STAKEHOLDER'S PERCEPTIONS OF INFLUENCE OF COMMUNITY POLICING ON CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES IN LOW INCOME AREAS OF NAKURU TOWN, KENYA

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DECLARATION AND RECOMMENDATION

Declaration

This thesis is my original work and to the best of my knowledge has not been presented for the award of a degree, in this or any other institution.

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Recommendation

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

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DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to my family (Eng. Daniel Ogutu Obumba, Mrs. Jane Atieno Ogutu, Nevine Adhiambo Ogutu, Caroline Aoko Ogutu, Peter Ogallo Ogutu, Philip Onyango Ogutu, and Ben Achola Ogutu), relatives, colleagues and friends for their financial and moral support that they accorded me for the period I was writing this thesis. It is also dedicated to those who, in their own special ways, seek knowledge for understanding, truth and love to uplift mankind from the doldrums of all kinds of selfishness, greed, exploitation, domination and ignorance in order to make the world a peaceful place where all can live in peace and harmony for the sake of present and future generations.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

ABSTRACT

Kenya has experienced a huge security lapse in the last one decade. This has been the case due to frequent rates of crime such as theft, armed robbery, burglary, housebreaking, battery, assault and terrorism among others. Many lives have been lost, property destroyed or stolen, many homes and houses broken into, many people displaced as a result of these crimes. Community policing was introduced in Kenya in 2003 to help in reducing such criminal activities. However, it is observed that criminal activities are still taking place in Kenya and also in Nakuru Town in particular. Thus, the aim of this research is therefore, to determine the stakeholder's perceptions of influence of community policing on criminal activities in low income areas of Nakuru Town. This study was guided by social disorganization theory. This study employed explanatory sequential mixed methods research design. This involved, using semi-structured questionnaires to collect quantitative data after which an interview guide and focus group discussion guide were used to collect qualitative data that helped explain in a detailed manner, the results obtained from the quantitative phase. The study population comprised the residents of 4 low income areas of Nakuru Town wards (Kaptembwo, Rhonda, Bondeni and Kivumbini) that had a total population of 252,762. From the total population, a sample of 156 respondents was obtained through purposive sampling for the survey and focus group discussion in each ward. Purposive sampling was also used to select four police officers who were the heads of police stations as well as 4 chiefs of the Nakuru Town wards for the interviews. Proportionate sampling was used to ensure representativeness and to determine the number of citizens needed from each ward. To ensure validity of the instruments, the research instruments were given to the supervisors to cross check and evaluate content validity. Piloting of questionnaires was done in Langa Langa ward in Nakuru Town. Cronbach's alpha was used to test reliability of the semi-structured questionnaires that were used in the study and a correlation coefficient of 0.805 was obtained thus was considered acceptable. Data entry was conducted using SPSS software. Quantitative data obtained were then analyzed using Pearson's correlation coefficient. Hypotheses were tested at 5% level of significance. Descriptive statistics such as mean and percentages were also used. Qualitative data obtained by focus group discussions were analyzed through thematic approach while data from the interviews were first coded then analyzed using Nvivo Software. The results obtained from Kaptembwo, Bondeni and Kivumbini gave statistically significant influence of community policing on criminal activities. There also appears to be no statistically significant influence of community policing on criminal activities in Rhonda. This implies that community policing is not working uniformly in the areas studied. The findings from this study inform the National and County government of Nakuru and Kenya at large, on the need to sensitize the public on the importance of enhancing police-community interaction as a good measure to reduce the rate of crimes in the community through community policing, conduct training and re-training of police to meet the demands of community policing as well as having a legal framework indicating the relationship between the police and the community.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CA   Criminal Activities

CoK   Constitution of Kenya, 2010

COP   Community Oriented Policing

CP   Community Policing

CPAC   Community Policing Awareness Campaigns

CPJM   Community-Police Joint Meetings

D.A.R.E   Drug Abuse Resistance Education

KPF   Kenya Police Force

KPS   Kenya Police Service

NCOPBAR   National Crime Observatory Project Bi-Annual Report

NKI   *Nyumba Kumi* Initiative

NSM   Neighborhood Security Meetings

NTCP   National Taskforce on Community Policing

OCS   Officers Commanding Stations

PC   Penal Code

PP   Police patrols

SPSS   Statistical Package for the Social Sciences

SRIC   Security Research and Information Center

SSR   Security Sector Reform

WHO   World Health Organization

CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

Crime refers to a form of deviance that involves an infraction of the criminal law. A crime may also involve any offence that is against a public law, a term that in its most general sense entails all offences (Allen & Michael, 2005). Crimes are normally defined and punished by statutes such as Penal Code (PC) and common law. In fact, they are '*mala in se*' or bad in themselves and '*mala prohibita*' or bad because they are prohibited including all offences against the moral law. Crimes happen everywhere around the world. Examples of crime include; sodomy, adultery, incest, bigamy and fornication, public indecency, drunkenness, violating the grave, homicide, mayhem, rape and defilement, kidnappings, poisoning, assault and battery, false imprisonment, abduction, domestic violence cases, burglary, arson, Armed robbery, larceny, forgery, theft, housebreaking, break-ins, and drug/firearm trafficking and possession among others (Lafave & Edward, 2001).

There are many reasons as to why crimes are committed. Such reasons include but not limited to poverty, unemployment, poor policing, poor lighting, lack of education, drugs and substance abuse, poor parenting, school dropouts and lack of maintenance of social order among others. These effects are devastating to human beings. For example, crimes lead to loss of lives, body injuries, psychological trauma, fear, displacements, and destruction of property among others. It is because of the above reasons that security intervention strategies such as community policing was initiated to try and reduce these effects (McGoey, 2013).

Community policing is a security intervention strategy that emphasizes on the support of problem solving tactics involving partnerships between the police and the community so as to address the causes and reduce fear of crimes and social disorders. The history of community policing is traced back to have begun one and half a century ago in London during the London Metropolitan Police District formation. Community policing was adopted by Sir Robert Peel, who was the first chief of the new Metropolitan Police after the British Parliament formulated it with the hope that it would help in addressing the ever rising crime levels. These crimes were poverty, radical political groups, non-supervised juveniles, and alcoholism among others in and around the capital city through creating a new police force (Dennis, 2009). The police force was required to cooperate with the community through sharing of information, having vast knowledge of the neighborhoods as well as having

informants within and among communities to help in reducing criminal activities that were hitting at an all-time high in London.

Community policing as a security intervention strategy was then adopted by England and United States in the late 18th Century and early 19th Century (Walker, 2001). The two countries came up with a new strategy of community policing known as team policing in the 1970s which recognized that prior to the introduction of community policing, social climate and techniques of police patrol made the police become isolated from the community making the fight against crime very difficult. Rosenberg et al (2008) further outline that team policing proceeded to assign a neighborhood to a group of police officers who were expected to learn about the neighborhood members, neighborhood itself and the problems experienced. This method was tried in several parts of the United States of America and was found to be successful in places such as California, in the early mid-1990s. Naude (2004) posits that the outcomes were that the relationship between the community and the police through working in cahoots did immensely resolve and prevent community crimes and social disorders.

In Africa, community policing has been noticed to be successful in places where interactions have been more informal according to Naude (2004). In Nigeria, people have deviated from formal to informal law in an attempt to curb the menace of crime such as forming informal ethnic militia groups to provide protection (Rotimi, 2001). Some communities such as the Igbo community of South Eastern Nigeria have put much emphasis on their traditional customs and values as well as other unwritten concepts of law to interpret what law is. For example, they believed that the behavior of citizens was supposed to be regulated by their indigenous people whom they were quite familiar with such as the elders (Okfar, 2006). Nigeria has also experienced reforms which were given by the Inspector General of Police and officially launched by the then president on April, 2004. In fact, the reforms were aimed at creating a partnership between the police and the community that would ensure secure and safe environment for all people. The method has since been found to be effective in curbing crime rates as the police were no longer viewed as strangers but rather as partners in development in Nigeria (Ikuteyijo, 2009).

In Kenya, community policing was introduced in 2003 and officially launched by the government in April 2005 mainly to give the public ownership of the problem solving processes which was to be achieved through the police and the community working together. Its main objectives were: to promote long term conditions for development and community

safety; build the capacity of the local institutions and people in the co-ordination and implementation of community policing; strengthen the co-operation and the partnership between the police and the public; strengthen interaction between and amongst the government, institutions and civil societies having an interest in promoting peace, safety and democratic policing; improve trust between the police and the community and develop linkage between development and security. Community policing was also to entail police patrols, community-police meetings, neighborhood security meetings, community cooperation with the police reservists and community policing awareness campaigns according to the Republic of Kenya (2004). Though community policing has been very difficult to implement since its inception in 2003 and with the criminal activities such as terrorism, theft, burglary, housebreaking, armed robbery, murder and inter-ethnic clashes hitting at an all-time high, the government of Kenya has been seen to continuously emphasize on the need for citizens to cooperate with the government in rolling out community based policy initiatives such as the "*Nyumba kumi*" or "ten households" which calls for dividing neighborhoods in towns and villages nationwide into a cluster of ten houses that would help the police protect neighborhoods and guard against criminal activities (Kyalo, 2014).

In Nakuru Town, the level of crime has been high as it is among the fastest growing towns in the country. According to a research conducted by Security Research and Information Centre (SRIC, 2012) regarding crimes in urban slums in Kenya and specifically Mishomoroni in Mombasa, Kibera in Nairobi, Bondeni in Nakuru and Manyatta in Kisumu, it was found that theft (35.37%), was the main type of crime across the four sampled slum areas. In addition, armed robbery (15.55%), burglary/break-ins (10.67%) and murder (23.17%) were the other main typologies of crime in slum areas, accounting for combined 84.76% of crimes committed in slum areas in Kenya. According to National Crime Observatory Project Bi-Annual Report (NCOPBAR) (2012), the highest number of crime incidents reported in Nakuru were 'theft' and 'Armed robbery', accounting to totals of 423 and 342 incidents respectively. By extension, analysis from newspaper reports indicated that most incidences of theft and robbery occurred in major urban centers, with Nairobi having the highest number followed by Nakuru. Other prevalent crimes reported in Nakuru include: murder, break-ins, domestic violence cases, rape and defilement, assault, kidnappings, and drug/firearm trafficking and possession (NCOPBAR, 2012).

Figure 1 gives a summary of the average number of crime incidences of the most prevalent crimes in Nakuru Town between the period of 2004 to 2014 (SRIC & NCOPBAR, 2014).
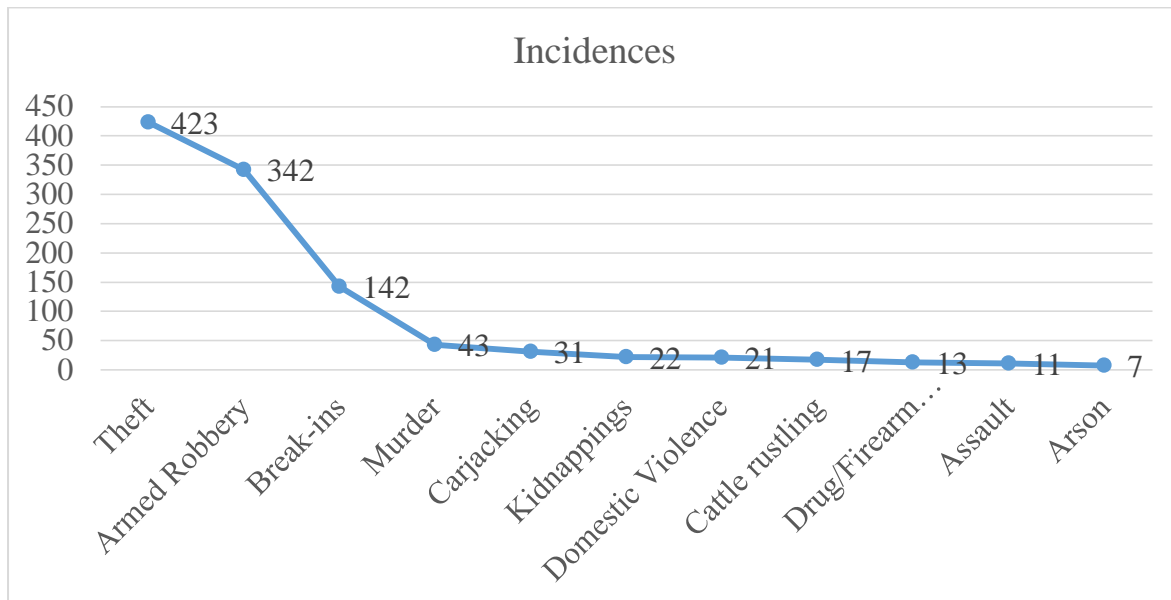
Figure 1: Crime incidences in order of their prevalence in low income areas of Nakuru Town.

