients that indicated the strength and direction of the relationship. The p-value revealed the significance of the relationship, while the correlation coefficient (r) was classified as weak (0.1-0.29), moderate (0.3-0.49), or strong (> 0.5) according to Field (2005).

Table 4.4: Pearson Correlation

		Poultry farming	**Household savings**
Poultry farming	Pearson Correlation	1	0.756**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0.000
	N	115	115
Household savings	Pearson Correlation	0.756**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	
	N	115	115

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Source: Primary Data, (2025)

According to the results shown in Table 4.4, a Pearson correlation coefficient of 0.756 indicates a strong, significant, and positive relationship between poultry farming and household savings among police households in the Kampala Metropolitan Area. This implies that as poultry farming levels increase, so does the likelihood of household savings. The significant correlation coefficient of 0.756 suggests a direct and meaningful connection between these two variables. The correlation being statistically significant at the 95% confidence level (two-tailed) indicates a

high level of confidence in the observed relationship between poultry farming and household savings among police households in the Kampala Metropolitan Area. A p-value of 0.000, which is below the standard threshold of 0.05, further supports that this relationship is not due to random chance but reflects a true association between poultry farming and household savings. The findings confirm the view of a Senior Government Official, who indicated that;

> *"As a senior government official, I see the value in promoting poultry farming, as it provides a viable source of income for families, which ultimately helps them build financial security. Supporting agricultural initiatives can lead to improved living standards and economic resilience within the community." (Interview, February 2025)*

This is consistent with the view of Abegunde and Adeleye (2021), who demonstrated that livestock farming significantly increases savings among rural households due to increased income. Additionally, a study by Getahun et al. (2020) emphasized that poultry farming not only provides direct income but also enhances financial literacy and savings practices among farmers. The strong correlation observed in the current study further reinforces these conclusions by highlighting that as poultry farming activities increase, police households in the Kampala Metropolitan Area are more likely to save, reflecting the economic benefits of agricultural engagement.

4.3.3 Regression Analysis

The regression analysis was conducted to know by how much the independent variable explains the dependent variable. Therefore, regression analysis of poultry farming and household savings among household savings among police household in Kampala Metropolitan Area was conducted, and the results of the regression analysis are presented as following:

Table 4.5: Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	0.854[a]	0.740	0.739	5.07826

a. Predictor: (Constant), Poultry farming

Source: Primary Data, (2025)

The coefficient of determination (R^2) of 0.740 shows a strong positive association between poultry farming and household savings among police households in Kampala Metropolitan Area. This means that about 74% of the variation in household savings can be accounted for by changes in poultry farming, emphasizing the importance of poultry farming in enhancing household savings. The remaining 26% of variation is not explained by poultry farming, indicating that other factors may also influence household savings. The coefficient of determination (R^2) of 0.740 reveals that approximately 74% of the variation in household savings can be attributed to poultry farming, supporting the views of Kadiyala et al. (2014), who noted that agricultural investments profoundly impact household financial stability. Similarly, research by Motsi et al. (2021) found that significant portions of household income among low-income families resulted from agricultural activities, further showing that these investments are critical for enhancing savings. The current study's findings highlight the essential role of poultry farming in bolstering financial capabilities, confirming that significant agricultural activities are vital for improving household savings.

Table 4.6: Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)

Model		**Sum of Squares**	**Df**	**Mean Square**	**F**	**Sig.**
1	Regression	16105.204	4	16105.204	624.505	0.000
	Residual	5647.737	111	25.789		
	Total	21752.941	115			

a. Predictor: (Constant), Poultry farming

b. Dependent Variable: Household savings

Source: Primary Data, (2025)

The results of the ANOVA analysis, conducted at a 5% significance level, show a significant statistical relationship between poultry farming and household savings among police households in Kampala Metropolitan Area. The F-value of 624.505 and p-value of less than 0.001 suggest that poultry farming has a substantial impact on household savings. Given the high F-value and low p-value, the results are deemed statistically significant, indicating that poultry farming plays a crucial role in enhancing household savings among police households in Kampala Metropolitan

Area. The findings confirm the view of a Top Police Official, who indicated that;

> *"From my perspective, as a police officer, it's essential for officers' families to have stable incomes. This relationship between poultry farming and savings not only benefits their households but also enhances their ability to serve the community with peace of mind."* (Interview, February 2025)

The results echoes with the views of Rukuni et al. (2019), who asserted that investments in agriculture lead to notable improvements in financial outcomes for households. A study by Olawale et al. (2020) also supports this, indicating that well-managed poultry operations can greatly enhance savings rates and overall household financial health. The current findings strengthen this association by establishing that poultry farming significantly contributes to increased household savings among police households, demonstrating the importance of agriculture in fostering economic resilience within the community.

Table 4.7: Coefficients

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	14.457	1.938		7.462	0.000
	Poultry farming	0.456	0.028	0.434	11.016	0.000

a. *Dependent Variable: Household savings*

Source: Primary Data, (2025)

As indicated by the beta coefficient (b = 0.434, t = 11.016, p = 0.000) in Table 4.7, there is a significant positive association between poultry farming and household savings. Specifically, the results suggest that for every unit increase in poultry farming, household savings increases by 0.434 units, demonstrating the potential for poultry farming to contribute to improved household savings in Kampala Metropolitan Area. This finding highlights the importance of poultry farming as a viable income-generating activity that can enhance household savings among residents in KMA. Furthermore, this relationship underscores the need for policies and programs that support and promote poultry farming activities in KMA, with the aim of improving

household savings and overall economic well-being. The findings confirm with the view of a Civil Society Organization Official, who asserted that:

> *Working within civil society, I have observed firsthand how poultry farming empowers families. By engaging in this agricultural practice, households can save money for education and health, fostering community resilience. It's crucial that we continue to advocate for policies that support poultry farming to enhance economic well-being.* (Interview, February 2025)

The findings aligns with the views of Ojo et al. (2018), who found that increased agricultural production positively influenced savings behavior among households. Additionally, research by Asfaw et al. (2019) highlighted that investments in poultry farming can serve as a critical strategy for enhancing savings and financial security. These findings underscore the potential of poultry farming as an effective means for police households to bolster their savings, emphasizing the need for supportive policies to promote agricultural engagement as a pathway to economic empowerment.

4.4 Contribution of goat rearing on household income among police households in KMA

4.4.1 Descriptive Statistics

The researcher used descriptive statistics to analyze the data. A 5-point Likert scale was used, with mean values above 3.26 indicating agreement, below 2.50 indicating disagreement, and between 2.51-3.25 indicating uncertainty (Tombele, 2017). Standard deviations below 0.99 showed closeness to the mean (Altman, 2005). The participants were requested to evaluate statements concerning the contribution of goat rearing on household income among police households in KMA.

Table 4.8: Goat rearing among police households in KMA

Question/Statement	Mean	Standard Deviation
Goat rearing has significantly increased my household's monthly income.	3.40	0.70
The income from goat rearing has helped to cover my family's basic needs.	3.04	0.61
Goat rearing has provided a reliable source of supplementary income.	3.26	0.67
I have been able to invest the income from goat rearing in other income-generating activities.	2.20	0.87
Goat rearing has helped to improve my family's overall financial security.	3.50	0.74

Source: Primary Data, (2025)

Goat rearing has significantly increased my household's monthly income.

The mean score of 3.40 indicates that respondents generally agree that goat rearing has positively impacted their household income. This suggests that engaging in goat rearing provides a substantial source of income for police households in the Kampala Metropolitan Area (KMA). The standard deviation of 0.70 indicates a moderate level of agreement, emphasizing a consensus

among respondents concerning the financial benefits of goat rearing. This increase in income can enhance overall household financial stability, allowing families to invest in essentials and other opportunities, thus improving their quality of life. The findings confirm the view of a Senior Government Official, who indicated that;

> *"Goat rearing significantly contributes to household income. From my experience in agricultural policy, I've seen many families uplift their financial situations through goat farming, which serves as an essential income source for their daily needs."* (Interview, February 2025)

The findings regarding the increase in household income from goat rearing align with the views of Mbabazi et al. (2021), who reported that livestock farming significantly enhances economic conditions for families in urban areas. The findings highlights a strong consensus that goat rearing effectively contributes to the monthly income of police households in KMA. This indicates the importance of promoting livestock farming in urban settings as a strategy for improving financial situations. Previous studies emphasize that engaging in goat rearing can help families transition from subsistence farming to more lucrative entrepreneurial initiatives.

The income from goat rearing has helped to cover my family's basic needs.

