

**SECURITY IMPLICATION OF MUTUAL POLICE AND SOCIETAL CORRUPTION
IN EMBAKASI NORTH CONSTITUENCY IN NAIROBI COUNTY, KENYA**

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

EGERTON UNIVERSITY

NOVEMBER, 2023

DECLARATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Declaration

This thesis is my original work and to the best of my knowledge has not been presented for examination of any Degree or Diploma in any institution or university.



.....

Date: October, 2023

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Recommendation

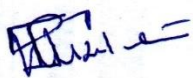
This thesis has been submitted for examination with our recommendation as university supervisors.



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DEDICATION

To my husband Raphael, children; Ryan, Raymond and Reagan, family members, friends and colleagues. To my children, may this work be an inspiration for you to reach greater heights in academics.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I acknowledge the goodness of the Almighty God for granting me life; good health and understanding that enabled me to undertake this work. I notably thank and recognize my supervisors my supervisors; Professor Eric Bor and Dr. Paniel Mwaeke for their scholarly comments, guidance and sincere criticism, which helped shape my research work, and without whose support, this work would be incomplete. I remain greatly indebted to them.

I am grateful to my husband and children for their constant concern and moral support. I also acknowledge my employer (National Police Service) for their moral, emotional and financial support towards the achievement of this milestone. I am indeed indebted to residents of Embakasi North Constituency for granting me the opportunity to conduct the research and for giving me the information that was needed in this study. To my research assistant, kindly accept my gratitude for the support during and after the fieldwork.

Finally, my profound gratitude goes to all persons who contributed to the success of this work, though I may not mention each one of you, kindly accept my appreciation. Thank You.

ABSTRACT

The study was necessitated by increased insecurity in Embakasi North constituency in Nairobi County, notwithstanding the heavy presence of security personnel in the area. According to this study, this was attributed to by mutual police and societal corruption. The study first examined public perceptions on the context of policing and its influence on police corruption in Embakasi North constituency; determined perceptions on the types of police corruption and their influence on security; and further established the relationship between determinants of Police-society corruption and their influence on security in Embakasi North constituency, Nairobi County, Kenya. This study was guided by the Erosion Theory (ET) of corruption explaining why many people get drawn into the vice and premised on the cross-sectional survey design and stratified random sampling techniques, where data was collected from 196 respondents and 10 Key Informants (K.I's). Main data collection method was the questionnaire. Quantitative data was analyzed with the aid of statistical package for social sciences (SPSS). This study unraveled both, Macro and Micro police contextual obstacles where the extent and implications of the state organs such as the legislature, executive, and justice sector institutions suggested corrupt political contexts, hence constraining policing function with criminological approaches to corruption. With reference to the second objective, the study revealed the main forms of police corruption in the area which included receiving bribes to; release suspects from lawful custody, assist suspects evade arrest, cover up criminal activities, reveal police operations; protection of illegal activities, evidence tampering & theft and disclosure of privileged Information amongst others. These forms of corruption benefited organized criminal groups, which were said to be potentially risky to an extent of disabling both individuals and entire institutions, besides seeking state capture; in polity and economy. Finally, the study revealed a deeper relationship between police and society corruption based on determinant factors such as culture ($p=0.01$), systemic failure of governance ($p=0.01$), and failed economy ($p=0.02$). Deeper insight of police corruption seems to draw from a society wide cultural corruption paradigm. This study recommends an anti-corruption approach that goes beyond targeting “bad apples” and adopt a systems approach. Further, Political will from a benevolent dictator with presidential degrees on matters corruption will help crush this cancerous vice to the nib.

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LIST ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ET:	Erosion Theory
KNBS:	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
NYPD:	New York City Police Department
NCBD:	Nairobi Central Business District
NACOSTI:	National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation
T.I:	Transparency International
USAID:	United States Agency for International Development
US:	United States
UNODC:	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

One of the most contemporary global concerns in many states including Kenya is the issue of police corruption (Goldstein, 1975). This concern hinges on the fact that the police are vested with the arduous responsibility of maintaining law, order and prevent crimes to guarantee the security of the entire citizenry. Even though scholars, practitioners and experts have argued that in the management of corruption, one has to concentrate on the epicenter of corruption; the public sector especially in the police service (Kibwana et al., 1996) this study will take wider view and also focus on society itself as a major player if police corruption is to be cured. 

Argued Musili et al. (2022) aver that the ramification of corruption in society are manifested in the undermining of National prosperity, now and in future. Observably and as this current study has demonstrated, this includes loss and wastage of public resources, distortion in the distribution of economic opportunities and investments, retarding of economic growth and increase in unemployment. Further, corruption also curtails democratic rights, negates the achievement of national security objectives, erodes trust in public and private governance systems and ultimately strains the essential moral fabric that binds society (Musili et al., 2022).

As stated in the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) (2007), police corruption is nearly always a function of larger systemic problems caused by the lack of overall transparency, the absence of checks and balances, weak rule of law, and fragile institutions (USAID, 2007). The implication here is that police corruption goes beyond individuals in the Kenya police service to other societal structures and institutions. As the former United States (US) Secretary of State Hillary Clinton (2009) noted in a speech in Nairobi, ‘the absence of strong and effective democratic institutions has permitted on-going corruption, impunity, politically motivated violence and a lack of respect for a rule of law’. Clinton (2009) further said, “true economic progress also depends on responsible governments that reject corruption, enforce the rule of law, and deliver results for their people”. Hence, this study presupposes a nexus between police corruption and society societal corruption which works to the detriment of the national security of many states more so in Kenya.

National security is one of the major hallmarks of a sovereign state in the international system to guarantee the security to its citizens and that of its territory (Kenney & Dumm, 2010; Mueller, 2008). Brown (1982) holds that the concern for the security of a nation is undoubtedly as old as the nation-state itself. In the context of the nation-state, the central feature in the quest for national security is therefore the concern for the survival, peace and progress of individuals, groups and the society as a whole.

Goldstein (1999) sees national security as closely connected to the preservation of the borders of a state and in terms of the power to maintain a government's sovereignty within its territory. However, the editors of the Africa Research Bulletin (2000) see national security in terms of the capacity to achieve reconciliation among the diverse groups in the society. This mandate has been in many countries the preserve of the police. Additionally, O'Brien (1995) in explicating a somewhat different idea of national security conceptualized national security to be more than just safety from the violence of rival militaries. Whereas the definition of national security seems to be a subject of continuing debate, this study sees the police as an important arm and a key player in national security issues. Hence, according to this study, a failed police service as a result of corruption may end up affecting other agents of national security resulting to dysfunction of the whole security system.

Even though there are other definitions of police corruption, this study adopts a broader functional definition of police corruption as postulated by (Kleinig, 1996). Kleinig (1996) defined police corruption as any act or omission, a promise of any act or omission, or any attempt of action or omission committed by a police officer or a group of police officers characterized by the police officer's misuse of their official position to achieve personal/private or organizational gain or advantage (Kleinig, 1996). According to scholars such as Goldstein (1975) and Sherman (1978) police corruption remains a global social problem no matter the level of development. The only difference however, seems to be noticed in the nature and dynamics of police corruption and the public perception of each society (Goldstein, 1975; Sherman, 1978). The Knapp Commission, which investigated corruption in the New York City Police Department (NYPD) in the early 1970s, similarly reported high level police corruption in the US. The commission divided corrupt officers into two types: *meat-eaters*, who "aggressively misuse their police powers for personal gain," and *grass-eaters*, who "simply accept the payoffs that happen in instances of police work."

Transparency International reported that police in eighty-six countries were judged the fourth most corrupt public institution after political parties, followed by public officials generally, and parliaments and legislature in that continuum (Transparency International, 2010). Corruption was reported to be worst in sub-Saharan Africa, the newly independent states of the former Soviet bloc, the Middle East, and North Africa (Human Rights Watch, 2010). In addition, the survey conducted in India in 2005 by Transparency International (T.I) ranked police the highest among nine public services on its corruption index. They termed police corruption as severely regressive, with people in the lowest quintile of income reporting most frequently that they had paid bribes to police. The World Bank also reported that in twenty-three countries studied, people saw the police not “as a source of help and security, but rather of harm, risk, and impoverishment” (Human Rights Watch, 2010). The report also made similar observations in Sierra Leone, South Africa.

According to Ochoche (1998) the police in Nigeria, as in many other African countries, have not been able to maintain domestic security, defend the national interest nor uphold the protection of lives and property of the citizens. The failure of the police in Nigeria to fulfill its constitutional role has ensured that the police has remained distracted and has failed to distinguish itself in the political realm of life into which it has intruded. According to Luckham (1998) there exists a tension or contradiction between the manifest and latent functions of security and as such have failed to achieve operational efficiency, institutional solidarity and stability. Judging from the above positions is undoubtedly a direct relationship between police corruption and national insecurity.

According to the Kenya constitution (2010) and other statutes, the police are one of the three national security organs in Kenya. However, the police in Kenya have consistently been ranked as the most corrupt institution in the country, and this continues to be the case despite ongoing attempts at police reforms. Among the lethal consequences of police corruption may be its impact on rising crime rates. Consequently, eradicating police corruption remains a key policy agenda of the government. In addition, persistent police corruption may result to a chain environment of personal and collective impunity that negates their constitutional mandate to fight crimes and any forms of insecurity. For example, Kenya has experienced severe and fatal attacks since the 1998 bombing of the U.S. embassy in Nairobi. Terror attacks intensified, with the highest threat peaking

with the entry of the Kenya Defense Forces into Somalia in 2011. Despite the police presence there were retaliatory and sporadic attacks in Kenya by Al-Shabaab occasioning an unprecedented era of insecurity characterized by constant threats of attacks, radicalization, bombings, and kidnappings.

According to Kempe (2012) Kenya is one of the most corrupt countries in the globe with 70 percent of Kenyans paying a bribe (Transparency International, 2013). According to the report, only three other countries had more people paying bribes: Sierra Leone (84 percent), Liberia (75 percent), and Yemen (74 percent). According to Pyman et al. (2014) when a country's citizenry is corrupt most often than not corruption permeates its institution leading to weak borders as is the case in Kenya, giving terrorist and other criminal organizations, for example, room to flourish. Furthermore, with the police being corrupt and even predatory, instead of serving the public they are often sources of insecurity themselves rather than providers of security and they then become people to avoid, not to seek out, in the event of trouble. That is why this study goes a notch higher to examine the nexus between societal corruption and police corruption and the consequent effects to national security.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

One of the emerging global concerns in many states including Kenya today is the issue of police corruption. This concern hinges on the fact that the police are vested with the arduous responsibility of maintaining law, order and prevent crimes to guarantee the security of the entire citizenry. According to the Kenya constitution (2010) and other statutes, the police is one of the three national security organs charged with the responsibility of providing security to all Kenyans. However, the police have consistently been ranked as the most corrupt institution in the country, and this continues to be the case despite ongoing attempts at police reforms. The lethal consequence of police corruption has been tied to rising crime rates. Consequently, eradicating police corruption remains a key policy agenda of the government. This study assumes that persistent police corruption may result to a chain of personal and collective impunity that negates their constitutional mandate to fight crimes and any forms of insecurity. With regard to policy agenda on police corruption however, scholars, practitioners and experts focused on the police only, negating the wider context in which policing takes place; the society itself. Previous studies indicate that Kenya is one of the most corrupt countries in the world, hence the context of policing

in Kenya. As has been established in this current study, searching for the cure of police corruption can only be possible if the context is also subjected to systematic investigation and analysis. This has never been done, not even by the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission. This study therefore took a wider purview and focused on society itself as a major player if police corruption is to be cured, hence the rationale for the study.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

This study was guided by both the broad and specific objectives;

1.3.1 Broad Objective

The broad objective in this study was to assess the security implication of mutual police and societal corruption in Nairobi County, Kenya.

1.3.2 Specific Objective

This study was guided by the following specific objectives;

- i. To establish perceptions of the context of policing and its influence on police corruption in Embakasi North constituency, Nairobi County, Kenya.
- ii. To determine perceptions on the influence of forms of police corruption on security in Embakasi North constituency, Nairobi County, Kenya.
- iii. To establish perceptions of the relationship between determinants of Police-society corruption and their influence on security in Embakasi North constituency, Nairobi County, Kenya.

1.4 Research Questions

This study was guided by the following research questions;

- i. How does the context of policing influence police corruption in Embakasi North constituency, Nairobi County, Kenya?
- ii. How do the different forms of Police corruption influence security in Embakasi North constituency, Nairobi County, Kenya?
- iii. How do the determinants of Police-society corruption influence security in Embakasi North constituency, Nairobi County, Kenya?

1.5 Justification of the Study

The study may be useful to security practitioners in policy development; to lessen or cure Police-society corruption for the benefit of national security.

Secondly, the findings from this study may add to the body of knowledge or compliment available scholarly knowledge in security and safety practice.

Last but not least, the study findings may be used as a basis to carry out further research.

1.6 Scope and Limitations of the Study

Even though this study was set to be conducted in the Nairobi County, this study was only limited to Embakasi North constituency only with a population of 4000 Households (KNBS, 2019). In addition, the study was only to focus on the population and uniformed police officers within the jurisdiction of Embakasi North constituency. Besides, the study only picked police respondents from Kayole and Buruburu police divisional Headquarters only.

Due to the sensitivity of the topic to security, it was expected that some of the participants with crucial information would tend to hold back or fear to share crucial security information to the study. This kind of challenge was overcome methodologically by seeking informed consent. The researcher explained to them that the information was not to be shared with anybody and was only used for academic purposes.

1.7 Definition of Terms and Concepts

Mutual Police and Society corruption: In this study, this term was used to mean paying of bribes by members of the society and also the reciprocal act of receiving bribes by the police.