Source (SRIC & NCOPBAR, 2014)

From Figure 1, it is clearly seen that theft, armed robbery, break-ins and murder are some of these crimes which are most prevalent in Nakuru followed by carjacking, kidnappings, domestic violence, cattle rustling, drug and firearm trafficking, assault and arson according to SRIC and NCOPBAR, 2014. Therefore, the study is only limited to the most prevalent crimes which have the highest average number of incidences reported annually. They include; theft, armed robbery, break-ins and murder.

Due to frequent occurrence of these crimes in Nakuru town, the local chiefs and administrators of Nakuru town has been in many instances encouraged and asked by the National Taskforce on Community Policing (NTCP) to ensure residents embrace community policing. It is hoped this would curb the prevalent crimes that has led to massive loss of lives and property as well as denying the citizens of Nakuru town safer and secure environment to dwell in.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Community policing was introduced in Kenya in the year 2003 and officially launched by the government in April 2005 after it attracted attention as a good strategy to improve public security and safety which had increasingly become a concern to many Kenyans. However, since its inception, crimes have continued to trouble Kenyans. Hardly a day passes without disturbing cases of crimes and threats to security being reported in the media. Many lives have been lost, property destroyed and many people displaced due to armed robbery, battery, assaults, inter-ethnic clashes, and terrorism among others. Nakuru in particular, has registered high number of criminal activities in the past with the most prevalent crimes being; armed robbery, theft, break-ins and murder. As a measure to curb these crimes and insecurity, the County Government of Nakuru has been in many instances encouraged to embrace more of community policing. However, stakeholder's perceptions of influence of community policing on the above criminal activities in low income areas of Nakuru Town have never been known. This study therefore, intended to document this knowledge gap.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to determine the stakeholder's perceptions of influence of community policing on criminal activities in low income areas of Nakuru Town, Kenya.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

i.   To determine the influence of community policing on incidences of armed robbery in low income areas of Nakuru Town.

ii. To determine the influence of community policing on incidences of theft in low income areas of Nakuru Town.

iii. To determine the influence of community policing on incidences of break-ins in low income areas of Nakuru Town.

iv. To determine the influence of community policing on incidences of murder in low income areas of Nakuru Town.

1.5 Hypotheses of the Study

To achieve the objectives of this study, the following null hypothesis were tested.

H_{o1} There is no statistically significant influence of community policing on the incidences of armed robbery in low income areas of Nakuru Town.

H_{o2} There is no statistically significant influence of community policing on the incidences of theft in low income areas of Nakuru Town.

H_{o3} There is no statistically significant influence of community policing on the incidences of break-ins in low income areas of Nakuru Town.

H_{o4} There is no statistically significant influence of community policing on the incidences of murder in low income areas of Nakuru Town.

1.6 Significance of the Study

The study was conducted in order to find out the influence of community policing on the most prevalent crimes that had denied the residents of Nakuru Town safer and secure environments to dwell in. The study is expected to contribute to the body of knowledge already existing on community policing. The findings from this research may thus be useful source of information to County government of Nakuru in that they might help to know whether community policing which was introduced to reduce and prevent crimes has actually had an influence on the frequency of occurrence of the most prevalent crimes in Nakuru town. The research findings are also useful source of information for researchers and development practitioners who need to conduct further research on the same topic in other counties.

1.7 Scope of the Study

The study was carried out in Nakuru Town, Kenya. The field of study was chosen because it has experienced high levels of crime in the past based on the annual crime statistics over years. It was also among the fastest growing towns since it served as the center for the areas surrounding hence made these problems cover a large population. The study encompassed community policing indicators. These were; community policing awareness campaigns, community-police joint meetings, neighborhood security meetings, and *nyumba kumi* initiative and police patrols. This study was conducted in low income areas of Nakuru Town which comprised Nakuru Town West wards (Kaptembwo &Rhonda) and Nakuru Town East wards (Bondeni & Kivumbini). The respondents comprised chiefs, police officers and residents of Nakuru Town.

1.8 Assumption of the Study

In this study, the researcher assumed that:

i.   All respondents gave correct information that was not biased and answered the questions objectively.

1.9 Limitation of the Study

i.   The study was carried out in Nakuru Town, Kenya. Therefore, generalization of the findings to all towns in Kenya can only be done with utmost caution since towns differ from one another in terms of economic, social, legal, environmental factors among others.

1.10 Operational Definition of Terms

Armed robbery – refers to where an offender is with any dangerous or offensive weapon, or is in company of one or more other person or persons, or if, at or immediately before or immediately after the time of the assault, he wounds, beats, strikes or uses any other personal violence to any person before or after taking anything capable of being stolen (Penal Code CAP 63 laws of Kenya). In this study the same meaning shall apply.

Break-ins – refer to both burglary and housebreaking where burglary involves gaining an illegal entry into a building in the night which starts from 6pm to 6am while housebreaking on the other hand refers to an illegal entry into a building during day time starting from 6am to 6pm with the intent to steal (Penal Code CAP 63 Laws of Kenya. In this study, same meaning shall apply.

Community – a group of people dwelling in the same location or having a particular characteristic in common according to Free Dictionary (Farlex, 2003). In this study community shall refer to individuals or persons who share characteristics or traits regardless of their geographic location or degree of their interaction when conducting, doing or performing common services

Community policing – refers to the system of allocating police officers to particular areas so that they become familiar with the local inhabitants so as to help them solve their problems according to Free Dictionary (Farlex, 2003). In this study, it shall refer to a situation where the police and the community work together to solve fear of crime and social disorders existing in the community.

Crime – an action or omission that constitutes an offense that may be prosecuted by the state and is punishable by law according to Free Dictionary (Farlex, 2003).In this study, crime shall refer to an act or omission that contravene the penal code of a state and is punishable by law.

Felony – is a category of crimes that are often classified as the most serious types of offenses. The main characteristic of a felony is that being found guilty of a felony will result in incarceration for at least one year according to United States Code on Crimes and

Criminal Procedure (2001).In this study, it refers to offences that attract imprisonment of above three years.

Influence – It is the capacity to have an effect on the character, development, or behavior of someone or something, or the effect itself (Free Dictionary (Farlex, 2003). In this study, influence shall refer to the strength and relationship between two or more variables.

Low income areas – an urban empowerment zone or urban enterprise community as designated by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development that is located within a metropolitan area where 50 percent or more of the households in that census tract have an income equal to less than 60 percent of the area median gross income according to 15 USCS 689 (3). In this study, the same meaning shall apply.

Mens rea – intention or guilty mind according to the legal definition of Free Dictionary (Farlex, 2003). In this study, *mens rea* shall refer to the intention to commit a crime.

Misdemeanor – are minor offences, it is the opposite of felony according to the United States Code on Crimes and Criminal Procedure (2001). In this study, it refers to offences that attract imprisonment of less than three years.

Murder – It refers to where any person who of malice aforethought causes death of another person by an unlawful act or omission. Any person convicted of murder shall be sentenced to death (Penal Code CAP 63 laws of Kenya). In this study, the same meaning shall apply.

Ne plus ultra – the perfect or most extreme example of its kind; the ultimate according to Free Dictionary (Farlex, 2003). In this study, it refers to the most extreme crime of all crimes.

Neighborhood security meetings – refer to meetings where people discuss situations where neighborhood is kept free from crimes and social disorders (Organized Crime Research Brief no. 12). In this study, neighborhood security meetings refers to the meetings organized by the residents of a given estate or neighborhood so as to discuss on how to ensure safer and secure environment to dwell in absence of police officers.

Nyumba Kumi Initiative – it is an initiative of anchoring community policing at the household level or any other generic cluster. The houses can be in a residential court, in an estate, a block of houses, a manyatta, a street, a market center, a gated community, a village or a bulla according to the 4th Draft Guidelines on Community Policing 30th March, 2015. In this study, same meaning will apply.

Police – refer to agents or agencies, usually of the executive empowered or having powers of enforcing the law bestowed in them according to Free Dictionary (Farlex, 2003). In this study, means an Administration Police officer or a Kenya Police Officer, and includes officers of the Directorate of Criminal Investigations and reservists (National Police Service Act CAP 84 Laws of Kenya).

Police – community joint meetings – refers to where community members come to small meetings with the police in their homes or community centers so as to learn about laws and police procedures that would ultimately improve the safety and livability of the communities or neighborhoods (Bloomington Police Department, 2015). In this study, the same meaning shall apply.

Police patrols – refers to a group of personnel, such as law enforcement officers assigned to monitor a specific geographic area according to Free Dictionary (Farlex, 2003). In this study, the same meaning shall apply.

Theft – Any person who steals anything capable of being stolen is guilty of the felony termed theft and is liable, unless owing to the circumstances of the theft or the nature of the thing stolen some other punishment is provided, to imprisonment for three years (the Penal Code CAP 63 laws of Kenya). In this study, the same meaning shall apply.

CHAPTER TWO
LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter reviewed the literature related to formulation and adoption of community policing; community policing and criminal activities; implementation and challenges of community policing; community policing in practice and incidences, meaning and associated punishments of criminal activities worldwide. It also discusses theoretical and conceptual frameworks that were used to guide this study.

2.2 Formulation and Adoption of Community Policing

High levels of criminal activities in the city of London as a result of factors such as poverty, radical political groups, drug and substance abuse made the British Parliament to see the need of putting a system in place, where the police were required to interact freely with the community, have vast knowledge of their neighborhoods and assist the neighborhood residents in solving crime and social disorders that had increasingly denied the residents of London safer and secure environment to dwell in (Dennis, 2009). The London Police Service became strongly committed to community partnerships in their various forms. The best way for them to serve the citizens of London was to strengthen partnerships with the public. The system was then accorded the name community policing; a concept that was best phrased by Sir Robert Peel when he stated: "Police, at all times, should maintain a relationship with the public that gives reality to the historic tradition that the police are the public and the public are the police; the police being only members of the public who are paid to give full-time attention to duties which are incumbent on every citizen in the interests of community welfare and existence."

Community Policing has been at the very heart of the Londoners' daily duties to protect and serve the then more than 900,000 people who lived in, worked within and visited the City of London. Police officers have been working with City communities across three specific teams, these are, Residential, Business and Street Intervention. This structured approach has helped focus their work within both the residential and business sectors of the City, while maintaining an active presence on the streets and helping to prevent crime. Positioning their teams in this way has made it smarter and more efficient working with communities. The teams have had an integrated approach and have shared their knowledge and skills to help each other (London Police Service, 2008).

The London Police Service has also had groups such as the Police Pipe Band and Color Guard that represent the heritage of their profession. They have given the public some insight into the rich history of their profession since 1855. They have also worked to educate the public and business owners about their organization and the services that they offer. The Citizens and Business Academies have been a way of opening their doors and give Londoners a clear view of who they have been and what they can do to resolve problems in their community (London Police Service, 2008). Community policing has since been adopted by other developed countries such as United States and found to be very effective through team policing and in developing countries such as Tanzania, Rwanda and Kenya among others (Dennis, 2009).

2.3 Community Policing and Criminal Activities

Community policing requires that the police and the citizens join together as partners in fighting crime and disorder through balancing reactive responses to calls for service with proactive problem solving majorly centered on the causes of crime and disorder (Diamond & Weiss, 2009). Reid (2006) on the other hand argues that lower crime rates have not been the principal benefit of community policing in cases that have been successful including Chicago and New York City in the United States. Instead, the advocates of community policing have argued that the community policing could prosper in areas with reduction of police abuse as there will tend to be higher level of police approval in such areas where community policing has been introduced.