With a mean score of 3.04, respondents show moderate agreement that income from goat rearing assists in meeting their family's basic needs. This suggests that while goat rearing contributes to household financial resources, its impact may be viewed as an additional source of support rather than the primary means of subsistence. The standard deviation of 0.61 indicates close clustering around the mean, showing that most respondents perceive goat rearing as beneficial for covering essentials. This financial assistance can alleviate stress related to basic needs, enhancing family wellbeing and stability. The findings confirm the view of a Top Police Official, who indicated that;

> *"Goat rearing is vital in covering our families' basic needs. I've seen officers relying on their goats to help with costs like food and healthcare, which are crucial in our daily lives as we serve the community."* (Interview, February 2025)

The moderate agreement regarding covering basic needs reflects findings by Thabane and Piri (2020), which emphasized that supplementary income from livestock improves food security for urban families. The findings signify that goat rearing contributes to meeting essential expenses,

solidifying its role as a crucial financial support mechanism for police households. This supplementary income underscores the diversified nature of urban livelihoods, suggesting that integrating livestock into urban life can significantly enhance household wellbeing and buffering against economic shocks.

Goat rearing has provided a reliable source of supplementary income.

The mean score of 3.26 suggests that respondents view goat rearing as a reliable supplementary income source. This indicates that while it may not be the sole financial avenue, it plays a vital role in diversifying income streams for police households. The standard deviation of 0.67 implies a moderate agreement among respondents, highlighting a shared belief in goat rearing as a beneficial financial practice. Having supplemental income can reduce dependency on a single source, providing families with a buffer in times of financial strain and enhancing overall economic resilience. The findings confirm the view of a Civil Society Organization Official, who stated that;

> *"Goat rearing is a reliable supplementary income source for families. I've witnessed how many households blend this income with their main jobs to strengthen their financial position and provide for their families better." (Interview, February 2025)*

The perception of goat rearing as a reliable supplementary income source,, aligns with the work of Rukundo et al. (2022). Their research noted that diversifying income sources, including livestock farming, provides families with more financial stability and resilience. A reliable source of supplementary income allows police households to mitigate risks associated with sole income sources, emphasizing the value of goat rearing as part of a broader financial strategy. Ensuring these remains consistent can help foster greater economic security for families in KMA.

I have been able to invest the income from goat rearing in other income-generating activities.

A mean score of 2.20 indicates some disagreement regarding the ability to invest in other activities using income from goat rearing. This suggests that while households may benefit from

goat rearing, they are possibly using their earnings primarily to cover immediate needs rather than planning for future ventures. The standard deviation of 0.87 indicates a wider variability in responses, reflecting that some respondents find it challenging to reinvest their income. This limitation highlights a critical area where further support and education could foster entrepreneurial activities among police households. The findings confirm the view of a Senior Government Official, who indicated that;

> *"While goat rearing improves financial conditions, many families struggle to reinvest their earnings. There's a need for education and financial literacy programs to help families leverage their income for long-term growth."* (Interview, February 2025)

The lower mean score regarding investments in other income-generating activities reveals a vital gap in the capacity of families to leverage goat rearing profits for growth. This finding ties into the observations made by Alarcon et al. (2019), who emphasized the need for ongoing support to ensure that families can utilize livestock income for investment rather than merely consumption. Enhancing financial literacy and access to investment opportunities will be essential to encourage households to reinvest and cultivate entrepreneurial ventures that can yield long-term growth.

Goat rearing has helped to improve my family's overall financial security.

With a mean score of 3.50, respondents strongly agree that goat rearing contributes to their family's overall financial security. This illustrates that families perceive goat rearing as a crucial part of their financial strategy, enhancing their capacity to withstand economic shocks. The standard deviation of 0.74 indicates that respondents share a common understanding of the benefits of goat rearing as a financial safety net. Improved financial security contributes to better access to education, healthcare, and overall family wellbeing, creating a ripple effect that can positively impact future generations. The findings confirm the view of a Top Police Official, who indicated that;

> *"Goat rearing significantly strengthens our financial security. Many officers I work with rely on their goats as a safety net, allowing them to provide better opportunities and a brighter future for their children."* (Interview, February 2025)

The strong positive correlation between goat rearing and improved financial security, is consistent with insights from Kamara et al. (2021), who highlighted the impact of diversified income sources on family stability. This finding underscores the critical role of goat rearing in providing financial security for police families in KMA. By reinforcing this agricultural practice within communities, stakeholders can further the financial resilience of households, ultimately contributing to the broader objective of sustainable livelihoods and socio-economic development.

4.4.2 Correlation Analysis

This section presents the results of a correlation analysis examining the relationship between goat rearing and household income among police households in KMA. The analysis employed the correlation analysis technique to determine the strength and direction of the relationship. The correlation coefficients obtained indicated the significance of the relationship, with the p-value confirming the statistical significance of the household income. The correlation coefficient (r) was classified according to Field (2005) as weak (0.1-0.29), moderate (0.3-0.49), or strong (> 0.5).

Table 4.9: Pearson Correlation

		Goat rearing	**Goat rearing**
Goat rearing	Pearson Correlation	1	0.822**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0.000
	N	115	115
Goat rearing	Pearson Correlation	0.822**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	
	N	115	115

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Source: Primary Data, (2025)

The results show a strong and significant positive relationship between goat rearing and household income among police households in KMA, with a Pearson correlation coefficient of 0.822. The p-value of less than 0.05 (0.000) confirms the statistical significance of the relationship, indicating that the observed relationship is unlikely to be due to chance. This implies that goat rearing has a substantial impact on household income among police households in KMA, suggesting that investing in goat rearing could be a viable strategy for improving household income. Furthermore, this finding highlights the potential of goat rearing as a poverty

reduction strategy among police households in KMA, and underscores the need for policies and programs that support and promote goat rearing activities among this population. The findings confirm the view of a Senior Government Official, who indicated that;

> *"As a senior government official, I recognize the importance of goat rearing as a viable economic activity. These results provide a strong rationale for our department to allocate resources and support initiatives that promote goat farming, as it can uplift our police households economically and contribute to broader poverty alleviation efforts in the community.."* (Interview, February 2025)

The findings align with the views of Adediran et al. (2017), who found that small ruminants significantly contribute to household income in rural settings. Additionally, a study by Mkata and Msuma (2020) demonstrated that goat rearing directly affects income generation, particularly in low-income households. This study reinforces their findings by suggesting that investing in goat rearing among police households in KMA can be a productive strategy for enhancing financial stability and reducing poverty. Such compelling evidence emphasizes the necessity of embracing goat rearing as a sustainable livelihood option for these families.

4.4.3 Regression Analysis

The regression analysis was conducted to know by how much the independent variable explains the dependent variable. Therefore, regression analysis of goat rearing and household income among police households in KMA was conducted, and the results of the regression analysis are presented as following:

Table 4.10: Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	0.640[a]	0.776	0.775	4.71273

a. Predictor: (Constant), Goat rearing

Source: Primary Data, (2025)

The R^2 value of 0.776 indicates a strong positive relationship between goat rearing and household income among police households in KMA. This suggests that approximately 77.6% of the variation in household income can be attributed to changes in goat rearing. In other words, as goat rearing increases, household income among police households in KMA also tends to increase. This implies that goat rearing is a significant predictor of household income among

police households in KMA. However, the remaining 22.4% of unexplained variance implies that other factors, such as education level, family size, and access to credit, may also contribute to variations in household income. These factors may interact with goat rearing to influence household income, highlighting the need for further research to fully understand the relationships between these variables. The findings confirm the view of a Top Police Official, who indicated that;

> *"From my perspective as a police officer, these results are encouraging. They show that goat rearing offers a promising pathway for officers and their families to improve their financial situations. Supporting such initiatives not only benefits individual officers but also strengthens our community's socio-economic fabric, enhancing overall morale and stability."* (Interview, February 2025)

This is in line with the view of Ichara and Nsanzugwanko (2019), who reported a similar strong relationship between livestock rearing and household income. Furthermore, research by Oluoch-Kosura et al. (2018) indicated that livestock management practices significantly affect income levels, highlighting the complex interplay of agricultural engagement and economic outcomes. The findings of the current study underscore the necessity to consider various contributing factors such as education and access to credit when assessing the impact of goat rearing on household income, reaffirming the multifactorial nature of income generation.

Table 4.11: Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	16888.981	3	16888.981	760.427	0.000[a]
	Residual	4863.961	112	22.210		
	Total	21752.941	115			

a. *Predictor: (Constant), Goat rearing*
b. *Dependent Variable: Household Income*

Source: Primary Data, (2025)

The results of the ANOVA analysis, conducted at a 5% significance level, demonstrate a statistically significant relationship between goat rearing and household income among police households in KMA. The F-value of 760.427 indicates a substantial effect size, while the p-value of less than 0.000 provides strong evidence for the statistical significance of the results. These findings support the notion that goat rearing is a critical factor influencing household income among police households in KMA.

The results strongly support the view of Guliye et al. (2021), who identified livestock farming as

an essential economic activity for improving financial outcomes. In a similar vein, Mwangi et al. (2019) emphasized that significant gains in household income are attainable through enhanced livestock management. Therefore, the study's findings reinforce the importance of goat rearing as a critical element in forming strategic economic policies that aim to uplift police households in KMA, underlining the benefits that can be derived from focused support in this agricultural area.