Society corruption: In this study, this term was used to mean corrupt acts by members of the society that included; paying of bribes to influence police recruitment of unqualified trainees, assisting suspects to evade arrest, cover up criminal activities.

Influence of interest groups: This term was used to mean a portion of the population controlling the police for their own groups' interests therefore undermining the police's role as a service provider for all.

Political interference: This term was used to mean politicization of a force violating the necessary independence required for effective rule of law. Such interference can lead to high level government officials influencing key decisions taken by officers on the ground.

Confidential Tenders: This term was used to mean secret procurement processes purporting to acquire specific requirements of the police service such as modern state of the art equipment by those in higher authority but which never actualizes despite heavy spending.

Facilitation Payments: This term was used to mean a payment made to secure or expedite the performance of a routine action to which the payer has legal or other entitlement.

Forms of Police Corruption: In this study, this term was used to mean involvement of police in criminal activities such as violent robberies; receiving bribes to; release suspects from lawful custody, assist suspects evade arrest, cover up criminal activities, and reveal police operations. Receiving bribes to influence police recruitment where unqualified cops are employed; Embezzlement of funds intended for police operations or purchase of security and Police Patronage; Partiality in promoting unqualified officers, appointment of police chiefs based on ethnic orientations; Corruption of authority, Kickbacks, Opportunistic theft, Shakedowns,

Protection of illegal activities, Direct criminal activities, Internal payoffs, flaking' or 'padding', Evidence tampering & theft and Disclosure of privileged Information.

Corruption of authority: In this study, this term was used to mean an officer receiving some form of material gain by virtue of their position as a police officer without violating the law such as free drinks, meals, services.

Kickbacks: In this study, this term was used to mean receipt of goods, service or money for referring business to particular individuals or companies.

Opportunistic theft: In this study, this term was used to mean, stealing from arrestees, from traffic accident victims, crime victims and the bodies or property of dead citizens.

Shakedowns: In this study, this term was used to mean acceptance of a bribe for not following through a criminal violation such as; not making an arrest, filing a complaint or impounding property.

Protection of illegal activities: In this study, this term was used to mean police protection of those engaged in illegal activities such as prostitution, drugs, and pornography.

Direct criminal activities: In this study, this term was used to mean police officer committing crime against person or property for personal gain 'in clear violation of both departmental and criminal laws.

Internal payoffs: In this study, this term was used to mean, bought, bartered or sold prerogatives available to police officers such as holidays, shift allocations, and promotion.

Flaking or padding: In this study, this term was used to mean, planting of or adding to evidence

Evidence tampering & theft: In this study, this term was used to mean, planting, removing or altering evidence all undermine the proper investigative processes. As a sensitive public institution

with a uniquely privileged position within society, the trust of the people must always be maintained through high levels of integrity.

Disclosure of privileged Information: In this study, this term was used to mean, abusing the trust of the public by improperly handling sensitive and private information for personal gain.

Context of Policing: In this study, this term will be used to mean the general corrupt environment members of the Kenya Police Service operate in e.g. society that is disrespectful to the rule of law, clad with propensity to impunity, and society which is Greedy and Tribal.

Determinants of Police-society corruption: In this study, this term was used to mean, institution governance, effect of culture and economy on corruption.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter looks at the available documented literature from previous studies to assess the context in which policing is done, and then establish what constitutes police corruption. In addition, this chapter will then determine the implication of police-society corruption in the perspectives of both the police and business community. The chapter will also explore the mitigation measures of police-society corruption in the perspectives of both the police and business community with a view of averting the situation. Lastly, the chapter will discuss the various theoretical underpinnings that will focus the study.

2.2 Perceptions of the Contexts of Policing

Whereas police corruption is apparently an emerging global problem Tyler (2007) portended that police corruption is more pervasive culture that is visible in developing countries than it is in the developed countries such as the US. Additionally, Tyler (2007) avers that police corruption in the developing world is an open fact of life for anyone who encounters a police officer, weather voluntarily or not. Conversely, in the developed world, police corruption is seen to be out of sight, confined by and large to the shadowy world of vice regulation (Franklin et al., 2005). It is concentrated among officers who commonly work undercover rather than among officers who are uniformed and visible. This is very different from the situation in India, where, as one senior officer observed privately, constables regard bribery as a fundamental right. Police checkpoints for motor vehicles, where money is required to avoid harassment and delay, are common along major roads in the developing world.

Transparency International report (2013) report, indicated an intricate culture of global societal corruption index, with two African countries on the lead in paying bribes to police officers: Sierra Leone (84 percent), Liberia (75 percent) and closely followed by Yemen (74 percent). Corrupt tendencies by such societies are believed to have an implication on the integrity of their police. Given such context, it should not be surprising that Kenya's police service is ranked at number 3 in the top 10 most corrupt police services or forces in the world. That is why this study takes a notch higher and presupposes a causal link between societal corruption and police corruption (Kleinig, 1996).

TI (2015) avers that many African countries grapple with the problem of corruption that continues to hinder their government's efforts to provide welfare to the citizens because of the diversion of public resources to personal and selfish gains. However, whereas the causes of corruption vary from one African country to another, there are similarities such as poorly conceived policies and programmes, failing public institutions, high levels of poverty, poor public service remuneration and disparities, income disparities amongst the population, and lack of accountability and transparency mechanisms (TI, 2015).

In Kenya for example, Kiai (2010) portended that corruption is persistent primarily because institutions such as the legislature and the judiciary, and many executive entities have been both weakened and/or become major perpetrators of corruption themselves as well as conduits through which corrupt activities flow. In addition, the rule of law and adherence to formal rules are not rigorously observed, patronage has become standard practice, the independence and professionalism of the public sector have been eroded, and the average Kenyan has come to see corruption as an inevitable facet of life. Moreover, the culture of impunity encouraged, or led to, co-optation of others to participate. As noted by Kiai (2010), this is the main reason why Cabinet and high-level public service positions have been in such demand as 'endemic, chronic corruption uses public office as a vehicle to loot coffers with little risk of being held accountable.

Consequently, again according to Kiai (2010) Corruption in Kenya has also induced cynicism as people now regard it as the norm. It has undermined social values because many people now find it easier and even more lucrative to engage in corrupt activities than to seek legitimate public service delivery. It has eroded governmental legitimacy by hampering the effective delivery of public goods and services. It has limited economic growth by reducing the amount of public resources available from both domestic and donor sources, by discouraging private investment, and by impeding the efficient use of government revenue and development assistance funds. The so-called eating reduces the resources available to finance public services, which, in turn, directly disadvantages the poor 'Eating' is a practice of acquiring ignoble wealth by dishonest means which must be halted. In addition, as the Chiefs of Mission (2014), Wagner (2014), and Wrong (2014), alluded to, there is also a causal connection between grand corruption in Kenya and the continued security threat the country faces. This will require a focused fight since the depths of corruption in Kenyan society permit terrorism to potentially threaten the very fabric of the nation.

Wagner (2014) and Wrong (2014) observed that: (1) Corruption among junior and senior police officers has been rife and has had a debilitating impact on policing and on public trust. (2) There is corruption and nepotism in the recruitment and promotion process perpetrated through interference by influential individuals and instances where recruits paid substantial sums to join the police services. This then presents a basic contradiction in values in that a police officer, who is expected to uphold law and order, has entered the police force on a corruption platform. (3) Corruption within the police services to be widespread and endemic with the tolerance levels for corruption for all ranks being unacceptably high and bribery appearing to be blamed on poor salaries and working conditions of the officers (Wagner, 2014 & Wrong, 2014).

Recent Transparent International Report (2015) report ranked Kenya as one of the most corrupt countries in Africa. Subsequent research finding showed an upward trend of corruption in the country at 90% with significant ripple effect in the Kenya's economic performance (T.I, 2017). Nevertheless, the country continues to grapple with numerous security challenges that negatively impact on the enjoyment of various human rights including the right to freedom and personal security. The threat to peace and security is not only limited to international war and conflict but also extends to include acts of ethnic violence, organized crime, and terrorism. Crime and insecurity emerge as major constraints to the promotion and protection of human rights by compromising on human dignity and creating a climate of fear and violence. This has endangered personal security and eroded the quality of life of many ordinary Kenyans leading to further marginalization and disenfranchisement of communities (T.I, 2017).

Arguably, the problem of corruption has intensified over time notwithstanding the apparent myriad of laws, institutions, strategies, standards, and requirements to combat it. Revelations of multibillion shilling corruption scandals at various government agencies remains rife. Further, Corruption in Kenya appears to have gained functional acceptance, implicit in phrases such as "it is our turn to eat" albeit with implications such as curtailing democratic rights, negating the achievement of national security objectives, erosion of governance systems and ultimately strains the essential moral fabric that binds society.

2.3 Typologies of Police Corruption and their Influence on Security

According to Manning et al. (2000) and Recantini et al. (2005) police corruption can be grouped into four categories: scale and organization, predatory forms, subversion of justice, and gifts and discounts. They further argued that the most common forms of corruption were making false reports and committing perjury, protecting illegal gambling, theft of drugs on the street, theft of seized property, receiving discounts on purchases, and selling information about police operations (Manning et al., 2000 & Recantini et al., 2005). The nature of police corruption varied considerably from report to report; corrupt manipulation of internal administrative processes—for example, corruption of promotions and assignments and the diversion of police property to personal use. Police frequently reported this type of internal corruption as a major irritant, and were much less forgiving of it compared to the public forms; drug-related police corruption and failure of police officers to do what they were assigned to do. In effect, this systemic character of corruption seems to have been so pervasive earlier that it was not considered remarkable. It was a part of the well-recognized connection between policing and politics (Manning et al., 2000).

This trend suggests that the systemic character of police corruption has become noteworthy more recently not because it is new, but because public opinion no longer regards it as inevitable and uncorrectable (Manning et al., 2000). Public opinion, at least in developed, English-speaking countries, seems to have changed significantly in the last fifty years with respect to tolerance of police corruption. The two issues of internal police corruption and involvement with drugs are both evident in Afghanistan. Criminal activity and corruption are widely prevalent within the police. It is not uncommon for police officers to buy their positions by paying bribes to superiors for unjustified promotions and for assignments that provide opportunities to extort truckers and merchants and engage in smuggling. Embezzling official funds and stealing gasoline to sell on the black market is common. Police officers are also reported to have sold their weapons and ammunition to criminals and the Taliban (Manning et al., 2000 & Recantini et al., 2005).

Other forms of police corruption include extortion and other corrupt police transactions (Manning et al., 2000 & Recantini et al., 2005). Accordingly, the police may arrest people they know are innocent threatening them or beating them and then release them against payment (Nissen 2005). Nissen (2005) amongst other scholars portended that the payment is sometimes made in form of forced sexual services. Manning et al. (2000) and Recantini et al. (2005) also cited other forms of

corruption where the police illegally sell decisions or information that are to the advantage of individuals who are guilty in a crime. This may be warnings about planned police inspections of illegal establishments, bribes to avoid a traffic charge for violations committed or 'sales' of decisions not to register a crime (Manning et al., 2000 & Recantini et al., 2005).

2.4 Perceptions of the Influence of Police-society Corruption on Security

Undeniably, argued that there is a strong link between corruption and insecurity. In fact, police corruption is widely recognized as a threat to peace and security from both national (as this work shows for Kenya) and global perspectives, with associations between corruption and political instability and violent conflict being increasingly commonplace in research documents, policy statements, and recent events (Pyman et al., 2014). Additionally, Pyman et al. (2014) further argued that when a country's institutions are corrupt, its security forces, such as the police, tend not to be trusted, and its borders also tend to be weak, as is the case in Kenya, giving terrorist and other criminal organizations, for example, room to flourish. Furthermore, with the police being corrupt and even predatory, instead of serving the public they are often sources of insecurity themselves rather than providers of security and they then become people to avoid, not to seek out, in the event of trouble.

As a result of weakened police service due to corruption, from 1998 to the present thousands of people have been killed in Kenya from terrorist activities and several thousand more have been wounded. Kenya has experienced severe and fatal attacks since the 1998 bombing of the U.S. embassy in Nairobi as the terror attacks have intensified, with the highest threat peaking with the entry of the Kenya Defence Forces into Somalia in 2011 which then stirred retaliatory and sporadic attacks in Kenya by Al-Shabaab and occasioning an unprecedented era of insecurity characterized by constant threats of attacks, radicalization, bombings, and kidnappings.

According to a study in Nepal in 2010 the police often have to pay bribes in order to secure promotions (International Alert, 2010). Additionally, according to Puppo (2007), police corruption in developing countries suggests the most visible form of police corruption is the collection of bribes to avoid fines or conviction by traffic police (Andvig & Fjeldstad, 2008). According to the Nepal (2010) propensity by the police to solicit for bribes was exploited by criminals who wanted short cuts to evade security checkpoints or borders.

Extortion and embezzlement of funds are also common in the police force (Human Rights Watch, 2010). In cases where the police force has relative freedom to carry out arrests, independent of the courts, innocent people may be arrested and a bribe requested for their release. Police may also embezzle funds, manipulate time sheets or steal valuables of those under arrest (Andvig & Fjeldstad, 2008). Corruption in the security services was also said to increase levels of crime. According to Andvig and Fjeldstad (2008) corrupt personnel policies, or systems that allow police officers to buy official positions, was feared to reduce the overall quality of the security sector. Corruption among border police and collusion with transportation companies was believed to be **key factors aiding inefficiencies in tracking and preventing drug trafficking (UNODC, 2010).** **According to Azfar (2005 and Reuter's (1983) police corruption led to increased organized crime** complex; consumption of illegal services such as gambling and prostitution; and also *goods* (drugs, poisoned liquors etc.), and the size of the informal, and (partially) gambling reduced significantly the size of the organized crime-police corruption clusters in New York. Legalization of prostitution, gambling, alcohol and various types of drugs may all be worth considering in a low-income context. An important but little noticed component of the successful anti-corruption policies in Hong Kong was the legalization and partial deregulation of the mini-bus system (Lee, 1979). The experiences from Hong Kong are interesting since first the police milked the illegal companies directly in competition (or cooperation) with organized crime units. After the legalization in 1969 the police could continue the milking of companies through their ability to deliver traffic fines, but organized crime apparently had not the same opportunities. While helpful, legalization was not sufficient to get rid of police corruption (Azfar, 2005; & Reuter's, 1983).