In the United States, the number of crimes has reduced significantly. This has been attributed to the increased police number which was to ensure pro-active community policing was effective. In fact, through community policing, the citizens of the United States of America have become more aware, alert and informative to the security forces on the possible crimes happening within their neighborhoods. They have since then believed community policing to be a real deterrent to crimes (Diane, 2013).

In Kenya, community policing was launched in 2003, when the Government of Kenya started embracing community policing as a core crime prevention strategy where the combined efforts of the public and the police or law enforcement agencies were required to prevent crime and ameliorate the decayed security situation during those times. Its main objectives as stipulated in *The Guidelines on Community Policing April, 2004* are: to promote long term conditions for development and community safety; build the capacity of the local institutions

and people in the co-ordination and implementation of community policing; strengthen the co-operation and the partnership between the police and the public; strengthen interaction between and amongst the government, institutions and civil societies having an interest in promoting peace, safety and democratic policing; improve trust between the police and the community and develop linkage between development and security.

Community policing was also to encompass police patrols, community-police meetings, neighborhood security meetings, community cooperation with the police reservists and community policing awareness campaigns according to the Republic of Kenya (2004). This had also greatly been emphasized in the present by the government of Kenya due to the increased number of crimes troubling Kenyans and denying them safer and secure environments to dwell in. In fact, the Kenyan government had been seen to greatly emphasize on the need to embrace community policing initiatives such as *nyumba kumi*. For example, His Excellency the Kenyan Head of State said on the 12 of December 2014, during Jamhuri day celebrations that, "the enemies propelling threats of insecurity to the Kenyan people are not out of the Kenyan borders but rather they are living within and amongst us. That the public is quite aware of them and are afraid of coming out in public to expose them, therefore, it is our collective responsibility to coordinate and work in cahoots with the government so as to curb, ameliorate and if possible bring to a halt the menace of crime. Therefore, we beseech you to get into small groups of ten households so as to aid the government in fighting the enemies. Security commences with you…security commence with me" (Republic of Kenya, 2014).

The works in this section by different authors has decisively dealt with the formulation, adoption and awareness of community policing. They have also shown how community policing has been effective in the developed countries. However they have not clearly shown us the effectiveness of community policing decisively in the developing countries, Kenya among them. This study intended to fill this gap by determining the influence of community policing on criminal activities in Nakuru.

2.4 Implementation and Challenges of Community Policing

According to Neild (2007), the main challenge facing the partnership between the public and the police is lack of specific legal framework which clearly gives the roles of the communities and other partners in security provision. He argues that community policing introduction does not necessarily address or subsequently reduce malpractices by the police,

its implementation should only commence once the endemic problems eminent in policing are addressed. In other words, very clear national standards, institutional restructuring and reforms as well as accountability mechanisms should be put in place before community policing implementation so as to avoid the risk of supporting undemocratic power structures. Murray (2002) however, proposes that police reform strategies that reinforce accountability, transparency and professional conducts and practices should be of utmost benefit to the communities they serve as increased accountability to the public is a significant component around the world that ensures proper implementation process.

According to Skogan (2003), Community policing is a strategy of crime control that is expensive hence requires proper funding. He argues that the level of funding has significant influence on how it is implemented which in turn determines its subsequent failure or success. For example, studies in Chicago and Minneapolis found out that community policing was more successful among homeowners, the whites and middle income people than among the very poor, renters and racial minorities. However, According to Adambo (2005) and Kiprono (2007) community policing work is always successful in much affluent areas for example; a study conducted at Kangemi revealed that 80% of the landowners did not allow tenants to be represented in community policing arguing that they could not be trusted on security issues.

Kimilu (2003) on the other hand, posits that community policing in developing countries gets far much less funding from the government which has seen the program rely on well-wishers for finance, a good example being Kenya. Worse still, the Kenya Police Force (KPF) has always been remunerated very poorly and has lacked proper arms and state of the art equipment required to fight crime effectively and efficiently. It has also lacked forensic laboratories as well as super servers. A study conducted in the year 2003 in Nairobi showed that the community policing officers did not even actually reside in areas where community policing was being implemented due to lack of adequate funds. He recommends that new approaches are needed to address insecurity more effectively and within the limited resources available.

There may be some extreme resentment from police officers who see community policing as an erosion of their powers and their ability to act with relative autonomy and anonymity. This may lead to open resistance and can be observed in comments "We are not social workers" or this is not 'real' policing as Cyderman (2013) would put it. Even by extension, Weisburd

(2008) outlines that many of the police officers are vested in their roles as crime fighters, warriors against crime and cherish a minute of the tough law enforcer hence will find it very difficult to accommodate the community in trying to aid them solve crime.

The institutional structure analysis of community policing has revealed a very interesting image regarding its implementation in Kenya. In as much as community policing in Kenya is yet to achieve its objectives, there are still major challenges facing its implementation for example, some communities have vandalized the police booths put up through community policing to enhance effective partnership, others have also become suspicious of the police and as such have preferred to keep vigil on their own (Adambo, 2005).

It was clearly seen from the works in this section that different authors have dealt critically with the challenges facing community policing and its implementation. However, what they have not shown us is whether community policing is still effective despite the numerous challenges it is facing. This study therefore intended to fill this knowledge gap.

2.5 Community Policing in Practice

Community policing has been put in practice through Public Education Programs that are operationalized for several reasons for example, they are used to obtain an overall support for the police and mobilize more police resources. Public education programs are also a critical method through which the police can accord information to the public on how to avoid or prevent being victimized, or in case of youth, how to avoid becoming involved in criminal activities (Dennis, 2009). One of the most commonly acclaimed public education programs is Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E) which was founded in Los Angeles United States of America where the police are involved in myriad classrooms lessons that teaches children right from kindergarten through grade twelve on how to shun peer pressure and live a productive, drug and violence free lives.

Neighborhood Watch Programs have also been utilized most by residents in developed countries such as the United States by coming together to exchange and share vital information about possible local crime problems, share different strategies and develop plans to be actualized in watching the neighborhood as well as reporting of crimes. In fact, the watch is facilitated and done through block or apartment watch (Greene et al, 2002). The primary neighborhood meetings are often organized by crime prevention officers from local or nearest police departments or community organizations while the subsequent meetings

involve issues like establishment of effective surveillance technique. Members also engage in discussions regarding feelings and perceptions of local crime problems and proceed to develop or make solutions to deal with them.

Similarly, Neighborhood Town Meetings have been used in developing and maintaining contact or interaction between the police and the public. Unlike neighborhood Watch Meetings held in local residences, neighborhood town meetings are held in open public places, areas or spaces such as community centers, schools and must be very well advertised in order to obtain the greatest possible attendance by the public (Skogan, 2003). The meeting provides an opportunity for exchanging ideas, information and a venue for exploring, identifying, analyzing and prioritizing problems within a given community or neighborhood. In similitude to public initiatives, neighborhood town meetings also provide the police with the chance to acquire public support for specific initiatives, as they are able to explain and expound at length why an imitative or project is a matter of basic premise and how it will be of great benefit to the community in its totality.

Store Ministations have been used in countries such as United States. They are stores that are established in some accessible places where the police and the community can mingle freely and engage in the exchange of information regarding crime control information in areas of high criminal activities. The stores may also assist in giving an overall view or appearance that the police are indeed there. They are usually staffed by a mixture of some remunerated civilians, volunteers who are unpaid as well as some sworn police officers (Diane, 2013).

According to Skogan (2003), Weed and Seed Program has also been used. It entails a two pronged approach to crime prevention; prosecutors together with law enforcement agencies work in unison to weed out violent criminals and drug abusers while community based organizations cooperate to seed much needed human services including intervention, treatment, prevention, and neighborhood restoration program. There are four basic premise components or aspects to the weed and seed program; they include; community policing prevention, law enforcement, intervention and treatment and neighborhood restoration all aimed at crime amelioration and prevention.

It is noted from the works in this section that different authors have adversely mentioned various programs in which community policing had been practiced as being public education programs, neighborhood watch programs, neighborhood town meetings, store ministrations

and weed and seed programs. What they have not told us is whether community policing policy would be effective in addressing the menace of crime in absence of those reviewed programs since those programs have not been effected in developing countries such as Kenya. This study therefore intended to fill this knowledge gap in that regard.

2.6 Incidences, Meaning and Associated Punishments of Criminal Activities Worldwide

The formal definition of armed robbery is the taking or attempt to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear (McGoey, 2013). Robbers and their victims can be friends, relatives, or total strangers. Most robberies involve one robber and one victim and the crime from start to finish lasts less than a minute. Most commercial armed robbery victims are not injured during the transaction as long as they do not resist. According to the 2006 FBI Uniform Crime Reports, 447,403 robberies were reported to the police at the rate of one per minute in the United States. This is an increase of 7.2% over 2005. Robberies varied according to region with the Southern States having the highest percentage of 38.3%, the Western States 23.6%, the Northeastern States 18.5%, and the Midwestern States at 19.5%. Armed robbery rates did not vary drastically from month-to-month, however, August and October had the highest rate with February and April having the lowest rates. Armed robbery is largely a big-city crime. In 2006, large metropolitan cities experienced an armed robbery rate of 173 per 100,000 population compared to a national rate of 149 per capita. Small cities reported an armed robbery rate of 62 per 100,000 populations, while rural areas had a rate of only 16 per capita. Obviously, population density and the urban setting make a difference in the armed robbery rate and crime potential.

In Kenya, Armed robbery is defined under section 295 of the penal code as being a situation where any person who steals anything, and, at or immediately before or immediately after the time of theft it, uses or threatens to use actual violence to any person or property in order to obtain or retain the thing stolen or to prevent or overcome resistance to its being stolen or retained, is guilty of the felony termed Armed robbery. The punishment for Armed robbery is defined under section 296 (1) of the PC which states that any person who commits the felony of Armed robbery is liable to imprisonment for fourteen years. In subsection (2) if the offender is with any dangerous or offensive weapon or instrument, or is in company with one or more other person or persons, or if, at or immediately before or immediately after the time of the Armed robbery, he wounds, beats, strikes or uses any other personal violence to any

person, he shall be sentenced to death. It is critical to note that this offence has been one of the rampant crimes in Nakuru Town, Kisumu and Nairobi as have been shown by different researches conducted by SRIC and NCOPBAR, (2014). According to Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (2015) for example, armed robbery incidences reported in Kenya and Nakuru were 3,262 and 342 respectively.

According to Green and Stuart (2012), theft is simply the act of taking the property that belongs to another person without the consent of that person and with the intent to deprive the rightful owner of its possession. In England and Wales, the offence of theft is considered a statutory offence which is created under section 1(1) of the Theft Act of 1968. The subsections of the section 1 provide that a person is considered guilty of theft if such a person dishonestly appropriates any property belonging to another with the *"mens rea"* or guilty mind of wanting to permanently deprive them of their ownership. They further say that the property capable of being stolen include; real property (land, trees, real estate), tangible property (movable property which is any property that is not fixed to the land), documents (airplane tickets, passports, money, any document of value such as wills), information (records, files), personal services (utilities, labor, transportation, food), intellectual property (abilities, skills, talents, or the results of any of these including academic and identity theft) (Marcus, 2002).

In the United States, the offence of theft is defined as unlawful and intentional taking of another person's personal property and for it to qualify as theft, the offender must have *mens rea* to deprive the owner of the property permanently according to California Penal Code (PC) sections 484 and 488. In 2015 alone, thefts in United States accounted for the largest percentage of property crimes reported to law enforcement at 69.6 percent. (The average value of property taken during larceny-thefts was $1,259). In Kenya, theft is defined under sections 268 of the PC as where a person without the claim of right, fraudulently takes anything capable of being stolen. The punishment for theft is defined under section 275 as being imprisonment for 3 years. Other important documents such as Wills attract imprisonment for 10 years while livestock theft attracts imprisonment of not more than 14 years. Motor vehicle theft and carjacking which was frequently committed in the past years in Nakuru attracts imprisonment of 7 years. In Kenya and Nakuru, the reported incidences of theft in 2014 alone were 14,111 and 423 respectively according to Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (2015).