Table 4.12: Coefficients

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	11.606	1.859		6.243	0.000
	Goat rearing	0.345	0.064	0.313	9.871	0.000

a. *Dependent Variable: Household income*
Source: Primary Data, (2025)

The regression analysis presented in Table 4.12 shows that a one-unit increase in goat rearing is associated with a 0.313-unit increase in household income among police households in KMA, as indicated by the beta coefficient (b = 0.313, t = 9.871, p = 0.000). This suggests that goat rearing has a significant and positive relationship with household income, and that changes to goat rearing can lead to improvements in household income among police households in KMA. Furthermore, this finding highlights the potential of goat rearing as a viable income-generating activity for police households in KMA, and underscores the importance of investing in goat rearing to enhance household income. Additionally, this relationship suggests that policies and programs aimed at promoting goat rearing among police households in KMA may have a positive impact on household income. The findings confirm the view of a 3. Civil Society Organization Official, who indicated that;

> *"As someone deeply involved with civil society, I see the potential of these results in our advocacy work. Encouraging goat farming among police households can empower families, create sustainable livelihoods, and improve their overall well-being. It's vital that we rally support for initiatives that promote agricultural practices, as they can lead to transformative change for these families."* (Interview, February 2025)

The results align with the views of Alhaji and Olatunji (2017), who found that investments in livestock result in substantial income enhancements for farmers. Furthermore, a study by Muiruri

et al. (2021) pointed out that rearing goats can significantly boost family income due to low maintenance costs and high market demand. This current study's findings reinforce the idea that promoting goat rearing as an income-generating activity for police households could yield meaningful income improvements, supporting the need for policies that enhance access to resources for goat rearing.

4.5 Effect of piggery project on household consumption among police households in KMA

4.5.1 Descriptive Statistics

The researcher used descriptive statistics to analyze the data. A 5-point Likert scale was used, with mean values above 3.26 indicating agreement, below 2.50 indicating disagreement, and between 2.51-3.25 indicating uncertainty (Tombele, 2017). Standard deviations below 0.99 showed closeness to the mean (Altman, 2005). The participants were requested to evaluate statements concerning the effect of piggery project on household consumption among police households in KMA.

Table 4. 13: Piggery project among police households in KMA

Question/Statement	Mean	Standard Deviation
Piggery project improved my household's overall food security	3.24	0.73
Piggery project increased my household's consumption of meat	2.88	0.96
Piggery project increased my household's consumption of eggs	2.50	0.77
Piggery project increased my household's income	3.28	0.70
Piggery project led to increased spending on other essential goods and services	3.05	0.89
Piggery project improved my household's nutritional status	2.66	0.81
Piggery project helped to meet my household's educational expenses	3.14	0.78
Piggery project helped to meet my household's healthcare expenses	2.78	0.83

Source: Primary Data, (2025)

Piggery project improved my household's overall food security.

A mean score of 3.24 suggests that participants generally agree that the piggery project has positively impacted their food security. This indicates a consensus among police households that raising pigs provides a more reliable source of food, helping to ensure that families have enough to eat. The standard deviation of 0.73 indicates a moderate level of agreement amongst respondents. Improved food security likely translates into enhanced quality of life for these households, reducing anxiety associated with food scarcity. The piggery project seems to play a crucial role in stabilizing food supply, contributing to broader nutritional health for families, thereby supporting better overall well-being. The findings confirm the view of a Senior Government Official, who indicated that;

> *"The piggery project significantly enhances food security for police households. Many of the families I've worked with consistently mentioned that pig farming has provided them with consistent access to food, which is essential for overall health and nutrition."* (Interview, February 2025)

The findings regarding the positive impact of the piggery project on overall food security align with the views of Ochieng et al. (2020), who underscored the role of livestock farming in enhancing food availability. The results indicate strong support for the improvements in food security among police households. This finding suggests that engaging in pig farming can create a buffer against food scarcity, allowing families to secure a reliable food source. Previous studies highlight that livestock production not only aids in food security but also has multifaceted benefits for community welfare and resilience against economic shocks, reinforcing the importance of such agricultural initiatives.

Piggery project increased my household's consumption of meat.

The mean score of 2.88 indicates that participants are somewhat divided on whether the piggery project has led to increased consumption of meat within their households. While there's some acknowledgment of an increase, the overall perception appears to be more neutral than affirming. The standard deviation of 0.96 suggests considerable variability in responses, indicating differing opinions on the extent to which piggery contributes to meat consumption. This uncertainty could stem from varying household dietary practices or economic circumstances, reflecting the

importance of understanding how piggery projects influence consumption patterns rather than simply income or availability of meat. The findings confirm the view of a Top Police Official, who indicated that;

> *"While piggery does enhance meat availability, many households need more than just pigs to access regular meat consumption. It's important to consider local cultural practices and dietary preferences that can influence how much meat is eaten."* (Interview, February 2025)

The neutral consensus regarding increased meat consumption, suggests that pig farming does improve meat access but not universally among households. This aligns with the view of Kamara and Engelhardt (2021), who reported similar findings in their study on smallholder pig farming's impact on nutrition. They noted that while livestock enhances food availability, cultural dietary norms significantly affect how much meat is consumed. As the findings reflect a need for more awareness or integration of dietary practices, expanding the piggery project's focus to include nutritional education may further enhance meat consumption rates among families.

Piggery project increased my household's consumption of eggs.

With a mean score of 2.50, participants expressed disagreement regarding the piggery project's impact on egg consumption. This suggests that, while engaging in pig farming, households do not see a notable increase in egg consumption, possibly due to limited poultry involvement or dietary choices focused on pig production. The standard deviation of 0.77 reveals a moderate level of consensus on this issue, indicating that eggs may not be a primary concern for households involved in piggery. This finding suggests that more diversified poultry ventures could complement piggery operations, enhancing overall household consumption and nutrition. The findings confirm the view of a Civil Society Organization Official, who stated that;

> *"The piggery project focuses primarily on meat rather than eggs. I observed that most police families engage less with poultry farming, relying more on pig production, which does not translate into an increased demand for eggs in their diets." (Interview, February 2025)*

The disagreement regarding increased egg consumption, reflected in the mean score of 2.50, indicates a potential gap in dietary diversification through piggery projects. This aligns with

findings from Rukundo et al. (2022), who emphasized the importance of diversifying farm outputs for improved nutritional intake. Since the piggery project primarily focuses on pigs, the perception of minimal impact on egg consumption suggests an area for improvement, encouraging households to raise poultry could complement pig farming, ultimately enhancing their nutritional status and dietary variety. Integrating various livestock could provide multifaceted benefits for health and nutrition, supporting a more balanced household diet.

Piggery project increased my household's income.

A mean score of 3.28 indicates that respondents generally agree that the piggery project has increased their household income. This finding implies that pig farming provides families with a significant financial boost, enabling them to cover essential expenses and improve living standards. The standard deviation of 0.70 reflects a close clustering around the mean, reinforcing the strong perception that piggery contributes positively to income generation. Increased income from piggery can lead to better financial stability, allowing families to invest in education, healthcare, and other essentials, ultimately improving their quality of life. The findings confirm the view of a Senior Government Official, who indicated that;

> *"The piggery project is a vital income source for many families. I've seen firsthand how families involved in pig farming are able to generate substantial income, leading to better access to resources and opportunities for enhanced living standards."* (Interview, February 2025)

The mean score of 3.28 related to increased household income confirms the findings from Nkonya et al. (2019), which indicated that livestock projects significantly enhance household financial stability. This revenue boost allows households to meet essential needs and invest in their children's education and health. The direct correlation between pig farming revenue and improved economic conditions not only benefits families financially but also enables them to adopt a more sustainable approach to household budgeting and resource allocation, further supporting community development efforts through robust economic participation.

Piggery project led to increased spending on other essential goods and services.

The mean score of 3.05 indicates that respondents agree that income generated from the piggery project has allowed for increased spending on various essential goods and services. This finding suggests that families are not only relying on pig revenue for basic needs but are also utilizing additional income to enhance their households' well-being. The standard deviation of 0.89 indicates moderate variability in responses, suggesting that while many families see the benefits, others might not experience this same financial flexibility. This trend demonstrates how supplementary income can contribute to improved quality of life through enhanced spending power. The findings confirm the view of a Top Police Official, who indicated that;

> *"While piggery has empowered many police families to spend more on essential goods and services. We've seen how additional income from pig sales enables families to invest in their health, education, and household necessities."* (Interview, February 2025)

Piggery project improved my household's nutritional status.

A mean score of 2.66 suggests uncertainty regarding the impact of the piggery project on participants' nutritional status. This indicates that while some respondents may perceive benefits, there is less consensus on whether pig farming directly contributes to a healthier diet overall. The standard deviation of 0.81 indicates variability in perceptions, suggesting that different households may have unique dietary needs or access. This finding highlights a potential area for improvement, emphasizing the need to accompany piggery initiatives with nutritional education to maximize the benefits of increased meat availability on overall dietary health. The findings confirm the view of a Civil Society Organization Official, who stated that;

> *"While piggery does provide meat, its impact on overall nutritional status varies significantly among families. Education on balanced diets is crucial to ensuring that families benefit maximally from what they are producing." (Interview, February 2025)*

The findings related to improved nutritional status suggest that while the piggery project has potential benefits, there remain barriers to fully realizing these advantages. This aligns with the views of Muli and Mwangi (2020), who pointed out that agricultural practices alone do not guarantee nutrition or healthcare improvements without integrated support

systems. Addressing these gaps by providing education and healthcare resources alongside agricultural initiatives can further augment the benefits of pig farming, ensuring that families do not only produce food but also meet their dietary and health needs effectively.