2.5 Perceptions of Mitigation Measures against Police and Society Corruption

Braütigam et al. (2008) and Lee (1979) portended that corruption monitoring framework and policy making needs to reevaluate the existing framework that should be expanded to cover; amongst other things, punishment and security of officers reporting corruption. According to these scholars, extensive corruption implies policy weaknesses and the agents supposed to dispose policy instruments. In such situations it is difficult to suggest concrete policy proposals except for pious wishes for a change in the top political leadership. Kiai (2010) argued that it has become standard practice that independence and professionalism of the public sector have been eroded, and the average Kenyan has come to see corruption as an inevitable facet of life. Moreover, the

culture of impunity encouraged, or led to, co-optation of others to participate. As noted by Kiai (2010), this is the main reason why Cabinet and high-level public service positions have been in such demand as ‘endemic, chronic corruption uses public office as a vehicle to loot coffers with little risk of being held accountable. Consequently, again according to Kiai (2010) Corruption in Kenya has also induced cynicism as people now regard it as the norm. It has undermined social values because many people now find it easier and even more lucrative to engage in corrupt activities than to seek legitimate public service delivery. It has eroded governmental legitimacy by hampering the effective delivery of public goods and services. In addition, as the Chiefs of Mission (2014), Wagner (2014), and Wrong (2014) alluded to, there is also a causal connection between grand corruption in Kenya and the continued security threat the country faces.

Undeniably, it is apparent that the whole society is itself a conduit of police corruption. Meaningful mitigating measures therefore must gravitate around the causes of police corruption. Additionally, this study will seek to find out holistic mitigating measures that will address the nexus between police and society corruption.

2.6 Theoretical Framework

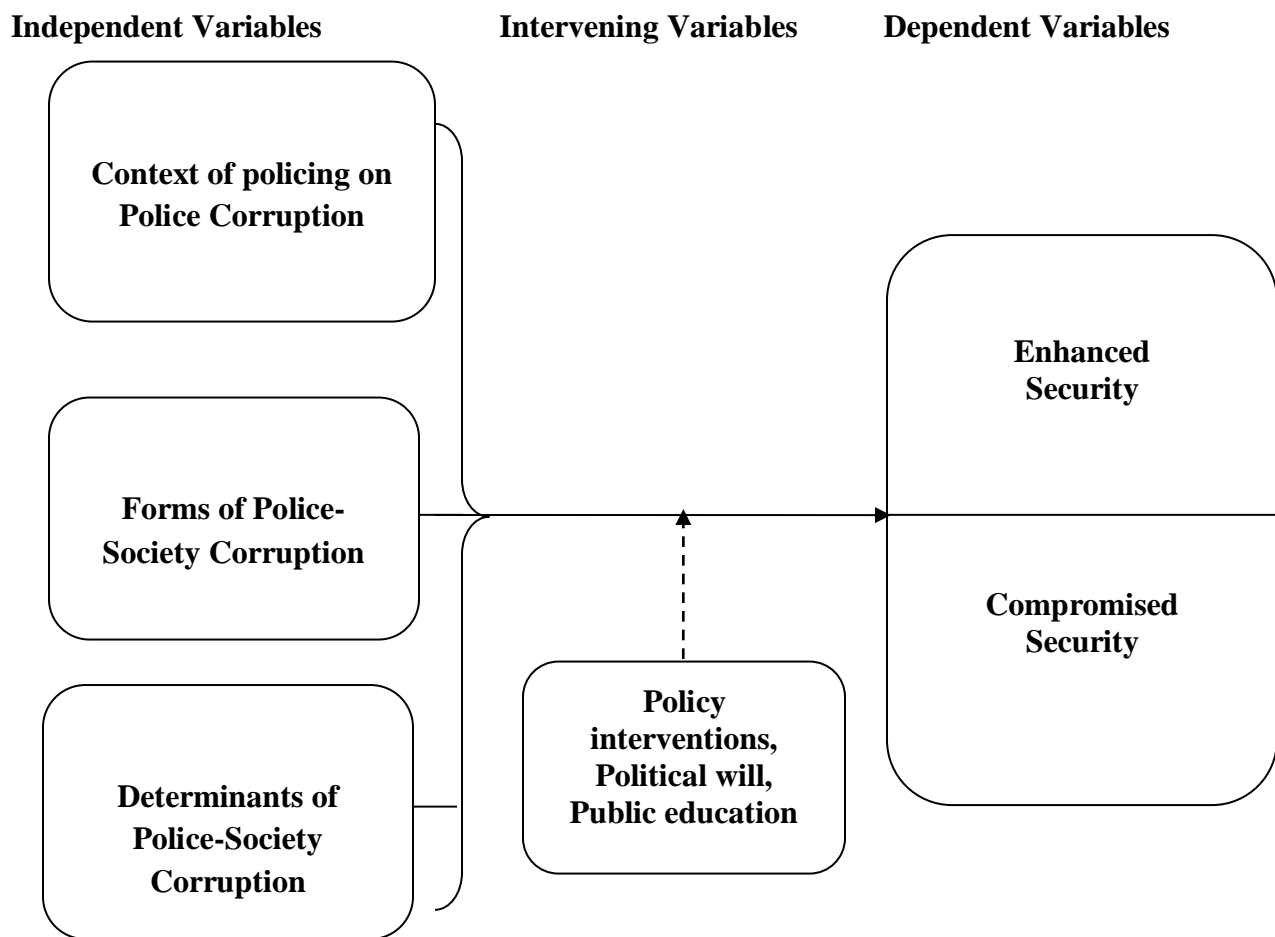
This study was guided by the Erosion Theory (ET) of corruption. This theory of corruption assisted in explaining why so many potentially good policemen get drawn into the vice. Sherman in (Syed, 1997) alludes to an “evolutionary view” of corruption. This refers to the progression of “moral depravity” where a corrupt officer begins his illicit activities with minor wrongdoing, which eventually escalates into criminal violations. At this juncture an officer’s self-image will begin to change from an honest cop who upholds the law to one who has begun to break it. They will also justify their activities by saying that they are harmless and that there are no real victims.

As the officers corrupt activities progress, they become more acceptable to him/her and eventually result in the committing and rationalizing of more serious crimes. For example, an officer who habitually steals from crime scenes or drug raids may progress to soliciting protection money from illegal gambling operations. A corrupt officer’s frame of reference alters to such an extent that an activity once thought unimaginable, for example, assisting drug dealers, becomes acceptable behavior.

Sisk (in Syed, 1997) adds that officers who initially draw the line at taking bribes for not enforcing the law pertaining to possession or selling drugs, may be convinced to engage in promoting the criminal organization that is paying the bribes. This promotion will include reluctance on the part of the officer to enforce laws against crimes (with victims) committed by members of this organization.

2.7 Conceptual Framework

Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework



The conceptual framework above describes the relationship between independent variables (Context of policing, Forms of police and societal corruption, and types of mitigations) and dependent variables (Enhanced/compromised security). If there are proper policy measures and

political will (intervening variables) then Security will be managed. Conversely in the event of weak intervening measures then insecurity will increase.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the methods that were used to meet the objectives of the study. The chapter describes; site of study, target population, research design, sample and sampling procedure, methods and tools of data collection, and methods of data analysis.

3.2 The Study Design

This study adopted a cross-sectional survey design. This was due to the need to have a comprehensive coverage of the phenomenon under study; assess the security implication of the collaboration between police and societal corruption in Embakasi North constituency, Kenya.

According to Lavrakas (2008) cross-sectional research involves using different groups of people who differ but share other characteristics, such as educational background, age, sex, geographic location amongst others. Cross sectional studies are either descriptive; assessing the frequency and distribution of a certain study variables or analytical. Analytical cross-sectional studies investigate the association between two related or unrelated parameters. Hence, this design was critical to unearth the security implication of the collaboration between police and societal corruption.

3.3 Study Area

Even though this study was set to be conducted in the Nairobi County, this study was only limited to Embakasi North constituency only with a population of 4000 Households (KNBS, 2019). The choice of the study area was informed by the fact it represents the Upper middle-class population of Buruburu and the relatively lower-class populations of Kayole which this study intended to compare the different variables of their distinct characteristics. The Map of the study site is presented in Figure 3.1.

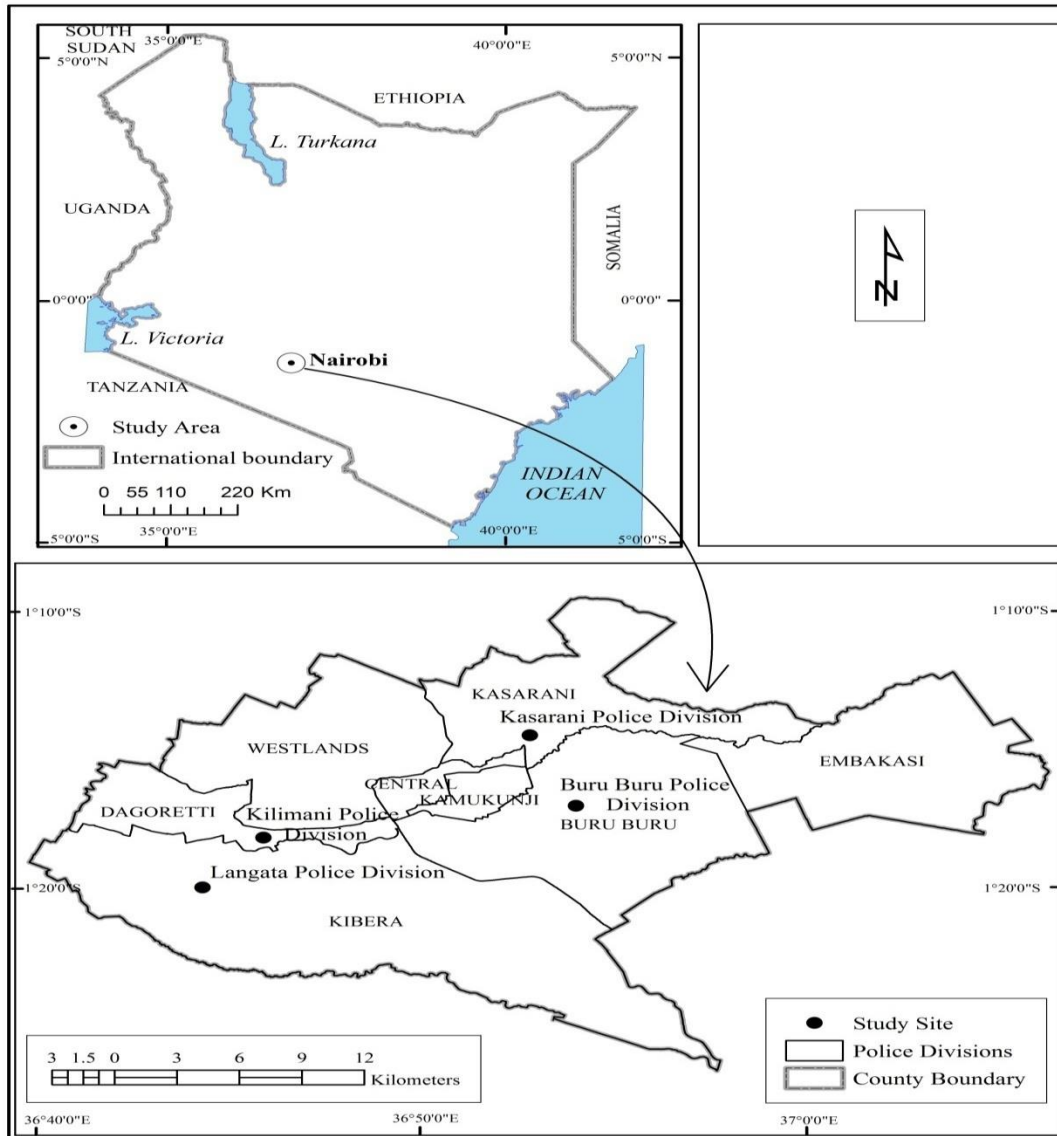


Figure 3.1: Map of Study Area

Source: Topographic Map of Nairobi 148/4 of 1975.

3.4 Unit of Analyses

The units of analyses for this study were the households in the Embakasi North Constituency and uniformed police officers from Buruburu and Kayole Police Divisions.

3.5 Population and Sampling Procedure

The target population for this study was about 4000 households in Emabakasi North constituency (KNBS, 2019). This population was used to estimate the sample size for this study. The appropriate sample size for a population-based survey was determined largely by three factors (Kate, 2006): (i) the estimated percentage prevalence of the population of interest – 10% in this instance based on the above prevalence by Stanley and Gregory (2001), (ii) the desired level of confidence and (iii) the acceptable margin of error.

For a survey design based on a simple random sample, the sample size required can be calculated according to the following formula (Kate, 2006);

$$n = \frac{z^2 \times p(I - p)}{m^2}$$

Where:

n = required sample size

z = confidence level at 95% (standard value of 1.96)

p = estimated percentage prevalence of the population of interest – 15%

m = margin of error at 5% (standard value of 0.05)

Therefore, the sample size (n) for this study can be computed as follows:

$$n = \frac{1.96^2 \times 0.15(1 - 0.15)}{0.05^2}$$

Thus,

$$\begin{aligned} n &= \frac{1.96^2 \times 0.15(0.85)}{0.05^2} \\ &= 196 \end{aligned}$$

Since the sample size was drawn from both Buruburu and Kayole areas, each, contributed respondents proportionately based on their populations. Simple random sampling procedure was used to enlist respondents into the study.