According to Allen (2005), break-ins include both housebreaking and burglary. Burglary involves an illegal or unlawful entry into a building for the purpose of committing an offence, mostly theft. The offence of burglary does not exist in Scotland but instead, there exists theft by housebreaking which covers the status of when the security of a building has been overcome. According to Martine and Jacqueline (2006), the United States prosecutes burglary as a felony or as a misdemeanor which encompasses entry into property like buildings, automobiles and even loitering with the intent to commit an offence which is not necessarily theft. The United States punishes the offence of burglary as a statutory offence. According to the National Incident-Based Reporting System (2013), victims of burglary offenses in United States of America suffered an estimated $4.5 billion in property losses, and burglaries of residential properties accounted for 74 percent of the total reported cases in 2015.

In Kenya, burglary is distinguished from housebreaking in that burglary involves gaining an illegal entry into a building in the night which starts from 6pm to 6am while housebreaking on the other hand refers to an illegal entry into a building during day time starting from 6am to 6 pm. According to section 303 of the PC, a person is considered to have committed a housebreaking or burglary if such a person has broken any part of the building whether internal or external or has removed any part covering an opening. If it is housebreaking offence then such a person liable to seven years imprisonment while if it burglary then such a person is liable to incarceration for ten years. These crimes are normally very prevalent in urban areas and around slum areas. Many cases are usually reported according to National Crime Observatory Project Bi-Annual Report (2012). The two crimes have been prevalent in Nakuru Town where people have broken into buildings to steal property so as to make ends meet for them in hard economic times. In fact, the reported incidences of break-ins in Kenya and Nakuru in 2014 were 7,578 and 142 respectively according to Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (2015).

Murder has been considered a capital offence or crime because of its lethality. In fact it has been categorized as being a "*ne plus ultra*" or most extreme crime of all criminal offences. According to Armour (2002), Logan (2008), Delisi (2008), several research projects conducted among many disciplines have shown that the consequences of homicide is usually devastating not only to the victims or victim's family per se but also to the neighborhoods and communities to which it was committed in totality. It is a term which involves taking the

life of another and whether the act was criminal in nature or not. The concept of murder and its retribution varies from country to country. According to Delisi (2006), murder can be categorized as manslaughter if it has been committed in the heat of passion and without malice aforethought. In United States, the crime of murder has remained to be a great menace. In 2015 alone, there were an estimated 14,196 murders according to Uniform Crime Reporting (2013).

In Kenya, murder is provided for in section 203 of the Penal Code CAP 63 Laws of Kenya. It is defined as where a person causes the death of another by an unlawful act or omission and when the person in fact has malice aforethought. Under section 204 of the PC, the retribution of murder is provided for as being sentencing to death. Section 202 on the other hand provides that any person who causes the death of another person by unlawful act or omission and without malice aforethought is guilty of a felony of manslaughter which is punishable by life incarceration. In Kenya and Nakuru, the reported incidences of murder in 2014 alone were 2,761 and 43 respectively according to Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (2015). Murder has been experienced in several circumstances in our country for example, during terrorist attacks, inter-ethnic clashes, armed robbery and armed robbery with violence among others. As outlined by the fourth president of Kenya, it is believed the perpetrators of this heinous crime resides within and amongst the community hence community policing has been encouraged to help reduce or bring to a halt such crimes. This study investigated the influence of community policing on criminal activities in low income areas of Nakuru Town.

2.7 Theoretical Framework

This research was conducted within the framework of Social Disorganization theory.

Social Disorganization Theory

Social disorganization theory is a very essential school of thought developed by the Chicago School by Shaw and McKay (1942). It directly links crime rates that are low to ecological characteristics of the neighborhood where youths from disadvantaged or poor neighborhoods are main participants in a subculture that approved of the behavior of delinquency so that criminality or criminal traits were acquired or obtained in cultural and social settings through interaction process. Shaw and McKay posit a principle that a place such as one's residential location matters in influencing the behavior of an individual. That coupled with individual characteristics like age, gender, and race, is likely to shape and direct a person in either becoming involved in an illegal activity or not (Bursik, 1988).

Ecological factors have been in many occasions linked to elevated levels of high crime in most disadvantaged communities. In facts, circumstances such as single-parent homes, high levels of unemployment, high levels of school dropout, deteriorating infrastructures among others have been the main causatives. The theory is not intended to actually apply to all types of criminal activities, but rather to crimes of the streets at the neighborhood level. The theory has some limitations since it has never been used in providing explanations to issues such as deviant behavior that occur outside the setups of the neighborhood, corporate crimes and even by extension subsequent organized crimes as outlined in a journal article by Weitzer (2003).

However, Simpson (1993) recommends that formal institutions and organizations like the police, churches, and schools should act as surrogates to the families and play a very critical role in the socialization and prevention of delinquent behavior through inculcation of morality and elimination of moral decadents while at the same time offer the young people with alternatives to crime or deviant behavior. The reason as to why this theory by Shaw and McKay (1942) was chosen because it broadly explained crime in urban set ups thus made it relevant in understanding criminal activities in low income areas of Nakuru Town where this study was majorly conducted.

2.8 Conceptual Framework

INDEPENDENT VARIABLE   **DEPENDENT VARIABLE**

Community policing • Community policing awareness campaigns • *Nyumba Kumi* Initiative • Community - police joint meetings • Frequency of police patrols • Neighborhood security meetings	**Criminal activities** • Armed robbery • Theft • Break ins • Murder

• Training
• Citizen's awareness

INTERVENING VARIABLES
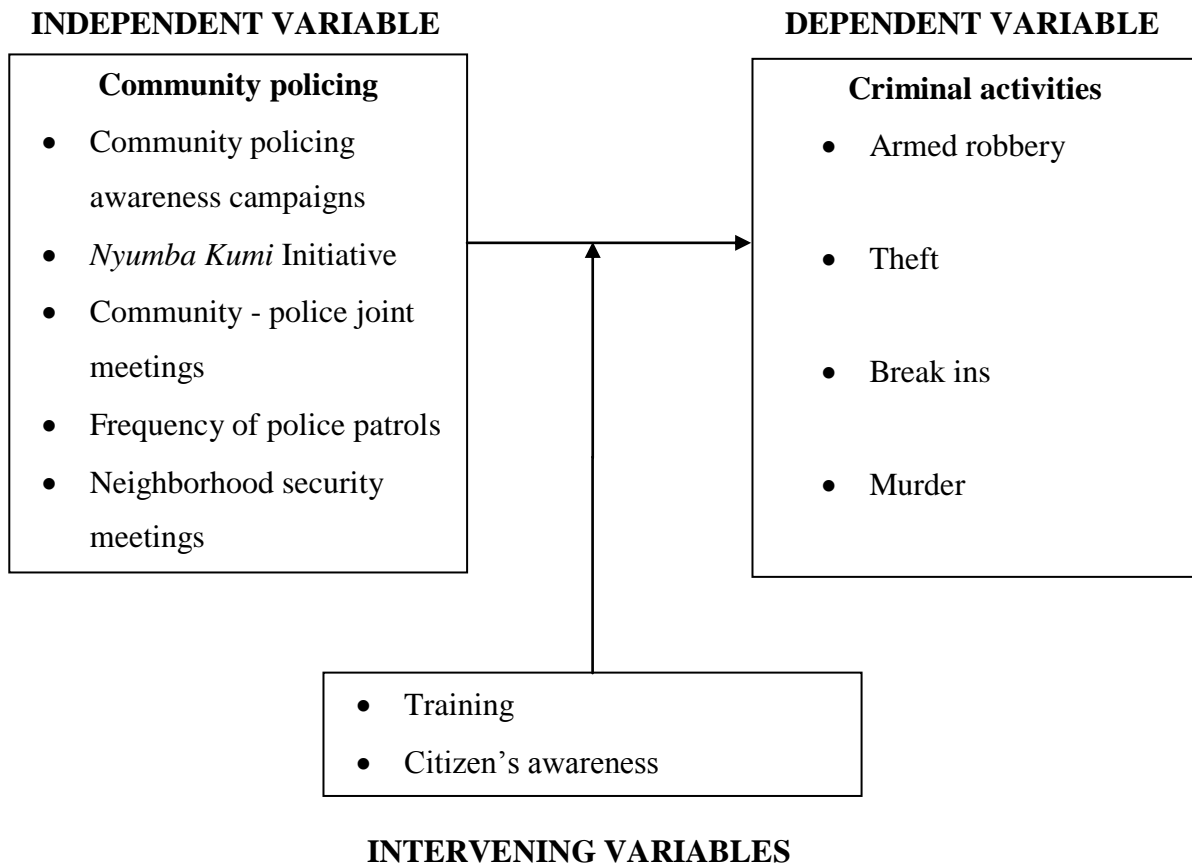
Figure 2: A conceptualization of the relationships between variables in community policing

In the above conceptual framework, community policing is the independent variable that is being evaluated if it has an influence or not on the dependent variable which is in this case criminal activities. Community policing has some indicators which are used to measure its existence. In this case such indicators include; Community policing awareness campaigns, *nyumba kumi* initiative, police and community joint meetings, neighborhood security meetings and frequency of police patrols. For community policing to have an influence such as a reduction on criminal activities armed robbery, theft, murder and break-ins among others, there are some variables that if present would affect the variables of the study. Such variables are called intervening variables and in this case include training and citizen's awareness. The intervening variable of training was controlled by ensuring that the study was done with respondents who had training on community policing while the citizen's awareness was controlled by ensuring that only those respondents who had knowledge of what community policing is all about took part in the study.

CHAPTER THREE
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter clearly outlines the research design, population of the study, sampling procedure and sample size, data collection instrument, data collection procedure, data analysis, data analysis matrix table as well as ethical considerations.

3.2 Research Design

The study used an explanatory sequential mixed method research design.
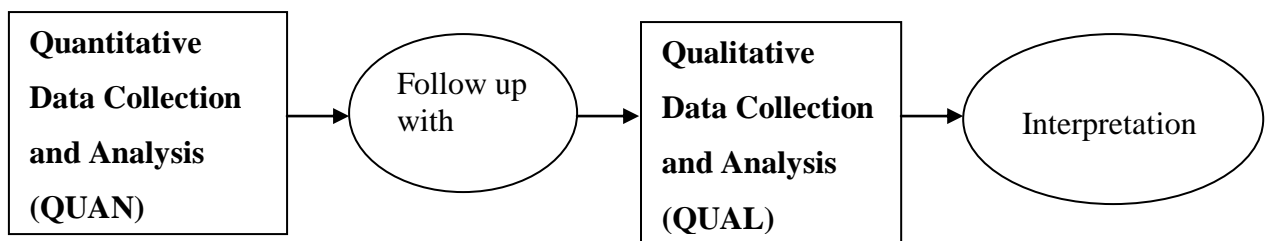
Figure 3: Explanatory Sequential Mixed Methods Research Design

In this design, the researcher begins by conducting quantitative research, analyze the results and then explain them in a more detailed manner with qualitative data. It was considered explanatory because of the reason that the initial quantitative data were explained and expounded on further by qualitative data. It was also considered sequential because of the reason that the qualitative phase was preceded by the initial quantitative phase. The design is usually popular in the fields with a strong quantitative orientation hence the project commenced with quantitative research (Creswell, 2014). In this study, quantitative data were collected using survey questionnaires after which the results were analyzed and then explained in a more detailed manner by qualitative data collected through interviews and focus group discussions after quantitative phase had been done.

3.3 Location of the Study

Nakuru Town is located 154 km North-West of Nairobi and is the fourth largest urban center in Kenya. It is situated at an altitude of 1850m above the sea level and located on 0017S36004E. Nakuru has an area of 290 km^2 of which 44km^2 are covered by Lake Nakuru. It is 139 km from Nairobi and 579 km from Mombasa. It is the capital of Nakuru County in Kenya and former capital of the Rift Valley Province. It has 307,990 inhabitants making it the largest urban center in the Kenyan mid-west with Eldoret in Uasin Gishu following closely behind.

This study was conducted in Nakuru Town which comprised of 2 constitutions; Nakuru Town West and Nakuru Town East. The town was chosen because it is one of the fastest growing towns and acted as the main town for surrounding areas, thus it covered a wide population with high criminal activities. The location of the study is as attached in Appendix D.