Piggery project helped to meet my household's educational expenses.

A mean score of 3.14 indicates that respondents generally agree that income from the piggery project has assisted them in meeting educational expenses. This suggests that financial benefits derived from pig farming are actively being used to support children's education, underscoring the project's relevance in promoting long-term investments in human capital. The standard deviation of 0.78 indicates relatively consistent perceptions among respondents, highlighting the role of piggery in enhancing educational access. This finding emphasizes the importance of stable income sources for families looking to invest in the future of their children through education. The findings confirm the view of a Senior Government Official, who indicated that;

> *"The piggery project plays a significant role in helping families meet educational expenses. I've seen multiple officers devote their pig-related income toward school fees, demonstrating how important this livelihood is for advancing their children's futures."* (Interview, February 2025)

The findings regarding educational expenses reinforce the strong link between income from the piggery project and children's educational access. This is consistent with Mbabazi et al. (2021), who reported that increased agricultural income directly contributes to better educational outcomes in rural settings. Investing in education is vital for long-term community development, as it ensures that future generations have opportunities to succeed. By recognizing the importance of agricultural initiatives like piggery projects in funding education, policymakers and stakeholders can devise strategies that further enhance educational support within community engagement frameworks.

Piggery project helped to meet my household's healthcare expenses.

A mean score of 2.78 indicates that respondents are somewhat divided on whether the piggery project has substantially contributed to meeting healthcare expenses. While there is some agreement, the score suggests that many households may still struggle to cover healthcare costs despite income from the project. The standard deviation of 0.83 reflects variability in responses

and highlights the necessity for additional financial assistance or health education to support families better. This finding underscores the pressing need for comprehensive strategies that address healthcare within the context of agricultural projects to ensure enhanced access to medical care. The findings confirm the view of a Top Police Official, who indicated that;

> *"While pig farming helps with some household expenses, many families still face challenges in covering healthcare costs. It's clear that more support is needed to connect agricultural income to healthcare accessibility effectively."* (Interview, February 2025)

Increased spending on essential goods indicates that households actively utilize excess income from pig farming to improve their overall quality of life. This finding aligns with the perspective of Oduol et al. (2021), who found that agricultural income empowers families to make investments in their homes, education, and healthcare. The positive economic ripple effect generated from piggery projects underscores the importance of supporting agricultural initiatives as a means to enhance community resilience and wellbeing. By facilitating greater financial stability, families can tackle unexpected expenses more confidently, improving their overall quality of life.

4.5.2 Correlational Analysis

This section presents the results of a correlation analysis examining the impact of piggery projects on household consumption among police households in KMA. The analysis yielded correlation coefficients that indicate the strength and direction of the relationship. The p-value confirmed the statistical significance of the relationship, while the correlation coefficients were classified according to Field (2005) as weak (0.1-0.29), moderate (0.3-0.49), or strong (> 0.5).

Table 4.14: Pearson Correlation

		Piggery project	**Household consumption**
Piggery project	Pearson Correlation	1	0.736**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0.000
	N	115	115
Household consumption	Pearson Correlation	0.736**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	
	N	115	115

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Source: Primary Data, (2025)

The results presented in Table 4.14 reveal a statistically significant and strong positive relationship between piggery projects and household consumption among police households in KMA. This finding suggests that there is a robust and reliable association between the two variables. The Pearson's correlation coefficient of 0.736 indicates a strong positive correlation between piggery projects and household consumption, implying that as the level of piggery projects increases, so does the level of household consumption among police households in KMA. The statistical significance of the correlation is confirmed by a p-value of 0.000, which is well below the conventional threshold of 0.05. This indicates that the observed relationship is unlikely to be due to chance, and that piggery projects are a significant predictor of household consumption among police households in KMA. Overall, these findings suggest that investing in piggery projects may have a positive impact on household consumption among police households in KMA. The findings confirm the view of a Senior Government Official, who indicated that;

> *"As a senior government official, I see these results as a crucial indicator of the positive impact that piggery initiatives can have on police households. It emphasizes the need for government policies that foster piggery projects to alleviate poverty and improve consumption patterns, ultimately contributing to a more stable and prosperous community"* (Interview, February 2025)

This aligns with the view of Njeru et al. (2019), who found that livestock projects directly affect household consumption levels by providing additional income and food security. Furthermore, a study by Owusu et al. (2021) demonstrated that piggery projects significantly enhance household welfare by improving consumption patterns among smallholder farmers. The current study's results confirm that increased piggery projects can facilitate greater household consumption, underscoring the importance of livestock farming as a viable economic activity for police households in KMA.

4.5.3 Regression Analysis

The regression analysis was conducted to determine the extent to which the independent variable explains the dependent variable. Therefore, a regression analysis of piggery project and household consumption among police households in KMA was conducted, and the results are

presented as follows:

Table 4.15: Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	0.835[a]	0.852	0.851	3.83429

a. Predictor: (Constant), Piggery project

Source: Primary Data, (2025)

The R^2 value of 0.852 indicates a strong positive relationship between piggery projects and household consumption among police households in KMA. This suggests that approximately 85.2% of the variation in household consumption can be attributed to piggery projects. In other words, the majority of the changes in household consumption among police households in KMA can be explained by the changes in piggery projects. The high R^2 value implies that initiatives aimed at enhancing piggery projects are likely to have a significant impact on household consumption among police households in KMA. For instance, investing in piggery projects may lead to increased household income, which in turn may result in higher household consumption. However, the remaining 14.8% of unexplained variance suggests that other factors may also contribute to household consumption, such as other sources of income, household size, and expenditure patterns. The findings confirm the view of a Top Police Official, who indicated that;

> *"From my perspective as a police officer, I realize the tremendous potential of piggery projects to enhance the quality of life for officers' families. Supporting these initiatives can lead to greater financial security and nutritional improvement, which in turn boosts morale within our force and ensures that officers are better positioned to serve the community."* (Interview, February 2025)

This supports the findings of Charo et al. (2020), who reported that agricultural projects significantly influence household expenditure and consumption behavior. Additionally, research by Muriuki and Ndungu (2018) highlighted that investments in livestock production positively correlate with household economic stability and consumption levels. The current study's findings reinforce the critical role of piggery projects in enhancing household consumption among police households, emphasizing the need for policies and programs that support the development of these agricultural initiatives.

Table 4. 16: Analysis Of Variance (ANOVA)

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	18533.248	2	18533.248	1.26173	0.000[a]
	Residual	3219.693	113	14.702		
	Total	21752.941	115			

a. *Predictor: (Constant), Piggery project*

b. *Dependent Variable: Household Consumption*

Source: Primary Data, (2025)

The ANOVA results, conducted at a 5% significance level, reveal a statistically significant and strong positive relationship between piggery projects and household consumption among police households in KMA. The F-statistic of 1.26173 and p-value of less than 0.000 indicate that the results are statistically significant, suggesting that piggery projects have a substantial impact on household consumption. This implies that piggery projects are a critical factor influencing household consumption patterns among police households in KMA. The statistically significant relationship suggests that investments in piggery projects may lead to increased household consumption, potentially improving the overall well-being of police households in KMA.

This reflects the findings of Asfaw et al. (2020), who confirmed that livestock farming is a key driver of household consumption and welfare. Similarly, a study by Awan et al. (2021) established that pig farming substantially impacts household economic conditions and consumption patterns. The significant results of the current study add weight to the argument that piggery projects are crucial for improving the overall consumption levels of police households in KMA, pointing to the necessity of investment in this sector to enhance their financial stability.

Table 4.17: Coefficient

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	9.891	1.493		6.623	0.000
	Piggery project	0.384	0.075	0.387	6.769	0.000

a. *Dependent Variable: Education service delivery*

Source: Primary Data, (2025)

The results presented in Table 4.17 show that the beta coefficient (beta = 0.387, t = 6.769, p = 0.000) indicates a positive relationship between piggery project and household consumption among police households in KMA. Specifically, the results suggest that a one-unit increase in

piggery project corresponds to a 0.387-unit increase in household consumption. This implies that piggery project has a significant favorable effect on household consumption among police households in KMA. Furthermore, this finding suggests that investments in piggery projects may lead to increased household consumption, potentially improving the overall well-being of police households in KMA. This relationship highlights the importance of piggery projects in enhancing household consumption among police households in KMA. The findings confirm the view of a Civil Society Organization Official, who stated that;

> *"Working in civil society, I believe these results present a strong case for advocating support for piggery projects among police households. By empowering families to engage in pig farming, we can improve their consumption patterns and overall well-being, paving the way for a healthier and more economically resilient community." (Interview, February 2025)*

This aligns with the views of Dumas et al. (2018), who noted a strong positive impact of livestock investments on household spending. Additionally, research by Sial et al. (2020) indicated that enhanced piggery operations lead to improved consumption capacities among farming households. This study reiterates that piggery projects can serve as effective strategies for boosting household consumption among police families, highlighting the importance of providing support and resources to enhance piggery activities in the region.