In addition, according to the Strength and Establishment of the two Police Divisions, there were 400 police officers (200 in each police). According to Kothari (2014), 10 percent of the target

population is an optimum sample which fulfills the requirements of efficiency, representativeness, reliability and flexibility. Hence the study selected 40 police officers (10 percent of 400). For the purpose of representativeness, 20 police officers were randomly selected from each Division for the study.

3.6 Sampling Technique

Stratified simple random sampling technique was adopted for this study. The sampling technique was ideal for the study as it ensured that no sub-population was omitted from the sample (Gay, 1996). The study comprised of four strata as follows:

1st Stratum (Kayole sub-county):

The first stratum comprised of 78 targeted household heads from the relatively lower class of Kayole sub-county. The Kenya National Bureau of statistics population registers was used as sample frames. Kayole is divided into 6 sectors. Random sampling was then used to select 13 respondents from each sector.

2nd Stratum (Buruburu sub-county)

The second stratum comprised of 78 targeted household heads from the relatively Upper class of Buruburu sub-county. The Kenya National Bureau of statistics population registers was used as sample frames. Buruburu is also divided into 6 Phases. Random sampling was used to select 13 respondents from each phase.

3rd Stratum (Police Officers-from Kayole Police Division)

20 Lists of strength and Establishments from Kayole Police Division was used as a sample frame to randomly select 20 officers for the study.

4th Stratum (Police Officers-from Buruburu Police Division)

Lists of strength and Establishments from Buruburu Police Division was used as a sample frame to randomly select 20 officers for the study.

In addition, four (10) Key informants (K.I) who included 2 officers from the National Crime Research Centre (NCRC), 2 local chief (one from each sub-county), The 2 Officer Commanding

Police Divisions (one from each Police Division), and 2 officers from transparency international (T.I) were also enlisted to inform the study. Total respondents are summarized as follows:

The sample size distribution for the study site is shown in Table 3.1 below:

Table 3.1: Sample Size Distribution for the Study Site

STRATUM	N
Kayole Sub County	78
Buruburu Sub County	78
Kayole Police Division	20
Buruburu Police Division	20
TOTAL	196
KI	10
GRAND TOTAL	206

Total respondents for this study will be 206

3.7 Methods and Tools of Data Collection

The study used questionnaire to collect primary data from the main respondents. The advantage of using the questionnaire is that it saves time; it is economical and is easier to administer (Kothari, 2003). Both structured and unstructured questions will be used to solicit information from the respondents. Unstructured questions will be used because of their probing nature and propensity to elicit more information about the problem under inquiry. Interview method will be used to collect data from the K.Is. Key Informants guides will be used to collect data from K.Is.

3.8 Data Analysis

This study w employed both descriptive and inferential statistics to analyze data. Descriptive statistics such as frequency distribution tables, graphs and pie will be used. Inferential statistics i.e., the Chi-Square (cross tabulation) will used to compare responses from the police and that of the public across different control variables such as age, sex and social class.

3.9 Ethical Considerations

Research was carried out with strict regard to ethical considerations. Respondents gave consent before the research exercise began. This made it easier to interact appropriately with informants and reduced chances of crossing any social and legal boundaries. Approval to carry out research was sought from Egerton University Board of Postgraduate Studies, Nairobi County Government and from the National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI) for issuance of a research clearance permit.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the study results and the discussion guided by the objectives. In addition, the chapter also presents the findings thematically based on the objectives. First, the chapter starts with a brief introduction, followed by the response rate, then the demographic characteristics of the respondents and finally the discussion of the findings section.

4.2 Response Rate

The study had anticipated all the 196 respondents to participate in research. However, out of the 196 questionnaires issued to the respondents, only 183 (91.5%) were duly filled and returned for analysis. This may be explained by the fact that some of the respondents were business men and may have happened to get business trips outside the study area. According to Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) the response rate of more than 70% is very good, 60% response rate is considered good while 50% of the response is considered adequate for analysis. Based on this recommendation the response rate of 91.5% was considered ideal for this research. The results are presented in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Actual Number of Respondents Reached

Response Rate	Frequency	Percentage
Response	183	91.5
Non-Response	13	8.5
Total	196	100

4.3 Socio Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents

The socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents are discussed guided by the four sets of variables that include gender, age, education and religion. The results are shown in Table 4.2.

4.3.1 Gender

The gender of the respondents was one of the demographic variables that the study noted. As shown in the results, 56.0% of the public respondents were males while 44% were female. Equal

number of male and female respondents was achieved with regard to police respondents. This is shown in Table 4.2:

Table 4.1: Distribution of Respondents by Gender

	Public		Police	
	n	Percent	n	Percent
Male	80	56.0	20	50.0
Female	63	44.0	20	50.0
Total	143	100.0	40	100.0

This gender distribution there was near parity and that it is an indication the study did not suffer from gender bias. On the cooperation perception, both genders felt the need.

4.3.2 Distribution of Respondents by Age

Table 4.4 shows that all of the respondents were above 20 years. Additionally, majority of the respondents (84.2%) were above 30 years old. This implies that majority of the respondents had the experience in defense to provide the necessary information to answer the research questions. This is reflected in Table 4.3.

Table 4.1: Distribution of respondents by age

	Public		Police	
	n	Percent	n	Percent
21-30	23	16.1	1	2.5
31-40	29	20.3	5	12.5
41-50	27	18.9	6	15
Above 50	61	42.7	28	70
Total	143	100.0	40	100.0

The results as shown in the Table 4.3 above, indicate that a 42.7% of the public respondents as well as 70.0 % of the police respondents were aged above 50 years. This was followed by the police officers who were aged between 31 and 40 years (20.3%) and members of the public aged

between 41 and 50 years (18. 9%). Therefore, the coverage of the study involved different age brackets thus had ability to capture the views and opinions of the residents based on the age segments and their experience in police- community relation.

4.3.3 Respondent Levels of Education

In this study education level of the respondents was assessed because it was thought to enhance the ability of a person to look at issues more critically and make informed decisions when responding to the questions. In addition, the level of formal education is an important variable in any given population because it not only influences the demographic, but also socio-economic characteristics of the population. The results are presented in Table 4.1.

Table 4.2: Distribution of respondents by level of education

	Public		Police	
	n	Percent	n	Percent
No Formal education	23	16.1	1	2.5
Formal education	27	18.9	5	12.5
Secondary education	61	42.7	28	70
Tertiary education	29	20.3	6	15
Total	143	100.0	40	100.0

Table 4.4 above shows the distribution of respondents by their level of education. More than half of the police respondents (70.0%) indicated that they had attained secondary school education while 15.0% had tertiary education. On the other hand, 50 out of 143 public respondents had either, primary or secondary education, and only 42.7% had attained post-secondary education. Despite the fact that 16.1% of the respondents did not have formal education, this did not affect their understanding of the problem under the study, because they responded effectively to the research questions.

4.4 Perceptions of the Context of Policing and Its Influence on Police Corruption in Embakasi North Constituency, Nairobi County, Kenya

The first objective sought to establish perceptions of the context of policing and its influence on police corruption in Embakasi North constituency, Nairobi County, Kenya. The variables that were

measured include; Perceptions about the influence of public institutions corruption., Perceptions about the influence of Justice sector institutional corruption, and citizens’ experiences of corruption in the public institutions and their propensity to corrupt. The results are presented as follows;

4.4.1 Perceptions about the Influence of Public Institutions Corruption on Police Corruption

The section sought to establish the influence of public institutions corruption on Police corruption in Embakasi North constituency, Nairobi County, Kenya. The results are presented in Table 4.5.

Table 4.5: Perceptions about the influence of public institutions corruption on Police corruption

		No	Yes	Total
Legislature Corruption	n	20	163	183
	%	10.9	89.1	100.0
Judiciary Corruption	n	0	183	183
	%	0	100.0	100.0
Executive Corruption	n	51	132	183
	%	27.9	72.1	100.0
Independent Agencies Corruption	n	77	106	183
	%	53.8	46.2	100.0

According to Table 4.5 the general with regard to the influence of public institutions corruption on police corruption is that of respondent’s perceptions that legislature corruption, judiciary corruption, executive corruption, state corporation’s corruption and independent agencies corruption influenced police corruption.

With regard to respondent's perceptions on how legislature corruption influences police corruption, a key informant who stated,

“Despite the fact that members of parliament, in particular, in security committee of parliament having the authority to systematically dismantle corruption networks including that of the security sector, sometimes use these powers to protect members of the criminal gangs in exchange for financial support favors especially during campaigns. These cartels are as a result difficult to police or investigate because of such higher protection and may sometimes bribe lower ranking police officers in order to go slow in investigations.”

(Key informant number 10)

This is in concurrent with Kempe (2018) who argued that Persistent police corruption derives from a systemic failure of governance wherein the principal institutions responsible for ensuring police governance, the observance of ethics and integrity standards, and enforcing the rule of law are compromised and may themselves be infested with corrupt individuals and syndicates (Kempe, 2018). This painted a picture that police corruption is as a result of systemic corruption.

A second Key informant stated,

“Sometimes there is outright bribery and political bullying of members of parliament aided by members of corruptions cartels when voting to pass certain laws that are aimed at trimming police authority with regard to corruption criminal gangs or under criminalize economic crimes. This also happens when passing anticorruption legislation and policy. Some members of parliament are also part of society bribery cartels”.

(Key informant number 4)

With regard to the justice sector corruption influence police corruption, the study found that Many Judges and Magistrates demands for bribes to dismiss charges, fast-track a case or slow down trials. Judges can also be bribed, or subjected to political pressure and interference from above”. This was found to discourage law enforcement officers. The study found that when these criminals are released and return back to the society, and commit more serious crimes and in the event of arrest after committing such crimes, temptations to resist future bribing attempts to the police are not easily overcome. Police officers accept the bribes to keep peace with criminals.

This lends support to what was Kiai (2010) that when corruption pervades the justice system, people can no longer count on prosecutors and judges to do their jobs. The powerful may escape justice and citizens, especially those with few resources or few powerful allies, may be unfairly accused of crimes, deprived of due process, and wrongly imprisoned.

Executive corruption

With regard to respondent's perceptions on how the executive corruption influences police corruption, the study found that at times, those in political authority like the cabinet secretaries, their deputies, and other senior government positions interfere with police investigations, the initiation of false investigations, the "framing" of political opponents. Most commonly it is motivated by a need to discredit political or interest groups for the benefit of others and also to favor certain groups versus their competitors in the political or business arena. Further, these authorities connive with senior police managers at times to divert police resources be awarded shady contracts and that intended to buy state of the art tools and equipment for kickbacks and other pay offs. The net effect is that police end up soliciting funds from members of public in order to perform their legally mandated duties"

This lends hand to what was argued by Shleifer and Vishny (1993) that the problem of corruption in lower levels of governance derives from blatant abuse of government rules by corrupt bureaucrats. They further argue that, this happens when an extortionary bureaucracy outlives its usefulness and may become a hindrance by changing governance objectives of the increasingly benevolent ruler. In other words, corruptly legitimizing all government action.

Perceptions about the influence of Justice sector institutional corruption on police corruption

The section sought to establish the influence of Justice sector institutional corruption on Police corruption in Embakasi North constituency, Nairobi County, Kenya. The results are presented in Table 4.6.

Table 4.6: Perceptions about the influence of Justice sector institutional corruption on Police corruption

		No	Yes	Total
Judiciary Corruption	n	40	143	183
	%	21.9	79.1	100.0
Director of Public Prosecution	n	4	179	183
	%	2.7	97.3	100.0
Prison Corruption	n	183	0	183
	%	100	100	100.0

According to Table 4.6 the general with regard to the influence of Justice Sector institutional corruption on police corruption is that of respondent’s perceptions that the judiciary corruption, and the director of public prosecution influenced police corruption. As has been stated by a Key informant number,

“Some Judges and Magistrates demands for bribes to dismiss charges, fast-track a case or slow down trials. Judges can also be bribed, or subjected to political pressure and interference from above”. When these criminals are released and return back to the society, they commit more serious crimes and may even be a threat to law enforcement officers themselves. In the event of arrest after committing such crimes, temptations to resist future bribing attempts to the police are not easily overcome” Police officers accept the bribes to keep peace with criminals”. **(Key informant number 1)**

Prosecutors in the directorate of public prosecutions also,

“Demands or solicits for bribes to fast-track a case or to slow down trials”. **(Key informant number 3)**

The above findings lend support to findings by Noel (2007) who argued that within the justice system there are a number of organizations that could be involved in corrupt practices before a case reaches the courts. These include the police force, lawyers and prosecutors. Once judicial decisions have been reached, there are also a number of organizations responsible for enforcing these decisions such as the prison system. Transparency International’s 2010 Global Corruption Barometer found an increase in the percentage of people worldwide who reported paying a bribe in the judiciary from 8% in 2006 to 15% in 2010. Indeed, in some countries, paying a bribe is often

the only way to access legal services or to achieve a result in court (Noel, 2007). Bribe payments may be used to influence court procedures in several ways. For example: to encourage lawyers to present a sub-standard defense, to persuade court staff to delay a case, or to sway a judge's final verdict. Court users may also pay bribes to administrative personnel in order to alter the legal treatment of files or evidentiary material.