3.4 Population of the Study

The study population was the residents who were above 18 years of age of the 2 wards of Nakuru Town West i.e. Kaptembwo and Rhonda, which has a combined population of 137,533 (IEBC, 2012) and Nakuru Town East i.e. Bondeni and Kivumbini which has a combined population of 115,229 (IEBC, 2012). The total study population was 252, 762.

3.5 Sampling Procedure and Sampling Size

The study adopted purposive and proportionate sampling. From a study population of 252,762, a sample size was drawn using Nassiuma's formulae (Nassiuma, 2000):

$$n = \frac{NC^2}{C^2 + (N-1)\,e^2}$$

$$n = \frac{252762 \times 0.25^2}{0.25^2 + (252762 - 1)\,0.02^2}$$

$$n = \frac{15797.625}{101.1669}$$

$$n = 156.1541$$

Thus, the sample size was156 respondents

Where: n = Sample size,

N = Population,

C = Coefficient of variation,

e = Standard error.

C=25% is acceptable according to Nassiuma (2000), e = 0.02 and N= 252,762

The Cochran's correction formula given below was used to calculate the final sample size (Cochran, 2007).

$$s = \frac{S}{1 + [(S)/P]}$$

S= Sample

P=Population

$$\frac{156}{1 + [(156/252762)]}$$

= 155.903779

= 156 respondents

The study used purposive sampling to get the required sample size of 156 (only those residents who had knowledge of what community policing entailed). This was done through identifying various chiefs in Nakuru Town West and Nakuru Town East wards that in turn assisted the researcher in identifying the residents only who had knowledge of community policing hence provided the researcher with the required or relevant information.

Proportionate sampling was used to ensure representativeness of all the residents in the four areas of residence. The number of respondents each chief in each ward was required to provide to the researcher was determined using the formulae provided by Thompson (2002). A diagrammatic representation of this is as shown in Tables 1.

From the total sample size n, each sub-sample size (n_h) (the number of respondents each chief in the respective wards was required to produce) for the 4 wards of Nakuru Town was calculated as follows:

$$n_h = n \frac{N_h}{N}$$

Where h is one stratum of the two strata, n is the total sample size, n_h is the subsample for each stratum, N_h is the population in the stratum and N is the target population. For example in Kaptembwo; n_h is calculated as follows: 156 x $\underline{112,937}$= 70 respondents.

$$252,762$$

The sub-samples (the number of respondents each chief was required to provide to the researcher) are as shown in Table 1:

Table 1

Population and Sub-Samples from Nakuru Town West Wards

Nakuru Town Wards	Kaptembwo	Rhonda	Bondeni	Kivumbini	Total
Population (N_h)	112,937	24,596	94,655	20,574	252,762
Sample (n_h)	70	15	58	13	156

The heads of police stations who were Officers Commanding Police Stations (OCSs) in low income areas of Nakuru Town which were 4 in number and one chief from each ward in Nakuru Town East (2 chiefs) and Nakuru Town West (2 chiefs) sub-counties were purposively sampled for the interviews. This made the total number of interviewees to be 8. It should be noted that these 8 interviewees were not part of the calculated sample size i.e. 156. One focus group discussion was conducted from each ward consisting of 6-10 members who were purposively (only those who had knowledge of what community policing entailed) selected by the chiefs.

3.6 Instrumentation

The study used semi-structured questionnaires and unstructured interview guides to collect data.

The questionnaires were researcher-administered. The questionnaires were semi-structured so as to determine the influence of community policing on criminal activities using Likert scales. A scale of 1 to 5 where 5 was "Strongly Agree", 4 was "Agree", 3 was "Not Sure", 2 was "Disagree" and 1 was "Strongly Disagree" was used in each questionnaire. The questionnaires were administered to the entire sample of residents of Nakuru Town (156 residents). The questionnaire sample is as attached in Appendix A.

Unstructured interview guide was used in this study to collect qualitative data. Specifically, interview guides were used to collect qualitative data from the heads of police stations and police posts in low income areas of Nakuru Town Wards which were four in number and one chief in every ward of Nakuru Town East and Nakuru Town West which were four in number. The researcher made appointments with these respondents and conducted the interviews in their various offices. The interviews were tape-recorded with the permission of the respondents. The interview guide sample is as attached in Appendix B.

Four focus group discussions were conducted with the number of participants between 6 and 10 residents of low income areas in Nakuru Town. The residents were selected purposively (those who had knowledge of what community policing entailed) by each chief of the four areas of study. (This guide was however subjected to change in relation to findings from the survey). The researcher made appointments with these respondents and conducted the discussions at various areas that were convenient for them. Discussions were tape-recorded with the permission of the respondents. The focus group discussion guide sample is as attached in Appendix C.

3.6.1 Validity
Validity means that the research outcomes truly reflect the phenomenon the study is trying to measure (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2007). To guarantee content validity of the interview guide and focus group discussion guide, the research instruments were given to the supervisors for evaluation and refinement on them were made as directed.

3.6.2 Reliability
Reliability denotes the degree to which findings can be reproduced by another researcher (Kothari, 2008). Reliability of the questionnaires was tested by pilot testing and internal consistency gauged. To test the internal consistency of the items listed in the questionnaires, Cronbach's alpha coefficient was used. Cronbach's alpha is a statistic coefficient (a value between 0 and 1) that is used to rate the reliability of an instrument. The questionnaires were pilot tested at Langa Langa ward. 16 questionnaires were given to the residents. A correlation coefficient of 0.805 was obtained thus was considered acceptable (Maxwell, 2013).

3.7 Data Collection Procedure
An introductory letter was obtained from Egerton University Graduate School to assist in obtaining a research permit from the National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation before starting the research process. The researcher visited County Commissioner's Office and informed them of the intention to collect data. The researcher proceeded to identify one chief in every ward of Nakuru Town East and Nakuru Town West wards who were requested to help in identifying the residents (those who had knowledge of what community policing entailed) that could provide relevant information to the topic of study. Questionnaires were then taken to the participants in their homes where the researcher introduced the participants to the purpose of the research and obtained their consent to participate in the research. The researcher embarked on interviewing the 4 heads of police

stations as well as one chief in each of the 4 chosen wards of Nakuru Town for more in depth information that was used to explain in a detailed manner, the results found from quantitative phase. The researcher also conducted one focus group discussion of between 6-10 participants in each ward. The interviews and focus group discussions were recorded with the permission from the participants. The recordings were transcribed and then analyzed.

3.8 Data Analysis

Both quantitative and qualitative techniques were used to analyze data. The researcher used SPSS software to analyze quantitative data from the survey using descriptive statistics of frequencies, percentages and mean scores. The influence was tested using Pearson's Correlation Coefficient (r). Hypotheses were tested at $\alpha = 0.05$ level of significance. The data gathered from focus group discussions were analyzed through thematic approach while the interviews were first coded then analyzed using Nvivo Software.

Table 2 presents a summary of the data analysis techniques.

Table 2

Summary of Data Analysis Matrix

Objectives	Independent variables	Dependent variable	Statistical procedures and tests
There is no statistically significant influence of community policing on the incidences of Armed robbery in low income areas of Nakuru Town.	Community policing	Incidences of Armed robbery	Frequencies, percentages mean scores and Pearson's Correlation Coefficient
There is no statistically significant influence of community policing on incidences of theft in low income areas of Nakuru Town.	Community policing	Incidences of Theft	Frequencies, percentages mean scores and Pearson's Correlation Coefficient
There is no statistically significant influence of community policing on incidences break-ins in low income areas of Nakuru Town.	Community policing	Incidences of Break-ins	Frequencies, percentages mean scores and Pearson's Correlation Coefficient
There is no statistically significant influence of community policing on incidences murder in low income areas of Nakuru Town.	Community policing	Incidences of Murder	Frequencies, percentages mean scores and Pearson's Correlation Coefficient

3.9 Ethical Considerations

The participants were fully informed about the research procedure and gave their consent to participate in the research before data collection took place. The participant's opinions were respected and treated with utmost confidentiality during the entire research process. The respondents were assured that the information collected would be used for academic purposes only. The participants were assured that they could feel free to withdraw from participation in the study without fear of being penalized. In general, a high degree of openness regarding the purpose and the nature of the research was observed (Sommer, 2007).

CHAPTER FOUR
RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the results of the data collected through the administered questionnaires, interviews as well as focus group discussion and further discusses the findings. The researcher began by doing the quantitative analysis. Five key indicators were used to measure community policing. These include; community policing awareness campaigns (CPAC), *Nyumba Kumi* Initiative (NKI), community-police joint meetings (CPJM), police patrols (PP) and Neighborhood security meetings (NSM). The influence of community policing on criminal activities was tested using Pearson's Correlation Coefficient (r). Hypotheses were tested at $\alpha = 0.05$ level of significance.

First, to understand how each community policing indicator influenced the selected criminal activity, each indicator was correlated with each crime in each ward (Kaptembwo, Rhonda Bondeni and Kivumbini). Secondly, the researcher found the average mean for all the community policing indicators and named community policing (CP), this was then correlated with each of the selected crimes in each ward and the results discussed. Thirdly, the average mean of the selected crimes was calculated and named criminal activities (CA). Community policing (CP) was then correlated with Criminal activities (CA) in each area of residence and the results discussed and lastly, community policing (CP) was finally correlated with criminal activities (CA) in the four low income areas of Nakuru Town combined i.e. a general analysis.

The second phase of the research involved qualitative data analysis. This involved interviewing the chiefs and heads of police stations (OCS) in low income areas of Nakuru Town. One focus group discussion was also done in each of the four low income areas of Nakuru Town. The data gathered from focus group discussions were analyzed through thematic approach while the interviews were first coded then analyzed using Nvivo Software.

4.2 Respondents Response Rate

The study had an anticipated sample size of 156 respondents. The researcher however, managed to issue 131 questionnaires to the respondents that were there at the time of the research. This was 84% turn out of the respondents hence excellent. The data is as shown in the Table 3.

Table 3

Respondents Response Rate

Response Rate	Frequency	Percentage
Response	131	84
Non – response	25	16
Total	**156**	**100**

4.2.1 Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents

This section presents the demographic characteristics of the respondents in terms of their gender, age, marital status and educational background.

4.2.2 Distribution of the Respondents by Gender

The analysis of gender distribution of the respondents shows that the number of male respondents was 75 which forms 57.3% of the total number of respondents whilst that of female respondents was 56 which forms 42.7% of the total number of respondents. This means that there was high male response rate in the study compared to their female counterparts. This distribution is shown in the Table 4.

Table 4

Distribution of the Respondents by Gender

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	75	57.3
Female	42.7	42.7
Total	131	**100**

4.2.3 Distribution of the Respondents by Age

According to Table 5, 18.3% of the respondents were between 18- 30 years 41.2% were between 31-40 years, 24.4% were between 41-50 years and, 16% above 50 years. From the study it can be inferred that majority (41.2%) of the respondents were between 31-40 years.

Table 5

Distribution of the Respondents by Age

Age	Frequency	Percentage
18-30	24	18.3
31-40	54	41.2
41-50	32	24.4
50 and above	21	16.0
Total	131	**100**

4.2.4 Distribution of Respondents by Marital Status

From Table 6, 26.7% (35 respondents) of the respondents were single, 29.8% (39 respondents) were married, 13% (17 respondents) were separated, and 19.1% (25 respondents) were divorced while 11.5% (15 respondents) were widowed.

Table 6

Distribution of Respondents by Marital Status

Marital Status	Frequency	Percentage
Single	35	26.7
Married	39	29.8
Separated	17	13.0
Divorced	25	19.1
Widowed	15	11.5
Total	131	**100**

4.2.4 Distribution of Respondents by Educational Background

The respondents who had no formal schooling were 18.3% (24 respondents), those who reached primary school levels were 20.6% (27 respondents), those who had secondary level were 16.1% (21 respondents), those who had post-secondary levels were 36.6% (48 respondents) while those who attained university level were 8.4% (11 respondents). The results are as shown in the Table 7.