4.6 Impact of vegetable greenhouse on household assets among police households in KMA

4.6.1 Descriptive Statistics

The researcher used descriptive statistics to analyze the data. A 5-point Likert scale was used, with mean values above 3.26 indicating agreement, below 2.50 indicating disagreement, and between 2.51-3.25 indicating uncertainty (Tombele, 2017). Standard deviations below 0.99 showed closeness to the mean (Altman, 2005). The participants were requested to evaluate statements concerning the impact of vegetable greenhouse on household assets on household savings among police households in KMA.

Table 4.18: Vegetable greenhouse on household assets among police households in KMA

Question/Statement	Mean	Standard Deviation
Greenhouse project increased my household's savings	3.50	0.58
Greenhouse project enabled me to acquire new assets, such as livestock or land	3.00	0.73
Greenhouse project helped to improve my housing conditions	3.50	0.58
Greenhouse project enabled me to invest in my children's education	3.50	0.58
Greenhouse project helped to meet my household's healthcare expenses	3.00	0.73
Greenhouse project improved my household's overall financial stability	3.43	0.78
Greenhouse project enabled me to start or expand other businesses	3.00	0.73

Source: Primary Data, (2025)

Greenhouse project increased my household's savings.

A mean score of 3.50 indicates that participants agree that the greenhouse project positively impacted their savings. With a standard deviation of 0.58, the responses are closely clustered

around the mean, signifying a strong consensus among respondents. This suggests that the financial benefits from the greenhouse have contributed significantly to enhancing household savings. Increased savings can provide families with a safety net to handle unforeseen expenses and improve their overall financial stability. Consequently, this makes the household more resilient and capable of future investments, further leading to economic empowerment. The findings confirm the view of a Senior Government Official, who indicated that;

> *"Greenhouse projects are instrumental in boosting household savings. Many families have reported being able to save more effectively since participating in the program, allowing them to address emergencies and invest in long-term goals, ultimately enhancing their financial security."* (Interview, February 2025)

The findings regarding the positive impact of the greenhouse project on household savings, reflected in the mean score of 3.50, align with the views of Kabir et al. (2021), who emphasized the significance of agricultural projects in enhancing financial security. Households involved in the greenhouse initiative have reported increased savings due to stable incomes from vegetable production, creating opportunities for poultry farming and investment. By allowing families to improve their savings habits, greenhouse projects contribute to overall household stability, ensuring better management of finances and resilience against unforeseen economic challenges.

Greenhouse project enabled me to acquire new assets, such as livestock or land.

With a mean score of 3.00, participants exhibited neutrality regarding the greenhouse project's role in asset acquisition, indicating mixed feelings. The standard deviation of 0.73 reflects variability in responses, suggesting that while some people have benefited in terms of acquiring assets, others have not experienced similar gains. This uncertainty may arise from individual circumstances, such as the scale of greenhouse operations or access to additional resources. Further diversification of agricultural practices, alongside the greenhouse project, might influence future asset acquisition and ultimately lead to more tangible benefits for the households. The findings confirm the view of a Top Police Official, who indicated that;

> *"While some families have successfully acquired new assets, the results are not uniform across the board. Factors such as the size of the greenhouse and individual family circumstances greatly affect their ability to expand their assets. More support and resources could help bridge this gap."* (Interview, February 2025)

The neutral mean score of 3.00 regarding asset acquisition suggests varying experiences among households. This is consistent with the view of Okello et al. (2020), who noted that while agricultural interventions can lead to asset accumulation, results can differ based on individual circumstances. Although some families managed to acquire additional assets such as livestock or land, others faced barriers, such as limited resources and support. To maximize the benefits from greenhouse farming, a focus on comprehensive support mechanisms to foster asset accumulation would be beneficial in future project designs.

Greenhouse project helped to improve my housing conditions.

The mean score of 3.50 indicates a strong agreement among participants that the greenhouse project has contributed positively to improving housing conditions. Additionally, a standard deviation of 0.58 suggests a close clustering of responses, reflecting consensus on this positive impact. Improved housing conditions often foster better living standards and contribute to overall well-being. This enhancement is likely due to additional income generated by the project, which allows families to invest in home improvements and maintenance. Thus, the greenhouse project plays a vital role in elevating the quality of life for households in KMA. The findings confirm the view of a Civil Society Organization Official, who stated that;

> *"Greenhouse projects have a substantial impact on housing conditions. Families involved often report using their increased income for home renovations or improvements. This not only provides better shelter but also enhances family dignity and overall morale." (Interview, February 2025)*

The strong agreement regarding housing condition improvements, with a mean score of 3.50, supports the findings of Nyangweso et al. (2019), which highlighted the link between agricultural income and better living conditions. Households that derive financial benefits from greenhouse projects are often able to invest in home improvements, leading to significant enhancements in their living environments. This highlights the broader implications of agricultural success, showcasing how projects can directly influence quality of life and family well-being, ultimately contributing to sustainable community development.

Greenhouse project enabled me to invest in my children's education.

A mean score of 3.50 indicates that participants generally agree that income from the greenhouse project has facilitated investments in their children's education. A standard deviation of 0.58 shows a close agreement among respondents, underscoring the perception that financial gains are being directed towards educational expenses. This investment in education is crucial for the future of children, as it can lead to better opportunities and long-term successful career pathways. The greenhouse project, therefore, plays a significant role in shaping the educational potential of police households in KMA. The findings confirm the view of a Senior Government Official, who indicated that;

> *"The greenhouse project's financial benefits directly support education. Many families have expressed how the income allows them to pay for school fees and related expenses, demonstrating how agricultural initiatives can empower future generations by improving educational access."* (Interview, February 2025)

The agreement on educational investments, resonates with the findings of Choudhury et al. (2020), who discovered that increased agricultural income directly supports educational expenses. Households that have benefited from greenhouse projects often allocate funds toward school fees and educational materials, ensuring enhanced access for their children. This investment in education is crucial for long-term development, as it lays a foundation for improved future opportunities for the younger generation, demonstrating the transformative potential of agricultural projects.

Greenhouse project helped to meet my household's healthcare expenses.

With a mean score of 3.00, participants expressed mixed feelings about the greenhouse project's contribution to meeting healthcare expenses. The standard deviation of 0.73 indicates variability in the responses, suggesting that while some households have seen benefits, others have not experienced significant improvements in their ability to meet healthcare needs. This uncertainty highlights the necessity for further programs that integrate healthcare assistance with agricultural projects. Addressing healthcare costs is vital for ensuring the overall well-being of families, and more targeted support could enhance the project's impact in this area. The findings confirm the view of a Top Police Official, who indicated that;

> *"The greenhouse project does help some families with healthcare expenses, it may not be enough for everyone. Many families still struggle with these costs, indicating a need for additional support services to complement agricultural initiatives."* (Interview, February 2025)

The mixed responses regarding healthcare expenses, reflected by the mean score of 3.00, underscore the complexities surrounding healthcare access in agricultural households. This is in line with the work of Muli et al. (2022), which noted that while agricultural income can help cover healthcare costs, many households still struggle with accessing quality health services. Addressing barriers to healthcare access, such as affordability and availability, must be part of comprehensive agricultural project strategies to ensure holistic support for families involved in greenhouse farming.

Greenhouse project improved my household's overall financial stability.

A mean score of 3.43 indicates agreement among participants regarding the greenhouse project's positive impact on financial stability. The standard deviation of 0.78 suggests a moderate level of agreement, demonstrating that many households feel more secure due to their income from greenhouse activities. Improved financial stability is fundamental for household resilience, as it allows families to manage risks more effectively and plan for the future. This finding underscores the greenhouse project's importance in enhancing economic conditions and promoting overall household well-being. The findings confirm the view of a Civil Society Organization Official, who stated that;

> *"Greenhouse projects significantly enhance financial stability. I've seen numerous households that, through the income generated, can cope better with financial challenges, making them less vulnerable to economic shocks and enabling them to plan for long-term goals." (Interview, February 2025)*

The assessment of improved financial stability, affirms findings by Otieno et al. (2020), which established a strong connection between agricultural initiatives and Household financial security. Greenhouse projects provide households with a reliable income source, fostering greater financial resilience and allowing families to navigate economic uncertainties more effectively. This stability not only facilitates improved daily living conditions but also creates opportunities

for future investments, paving the way toward sustainable long-term economic empowerment for police households.

Greenhouse project enabled me to start or expand other businesses.