Corruption in courts may also result in guilty criminals not being convicted. A study in Uganda found that corruption had enabled suspected robbers to be released and recommit offences (Government of Uganda, 2002). A 2008 UNODC report *Drug Trafficking as a Security Threat in West Africa* links a lack of convictions and growth in the drug trade, to corruption in the justice sector (UNODC, 2008). Corruption in the security services can lead to increased levels of crime. For example: bribe payments to the police force could result in criminals not being arrested. Corrupt personnel policies, or systems that allow official positions to be bought, will reduce the overall quality of the security sector. Corruption among border guards and collusion with transportation companies have been suggested as key factors aiding inefficiencies in tracking and preventing drug trafficking. For example, only an estimated 1% of the heroin trafficked out of Afghanistan in 2008 was seized (UNODC, 2010).

Shortfalls in the security sector can also lead to an increase in armed violence. A study by the Centre for International Cooperation and Security, Department of Peace Studies (2005) highlights a number of impacts this can have on the poor. It suggests that armed violence has an 'almost entirely negative impact on poverty and development, through displacement, damage to education, health, and agriculture, and impoverishment of large sections of communities and populations.' The report suggests that these impacts combine to reduce progress in the MDGs.

4.4.2 Citizens' Experiences of Corruption in the Public Institutions and their Propensity to Corrupt

This section sought to establish citizens' experiences of corruption in the public institutions and perceptions about their propensity to corrupt the police. As shown in Table 4.5 the general with regard to the influence of public institutions corruption on police corruption is that of respondent's perceptions that legislature corruption, judiciary corruption, executive corruption, state corporation's corruption and independent agencies corruption influenced police corruption.

Accordingly, Members of public had witnessed more cases of corruption compared to public officials and officers of commissions and parastatals. disclose their experiences. Majority of the respondents indicated that they experienced high incidences of corruption in both executive arm of the national government and county government. Minimal experiences of corruption were also mentioned at the Judiciary, and by the Legislature in their assemblies; senate assembly legislature, national assembly legislature and county assembly legislature. When a respondent was asked about his propensity to bribe and be bribed, she argued,

“Corruption is rampant and is everywhere. To have your job done quickly, you have to bribe to get public service; getting employment/recruitment, at times because you don’t have enough money bribe for illegal water and power connections at cheap prices. Bribing to get a tender, to get good school for your children.” **(Respondent number 70)**

A key informant also stated,

“Corruption has infected and vitiated the moral values of the society. For example, if you are on the road on traffic duties and wave down a public service matatu for routine checkups, a matatu driver can just greet you with money. If you ask what for, you hear passengers shouting from the inside that, “if he doesn’t take the money just knock him down”. **(Key informant number 5)**

The above finding concurs with by Kiai (2010), Wagner (2014), and Wrong (2014) who argued that corruption is persistent in Kenya primarily because institutions such as the legislature and the judiciary, and many executive entities have been both weakened and/or become major perpetrators of corruption themselves as well as conduits through which corrupt activities flow. In addition, the rule of law and adherence to formal rules are not rigorously observed, patronage has become standard practice, the independence and professionalism of the public sector have been eroded, and the average Kenyan has come to see corruption as an inevitable facet of life. Moreover, the culture of impunity encouraged, or led to, co-optation of others to participate. As noted by Kiai (2010), this is the main reason why Cabinet and high-level public service positions have been in such demand as ‘endemic, chronic corruption uses public office as a vehicle to loot coffers with little risk of being held accountable. Consequently, again according to Kiai (2010) Corruption in Kenya has also induced cynicism as people now regard it as the norm. It has undermined social values because many people now find it easier and even more lucrative to engage in corrupt

activities than to seek legitimate public service delivery. It has eroded governmental legitimacy by hampering the effective delivery of public goods and services.

4.5 Perceptions on the Types of Police Corruption and their Influence on Security in Embakasi North Constituency, Nairobi County, Kenya

The second objective sought to establish the different types of police corruption and their influence on security in Embakasi North constituency, in Nairobi County. The results are presented in Table 4.7. This section is divided into subsections; The first section looked at the different types of police corruption while the second section looked at their influence on security in Embakasi North constituency, in Nairobi County. The results are as follows;

4.5.1 The Different Types of Police Corruption Prevalent in Embakasi North Constituency, in Nairobi County

Table 4.7: Types of Police corruption prevalent in Embakasi North constituency, in Nairobi County

		No	Yes	Total
Receiving bribes to; release suspects from lawful custody, assist suspects evade arrest, cover up criminal activities, reveal police operations.	n	0	40	40
	%	0	100.0	100.0
Embezzlement of funds intended for police operations or purchase of security equipments.	n	8	32	40
	%	20	80.0	100.0
Protection of illegal activities, Evidence tampering & theft and Disclosure of privileged Information.	n	2	38	40
	%	5.0	95.0	100.0
Corruption of authority in promoting unqualified officers, 'Kickbacks', Opportunistic theft, Shakedowns', Internal payoffs, flaking' or 'padding'	n	0	40	40
	%	0	100.0	100.0
Appointment of police chiefs based on ethnic orientations	n	0	40	40
	%	0	100.0	100.0
Partiality in promoting officers	n	0	40	40
	%	0	100.0	100.0
Corruption of authority e.g., to influence police recruitment where unqualified cops are employed	n	5.0	95.0	40
	%	0	100.0	100.0
Police in criminal activities such as violent robberies	n	0	40	40
	%	0	100	100.0

As shown in Table 4.7, the different types of police corruption prevalent in Embakasi North constituency include receiving bribes to; release suspects from lawful custody, assist suspects evade arrest, cover up criminal activities, reveal police operations; embezzlement of funds intended for police operations or purchase of security equipment, protection of illegal activities, evidence tampering & theft and disclosure of privileged Information; corruption of authority in promoting unqualified officers, ‘Kickbacks’, Opportunistic theft, Shakedown’, Internal payoffs, flaking’ or ‘padding’; appointment of police chiefs based on ethnic orientations and partiality in promoting officers; corruption of authority e.g. to influence police recruitment where unqualified cops are employed; and Police in criminal activities such as violent robberies.

The above findings lend support to a study by Nepal (2010) which argued that propensity by the police to solicit for bribes is usually exploited by criminals who want short cuts to evade security checkpoints or borders. The implication here is that this opportunity may be used to sneak in explosives and bomb related materials that can be used against the security apparatus of this country to the detriment of national security.

As suggested by 95% of the respondents’ corruption of authority e.g., to influence police recruitment where unqualified cops are employed, about 95% of the respondents opining that corruption of authority in promoting unqualified officers, and appointment of police chiefs based on ethnic orientations have a hand in the general architecture of the whole police service and strongly determines the efficiency of the police service. This is in support of findings by Andvig and Fjeldstad (2008) who argued that corrupt personnel policies, or systems that allow police officers to buy official positions, reduces the overall quality of the security sector.

Further, as argued by a police respondent,

“Bribes from as far as countries at border points, and collusion with transportation companies is the cause of most organized crimes in Kenya; Arms trafficking, Human trafficking, Armed robberies, Terror related activities, and trading in Drugs”

This also concurs with UNODC (2010) which portended that corruption among border police and collusion with transportation companies was believed to be key factors frustrating policing or rather preventing drug trafficking (UNODC, 2010).

4.5.2 Perceptions on the Influence of Police Corruptions on Security in Embakasi North Constituency, in Nairobi County

This section looked at perceptions of police corruptions and their influence on security in Embakasi North constituency, in Nairobi County. The Key informants and police respondents were the main voices that informed this study as cited here under;

A respondent stated,

“From a general standpoint, police corruption increases the crime rate and may even contribute to the development of large-scale organized crime. The net effect is its negative impact on economic growth by discouraging foreign direct investment, in addition to staining the country’s international reputation as an unstable and non-secure environment”

This agrees to findings by Odula (2014) and Ombaka (2015) who equated police corruption to experts’ corruption with a detrimental effect of exposing the country to terrorism, and further insecurity resulting into a failed state or weak state. Further this lends support to a finding by the Kenya National Commission for Human Rights report in 2014 which revealed that organized criminal gangs [in Kenya] have infiltrated the police service making it difficult for the police to respond to the challenge of national and transnational crime.

Further, another Key informant stated,

“One key implication of police corruption on national security is Related to the governance weakness of the Kenyan state. Corruption in the police, and other security services for that matter, is a major feature of “failing states” that often then become safe havens for terrorists. In addition, by undermining state effectiveness, corruption creates openings for these dangerous actors” and “also gives them a tool to infiltrate and influence the state itself, further weakening governance and expanding terrorist and criminal reach.”

The above findings agree with Sewall’s (2016) finding that generally argued that terrorist networks have found safety in Kenya judging by the country’s inability to secure its territory and ensure safety for its citizens from these agents of insecurity, and the same applies for other weak, corrupt states.

Another Key informant stated,

“Entrenched corruptions in the security system have enabled Al-Shabaab and other criminal elements to move freely in and out of Kenya and carry out terrorist attacks with ease. These terrorist groups depend on unimpeded cross-border movements, and so the police and other border guards, customs officers, and immigration personnel are their notable targets of corruption. They sneak in illegal arms and ammunitions, which are very rampant in Nairobi, in the hands of criminals”

This above finding concurs with the Higgins (2015) and Meservey (2015) assertions on the cost of police officer’s corruption argued that it undermines war on terrorism and further escalating Al-Shabaab Violence.

Another respondent remarked,

“Police personnel are just as susceptible to bribery as civilians, but the consequences are more serious in an environment of active terrorism. Terror masterminds capitalize on persistent graft to advance their agenda. For example, they may bribe to free their colleagues arrested for committing terror related crimes”

The above finding coincides with Mboya (2014) and Ndungu (2015) who argued that to fight Terrorism, Fight Corruption First, arguing that it is Kenya’s corrupt society that makes violent crimes to prevail resulting to insecurity.

Another respondent remarked,

“Undoubtedly, there is a causal connection between police corruption and the continued security threat a country face. Further, to be Specific, corrupt police systems are a key factor in undermining prospects for long term peace within a society, hence, insecurity can hardly be averted when national security institutions are deeply implicated in corruption”

The above finding coincides with Oarhe and Aghedo (2010) who argued that any security undermining phenomenon in a political community is nefarious. As observed by Pkalya (2016) Kenya has suffered from violent extremism and terrorism in the region more than any other Al-Shabaab front line state; this attributable s to corruption within the security and law enforcement

4.5.3 Major Security Concerns

The study sought to establish the major security concerns in in Emabakasi North constituency. This enabled the researcher to understand the view points of the two categories of respondents. Table 4.8 below shows the major concerns as mentioned.

Table 4.8: Respondents’ perspective on major security concerns in the area

		No	Yes	Total
Robberies	n	20	163	183
	%	10.9	89.1	100.0
Abductions	n	0	183	183
	%	0	100.0	100.0
Car Thefts	n	51	132	183
	%	27.9	72.1	100.0
Burglaries	n	77	106	183
	%	53.8	46.2	100.0

As indicated in Table 4.8 major security concerns in the area included; robberies (89.1%), abductions (100.0%), Car thefts (72.1%) and burglaries (46.2%). This therefore indicates that insecurity is becoming a threat in the area hence a need to avert the situation and cut the crimes at the nib.

4.6 Relationship between Determinants of Police-society Corruption and their Influence on Security in Embakasi North Constituency

The third objective sought to establish perceptions of determinants of Police-society corruption and their influence on security in Embakasi North constituency. A Correlation analysis and Regression analysis were carried out to establish the nature and strength of relationship between police-society corruption and factors perceived to influence police society corruption. The variables of interest that were measured include, external institutional factors, economic factors and cultural factors. The first section examined the inferential analysis while the second section explained the influence of police-society corruption on security.

4.6.1 A Correlation Analysis and Regression Analyses

A Correlation analysis and Regression analysis were carried out to establish the nature and strength of relationship between police-society corruption and factors perceived to influence the corruption.

Correlation analysis

Table 4.9: Correlation coefficients

		Correlations			
		How do you rate relationship between police-society corruption?	Institutional governance	Economic factors	Cultural factors
How do you rate relationship between police and society?	Pearson Correlation	1			
	Sig. (2-tailed)				
	N	183			
Institutional governance	Pearson Correlation	.432**	1		
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000			
	N	183	183		
Economic factors	Pearson Correlation	.245*	-.075	1	
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.021	.483		
	N	183	183	183	
Cultural factors	Pearson Correlation	.405**	.151	.519**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.157	.000	
	N	183	183	183	183

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

* . Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

There was a strong positive relationship between police-society corruption and Institutional governance triggering the corruption, $r(89) = 0.432, p = 0.001$. Similarly, there was a weak positive correlation between police- society corruption and economic factors influencing the corruption $r(89) = 0.245, p = 0.02$. The results further showed a strong positive correlation between police-

society corruption and police cultural factors, $r(89) = 0.405$, $p = 0.001$. An increase in perception on influence of institutional governance, Economic as well as Cultural factors is predicted to increase perception about corruption between the police and the society

Regression analysis

Coefficient of Determination

Table 4.10 shows the model goodness of fit that exist between police and community partnership and corruption.

Table 4.10: Coefficient of Determination

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
dimension0 1	.563 ^a	.317	.292	.411

a. Predictors: (Constant), External institutional factors, Economic factors, Cultural factors

Coefficient of Determination explains the extent to which the change in the dependent variable can be explained by the change in the independent variables or the percentage of variation in the dependent variable that is explained by all the independent variables. AnR-square value of 0.317 was established and adjusted to 0.292. This means that the independent variables could only explain 29.2% of the perceived cooperation between police and the society.