Table 7

Distribution of Respondents by Educational Background

Marital Status	Frequency	Percentage
No formal schooling	24	18.3
Primary school	27	20.6
Secondary school	21	16.1
Post secondary	48	36.6
University	11	8.4
Total	**131**	**100**

4.3 Correlation of Community Policing Indicators with different Crimes in Kaptembwo

Table 8

Correlation of Community Policing Indicators with different Crimes in Kaptembwo

Area of residence	Indicators of Community Policing	There are high incidences of armed robbery cases in my area of residence	Pearson Correlation Coefficient Values	Sig. (2-tailed)
Kaptembwo	CPAC		-.649*	.000
	NKI		-.740*	.000
	CPJM		-.626*	.000
	PP		-.759*	.000
	NSM		-.716*	.000
	Indicators of Community Policing	There are high incidences of theft cases in my area of residence	Pearson Correlation Coefficient Values	Sig. (2-tailed)
	CPAC		-.680*	.000
	NKI		-.572*	.000
	CPJM		-.580*	.000
	PP		-.737*	.000
	NSM		-.644*	.000
	Indicators of Community Policing	There are high incidences of break-in cases in my area of residence	Pearson Correlation Coefficient Values	Sig. (2-tailed)
	CPAC		-.654*	.000
	NKI		-.685*	.000
	CPJM		-.663*	.000
	PP		-.814*	.000
	NSM		-.754*	.000
	Indicators of Community Policing	There are high incidences of murder cases in my area of residence	Pearson Correlation Coefficient Values	Sig. (2-tailed)
	CPAC		-.652*	.000
	NKI		-.450*	.000
	CPJM		-.495*	.000
	PP		-.782*	.000
	NSM		-.634*	.000

* - Means significant at 5% level

Table 8 presents the analysis of the influence of each community policing indicators on each of the four selected crimes i.e. armed robbery, theft, break-ins and murder in Kaptembwo and the results discussed below.

There was a statistically significant influence of community policing awareness campaigns (CPAC) on the incidences of armed robbery, theft, break-ins and murder in Kaptembwo, where the Pearson correlation coefficients were -.649, -.680, -.654and -.652 respectively, with the P-values less than .05. All the coefficients (r) were a strong negative correlation which means that an increase in CPAC practice in Kaptembwo leads to significant decrease in incidences of armed robbery, theft, break-ins and murder.

There was a statistically significant influence of *Nyumba kumi* Initiative (NKI) on the incidences of armed robbery, theft, break-ins and murder in Kaptembwo, where the Pearson correlation coefficients were -.740 (strong negative correlation), -.572 (medium negative correlation), -.685(strong negative correlation), and -.450 (medium negative correlation) respectively, with the P-values less than .05. This means that an increase in NKI practice in Kaptembwo leads to significant decrease in incidences of armed robbery, theft, break-ins and murder.

There was a statistically significant influence of Community-Police Joint Meetings (CPJM) on the incidences of armed robbery, theft, break-ins and murder in Kaptembwo, where the Pearson correlation coefficients were -.626 (strong negative correlation), -.580 (medium negative correlation), -.663(strong negative correlation), and -.495 (medium negative correlation) respectively, with the P-values less than .05. This means that an increase in CPJM practice in Kaptembwo leads to significant decrease in incidences of armed robbery, theft, break-ins and murder.

There was a statistically significant influence of Police Patrols (PP) on the incidences of armed robbery, theft, break-ins and murder in Kaptembwo, where the Pearson correlation coefficients were -.759, -.737, -.814 and -.782 respectively, with the P-values less than .05. All the coefficients (r) were strong negative correlations which mean that an increase in PP practice in Kaptembwo leads to significant decrease in incidences of armed robbery, theft, break-ins and murder.

There was a statistically significant influence of Neighborhood Security Meetings (NSM) on the incidences of armed robbery, theft, break-ins and murder in Kaptembwo, where the Pearson correlation coefficients were -.716, -.644, -.754 and -.634 respectively, with the P-values less than .05. All the coefficients (r) were strong negative correlations which mean that an increase in NSM practice in Kaptembwo leads to significant decrease in incidences of armed robbery, theft, break-ins and murder.

In summary, all the indicators of community policing i.e. community policing awareness campaigns, *nyumba kumi* initiative, community-police joint meetings, police patrols and neighborhood security meetings led to significant reduction of crimes i.e. armed robbery, theft, break-ins and murder in Kaptembwo.

4.4 Correlation of Community Policing Indicators with different Crimes in Rhonda

Table 9

Correlation of Community Policing Indicators with different Crimes in Rhonda

Area of residence	Indicators of Community Policing	There are high incidences of armed robbery cases in my area of residence	Pearson Correlation Coefficient Values	Sig. (2-tailed)
Rhonda	CPAC		.292	.334
	NKI		-.243	.424
	CPJM		.067	.829
	PP		-.340	.255
	NSM		.113	.714
	Indicators of Community Policing	There are high incidences of theft cases in my area of residence	Pearson Correlation Coefficient Values	Sig. (2-tailed)
	CPAC		.180	.556
	NKI		.235	.439
	CPJM		.130	.671
	PP		-.329	.273
	NSM		.295	.328
	Indicators of Community Policing	There are high incidences of break-in cases in my area of residence	Pearson Correlation Coefficient Values	Sig. (2-tailed)
	CPAC		-.287	.342
	NKI		-.027	.931
	CPJM		-.127	.680
	PP		-.358	.230
	NSM		.018	.954
	Indicators of Community Policing	There are high incidences of murder cases in my area of residence	Pearson Correlation Coefficient Values	Sig. (2-tailed)
	CPAC		-.608[*]	.028
	NKI		.003	.992
	CPJM		.111	.717
	PP		-.676[*]	.011
	NSM		-.355	.234

*** - Means significant at 5% level**

Table 9 presents the analysis of the influence of each community policing indicators on each of the four selected crimes i.e. armed robbery, theft, break-ins and murder in Rhonda and the results discussed below.

There was no statistically significant influence of community policing awareness campaigns (CPAC) on the incidences of armed robbery, theft and break-ins in Rhonda, where the Pearson correlation coefficients were .292, .180, and -.287 respectively, with the P-values more than .05 hence not significant. The first two correlations coefficients (r) were weak positive correlations while the correlation coefficient for break-ins was weak negative correlation. CPAC on the other hand, had a statistically significant influence on the incidences of murder in Rhonda, where the Pearson's Correlation Coefficient was a strong negative correlation of -.608 with a P-value of .028 which is less than .05. This means therefore that an increase in CPAC leads to a decrease in incidences of murder.

There was no statistically significant influence of *Nyumba Kumi* Initiative (NKI) on the incidences of armed robbery, theft, break-ins and murder in Rhonda, where the Pearson correlation coefficients were -.243 (weak negative correlation), .235 (weak positive correlation), -.027(weak negative correlation), and .003 (weak positive correlation) respectively, with the P-values more than .05 hence not significant.

There was no statistically significant influence of Community-Police Joint Meetings (CPJM) on the incidences of armed robbery, theft, break-ins and murder in Rhonda, where the Pearson correlation coefficients were .067 (weak positive correlation), .130 (weak positive correlation), -.127(weak negative correlation), and .111 (weak positive correlation) respectively, with the P-values more than .05 hence not significant.

There was no statistically significant influence of Police Patrols (PP) on the incidences of armed robbery, theft and break-ins in Rhonda, where the Pearson correlation coefficients were -.340, -.329 and -.358 respectively, with the P-values more than .05 hence not significant. All the coefficients (r) were weak negative correlations. PP on the other hand, had a statistically significant influence on the incidences of murder in Rhonda, where the Pearson's Correlation Coefficient was a strong negative correlation of -.676 with a P-value of .011 which is less than .05. This means therefore that an increase in PP leads to a decrease in incidences of murder.

There was no statistically significant influence of Neighborhood Security Meetings (NSM) on the incidences of armed robbery, theft, break-ins and murder in Rhonda, where the Pearson correlation coefficients were .113, .295, .018 and -.355 respectively, with the P-values more than .05 hence not significant. Three of the coefficients (r) were weak positive correlations while only one was a weak negative correlation.

In summary, *nyumba kumi* initiative, community-police joint meetings and neighborhood security meetings did not lead to any significant reduction of crimes i.e. armed robbery, theft, break-ins and murder in Rhonda. Community policing awareness campaigns and police patrols on the other hand did not lead to reduction of incidences of armed robbery, theft and break-ins except for murder in Rhonda.

4.5 Correlation of Community Policing Indicators with different Crimes in Bondeni
Table 10

Correlation of Community Policing Indicators with different Crimes in Bondeni

Area of residence	Indicators of Community Policing	There are high incidences of armed robbery cases in my area of residence	Pearson Correlation Coefficient Values	Sig. (2-tailed)
Bondeni	CPAC		. -.304*	.034
	NKI		-.345*	.015
	CPJM		-.209	.150
	PP		-.430*	.002
	NSM		-.245	.090
	Indicators of Community Policing	There are high incidences of theft cases in my area of residence	Pearson Correlation Coefficient Values	Sig. (2-tailed)
	CPAC		-.222	.126
	NKI		-.145	.321
	CPJM		-.113	.439
	PP		-.319*	.026
	NSM		-.081	.578
	Indicators of Community Policing	There are high incidences of break-in cases in my area of residence	Pearson Correlation Coefficient Values	Sig. (2-tailed)
	CPAC		-.304*	.034
	NKI		-.491*	.000
	CPJM		-.373*	.008
	PP		-.524*	.000
	NSM		-.398*	.05
	Indicators of Community Policing	There are high incidences of murder cases in my area of residence	Pearson Correlation Coefficient Values	Sig. (2-tailed)
	CPAC		-.551*	.000
	NKI		-.433*	.002
	CPJM		-.231	.111
	PP		-.719*	.000
	NSM		-.582*	.000

* - Means significant at 5% level

Table 10 presents the analysis of the influence of each community policing indicators on each of the four selected crimes i.e. armed robbery, theft, break-ins and murder in Bondeni and the results discussed below.

There was a statistically significant influence of community policing awareness campaigns (CPAC) on the incidences of armed robbery, break-ins and murder in Bondeni, where the Pearson correlation coefficients were -.304, -.304 and -.551 respectively, with the P-values less than .05. Two coefficients (r) were weak negative correlations the last one was a strong positive correlation which means that an increase in CPAC practice in Bondeni leads to significant decrease in incidences of armed robbery, break-ins and murder. There was no significant influence of CPAC on incidences of theft in Bondeni. This is because it has a weak negative correlation of -.222 with a P-value of .126 which is greater than .05 hence not significant.

There was a statistically significant influence of *Nyumba kumi* Initiative (NKI) on the incidences of armed robbery, break-ins and murder in Rhonda, where the Pearson correlation coefficients were -.345 -.491 and -.433 respectively, with the P-values less than .05. The coefficient (r) for armed robbery was a weak one while the last two had a medium correlation which means that an increase in NKI practice in Bondeni leads to significant decrease in incidences of armed robbery, break-ins and murder. There was no significant influence of NKI on incidences of theft in Bondeni. This is because it has a weak negative correlation of -.145 with a P-value of .321 which is greater than .05 hence not significant.

There was no statistically significant influence of Community-Police Joint Meetings (CPJM) on the incidences of armed robbery, theft, and murder in Bondeni where the Pearson correlation coefficients were -.209, -.113, and -.231 respectively with the P-values greater than .05 hence not significant. CPJM on the other hand, had significant influence on incidences of break-ins where the Pearson's Correlation Coefficient was a weak one of -.373 with a P-value of .008 which is less than .05. This means that an increase in CPJM practice in Bondeni leads to significant decrease in incidences of break-ins.

There was a statistically significant influence of Police Patrols (PP) on the incidences of armed robbery, theft, break-ins and murder in Bondeni, where the Pearson correlation coefficients were -.430 (medium negative correlation), -.319 (weak negative correlation), -.524 (medium negative correlation) and -.719 (strong negative correlation) respectively, with

the P-values less than .05. This means that an increase in PP practice in Bondeni leads to significant decrease in incidences of armed robbery, theft, break-ins and murder.