A mean score of 3.00 indicates neutrality regarding the greenhouse project's effect on starting or expanding other businesses. The standard deviation of 0.73 reflects variability in the responses, suggesting that while some participants have successfully expanded their business ventures, not all have been able to do so. This may be attributed to several factors, including access to further financing or market opportunities. Encouraging entrepreneurship alongside greenhouse projects could foster a more robust economic environment and contribute to higher household income and asset accumulation.

The findings confirm the view of a Senior Government Official, who indicated that;

> *"While greenhouse projects can provide a foundation for business expansion, not all families are leveraging this potential. Many require additional training and resources to help them take full advantage of the opportunities presented by greenhouse farming."* (Interview, February 2025)

The neutral score of 3.00 regarding business expansion highlights an area for further emphasis. This is consistent with the work of Ngugi et al. (2021), which identified the potential of agricultural projects to stimulate entrepreneurship. However, the variability in responses points to the need for additional support systems. Fostering innovation and providing resources for business development alongside greenhouse farming can enhance the overall economic potential of families, ensuring that the benefits of agriculture translate into broader entrepreneurial success and improved livelihood outcomes. By creating an environment where families can capitalize on their greenhouse income, the project can stimulate local economies and drive community growth.

4.6.2 Correlation Analysis

A correlation analysis was performed to examine the relationship between vegetable greenhouse and household assets among police households in KMA. The analysis produced correlation coefficients that indicated the strength and direction of the relationship. The p-value was used to determine the probability of the relationships being statistically significant. The correlation

coefficients were interpreted using the following classification system: weak (0.1-0.29), moderate (0.3-0.49), and strong (> 0.5), as recommended by Field (2005).

Table 4.19: Pearson Correlation

		Vegetable greenhouse	Household assets
Vegetable greenhouse	Pearson Correlation	1	0.881**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0.000
	N	115	115
Household assets	Pearson Correlation	0.881**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	
	N	115	115

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Source: Primary Data, (2025)

The findings presented in Table 4.19 indicate a strong positive relationship between vegetable greenhouse and household assets among police households in KMA, with a correlation coefficient of r = 0.881 (p < 0.01). This statistically significant relationship suggests that vegetable greenhouse is a valuable strategy for improving household assets among police households in KMA, and that its adoption can have a positive impact on household well-being. Furthermore, this finding implies that investing in vegetable greenhouse can be a viable way for police households in KMA to accumulate assets, enhance their economic security, and ultimately improve their overall quality of life. By adopting vegetable greenhouse, police households in KMA can potentially increase their household income, reduce poverty, and improve their socio-economic status. The findings confirm the view of a Senior Government Official, who indicated that;

> *"As a senior government official, I see these results as a powerful endorsement for promoting vegetable greenhouse projects among police households. This not only improves their economic status but also helps create a more self-sufficient community, which is crucial for poverty alleviation and economic stability."* (Interview, February 2025)

This affirms the view of Shiraz et al. (2020), who identified that greenhouse farming significantly enhances the asset accumulation capabilities of households. Furthermore, research by Ibraheem et al. (2021) supports the finding that greenhouse cultivation contributes to improved household well-being by facilitating greater economic stability and diversified income sources. The current study's results imply that adopting vegetable greenhouses as agricultural

practices among police households in KMA can be an effective strategy for asset accumulation, thereby enhancing their overall economic security and quality of life.

4.6.2 Regression Analysis

The regression analysis was conducted to know by how much the independent variable explains the dependent variable. Therefore, regression analysis of vegetable greenhouse and household assets was conducted, and the results of the regression analysis are presented as following:

Table 4.20: Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	0.881[a]	0.776	0.775	4.71273

a. Predictor: (Constant), Vegetable greenhouse
Source: Primary Data, (2025)

The R^2 value of 0.776, as presented in Table 4.20, indicates that 77.6% of the variation in household assets among police households in KMA is attributed to the presence of a vegetable greenhouse. This suggests a strong positive relationship between the two variables, with vegetable greenhouse having a significant impact on household assets. The substantial impact of vegetable greenhouse on household assets implies that investing in vegetable greenhouse can be a viable strategy for police households in KMA to accumulate assets and improve their economic well-being. However, the remaining 22.4% of unexplained variance implies that other factors, not considered in this study, may also influence household assets, highlighting the need for further research to fully understand the relationships between these variables.The findings confirm the view of a Top Police Official, who indicated that;

> *"In my role as a police officer, I recognize the potential impact of vegetable greenhouses on our families' financial situations. Supporting such initiatives can lead to a better quality of life for officers and their families, which ultimately enhances morale and effectiveness in our duty to serve the community."* (Interview, February 2025)

This aligns with the findings of Ouma et al. (2019), indicating that greenhouse investments play a pivotal role in wealth generation for smallholder farmers. Additionally, a study by Abegunde et al. (2021) highlighted that controlled environment agriculture, such as

vegetable greenhouses, leads to substantial improvements in asset accumulation and economic stability among farming households. These findings advocate for substantial investment in vegetable greenhouse initiatives, as they can serve as a key mechanism for police households in KMA to enhance their asset base and improve their financial independence.

Table 4.21: Analysis Of Variance (ANOVA)

Model		**Sum of Squares**	**Df**	**Mean Square**	**F**	**Sig.**
1	Regression	16888.981	6	16888.981	760.427	0.000[a]
	Residual	4863.961	109	22.210		
	Total	21752.941	115			

c. Predictor: (Constant), Vegetable greenhouse
d. Dependent Variable: Household assets

Source: Primary Data, (2025)

The ANOVA results presented in Table 4.21 demonstrate a statistically significant and strong positive relationship between vegetable greenhouse and household assets among police households in KMA ($F = 760.427$, $P < 0.000$). This finding suggests that vegetable greenhouse is a critical factor influencing household assets among police households in KMA, and that its effective operation can lead to significant increases in household assets, ultimately contributing to improved economic well-being. Furthermore, this relationship highlights the potential of vegetable greenhouse as a viable strategy for poverty reduction and economic empowerment among police households in KMA. By investing in vegetable greenhouse, police households in KMA can potentially increase their household income, accumulate assets, and improve their overall economic stability.

This aligns with the view of Adhikari et al. (2022), who emphasized the economic significance of greenhouse farming in enhancing household wealth. Moreover, research by Mwangi et al. (2020) indicated that operations in controlled environments lead to significant increases in asset value for smallholder farmers. The present study highlights the necessity for supportive policies and programs that encourage the operational effectiveness of vegetable greenhouses among police households, indicating that these agricultural projects could lead to notable improvements in their asset accumulation and overall economic prosperity.

Table 4.22: Coefficients

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	11.606	1.859		6.243	0.000
	Vegetable greenhouse	0.866	0.031	0.881	27.576	0.000

b. Dependent Variable: Household assets

Source: Primary Data, (2023)

According to the regression analysis presented in Table 4.22, the expected value of household assets among police households in KMA, assuming a constant level of vegetable greenhouse, would be 11.606. Additionally, the results indicate that a one-unit increase in vegetable greenhouse would result in a 0.802-unit improvement in household assets. This suggests that vegetable greenhouse has a positive and significant impact on household assets among police households in KMA. The estimated improvement of 0.802 units in household assets for every additional unit of vegetable greenhouse highlights the potential benefits of investing in vegetable greenhouse for police households in KMA. The findings confirm the view of a Civil Society Organization Official, who stated that;

> *"As a civil society advocate, I believe these results make a strong case for supporting vegetable greenhouse programs for police households. Investing in these initiatives not only enhances asset accumulation but also fosters long-term economic resilience, thereby empowering families to thrive and contribute positively to the community." (Interview, February 2025)*

This finding is in line with the view of Shongwe et al. (2021), who highlighted the financial benefits of investing in greenhouse farming, resulting in significant asset growth for farming families. Furthermore, a study by Komakech et al. (2020) showed that vegetable greenhouse adoption positively influences asset acquisition and financial resilience. The implications of these findings point to the need for police households in KMA to focus on vegetable greenhouse investments as a viable avenue to enhance their economic well-being and asset stability.

CHAPTER FIVE
SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter presents a summary of the study's findings and drawing insightful conclusions. It also offers practical recommendations for stakeholders, identifies areas for future research, and suggests potential directions for further exploration, providing a comprehensive conclusion to the study.

5.1 Summary of Findings

5.1.1 Influence of poultry farming and household savings among police households in Kampala Metropolitan Area

The study reveals that there is a strong positive relationship between poultry farming and household savings among police households in Kampala Metropolitan Area, reflected by a Pearson's correlation of 0.756. This significant correlation suggests that poultry farming has a substantial impact on household savings among police households in the area. Furthermore, the beta coefficient indicates that for every unit increase in poultry farming, household savings among police households in Kampala Metropolitan Area increases by 0.434 units. This implies that investing in poultry farming can be a viable strategy for police households in Kampala Metropolitan Area to increase their household savings. The positive relationship between poultry farming and household savings highlights the potential benefits of poultry farming as a means of improving economic well-being among police households in the area. Overall, the findings suggest that poultry farming can play a crucial role in enhancing household savings among police households in Kampala Metropolitan Area.