4.6.2 Determinants of Police-society Corruption on Security in Embakasi North

Constituency

As shown in Table 4.10, there is a strong moderate relationship between police-society corruption influenced by external institutional governance factors, economic factors, and cultural factors. As a key respondent indicated,

“Corruption is a society wide problem and not a police problem alone, it is deeply entrenched and apparently getting accepted as a “culture”. It has become like cancer, now eating the moral fiber of our society. For example, we have people whom we know are aliens. In this area we have aliens. We are wondering how they acquired identification documents such as passports, identity cards, or even birth certificates from the state

officers. We know youths who are not in any gainful employment who own guns illegally. They frequently use the guns to commit violent crimes and other gun related violence. How they got the guns is a night mare, though we reported to the police, there is still no action. The police are a bit slow in their response.” **(Key informant number,10)**

Another respondent remarked,

“Corruption is more of a cultural problem and deeply entrenched in our society. It accelerates service delivery in the public service. It doesn’t tickle my conscience when for example, bribing to receive a quick public service so long as it works for me”.

Another respondent remarked,

“Police corruption especially in Africa derives from the society wide corruption. If it has to be fixed, then a top-down approach will be the best strategy to fight it otherwise it will neutralize institutions of governance.

The above finding concurs with Burite and Gridneff (2016) that police corruption is a function of larger systemic problems caused by the lack of overall transparency, the absence of checks and balances, weak rule of law, and fragile institutions owing to the fact that, Kenya is regarded as one of the most corrupt countries in the world, barely a distance third. For example, based on the most recent global data from the Global Corruption Barometer of the percentage of people who report having paid a bribe to one of eight services, including the police, Kenya is one of the most corrupt countries in the globe with 70 percent of Kenyans paying a bribe. Only three other countries had more people paying bribes: Sierra Leone (84 percent), Liberia (75 percent), and Yemen (74 percent).

With regard to the economy, poverty and scarce resources exacerbated by weak legislations has contributed immensely to leverage the vice. As a respondent in Embakasi area had already remarked,

“Corruption is rampant and is everywhere. To have your job done quickly, you have to bribe to get public service; getting employment/recruitment, at times because you don’t have enough money bribe for illegal water and power connections at cheap prices. Bribing to get a tender, to get good school for your children.” **(Respondent number 70)**

These study findings reveal a deeper insight of police corruption that seems to draw from a society wide cultural corruption paradigm. This is further worsened by a systemic failure of governance wherein the principal institutions responsible for ensuring police governance, the observance of ethics and integrity standards, and enforcing the rule of law are compromised and may themselves be infested with corrupt individuals and syndicates. The result is that a chain environment of personal and collective impunity prevails and police corruption is therefore both perceived and real as running rampant. According to Kempe (2018) that, in turn, has considerable negative impacts on justice or security sector development and performance and is a challenge to nation-building, to maintenance of public order and the rule of law, and to supporting the legitimacy of the state.

This study therefore unravels both, Macro and Micro police corruption narrative where the extent and implications of the state structures in both suggested contexts which integrates politics and inter organizational relations with criminological approaches to corruption. Political elites, parties, and affiliated groups were seen by the public as second only to criminals in responsibility for illegal activities. They were also seen as responsible for inhibiting the police in enforcing laws and maintaining public order, often through manipulating the promotion and transfer process within the police organization. Hence, such social conditions can constrain police corruption. Police reform is impossible without permission from the political establishment. Regimes must allow reform to occur, providing support in laws and resources as needed. In particular, the supervising ministry must be a compliant partner.

The implication here is that organized criminal groups use corrupt government officials to create an environment conducive to impunity for criminal organizations to thrive in their operations; disabling both individuals and entire institutions.

As a respondent stated,

“Once the criminals “oil” the system they create conditions for making super-profitable transactions; they obtain information on measures taken by state bodies to fight them and neutralize it. When they connive and merge with corrupt groups of officials their level of impunity increases. The end result is state capture by

corrupt cartels that morphs into powerful, ramified system that may start seeking to dominate a countries economics and politics”

The implication here is that organized criminal groups use corrupt government officials to create an environment conducive to impunity for criminal organizations in their operations; disabling both individuals and entire institutions (Burukin et al., 2021). Further, Burukin et al. (2021) aver that factors that allow corruption to appear in a special role are the weakness of the state, the underdevelopment or powerful transformation of social norms, the insufficient development of the political structure, the absence of civil society, the existence of significant bureaucratic barriers, and deficiencies in legislation that should regulate the decision of political, economic, social, organizational and administrative problems, as well as the lack of clear regulation of activities of officials regarding the procedure for exercising their powers.

4.7 Discussion of the Findings

This study established the security implication of the mutual police and societal corruption in Nairobi County, Kenya. The study first examined the perceptions on the context of policing and its influence on police corruption in Embakasi North constituency, Nairobi County, Kenya; determined perceptions on the types of police corruption and their influence on security; and further establish perceptions on the influence of Police-society corruption on security in in Embakasi North constituency, Nairobi County, Kenya. The section is organized as per the objectives and includes a comparison with other studies.

4.7.1 Perceptions on the Context of Policing and Its Influence on Police Corruption in Embakasi North Constituency

The first objective sought to examine perceptions on the context of policing and its influence on police corruption in Embakasi North constituency. The variables that were measured include; The variables that were measured include; Perceptions about the influence of public institutions corruption., Perceptions about the influence of Justice sector institutional corruption, and citizens’ experiences of corruption in the public institutions and their propensity to corrupt. The results are presented as follows;

According to this study, the general trend with regard to the influence of public institutions corruption on police corruption is that of respondent's perceptions that legislature corruption, Justice sector institutional corruption, executive corruption, and citizens' experiences of corruption in the public institutions and their propensity to corrupt. The results are presented as follows;

Perceptions about the influence of public institutions corruption on Police corruption legislature corruption

With regard to respondent's perceptions on how legislature corruption influences police corruption, the study revealed that even members of parliament, in particular, in security committee of parliament having the authority to systematically dismantle corruption networks including that of the security sector, sometimes use these powers to protect members of the criminal gangs in exchange for financial support favors especially during campaigns. These cartels are as a result difficult to police or investigate because of such higher protection and may sometimes bribe lower ranking police officers in order to go slow in investigations. This is in concurrent with Kempe (2018) who argued that Persistent police corruption derives from a systemic failure of governance wherein the principal institutions responsible for ensuring police governance, the observance of ethics and integrity standards, and enforcing the rule of law are compromised and may themselves be infested with corrupt individuals and syndicates (Kempe, 2018). This painted a picture that police corruption is as a result of systemic corruption.

Executive corruption

With regard to respondent's perceptions on how the executive corruption influences police corruption, the study found that at times, those in political authority like the cabinet secretaries, their deputies, and other senior government positions interfere with police investigations, the initiation of false investigations, the "framing" of political opponents. Most commonly it is motivated by a need to discredit political or interest groups for the benefit of others and also to favor certain groups versus their competitors in the political or business arena. Further, these authorities connive with senior police managers at times to divert police resources be awarded shady contracts and that intended to buy state of the art tools and equipment for kickbacks and other pay offs. The net effect is that police end up soliciting funds from members of public in order to perform their legally mandated duties"

Perceptions about the influence of Justice sector institutional corruption on police corruption.

With regard to how Justice sector corruption, many Judges and Magistrates solicit for bribes to dismiss charges, fast-track a case or slow down trials. Judges can also be bribed, or subjected to political pressure and interference from above”. When these criminals are released and return back to the society, then commit more serious crimes, upon arrest after committing such crimes, the study found that, temptations to resist future bribing attempts to the police were not easily overcome. Most police officers accept the bribes to keep peace with criminals. The implication here is impunity and partial justice. This lends support to what was Kiai (2010) that when corruption pervades the justice system, people can no longer count on prosecutors and judges to do their jobs. The powerful may escape justice and citizens, especially those with few resources or few powerful allies, may be unfairly accused of crimes, deprived of due process, and wrongly imprisoned.

This lends hand to what was argued by Shleifer and Vishny (1993) that the problem of corruption in lower levels of governance derives from blatant abuse of government rules by corrupt bureaucrats. They further argue that, this happens when an extortionary bureaucracy outlives its usefulness and may become a hindrance by changing governance objectives of the increasingly benevolent ruler. In other words, corruptly legitimizing all government action.

Citizens’ experiences of corruption in the public institutions and their propensity to corrupt.

This study found that corruption is rampant and is everywhere. They bribed to get public service; getting employment/recruitment. They further bribed for illegal water and power connections at cheap prices or to get a tender, or to get good school for your children. The above finding concurs with by Kiai (2010), Wagner (2014), and Wrong (2014) who argued that corruption is persistent in Kenya primarily because institutions such as the legislature and the judiciary, and many executive entities have been both weakened and/or become major perpetrators of corruption themselves as well as conduits through which corrupt activities flow. In addition, the rule of law and adherence to formal rules are not rigorously observed, patronage has become standard practice, the independence and professionalism of the public sector have been eroded, and the average Kenyan has come to see corruption as an inevitable facet of life.

4.8 Perceptions on the Types of Police Corruption and their Influence on Security in Embakasi North Constituency, Nairobi County, Kenya

The second objective sought to establish the different types of police corruption and their influence on security in Embakasi North constituency, in Nairobi County. The results are presented in Table 4.7. This section is divided into subsections; The first section looked at the different types of police corruption while the second section looked at their influence on security in Embakasi North constituency, in Nairobi County. The results are as follows;

4.8.1 The Different Types of Police Corruption Prevalent in Embakasi North Constituency, in Nairobi County

The different types of police corruption prevalent in Embakasi North constituency include receiving bribes to; release suspects from lawful custody, assist suspects evade arrest, cover up criminal activities, reveal police operations; embezzlement of funds intended for police operations or purchase of security equipment, protection of illegal activities, evidence tampering & theft and disclosure of privileged Information; corruption of authority in promoting unqualified officers, ‘Kickbacks’, Opportunistic theft, Shakedown’, Internal payoffs, flaking’ or ‘padding’; appointment of police chiefs based on ethnic orientations and partiality in promoting officers; corruption of authority e.g. to influence police recruitment where unqualified cops are employed; and Police in criminal activities such as violent robberies.

The above findings lend support to a study by Nepal (2010) which argued that propensity by the police to solicit for bribes is usually exploited by criminals who want short cuts to evade security checkpoints or borders. The implication here is that this opportunity may be used to sneak in explosives and bomb related materials that can be used against the security apparatus of this country to the detriment of national security.

As suggested by 95% of the respondents’ corruption of authority e.g. to influence police recruitment where unqualified cops are employed, about 95% of the respondents opining that corruption of authority in promoting unqualified officers, and appointment of police chiefs based on ethnic orientations have a hand in the general architecture of the whole police service and strongly determines the efficiency of the police service. This is in support of findings by Andvig

and Fjeldstad (2008) who argued that corrupt personnel policies, or systems that allow police officers to buy official positions, reduces the overall quality of the security sector.

Perceptions on the influence of police corruptions on security in Embakasi North constituency, in Nairobi County.

The study found that police corruption increases the crime rate and may even contribute to the development of large-scale organized crime. The net effect is its negative impact on economic growth by discouraging foreign direct investment, in addition to staining the country's international reputation as an unstable and non-secure environment. This agrees to findings by Odula (2014) and Ombaka (2015) who equated police corruption to experts' corruption with a detrimental effect of exposing the country to terrorism, and further insecurity resulting into a failed state or weak state. Further this lends support to a finding by the Kenya National Commission for Human Rights report in 2014 which revealed that organized criminal gangs [in Kenya] have infiltrated the police service making it difficult for the police to respond to the challenge of national and transnational crime.

Further, the study found that, entrenched corruptions in the security system has enabled Al-Shabaab and other criminal elements to move freely in and out of Kenya and carry out terrorist attacks with ease. These terrorist groups depend on unimpeded cross-border movements, and so the police and other border guards, customs officers, and immigration personnel are their notable targets of corruption. They sneak in illegal arms and ammunitions, which are very rampant in Nairobi, in the hands of criminals. This finding concurs with the Higgins (2015) and Meservey (2015) assertions on the cost of police officer's corruption argued that it undermines war on terrorism and further escalating Al-Shabaab Violence.

Major security concerns

The study sought to establish the major security concerns in in Emabakasi North constituency. Major security concerns in the area included; robberies (89.1%), abductions (100.0%), Car thefts (72.1%) and burglaries (46.2%). This therefore indicates that insecurity is becoming a threat in the area hence a need to avert the situation and cut the crimes at the nib.

4.8.2 Relationship between Determinants of Police-society Corruption and their Influence on Security in Embakasi North Constituency

The third objective sought to establish perceptions of determinants of Police-society corruption and their influence on security in Embakasi North constituency. A Correlation analysis and Regression analysis were carried out to establish the nature and strength of relationship between police-society corruption and factors perceived to influence police society corruption. The variables of interest that were measured include, external institutional factors, economic factors and cultural factors. The first section examined the inferential analysis while the second section explained the influence of police-society corruption on security.

According to the study, there was a positive strong relationship between police-society corruption and institutional factors triggering the corruption, $r(89) = 0.432, p = 0.001$. Similarly, there was a weak positive correlation between police- society corruption and economic factors influencing the corruption $r(89) = 0.245, p = 0.02$. The results further showed a strong positive correlation between police- society corruption and police cultural factors, $r(89) = 0.405, p = 0.001$. An increase in perception on influence of institutional, Economic as well as Cultural factors is predicted to increase perception about corruption between the police and the society

Effect of corruption culture

According to the study, corruption is a society wide problem and not a police problem alone, it is deeply entrenched and apparently getting accepted as a “culture”. It has become like cancer, now eating the moral fiber of our society. For example, in the study area were aliens that made people to wonder how they acquired identification documents such as passports, identity cards, or even birth certificates from the state officers. Additionally, there are people who knew a number of youths who are not in any gainful employment but who own guns illegally. They frequently use the guns to commit violent crimes and other gun related violence. How they got the guns is a night mare, though we reported to the police, there is still no action. The police are a bit slow in their response. The study found corruption to be more of a cultural problem and deeply entrenched in society. According to the respondents, it accelerates service delivery in the public service. Besides, it doesn’t tickle their conscience when for example, bribing to receive a quick public service so long as it works for them.