There was no statistically significant influence of Neighborhood Security Meetings (NSM) on the incidences of armed robbery and theft in Bondeni, where the Pearson correlation coefficients were weak correlations of -.245 and -.081 respectively, with the P-values greater than .05 hence not significance. NSM on the other hand, had significant influence on incidences of break-ins and murder where the Pearson's Correlation Coefficients were -.398 (weak negative correlation) and -.582 (medium negative correlation) with P-values of .05 and .000 which were equal and less than .05 respectively hence significant. This means that an increase in NSM practice in Bondeni leads to significant decrease in incidences of break-ins and murder.

In summary, community policing awareness campaigns and *nyumba kumi* initiative had significant influence on incidences of armed robbery, break-ins and murder except on incidences of theft. CPJM had no significant influence on incidences of armed robbery, theft and murder except for break-ins. NSM had no significant influence on incidences of armed robbery and theft except for break-ins and murder. PP on the other hand had significant influence on the incidences of all the crimes in Bondeni.

4.6 Correlation of Community Policing Indicators with different Crimes in Kivumbini

Table 11

Correlation of Community Policing Indicators with different Crimes in Kivumbini

Area of residence	Indicators of Community Policing	There are high incidences of armed robbery cases in my area of residence	Pearson Correlation Coefficient Values	Sig. (2-tailed)
Kivumbini	CPAC		-.681*	.015
	NKI		-.779*	.003
	CPJM		-.636*	.026
	PP		-.848*	.000
	NSM		-.757*	.004
	Indicators of Community Policing	There are high incidences of theft cases in my area of residence	Pearson Correlation Coefficient Values	Sig. (2-tailed)
	CPAC		-.690*	.013
	NKI		-.647*	.023
	CPJM		-.571	.052
	PP		-.825*	.001
	NSM		-.697*	.012
	Indicators of Community Policing	There are high incidences of break-in cases in my area of residence	Pearson Correlation Coefficient Values	Sig. (2-tailed)
	CPAC		-.665*	.018
	NKI		-.784*	.003
	CPJM		-.675*	.016
	PP		-.916*	.000
	NSM		-.822*	.001
	Indicators of Community Policing	There are high incidences of murder cases in my area of residence	Pearson Correlation Coefficient Values	Sig. (2-tailed)
	CPAC		-.613*	.034
	NKI		-.545	.067
	CPJM		-.528	.078
	PP		-.846*	.001
	NSM		-.694*	.012

* - Means significant at 5% level

Table 11 presents the analysis of the influence of each community policing indicators on each of the four selected crimes i.e. armed robbery, theft, break-ins and murder in Kivumbini and the results discussed below.

There was a statistically significant influence of community policing awareness campaigns (CPAC) on the incidences of armed robbery, theft, break-ins and murder in Kivumbini, where the Pearson correlation coefficients were -.681, -.690, -.665 and -.613 respectively, with the P-values less than .05. All the coefficients (r) were strong negative correlations which mean that an increase in CPAC practice in Kivumbini leads to significant decrease in incidences of armed robbery, theft break-ins and murder.

There was a statistically significant influence of *Nyumba kumi* Initiative (NKI) on the incidences of armed robbery, theft and break-ins in Kivumbini, where the Pearson correlation coefficients were -.779 -.647 and -.784 respectively, with the P-values less than .05. All the coefficients (r) were strong negative correlation which means that an increase in NKI practice in Kivumbini leads to significant decrease in incidences of armed robbery, theft and break-ins. There was no significant influence of NKI on incidences of murder in Kivumbini. This is because it has a medium negative correlation of -.545 with a P-value of .067 which is greater than .05 hence not significant.

There was a statistically significant influence of Community-Police Joint Meetings (CPJM) on the incidences of armed robbery and break-ins in Kivumbini where the Pearson correlation coefficients were -.636 (strong negative correlation) and -.675 (strong negative correlation) respectively with the P-values less than .05. This means that an increase in CPJM practice in Kivumbini leads to significant decrease in incidences of armed robbery and break-ins in Kivumbini. CPJM on the other hand, had no significant influence on incidences of theft and murder where Pearson's Correlation Coefficients were medium ones of -.571 and -.528 with P-values greater than .05 hence not significant.

There was a statistically significant influence of Police Patrols (PP) on the incidences of armed robbery, theft, break-ins and murder in Kivumbini, where the Pearson correlation coefficients were -.848, -.825, -.916 and -.846 respectively, with the P-values less than .05. This means that an increase in PP practice in Kivumbini leads to significant decrease in incidences of armed robbery, theft, break-ins and murder.

There was a statistically significant influence of Neighborhood Security Meetings (NSM) on the incidences of armed robbery, theft, break-ins and murder in Kivumbini, where the Pearson correlation coefficients were -.757, -.697, -.822 and -.694 respectively, with the P-values less than .05. This means that an increase in PP practice in Kivumbini leads to significant decrease in incidences of armed robbery, theft, break-ins and murder.

In summary, community policing awareness campaigns, police patrols and neighborhood security meetings had significant influence on incidences of armed robbery, theft, break-ins and murder. NJKI has a statistically significant influence on armed robbery, theft and break-ins with an exception of murder. CPJM on the other hand, had a significant influence on

incidences of armed robbery and break-ins with no significant influence on theft and murder in Kivumbini.

4.7 Analysis of the Hypotheses (Objectives)

To achieve the objectives of this study, the following null hypotheses were tested and the results of the analysis presented and interpreted in the in the tables below;

4.7.1 H_o1 There is no statistically significant influence of community policing on the incidences of armed robbery in low income areas of Nakuru Town

In this section, the respondents were asked to indicate whether or not community policing had some influence on incidences of armed robbery cases (See Table 12).

Table 12

The Test of Hypothesis One (H_o1)

Area of residence	Community Policing	There are high incidences of armed robbery cases in my area of residence	Pearson Correlation Coefficient Values	Sig. (2-tailed)
Kaptembwo			-.764*	.000
Rhonda			-.089	.772
Bondeni			-.356*	.012
Kivumbini			-.799*	.002

* - Means significant at 5% level

Table 12 shows the results of the first hypothesis after it was tested: H_o1 There is no statistically significant influence of community policing on the incidences of armed robbery in low income areas of Nakuru Town. The results are as follows;

There was a statistically significant influence of community policing on the incidences of armed robbery in Kaptembwo, Bondeni and Kivumbini where the Pearson correlation coefficients were -.764 (strong negative correlation), -.356 (low negative correlation)and -.799 (strong negative correlation), with the P-values less than .05. The coefficients (r) were strong, medium and strong negative correlations which mean that an increase in community policing practice leads to significant decrease in incidences of armed robbery in the three areas. Therefore, the null hypothesis (H_o), 'there was no significant influence of community policing on the incidences of armed robbery was therefore rejected.

In Rhonda however, the Pearson's correlation coefficient (r) of the two variables i.e. community policing (CP) and incidences of armed robbery was not significant at 5% level.

4.7.2. H_o2 There is no statistically significant influence of community policing on the incidences of theft in low income areas of Nakuru Town

In this section, the respondents were asked to indicate whether or not community policing had some influence on incidences of theft cases (See Table 13).

Table 13

The Test of Hypothesis Two (H_o2)

Area of residence	Community Policing	There are high incidences of theft cases in my area of residence	Pearson Correlation Coefficient Values	Sig. (2-tailed)
Kaptembwo			-.694[*]	.000
Rhonda			.137	.656
Bondeni			-.198	.172
Kivumbini			-.734[*]	.007

* - Means significant at 5% level

Table 13 shows the results of the analysis of the second hypothesis after it was tested: H_{o2} There is no statistically significant influence of community policing on the incidences of theft in low income areas of Nakuru Town. The results are as follows;

There was a statistically significant influence of community policing on the incidences of theft in Kaptembwo and Kivumbini where the Pearson correlation coefficients were -.694and -.734, respectively with the P-values of 0.000 and 0.007, respectively. The coefficients (r) were strong negative correlations which meant that an increase in community policing practice led to theft incidences being ameliorated significantly in the two areas. Therefore, the null hypothesis (H_o), 'there was no significant influence of community policing on the incidences of theft was therefore rejected.

In Rhonda and Bondeni, the Pearson's correlation coefficients (r) of the two variables i.e. community policing (CP) and incidences of theft were not significant at 5% level.

4.7.3 H_o3 There is no statistically significant influence of community policing on the incidences of break-ins in low income areas of Nakuru Town

In this section, the respondents were asked to indicate whether or not community policing had some influence on incidences break-in cases (See Table 14).

Table 14

The Test of Hypothesis Three (H_o3)

Area of residence	Community Policing	There are high incidences of break-in cases in my area of residence	Pearson Correlation Coefficient Values	Sig. (2-tailed)
Kaptembwo			-.777[*]	.000
Rhonda			-.206	.500
Bondeni			-.489[*]	.000
Kivumbini			-.833[*]	.001

* - Means significant at 5% level

Table 14 shows the results of the analysis of the third hypothesis after it was tested: H_{o3} There is no statistically significant influence of community policing on the incidences of break-ins in low income areas of Nakuru Town. The results are as follows; There was a statistically significant influence of community policing on the incidences of break-ins in Kaptembwo, Bondeni and Kivumbini where the Pearson correlation coefficients were -.777 (strong negative correlation), -.489 (medium negative correlation)and -.833 (strong negative correlation), with the P-values less than .05. The coefficients (r) were strong, medium and strong negative correlations which mean that an increase in community policing practice leads to significant decrease in incidences of break-ins in the three areas. Therefore, the null hypothesis (H_o), 'there was no significant influence of community policing on the incidences of break-ins was therefore rejected.

In Rhonda however, the Pearson's correlation coefficient (r) of the two variables i.e. community policing (CP) and incidences of break-ins was not significant at 5% level.

4.7.4 H_o4 There is no statistically significant influence of community policing on the incidences of murder in low income areas of Nakuru Town

In this section, the respondents were asked to indicate whether or not community policing had some influence on incidences of murder cases (See Table 15).

Table 15

The Test of Hypothesis Four (H$_o$4)

Area of residence	Community Policing	There are high incidences of murder cases in my area of residence	Pearson Correlation Coefficient Values	Sig. (2-tailed)
Kaptembwo			-.646[*]	.000
Rhonda			-.369	.215
Bondeni			-.580[*]	000
Kivumbini			-.687[*]	.014

* - Means significant at 5% level

Table 15 shows the results of the analysis of the fourth hypothesis after it was tested: H$_{o4}$ There is no statistically significant influence of community policing on the incidences of murder in low income areas of Nakuru Town. The results are as follows; There was a statistically significant influence of community policing on the incidences of murder in Kaptembwo, Bondeni and Kivumbini where the Pearson correlation coefficients were -.646 (strong negative correlation), -.580 (medium negative correlation)and -.687 (strong negative correlation), with the P-values less than .05. The coefficients (r) were strong, medium and strong negative correlations which mean that an increase in community policing practice leads to significant decrease in incidences of murder in the three areas. Therefore, the null hypothesis (H$_o$), 'there was no significant influence of community policing on the incidences of murder was therefore rejected.

In Rhonda however, the Pearson's correlation coefficient (r) of the two variables i.e. community policing (CP) and incidences of murder was not significant at 5% level.

From the hypothesis tested above (objectives), it can be clearly seen that community policing reduced all crimes in Kaptembwo and Kivumbini. In Bondeni, community policing had reduced all crimes except incidences of theft. It is only in Rhonda however, that community policing never reduced any crime at all. When focus group discussions and interviews were conducted, the respondents noted that community policing was reducing armed robberies, break-ins and murder, (Kaptembwo, Bondeni and Kivumbini). The following are the reasons that the focus group discussion participants and interviewees attributed to that reduction:

The community members conducted frequent community-police joint meetings. The community members have been able to meet occasionally with the police and have a discourse on issues affecting them. In some of the areas such as Kaptembwo and Kivumbini,

community policing meetings were conducted at least once a month. The meetings were chaired by the Officer Commanding Police Station (OCS) or the chief of that area.

Members of the community have cooperated and coordinated with the authorities i.e. the chiefs and the police. In the three areas, the community members through their representatives such as chiefs and community elders have acted as liaison with the police. The community members have also greatly obeyed the instructions from their respective chiefs.