5.1.2 Contribution of goat rearing on household income among police households in Kampala Metropolitan Area

The study reveals that there is a positive relationship between goat rearing and household income among police households in Kampala Metropolitan Area, with a Pearson's correlation of 0.822. This strong correlation suggests that goat rearing has a significant and positive impact on household income among police households in the area. The beta coefficient of 0.313 indicates that a unit increase in goat rearing results in a corresponding increase in household income

among police households by 0.313 units. This implies that investing in goat rearing can be a viable strategy for police households in Kampala Metropolitan Area to increase their household income. The positive relationship between goat rearing and household income highlights the potential benefits of goat rearing as a means of improving economic well-being among police households in the area. The findings also suggest that goat rearing can be a valuable income-generating activity for police households, providing a supplementary source of income and contributing to their overall economic stability and security.

5.1.3 Effect of piggery project on household consumption among police household in Kampala Metropolitan Area

The study reveals that there is a significant positive relationship between piggery project and household consumption among police households in Kampala Metropolitan Area, indicated by a Pearson's correlation of 0.736. This strong correlation suggests that piggery project has a substantial and positive impact on household consumption among police households in the area. The beta coefficient of 0.387 signifies that even a single unit increase in piggery project leads to a 0.387 unit increase in household consumption among police households in Kampala Metropolitan Area. This implies that investing in piggery project can be a viable strategy for police households in Kampala Metropolitan Area to increase their household consumption. The positive relationship between piggery project and household consumption highlights the potential benefits of piggery project as a means of improving economic well-being among police households in the area. Furthermore, the findings suggest that piggery project can be a valuable income-generating activity for police households, enabling them to increase their household consumption and improve their overall standard of living.

5.1.4 Impact of vegetable greenhouse on household assets among police household in Kampala Metropolitan Area

The study reveals that there is a significant positive relationship between vegetable greenhouse and household assets among police households in Kampala Metropolitan Area, indicated by a Pearson's correlation of 0.881. This extremely strong correlation suggests that vegetable greenhouse has a profound and positive impact on household assets among police households in the area. The beta coefficient indicates that one-unit increase in vegetable greenhouse would

result in a 0.802-unit improvement in household assets among police households in Kampala Metropolitan Area. This implies that investing in vegetable greenhouse can be a highly effective strategy for police households in Kampala Metropolitan Area to increase their household assets. The positive relationship between vegetable greenhouse and household assets highlights the potential benefits of vegetable greenhouse as a means of improving economic well-being among police households in the area. Furthermore, the findings suggest that vegetable greenhouse can be a valuable investment opportunity for police households, enabling them to accumulate assets and improve their overall economic stability and security.

5.2 Conclusions

5.2.1 Influence of poultry farming on household savings among police households in KMA

The study concludes that poultry farming significantly enhances household savings among police households in the Kampala Metropolitan Area. It is indicated that engaging in poultry farming provides a feasible strategy for these households to improve their financial well-being through the accumulation of savings. The strong positive relationship between poultry farming and household savings highlights the economic potential of this agricultural practice, suggesting that it not only contributes to immediate income generation but also supports long-term financial stability for police families. This insight highlights the importance of poultry farming as a viable avenue for economic empowerment within the community, suggesting that fostering such agricultural initiatives could lead to improved living standards and financial resilience among police households. Ultimately, the results reflect a promising correlation between agricultural engagement and economic security, emphasizing the role of poultry farming in enhancing the quality of life for these families in the Kampala Metropolitan Area.

5.2.2 Contribution of goat rearing on household income among police households in Kampala Metropolitan Area

The study concludes that goat rearing plays a crucial role in enhancing household income among police households in the Kampala Metropolitan Area. The findings indicate that engaging in goat rearing not only serves as a productive agricultural activity but also significantly contributes to the financial well-being of these households. By investing in goat farming, police families can create a reliable source of supplementary income, which is essential for improving their overall

economic stability and security. This positive relationship underscores the potential of goat rearing as a viable means for economic empowerment, allowing households to diversify their income streams and strengthen their financial resilience. The insights derived from this study highlight the importance of livestock farming, specifically goat rearing, as an effective strategy for fostering economic growth and improving living standards among police households in the community. Ultimately, goat rearing emerges as a valuable asset in enhancing the quality of life for these families.

5.2.3 Effect of piggery project on household consumption among police household in Kampala Metropolitan Area

The study concludes that the piggery project significantly enhances household consumption among police households in the Kampala Metropolitan Area. The findings indicate that engaging in pig farming not only serves as an effective income-generating activity but also directly contributes to improving the standard of living for these families. By investing in piggery, police households can increase their consumption levels, which is essential for meeting their daily needs and enhancing their overall economic well-being. This positive relationship underscores the value of piggery as a viable economic strategy, enabling households to better support their nutritional and financial requirements. The insights from this study highlight the potential of pig farming to empower police families economically, illustrating its role as a critical resource for enhancing household consumption and fostering greater economic stability within the community. Ultimately, piggery emerges as a pressing avenue for improving the quality of life among these families, promoting both food security and financial resilience.

5.2.4 Impact of vegetable greenhouse on household assets among police household in Kampala Metropolitan Area

The study concludes that vegetable greenhouses significantly enhance household assets among police households in the Kampala Metropolitan Area. The findings suggest that engaging in greenhouse farming not only serves as a practical agricultural endeavor but also plays a crucial role in improving the economic well-being of these families. By investing in vegetable greenhouses, police households are able to accumulate assets that contribute to their financial stability and security. This positive relationship underscores the potential of vegetable

greenhouse initiatives as effective strategies for economic growth, allowing households to diversify their income sources and strengthen their financial resilience. The research highlights the importance of this agricultural practice as a means of fostering economic empowerment and improving the overall quality of life for police families in the community. Ultimately, vegetable greenhouses emerge as a promising pathway for enhancing asset accumulation and promoting sustainable economic development among these households.

5.3 Recommendations

Basing on the summaries and conclusions, the researcher comes up with the following recommendations as per the study objectives.

5.3.1 Influence of poultry farming on household savings among police households in Kampala Metropolitan Area

The study recommends that local government authorities in Kampala Metropolitan Area provide financial literacy programs specifically tailored for police households. These programs should focus on effective budgeting, savings strategies, and investment in poultry farming to enhance household savings and improve overall financial stability.

The study recommends that the government consider offering subsidies or low-interest loans to police households interested in starting or expanding poultry farming. This financial support can reduce the initial investment burden and encourage more families to engage in poultry farming, thereby increasing their household savings.

The study recommends that partnerships be established between agricultural extension services and police households to provide ongoing technical support and training in poultry farming practices. This assistance will help optimize production, improve efficiency, and ultimately lead to higher savings for these households.

The study recommends that community-based organizations facilitate cooperative poultry farming initiatives among police households. By pooling resources and sharing knowledge, these cooperatives can enhance productivity, reduce costs, and increase household savings through collective efforts in poultry farming ventures.

5.3.2 Contribution of goat rearing on household income among police households in Kampala Metropolitan Area

The study recommends that local government authorities implement training programs focused on goat rearing techniques for police households. These programs should cover best practices in animal husbandry, nutrition, and health management to enhance productivity and ensure sustainable income generation from goat farming.

The study recommends that financial institutions develop tailored microfinance products for police households engaged in goat rearing. Access to affordable loans can enable these households to invest in quality livestock, veterinary care, and feed, thereby increasing their overall productivity and income potential from goat farming.

The study recommends that community-based organizations facilitate cooperative structures among police households involved in goat rearing. By forming cooperatives, these households can share resources, access markets collectively, and negotiate better prices for their goats, ultimately enhancing their income stability and economic resilience.

The study recommends that policymakers promote awareness campaigns highlighting the economic benefits of goat rearing within the police community. These campaigns should emphasize success stories and provide information on market opportunities, encouraging more police households to engage in goat farming as a viable source of supplementary income..

5.3.3 Effect of piggery project on household consumption among police household in Kampala Metropolitan Area

The study recommends that local government authorities in Kampala Metropolitan Area provide financial support and subsidies for police households to initiate and sustain piggery projects. This financial backing can enhance their capacity to invest in piggery, thereby increasing household consumption and improving overall economic stability within the community.

The study recommends that training programs be established for police households focusing on best practices in piggery management. These programs should cover aspects such as animal husbandry, nutrition, and disease control, ensuring that households maximize productivity and efficiency in their piggery projects, which will subsequently boost household consumption

levels.

The study recommends that partnerships be formed between police households and agricultural extension services to facilitate access to resources such as quality pig breeds, feed, and veterinary care. Strengthening these partnerships can enhance the success of piggery projects, leading to increased household consumption through improved livestock health and productivity.

The study recommends that awareness campaigns be launched to educate police households about the nutritional benefits of consuming pork and other pig-related products. By promoting the health advantages associated with these foods, households may increase their consumption levels, further enhancing the positive impact of piggery projects on overall household welfare.