The above finding concurs with Burite and Gridneff (2016) that police corruption is a function of larger systemic problems caused by the lack of overall transparency, the absence of checks and balances, weak rule of law, and fragile institutions owing to the fact that, Kenya is regarded as one of the most corrupt countries in the world, barely a distance third. For example, based on the most recent global data from the Global Corruption Barometer of the percentage of people who report having paid a bribe to one of eight services, including the police, Kenya is one of the most corrupt countries in the globe with 70 percent of Kenyans paying a bribe. Only three other countries had more people paying bribes: Sierra Leone (84 percent), Liberia (75 percent), and Yemen (74 percent).

Economy

With regard to the economy, poverty and scarce resources exacerbated by weak legislations has contributed immensely to leverage the vice. Due to poverty for example, residents bribed for illegal water and power connections at cheap prices.

External institutions

With regard to external institutions, the study found that once the criminals “oil” the system they create conditions for making super-profitable transactions; they obtain information on measures taken by state bodies to fight them and neutralize it. When they connive and merge with corrupt groups of officials their level of impunity increases. The end result is state capture by corrupt cartels that morphs into powerful, ramified system that may start seeking to dominate a countries economics and politics”

The implication here is that organized criminal groups use corrupt government officials to create an environment conducive to impunity for criminal organizations in their operations; disabling both individuals and entire institutions (Burukin et al., 2021). Further, Burukin et al. (2021) aver that factors that allow corruption to appear in a special role are the weakness of the state, the underdevelopment or powerful transformation of social norms, the insufficient development of the political structure, the absence of civil society, the existence of significant bureaucratic barriers, and deficiencies in legislation that should regulate the decision of political, economic, social, organizational and administrative problems, as well as the lack of clear regulation of activities of officials regarding the procedure for exercising their powers.

These study findings reveal a deeper insight of police corruption that seems to draw from a society wide cultural corruption paradigm. This is further worsened by a systemic failure of governance wherein the principal institutions responsible for ensuring police governance, the observance of ethics and integrity standards, and enforcing the rule of law are compromised and may themselves be infested with corrupt individuals and syndicates. The result is that a chain environment of personal and collective impunity prevails and police corruption is therefore both perceived and real as running rampant. According to Kempe (2018) that, in turn, has considerable negative impacts on justice or security sector development and performance and is a challenge to nation-building, to maintenance of public order and the rule of law, and to supporting the legitimacy of the state.

This study therefore unravels both, Macro and Micro police corruption narrative where the extent and implications of the state structures in both suggested contexts which integrates politics and inter organizational relations with criminological approaches to corruption. Political elites, parties, and affiliated groups were seen by the public as second only to criminals in responsibility for illegal activities. They were also seen as responsible for inhibiting the police in enforcing laws and maintaining public order, often through manipulating the promotion and transfer process within the police organization. Hence, such social conditions can constrain police corruption. Police reform is impossible without permission from the political establishment. Regimes must allow reform to occur, providing support in laws and resources as needed. In particular, the supervising ministry must be a compliant partner.

The implication here is that organized criminal groups use corrupt government officials to create an environment conducive to impunity for criminal organizations to thrive in their operations; disabling both individuals and entire institutions.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the summary, conclusions and recommendations thematically, guided by the objectives of the study.

5.2 Summary

This study established the security implication of the mutual police and societal corruption in Nairobi County, Kenya. The study was motivated by increased insecurity in Embakasi North constituency despite the presence of heavy security in the area. This study attributed this to mutual police and societal corruption that this study sought to establish. The study first examined the perceptions on the context of policing and its influence on police corruption in Embakasi North constituency, Nairobi County, Kenya; determined perceptions on the types of police corruption and their influence on security; and further establish perceptions on the influence of Police-society corruption on security in in Embakasi North constituency, Nairobi County, Kenya. The section is organized thematically according to the study objectives.

The context of policing that influenced police corruption in Embakasi North constituency were the factors external to the police itself that included; Public institutions corruption such as that of the legislature corruption, executive corruption and other independent government institutions. Another factor was Justice sector institutional corruption that included the judiciary and the director of public prosecutions office. Last but not least was the context of the citizen's propensity to propensity to corrupt.

With regard to legislature corruption the study revealed that members of parliament, in particular, in security committee of parliament having the authority to systematically dismantle corruption networks including that of the security sector, sometimes use these powers to protect members of the criminal gangs in exchange for financial support favors especially during campaigns. These cartels are as a result hardened and difficult to police or investigate because of such higher protection and may sometimes bribe lower ranking police officers in order to go slow in investigations.

With regard to Executive corruption the study found that at times, those in political authority like the cabinet secretaries, their deputies, and other senior government positions interfere with police investigations, the initiation of false investigations, the “framing” of political opponents. Most commonly it is motivated by a need to discredit political or interest groups for the benefit of others and also to favor certain groups versus their competitors in the political or business arena. Further, these authorities connive with senior police managers at times to divert police resources be awarded shady contracts and that intended to buy state of the art tools and equipment for kickbacks and other pay offs. The net effect is that police end up soliciting funds from members of public in order to perform their legally mandated duties.

With regard to how Justice sector corruption, many Judges and Magistrates solicit for bribes to dismiss charges, fast-track a case or slow down trials. Judges can also be bribed, or subjected to political pressure and interference from above. When these criminals are released and return back to the society, then commit more heinous crimes, even upon arrest after committing such crimes, the study found that, temptations to resist future bribing attempts by the police were not easily overcome. Most police officers accept the bribes to keep peace with criminals. This led to impunity and partial justice. This lends support to what was Kiai (2010) that when corruption pervades the justice system, people can no longer count on prosecutors and judges to do their jobs. The powerful may escape justice and citizens, especially those with few resources or few powerful allies, may be unfairly accused of crimes, deprived of due process, and wrongly imprisoned.

With regard to citizens’ propensity to corruption, the study found corruption to be very rampant and also everywhere. They bribed to get public service; getting employment/recruitment. They further bribed for illegal water and power connections at cheap prices or to get a tender, or to get good school for your children.

The above finding concurs with by Kiai (2010), Wagner (2014), and Wrong (2014) who argued that corruption is persistent in Kenya primarily because institutions such as the legislature and the judiciary, and many executive entities have been both weakened and/or become major perpetrators of corruption themselves as well as conduits through which corrupt activities flow. In addition, the rule of law and adherence to formal rules are not rigorously observed, patronage has become

standard practice, the independence and professionalism of the public sector have been eroded, and the average Kenyan has come to see corruption as an inevitable facet of life.

According to the second objective, the different types of police corruption prevalent in Embakasi North constituency include receiving bribes to; release suspects from lawful custody, assist suspects evade arrest, cover up criminal activities, reveal police operations; embezzlement of funds intended for police operations or purchase of security equipment, protection of illegal activities, evidence tampering & theft and disclosure of privileged Information; corruption of authority in promoting unqualified officers, 'Kickbacks', Opportunistic theft, Shakedowns', Internal payoffs, flaking' or 'padding'; appointment of police chiefs based on ethnic orientations and partiality in promoting officers; corruption of authority e.g. to influence police recruitment where unqualified cops are employed; and Police in criminal activities such as violent robberies.

As suggested by 95% of the respondents' corruption of authority e.g. to influence police recruitment where unqualified cops are employed, about 95% of the respondents opining that corruption of authority in promoting unqualified officers, and appointment of police chiefs based on ethnic orientations have a hand in the general architecture of the whole police service and strongly determines the efficiency of the police service. This is in support of findings by Andvig and Fjeldstad (2008) who argued that corrupt personnel policies, or systems that allow police officers to buy official positions, reduces the overall quality of the security sector.

Citizens gave their perceptions on the influence of police corruptions on security in Embakasi North constituency, in Nairobi County. The study found that police corruption increases the crime rate and may even contribute to the development of large scale organized crime. The net effect is its negative impact on economic growth by discouraging foreign direct investment, in addition to staining the country's international reputation as an unstable and non-secure environment. This agrees to findings by Odula (2014) and Ombaka (2015) who equated police corruption to experts' corruption with a detrimental effect of exposing the country to terrorism, and further insecurity resulting into a failed state or weak state. Further, the study found that, entrenched corruptions in the security system has enabled Al-Shabaab and other criminal elements to move freely in and out of Kenya and carry out terrorist attacks especially in Nairobi with ease. These terrorist groups depend on unimpeded cross-border movements, and so the police and other border guards, customs

officers, and immigration personnel are their notable targets of corruption. They sneak in illegal arms and ammunitions, which are very rampant in Embakasi North constituency, in the hands of criminals. As a result, major security concerns were reported in Embakasi North constituency, included; robberies (89.1%), abductions (100.0%), Car thefts (72.1%) and burglaries (46.2%) all attributed to police corruption.

The study sought to establish perceptions of determinants of Police-society corruption and their influence on security in Embakasi North constituency. A Correlation analysis and Regression analysis were carried out to establish the nature and strength of relationship between police-society corruption and factors perceived to influence police society corruption. Major determining factors included, external institutional factors, economic factors and cultural factors. According to the study, there was a positive strong relationship between police-society corruption and institutional factors triggering the corruption, $r(89) = 0.432, p = 0.001$. Similarly, there was a weak positive correlation between police- society corruption and economic factors influencing the corruption $r(89) = 0.245, p = 0.02$. The results further showed a strong positive correlation between police-society corruption and police cultural factors, $r(89) = 0.405, p = 0.001$. An increase in perception on influence of institutional, Economic as well as Cultural factors is predicted to increase perception about corruption between the police and the society

With regard to culture, the study found that corruption is a society wide problem and not a police problem alone, it is deeply entrenched and apparently getting accepted as a “culture”. It has become like cancer, now eating the moral fiber of our society. According to the respondents, it accelerates service delivery in the public service. Besides, it didn’t even tickle their conscience when for example, bribing to receive a quick public service so long as it works for them. This was for example linked to presence of aliens that were reported in big numbers, though were also bonafide citizens because they acquired identification documents such as passports, identity cards, or even birth certificates from the state officers. Additionally, there are people who knew a number of youths who are not in any gainful employment but who own guns illegally. They frequently use the guns to commit violent crimes and other gun related violence. How they got the guns remain a night mare, and though reported to the police, the police were slow in their response. The study found corruption to be more of a cultural problem and deeply entrenched in society.

The above finding concurs with Burite and Gridneff, (2016) that police corruption is a function of larger systemic problems caused by the lack of overall transparency, the absence of checks and balances, weak rule of law, and fragile institutions owing to the fact that, Kenya is regarded as one of the most corrupt countries in the world, barely a distance third. For example, based on the most recent global data from the Global Corruption Barometer of the percentage of people who report having paid a bribe to one of eight services, including the police, Kenya is one of the most corrupt countries in the globe with 70 percent of Kenyans paying a bribe. Only three other countries had more people paying bribes: Sierra Leone (84 percent), Liberia (75 percent), and Yemen (74 percent).

With regard to the economy, poverty and scarce resources exacerbated by weak legislations has contributed immensely to leverage the vice. Due to poverty for example, residents bribed for illegal water and power connections at cheap prices.

With regard to external institutions, the study found that once the criminals “oil” the system they create conditions for making super-profitable transactions; they obtain information on measures taken by state bodies to fight them and neutralize it. When they connive and merge with corrupt groups of officials their level of impunity increases. The end result is state capture by corrupt cartels that morphs into powerful, ramified system that may start seeking to dominate a countries economics and politics”

The implication here is that organized criminal groups use corrupt government officials to create an environment conducive to impunity for criminal organizations in their operations; disabling both individuals and entire institutions (Burukin et al., 2021). Further, Burukin et al. (2021) aver that factors that allow corruption to appear in a special role are the weakness of the state, the underdevelopment or powerful transformation of social norms, the insufficient development of the political structure, the absence of civil society, the existence of significant bureaucratic barriers, and deficiencies in legislation that should regulate the decision of political, economic, social, organizational and administrative problems, as well as the lack of clear regulation of activities of officials regarding the procedure for exercising their powers.

5.3 Conclusions

This section covers conclusions of this study based on research findings. The conclusions are divided into two categories namely: theoretical conclusions; and, empirical conclusions.

5.3.1 Theoretical Conclusions

This study was guided by the Erosion Theory (ET) of corruption. This theory of corruption assisted in explaining why so many potentially good policemen or law-abiding members of the society get drawn into the vice. Sherman in (Syed, 1997) alluded to an “evolutionary view” of corruption where a corrupt officer begins his illicit activities with minor wrongdoing, but which eventually escalates into criminal violations. At this juncture an officer’s self-image changes from an honest cop who upholds the law to one who has begun to break it. As citizens or officers engage in corrupt activities they become more acceptable to them and eventually result in the committing and rationalizing of more serious crimes. This study has demonstrated that corrupt officers who habitually connives with organized crime syndicate members to for example smuggle arms end up compromising the security of their colleagues and that of the state. A corrupt officer’s frame of reference alters to such an extent that an activity once thought unimaginable, for example, releasing terror suspects from police custody.

5.3.2 Empirical Conclusions

This study unravels both, Macro and Micro police corruption situation where the extent and implications of the state organs such as the legislature, executive, and justice sector institutions which suggested contexts integrating politics, hence constraining policing function with criminological approaches to corruption. Political elites, parties, and affiliated groups were seen by the public as second only to criminals in responsibility for illegal activities. They were also seen as responsible for inhibiting the police in enforcing laws and maintaining public order, often through manipulating the promotion and transfer process within the police organization.

This study has further revealed different types of corruption in Embakasi North constituency which included receiving bribes to; release suspects from lawful custody, assist suspects evade arrest, cover up criminal activities, reveal police operations; embezzlement of funds intended for police operations or purchase of security equipment, protection of illegal activities, evidence tampering & theft and disclosure of privileged Information amongst others. These forms of corruption were

associated with increase of insecurity in the area. The implication here is that organized criminal groups use corrupt government officials to create an environment conducive to impunity for criminal organizations to thrive in their operations; disabling both individuals and entire institutions.

These study findings reveal a deeper relationship between police and society corruption exacerbated by determinant factors such as culture, systemic failure of governance, and failed economy. Deeper insight of police corruption seems to draw from a society wide cultural corruption paradigm. This is further worsened by a systemic failure of governance wherein the principal institutions responsible for ensuring police governance, the observance of ethics and integrity standards, and enforcing the rule of law are compromised and may themselves be infested with corrupt individuals and syndicates. The result is that a chain environment of personal and collective impunity prevails and police corruption is therefore both perceived and real as running rampant. According to Kempe (2018) that, in turn, has considerable negative impacts on justice or security sector development and performance and is a challenge to nation-building, to maintenance of public order and the rule of law, and to supporting the legitimacy of the state.

5.4 Recommendations

In order to address the problem of mutual police society corruptions and its influence on security in Embakasi North constituency, in Nairobi County, the study made the following recommendations;

- i. This study has unraveled both, Macro and Micro police corruption situation where the extent and implications of the state organs such as the legislature, executive, and justice sector institutions which suggested contexts integrating politics, hence constraining policing function with criminological approaches to corruption. In line with this revelation, this study recommends an anti-corruption approach that takes that goes beyond targeting “bad apples” and adopt a systems approach.
- ii. This study has further revealed different types of corruption in Embakasi North constituency which included receiving bribes to; release suspects from lawful custody, assist suspects evade arrest, cover up criminal activities, reveal police operations; protection of illegal activities, evidence tampering & theft and disclosure of privileged Information amongst others. These forms of corruption benefited organized criminal


groups, which was said to be potentially risky to an extent of disable both individuals and entire institutions and seek state capture; in both polity and economy. As is the case with other countries, to save this country from corruption and related cartels, the study recommends death penalty to anyone found culpable of corruption.

- iii. These study findings reveal a deeper relationship between police and society corruption exacerbated by determinant factors such as culture, systemic failure of governance, and failed economy. Deeper insight of police corruption seems to draw from a society wide cultural corruption paradigm. This is further worsened by a systemic failure of governance wherein the principal institutions responsible for ensuring police governance, the observance of ethics and integrity standards, and enforcing the rule of law are compromised and may themselves be infested with corrupt individuals and syndicates. This study recommends a top-down approach to fighting corruption. Political will from a benevolent dictator with presidential degrees on matters corruption will help crush this cancerous vice to the nib. Concerted efforts should be done by NGOs and government to economically empower citizens and alleviate them from poverty.

5.5 Suggestions for Further Research

A similar study may be conducted somewhere else in similar contexts to compare findings with this study. The study may adopt a broader paradigm by exploring more on macro level contexts and effects of the mutual police-society corruption on security.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: LETTER OF INTRODUCTION

RUTH MASUGU
EGERTON UNIVERSITY
BOX 536
NJORO -KENYA

Dear Respondent,

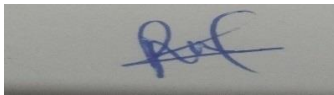
RE: DATA COLLECTION

I am a student of Egerton University pursuing Master of Arts Degree in Security Management. I am currently conducting a research entitled “Assessing security implication of the security implication of the mutual police and societal corruption in Nairobi County, Kenya.

I will highly appreciate if you participate in this study and assist me by responding to the questions that will follow. Your response will be treated with utmost confidentiality.

Thank You.

Yours Faithfully,



RUTH MASUGU

APPENDIX II: QUESTIONNAIRE TO THE MEMBERS OF PUBLIC AND THE POLICE

Kindly fill the questionnaire as appropriately as possible. Be assured that the information you give will be treated with utmost confidentiality and will be used only for research purpose.

SECTION A: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1. Gender:

Sex	Male	Female

2. Age (years)

3. Level of education: What is your level of education (Tick where appropriate).

No formal Education	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary

4. Religion

Christian: ()	Muslim: ()	Hindu: ()	Other ()
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5. Sub-ounty.....Village.....

6. Rank (In case of Police officer)

7. Division/ Station (In case of Police officer)

SECTION B: THE CONTEXT OF POLICE CORRUPTION

The following statements describe different aspects of the context of policing in Kenya. For each statement indicate your level of agreement with regard to how the context of policing contributes to police corruption in Kenya by ticking the appropriate level of satisfaction as follows where every level is represented by a code. The codes are; 2=Yes, 1=No, TICK Yes or No in appropriate box

Item No.	Item	Yes	No
B1.	Police corruption is apparently an emerging global problem and a more pervasive culture that is visible in developing countries than it is in the developed countries.		
B2.	Police corruption is an open fact of life for anyone who encounters a police officer, weather voluntarily or not		
B3.	Police corruption is concentrated among officers who commonly work undercover rather than among officers who are uniformed and visible		
B4.	Main cause of Police corruption is the society itself due to its corrupt tendencies		
B5.	There is a causal link between societal corruption and police corruption		
B6.	Poorly conceived public policies and programmes are some of the causes of police corruption		
B7	Corruption is rampant and is everywhere. For example, you have to bribe to get public service; getting employment/recruitment, paying for illegal water and power connections at cheap prices. Bribing to get a tender, passing of defective laws in parliament		
B8	Legislature, Judiciary, and Executive entities have become major perpetrators as well conduits of corruption themselves through which corrupt activities flow		
B9.	Due to rampant corruption in the public service, the average Kenyan has come to see corruption as an inevitable way of life		
B10.	There is corruption and nepotism in police recruitment and promotion processes perpetrated through interference by influential individuals in society		
B11.	To deal with the problem of corruption in the public service, and that of the police, Kenya may need a political solution to fix it.		

B.166 Any other that you think was left out?

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SECTION C: FORMS OF POLICE AND SOCIETY CORRUPTION

The following statements describe forms of police corruption in Kenya. For each statement indicate your level of agreement by ticking the appropriate code. The codes are; 2=Yes, 1=No, TICK Yes or No in appropriate Boxes.

Item No.	FORMS OF POLICE CORRUPTION	Yes	No
C1.	Embezzlement of official funds intended for operations		
C2.	Corruption of promotions		
C3.	Drug-related police corruption		
C4.	Selling information about police operations		
C5.	Lending of their guns to criminals		
C6.	Collecting Protection fee from criminals and letting them scouts free		
C7	Charging their services which ordinarily intended to be offered for Free		
C8	Sales' of decisions not to register a crime		
C9	Protecting criminal operations at a fee in their jurisdictions		
C10	Colluding with criminals		
C11	Abetting crimes		
C12	Opportunistic theft		
C13	Bribery		
C14	Shakedowns		
C15	Flaking' or 'padding'		
C16	Evidence tampering		
FORMS OF SOCIETAL CORRUPTION			
C17	Corruption in other institutions of governance for example, bribing the Legislature to passing defective laws, or under criminalize or decriminalize certain crimes		
C18	Judges and Magistrates receiving Bribes to make favorable judgements or acquit suspects in courts		
C19	Executives through tribalism, nepotism, to influence appointment of incapable Police chiefs who will just be there to eat with them, or award of tenders to cronies for financial gains to supply low quality police equipment or even supply nothing.		
C20	Colluding with police to commit further crimes		
C21	Paying bribes to be recruited in the police		
C22	Knowingly getting involved in illegal activities		
C23	Influence of interest groups to control the police for their own groups' interests therefore undermining the police's role as a service provider		
C24	Political interference; to manipulate and interfere with police operations on the ground.		
C 25	Disregard for the rule of law		

C66. Any other form of police corruption that you think was forgotten?

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C26,66. Any other form of societal corruption that you think was forgotten?

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C27,66. How does the different forms of police corruption affect security in this area?

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C28, 66. How do the different forms of societal corruption affect security in this area?

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SECTION D: SECURITY IMPLICATION OF POLICE-SOCIETY CORRUPTION

The following statements describe security implication of police corruption in Kenya. For each statement indicate your level of agreement by ticking the appropriate code. The codes are; 2=Yes, 1=No, TICK Yes or No in appropriate Boxes.

Item No.	Item	Yes	No
D1.	There is a strong link between corruption and insecurity		
D2.	Corruption of police recruitments by political leaders result to inefficient police officers		
D3.	Enemy forces may plant their spies in the police by corrupting their way inside through corrupt recruitments thereby weakening		
D4.	Police-society corruption leads Porous borders that permit cross border criminal activities.		
D5.	Police-society corruption Weakens the security Apparatus of the state and its installations		
D6.	Propensity by the police to solicit for bribes gets exploited by criminals who wanted short cuts to evade security checkpoints or borders and bring in explosives that may compromise security of		
D7.	Police-society corruption leads to increased organized crimes such as terrorism, Drug dealing, Human trafficking etc.		
D8	Police-society corruption leads to increased transnational crimes		
D9	Systems that allow police officers to buy official positions, reduces the overall quality of the security sector		
D10	Police-society corruption leads to increases levels of other crimes		
D11	Police corruption may weaken other security sector agencies leading to a failed state		

D12, 66. Anything else that you think was forgotten?

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D 13. 66 What do you think can be done to mitigate on Police-society corruption?

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c) Corruption of the Judiciary Arm of Government

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d) Political Manipulations, Interferences, Tribalism and Nepotism

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e) Corruption of Police Recruitments

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3. What is the security implication of the following different forms of police corruption?

a) Bribery

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b) Embezzlement of Funds intended for police operations

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c) Selling information about police operations

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d) Lending of their guns to criminals

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e) Evidence Tampering

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f) Colluding with criminals (for instance protecting criminal operations at a fee)

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4. What is the security implication of police-society corruption?

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5. What implications does police corruption have on other crimes?

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6. What do you think can be done to mitigate on police-societal corruption?

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7. Anything else that you think was left out?

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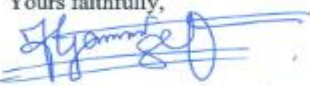
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Thank you

APPENDIX IV: REQUEST FOR RESEARCH PERMIT

<p>EGERTON Tel. (Pilot): 254-51-2217620 254-51-2217877 254-51-2217631 Dir. line/Fax: 254-51-2217847 Cell Phone</p>		<p>UNIVERSITY P.O. Box 536 - 20115 Egerton, Njoro, Kenya Email: bps@egerton.ac.ke www.egerton.ac.ke</p>
<p>OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR GRADUATE SCHOOL</p>		
<p>AM21/24503/18 Ref:.....</p>		<p>2nd November, 2022 Date:.....</p>
<p>The Director General National Commission for Science Technology and Innovation, P. O. Box 30623-00100 <u>NAIROBI</u></p>		
<p>Dear Sir,</p>		
<p>RE: REQUEST FOR RESEARCH PERMIT – MS. RUTH NYAKAMBI MASUGU REG. NO. AM21/24503/18</p>		
<p>This is to introduce and confirm to you that the above named student is in the Department of Peace, Security & Social Studies, Faculty of Arts & Social Sciences, Egerton University.</p>		
<p>She is a bona-fide registered M.A student in this University. Her research topic is “Security Implication of Mutual Police and Societal Corruption in Nairobi County, Kenya.”</p>		
<p>She is at the stage of collecting field data. Please issue her with a research permit to enable her undertake the studies.</p>		
<p>Your kind assistance to her will be highly appreciated.</p>		
<p>Yours faithfully, </p>		
<p>Prof. George M. Ogendi, PhD <u>DIRECTOR, BOARD OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES</u></p>		
<p>GMO/vk</p>		
<hr/> <p>Transforming Lives Through Quality Education</p>		

APPENDIX V: RESEARCH PERMIT



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

Ref No: 473871



NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION

Date of Issue: 09/November/2022

RESEARCH LICENSE



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APPENDIX VI: ABSTRACT OF THE PUBLISHED JOURNAL



Security Implication of Mutual Police and Societal Corruption in Nairobi County, Kenya.

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ABSTRACT

This paper uses data collected for an MA Thesis on the security implication of the mutual police and societal corruption in Nairobi County, Kenya. The study was motivated by increased insecurity in Embakasi North constituency despite tight security in the area. This study attributed this to mutual police and societal corruption that this study sought to establish. This study was guided by the Erosion Theory (ET) of corruption explaining why so many potentially good people get drawn into the vice. The study used cross-sectional survey design and stratified random sampling techniques and enlisted, 196 respondents and 10 Key Informants (K. I's). The main data collection methods were the questionnaires for the main respondents and interviews for K. I's. The main data collection tools were the questionnaires and Key Informants schedules. Quantitative data will be analyzed with the aid of statistical package for social sciences (SPSS). This study unraveled both, Macro and Micro police contextual obstacles where the extent and implications of the state organs such as the legislature, executive, and justice sector institutions suggested corrupt political contexts, hence constraining policing function with criminological approaches to corruption. With reference to the second objective, the study revealed the main forms of police corruption in the area which included receiving bribes to; release suspects from lawful custody, assist suspects evade arrest, cover up criminal activities, reveal police operations; protection of illegal activities, evidence tampering & theft and disclosure of privileged Information amongst others. These forms of corruption benefited organized criminal groups, which were said to be potentially risky to an extent of disabling both individuals and entire institutions, besides seeking state capture; in polity and economy. Finally, the study revealed a deeper relationship between police and society corruption based on determinant factors such as culture ($p=0.01$), systemic failure of governance($p=0.01$), and failed economy ($p=0.02$). Deeper insight of police corruption seems to draw from a society wide cultural corruption paradigm. This study recommends that recommends an anti-corruption approach that goes beyond targeting "bad apples" and adopt a systems approach. Further, Political will from a benevolent dictator with presidential degrees on matters corruption will help crush this cancerous vice to the nib.