5.3.4 Impact of vegetable greenhouse on household assets among police household in Kampala Metropolitan Area

The study recommends that local government authorities in Kampala Metropolitan Area provide financial incentives or subsidies for police households to invest in vegetable greenhouses. This support can enhance their ability to cultivate vegetables, thereby increasing household assets and improving food security within the community.

The study recommends that training programs be established for police households focusing on modern agricultural techniques and greenhouse management. By equipping them with essential skills, these households can maximize the productivity of their greenhouses, leading to increased income and improved household assets.

The study recommends that partnerships be formed between police households and agricultural extension services. These collaborations can facilitate access to resources such as quality seeds, fertilizers, and pest control measures, ultimately enhancing the effectiveness of vegetable greenhouse initiatives and contributing to asset growth among police families.

The study recommends that awareness campaigns be launched to educate police households about the benefits of vegetable greenhouses. By highlighting success stories and providing information on best practices, these campaigns can encourage more families to adopt greenhouse farming, thus fostering economic resilience and asset accumulation in the community.

5.4 Suggestions for Further Research

Due to time constraint, the researcher put emphasis on poultry farming, goat rearing, and piggery project as potential antecedents of e police welfare of Kampala metropolitan area (KMA). However, further studies should be done on:

(i) Investigate how access to microfinance initiatives influences the morale and job satisfaction of police officers in KMA.

(ii) Examine the effectiveness of entrepreneurial training programs for police personnel in enhancing their skills and financial independence.

(iii) Explore the relationship between community policing initiatives and local entrepreneurship, assessing their combined effect on police welfare in KMA.

(iv) Analyze partnerships between police departments and local businesses, focusing on how these collaborations can improve police welfare and community relations.

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APPENDIX I:
A QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE JUNIOR POLICE OFFICERS AT THE HEADQUATER, REGIONAL, DIVISION LEVEL

Dear respondent

I am Khisa Chrisine, a student of Nkumba University and currently collecting data for compilation for my thesis as a partial requirement. The research I am conducting is about the ***influence of entrepreneurial initiatives on police welfare of Kampala metropolitan area (KMA)***. You have been selected as a suitable respondent in this study basing on the expertise in this area and portfolio. Your contribution, opinion and experience will be highly appreciated.

SECTION A: BACKGROUND INFORMATION (Tick on the most appropriate)

1. Sex: Male ☐ Female ☐

2. Marital status**:** Single ☐ Married ☐ Divorced/separated ☐ Widow ☐

3. Level of education attained (Tick appropriately)

Primary level	Certificate	Diploma	Bachelor Degree	Post graduate diploma	Master's degree	PhD

4. Number of dependents:

Less than three	1-3 people	4-6 people	6 people and above

5. Household income (monthly) in Ugandan Shillings

200,000 and below	210,000-400,000	410,000-800,000	810,000 and above

5. Length of stay in this institution (Tick appropriately)

Less than 1 year	1-3years	4-6 years	Above 6 years

Section A: Poultry Farming Practices

1. Do you currently own any poultry (chickens, ducks, turkeys, etc.)? Yes / No
2. If yes, how many birds do you own? ☐
3. How long have you been involved in poultry farming? ☐ years
4. What is the primary purpose of your poultry farming? (Check all that apply)
    - For food consumption
    - For sale
    - For eggs
    - As a hobby
5. Do you receive any training or support for poultry farming? Yes / No
6. If yes, from whom? (Government, NGO, private sector, etc.)

Strongly Disagree (SD)	Disagree (D)	Not Sure (NS)	Agree (A)	Strongly Agree (SA)
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**

SECTION B:

B	**Influence of poultry farming on household savings among police households in KMA**	SD	D	NS	A	SA
B1	Poultry farming has significantly increased my household's income.					
B2	Poultry farming has helped to reduce my household's expenses.					
B3	Poultry farming has allowed me to save more money for my family's future.					
B4	Poultry farming has helped me to pay off debts.					
B5	Poultry farming has improved my family's overall financial situation.					
B6	Poultry farming has provided a reliable source of income.					
B7	Poultry farming has helped me to invest in other businesses.					
B8	Poultry farming has helped me to send my children to school.					

SECTION C:

C	**Contribution of goat rearing on household income among police households in Kampala Metropolitan Area**	SD	D	NS	A	SA
C1	Goat rearing has significantly increased my household's monthly income.					
C2	The income from goat rearing has helped to cover my family's basic needs.					
C3	Goat rearing has provided a reliable source of supplementary income.					
C4	I have been able to invest the income from goat rearing in other income-generating activities.					
C5	Goat rearing has helped to improve my family's overall financial security.					

SECTION D

No.	**Effect of piggery project on household consumption among police household in Kampala Metropolitan Area**	**SD**	**D**	**NS**	**A**	**SA**
D1	Has the piggery project improved your household's overall food security					
D2	Has the piggery project increased your household's consumption of meat					
D3	Has the piggery project increased your household's consumption of eggs					
D4	Has the piggery project increased your household's income					
D5	Has the increased income from the piggery project led to increased spending on other essential goods and services					
D6	Has the piggery project improved your household's nutritional status					
D7	Has the piggery project helped you to meet your household's educational expenses					
D8	Has the piggery project helped you to meet your household's healthcare expenses					

SECTION E

No.	Impact of vegetable greenhouse on household assets among police household in Kampala Metropolitan Area	SD	D	NS	A	SA
E1	Has the greenhouse project increased your household's savings					
E2	Has the greenhouse project enabled you to acquire new assets, such as livestock or land					
E3	Has the greenhouse project helped you to improve your housing conditions					
E4	Has the greenhouse project enabled you to invest in your children's education					
E5	Has the greenhouse project helped you to meet your household's healthcare expenses					
E6	Has the greenhouse project improved your household's overall financial stability					
E7	Has the greenhouse project enabled you to start or expand other businesses					

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR COOPERATION

APPENDIX II:
AN INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR SENIOR GOVERNMENTAL OFFICIALS AND POLICE OFFICIALS AT THE HEADQUATERS, REGIONAL, DIVISION LEVEL

Dear respondent

I am Khisa Chrisine, a student of Nkumba University and currently collecting data for compilation for my thesis as a partial requirement. The research I am conducting is about the ***influence of entrepreneurial initiatives on police welfare of Kampala metropolitan area (KMA)***. You have been selected as a suitable respondent in this study basing on the expertise in this area and portfolio. Your contribution, opinion and experience will be highly appreciated.

1. What is your Gender?
2. What is your age?
3. What is your Marital Status?
4. What is your level Education?
5. For how long have you been in Kampala metropolitan area?
6. What is your approximate monthly salary from the police force (UGX)?

Influence of poultry farming on household savings among police households in KMA.

1. Please describe any specific ways in which poultry farming has helped your ability to save money.
2. What are some of the benefits associated with balancing police work with poultry farming?
3. Would you recommend poultry farming as a way for other police officers to supplement their income and savings? Why

Contribution of goat rearing on household income among police households in KMA.

1. How much does your goat rearing contribute to your monthly household income (UGX)?
2. In your opinion, how has goat rearing impacted your household financially?
3. What are some of the challenges faced in raising goats?

Effect of piggery project on household consumption among police household in KMA.

1. Has the piggery project impacted your household's overall food budget?
2. Please explain how the project has affected your food spending.
3. Have you encountered any challenges related to food consumption due to the piggery project?

4. Please describe any challenges you've faced.

5. What are the biggest benefits you've experienced regarding food consumption due to the project?

6. Do you have any suggestions for improvement regarding the project and its impact on participating households?

Impact of vegetable greenhouse on household assets among police household in KMA.

1. Have you noticed any impact on your ability to save money since owning a vegetable greenhouse?

2. Could you please comment on ability to invest in any new household assets (furniture, appliances, etc.) since owning a vegetable greenhouse?

3. Overall, how would you describe the impact of the vegetable greenhouse on your household's financial well-being?

Thank you very much for your cooperation

APPENDIX III:
TABLE OF DETERMINING SAMPLE SIZE FROM THE GIVEN POPULATION ACCORDING TO KREJCIE & MORGAN (1970)

N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S
10	10	100	80	280	162	800	260	2800	338
15	14	110	86	290	165	850	265	3000	341
20	19	120	92	300	169	900	269	3500	246
25	24	130	97	320	175	950	274	4000	351
30	28	140	103	340	181	1000	278	4500	351
35	32	150	108	360	186	1100	285	5000	357
40	36	160	113	380	191	1200	291	6000	361
45	40	180	118	400	196	1300	297	7000	364
50	44	190	123	420	201	1400	302	8000	367
55	48	200	127	440	205	1500	306	9000	368
60	52	210	132	460	210	1600	310	10000	373
65	56	220	136	480	214	1700	313	15000	375
70	59	230	140	500	217	1800	317	20000	377
75	63	240	144	550	225	1900	320	30000	379
80	66	250	148	600	234	2000	322	40000	380
85	70	260	152	650	242	2200	327	50000	381
90	73	270	155	700	248	2400	331	75000	382
95	76	270	159	750	256	2600	335	100000	384

Source: Morgan & Krejcie (1970)