Presence of heavy police patrols in areas known to be crime prone areas. In Kaptembwo, Kivumbini and Bondeni, the police officers have been able to intensify their patrols in areas that the community members marked as being crime prone areas. In Kaptembwo for example, the OCS categorically marked and deployed police officers to conduct heavy patrols around *soko mjinga*, an area previously known to harbour criminal gangs. The place has since become secure such that anybody can walk freely at midnight without any fear of being attacked.

Community members in the three areas have also frequently conducted neighbourhood security meetings. The meetings have been chaired by their representatives such as community elders in charge of security as well as the chiefs. The meetings have been conducted to solve some of the issues affecting them and do not require police intervention.

Community members were embracing *nyumba kumi* initiative in Kaptembwo and Kivumbini. The two areas have attributed the reduction of crimes in their areas to strict practice of *nyumba kumi* initiative. The *nyumba kumi* meetings have been held in estates and chaired by plot owners or the landlords. In Bondeni however, community policing have not been able to reduce the crime of theft. This is due to the fact that people there do not practice *nyumba kumi* initiative. This means that community members in Bondeni do not know each other, the work that each person does as well as the visitors that come to their area of residence among others. The community members have thus been able to steal amongst themselves within their estates or plots that they reside.

The chiefs and the OCSs of the three areas have been able to conduct community policing awareness campaigns. Since the chiefs were taken for community policing training, they have played a major role in ensuring that community members in their respective areas have the

knowledge of what community policing is all about. Thus more people have been able to embrace community policing hence reducing criminal activities in the three areas.

The relationship between the police and the community members in the three areas have been good thus facilitating the free flow of information between all community policing stakeholders. The community members have been able to provide information to the police regarding an imminent attack or an already executed attack. The same has enables solve crime is the three areas of residence.

Rhonda on the other hand was found to be an extreme / unique case (extreme or unique cases demonstrate unusual manifestations of phenomenon such as outstanding success and notable failures). When quantitative analysis was done, it was found that community policing never reduced any crime in Rhonda. The respondents gave the following reasons as contributing to the inefficacy of community policing in Rhonda:

There is lack of cooperation between the police and the community members. Most participants said that the community members feared cooperating with the police since the police also cooperated with the criminals. They explained that when a community member reports a crime to the police, the criminals are notified that they have been reported by person X at the station. That then endanger their lives and as a result, they prefer not to cooperate with the police.

There is lack of trust towards the police by the community. The participants attributed lack of trust to the following reasons; police are very corrupt, police release suspects after getting bribes and the fact that the police cooperate with the criminals.

There is inadequate volunteering of information by the community to the police. The participants said that since they do not trust police and by extension that they cooperate with the criminals, they do not volunteer information to the police thus crimes have continued to occur in Rhonda.

There is lack of community-police joint meetings. The participants said that the relationship between the police and the community members in Rhonda is like heaven and earth hence there is no day that the two sides would hold joint meetings together unless the current police officers in the area are transferred and new ones with knowledge of community policing brought.

The way the police are trained makes it difficult to interact freely with the civilians (community). The OCS in Rhonda said that since police officers are trained in a rough and ruthless way, it was difficult to interact freely and be at the same level with the civilians. By extension, most of the serving police officers were trained using the old British Curriculum and were consistently told that *Raia Ni Adui* (civilians are enemies) thus cooperating and reasoning with them would make them look more like social workers which they are not.

The community members are not cooperating with the chiefs. The community members in Rhonda are not hiding the advice of the chief as he also cooperates with the police and the criminals as well.

To be able to curb these challenges, most of the focus group discussion participants and the interviewees adduced the following solutions:

Most of the focus group participants in Rhonda advocated for the transfer of police officers in the area and bring forth others who are not used to the area and people.

Strict police recruitment should be done to ensure that only those who qualify are actually recruited. The respondents further explained that the police officers who were recruited through corruption are the same ones asking for bribes so that they recover the finances that they might have lost during recruitment.

Remuneration of the CP representatives should be done. Most of the respondents and especially community policing representatives advocated for remuneration. Some representatives such as community elders argued that they normally use their own money to discharge community policing mandates and as such, they go at a loss because nobody pays them. Some said that community policing would soon collapse if no action is taken in that direction.

Other solutions given include and not limited to addressing unemployment issues, reducing poverty and granting free public secondary education as opposed to subsidized secondary education.

4.8 Correlation of Community Policing with Criminal Activities in each Area of Residence

In this section, the correlation of community policing and criminal activities in each low income area was conducted (See Table 16).

Table 16

The Correlation of Community Policing with Criminal Activities in each Area of Residence

Area of residence	Community Policing	Criminal Activities	Pearson Correlation Coefficient Values	Sig. (2-tailed)
Kaptembwo			-.778[*]	.000
Rhonda			-.207	.498
Bondeni			-.495[*]	.000
Kivumbini			-.810[*]	.001

* - Means significant at 5% level

Table 16 shows the results of the analysis when community policing was correlated with criminal activities in each of the fourth areas of residence. The results were that there was a statistically significant influence of community policing on criminal activities in Kaptembwo, Bondeni and Kivumbini where the Pearson correlation coefficients were -.778 (strong negative correlation), -.495 (medium negative correlation) and -.810 (strong negative correlation), with the P-values less than .05. The coefficients (r) were strong, medium and strong negative correlations which mean that an increase in community policing practice leads to criminal activities being ameliorated significantly in the three areas.

In Rhonda, the Pearson's correlation coefficient (r) of the two variables i.e. community policing (CP) and criminal activities (CA) was not significant at 5% level.

4.9 Average Correlation of Community Policing with Criminal Activities in Low Income Areas of Nakuru Town (A General Analysis)

In this section, the correlation of community policing with criminal activities in low income areas of Nakuru Town (General Analysis) was conducted (See Table 17).

Table 17

The Average Correlation of Community Policing with Criminal Activities in Low Income Areas of Nakuru Town (A General Analysis)

Area of residence	Community Policing	Criminal Activities	Pearson Correlation Coefficient Value	Sig. (2-tailed)
Low Income Areas of Nakuru Town			-.696*	.000

* - Means significant at 5% level

In the general analysis, Pearson's Correlation Coefficient (r) of the two variables i.e. community policing (CP) and criminal activities (CA) is -.696 and a P- value of .000 which is less than .05. This means that there is a statistically significant influence of community policing on criminal activities in low income areas of Nakuru Town. The coefficient (r) is a strong negative correlation which means that as community policing was being practiced; criminal activities also reduced or become ameliorated significantly. Therefore, the main null hypothesis H_0 (There is no statistically significant influence of community policing on criminal activities in low income areas of Nakuru Town) was rejected.

4.10 Discussions of the present study in Relations with other research findings

This section discusses the findings above in relation to other research findings.

When 25 different studies containing 65 independent assessments were analyzed before and after the introduction of a range of community policing strategies in reducing criminal activities and fear of crime, the findings were that community-policing strategies have a positive effect in the reduction of individuals' perception of disorderly conduct, including drug dealing (Gill, 2014), The findings are in agreement with the present study as community policing strategies such as CPAC, NKI, CPJM, PP and NSM were found to have reduced criminal activities in Kaptembwo, Bondeni and Kivumbini as perceived by residents. In Kaptembwo, community policing indicators were found to have reduced all the crimes under study. In Bondeni, the incidences of armed robbery were reduced by CPAC, NKI and PP, incidences of theft were reduced by PP, and incidences of break-ins were reduced by all the indicators while the incidences of murder were reduced by all the indicators except CPJM. In Kivumbini, incidences of armed robbery were ameliorated by all the indicators of CP, incidences of theft were reduced by all the indicators except CPJM, incidences of break-ins were reduced by all the indicators while incidences of murder were reduced by all the

indicators except NKI and CPJM. In Rhonda however, the incidences of armed robbery, theft and break-ins were not reduced by the CP indicators. Incidences of murder were on the other hand reduced by only CPAC and PP.

The researchers, based at George Mason University, Arizona State University, Hebrew University and the University of South Wales in 2014 in their book "Community-Oriented Policing to Reduce Crime, Disorder and Fear and Increase Satisfaction and Legitimacy among Citizens: A Systematic Review, sought to better understand the effects of community policing on crime, disorder, fear, and citizen satisfaction with and trust in the police. In 27 of the 65 comparisons where official crime outcomes were analyzed, community policing was associated with 5% to 10% greater odds of reduced crime. In 16 of the 65 comparisons, community policing was associated with a 24% increase in the odds of citizens perceiving improvements in disorderly conduct. While this effect was not statistically significant, the odds increased to 35% and became statistically significant when one study with a small number of observations was removed from the analysis (Gill, 2014). The findings are in agreement with the present study in that community policing has greater odds of reducing criminal activities as the results show there was a statistically significant influence of community policing on criminal activities in Kaptembwo, Bondeni and Kivumbini where the Pearson correlation coefficients were -.778 (strong negative correlation), -.495 (medium negative correlation) and -.810 (strong negative correlation), with the P-values less than .05. The coefficients (r) were strong, medium and strong negative correlations which mean that an increase in community policing practice leads to criminal activities being ameliorated significantly in the three areas. It was however only in Rhonda where the CP had no influence on criminal activities. This means that there was a statistically significant influence of community policing on criminal activities in low income areas of Nakuru Town where by an increase in the practice of community policing subsequently reduces criminal activities. This present study therefore agrees with the findings of Gill et al in the above Universities to that effect.

Community-oriented policing was associated with a 24% increase in the odds of citizens perceiving improvements in disorderly conduct (Gill, 2014). By extension, in the general analysis done by conglomerating all the four areas, Pearson's Correlation Coefficient (r) of the two variables i.e. community policing (CP) and criminal activities (CA) was -.696 and a significant level of .000 which is less than .05. Citizen satisfaction with the police was

evaluated in 23 comparisons, and community-oriented programs were found to be effective in almost 80% of the cases, and citizens were almost 40% more likely to be satisfied with the work of the police. "Citizens reported increased trust and confidence following community-oriented policing interventions and felt that they treated people more fairly," the authors state.

These measures were not statistically significant, however. The scholars describe their general findings as ambiguous: "Although our analysis suggests that Community Oriented Policing (COP) is associated with between 5% and 10% greater odds of a decrease in crime, it is plausible under the confidence intervals that COP has no effect on crime. We also find no evidence that community policing decreases citizens' fear of crime, despite positive outcomes for other citizen perceptions generally. Finally, our results do not suggest that the presence or absence of a problem-solving approach as part of COP strategies affect the impact on crime generally." Ultimately, "these findings may reflect the complex relationship between informal social control, fear, disorder, and crime disorder fuels fear of crime, which can lead to higher recorded crime rates as informal social controls break down" (Gill, 2014).

In this study however, CP was found to reduce criminal activities as was afore analyzed. In fact, it was only in Rhonda that the influence was not felt. When hypothesis one (H_o1): 'There is no significant influence of community policing on incidences of armed robbery in low income areas' was tested, it was found that in all the areas, incidences of armed robbery were found to have been reduced with an exception of Rhonda. When hypothesis two (H_o2): 'There is no significant influence of community policing on incidences of theft in low income areas' was tested, incidences of theft were found to have been reduced in Kaptembwo and Kivumbini with an exception of Rhonda and Bondeni. When hypothesis three (H_o3): 'There is no significant influence of community policing on incidences of break-ins in low income areas' was tested, incidences of break-ins were found to have been reduced in all the areas except Rhonda and lastly when hypothesis four (H_o4): 'There is no significant influence of community policing on incidences of murder in low income areas' was tested, incidences of murder were found to have been reduced in all the areas except Rhonda. A general analysis on the other hand conducted revealed that CP had an influence on CA in low income areas of Nakuru Town.

In a nutshell, community policing reduces criminal activities as the evidence in this thesis shows. Therefore, the findings of this study contrasts with the work done by researchers, based at George Mason University, Arizona State University, Hebrew University and the

University of South Wales whose research focused on "Community-Oriented Policing to Reduce Crime, Disorder and Fear and Increase Satisfaction and Legitimacy among Citizens: A Systematic Review," in 2014 who by extension describe their general findings as being ambiguous.

In questioning community policing, Waddington (2008) stated that "Any proposal, however attractive, should be subjected to careful and skeptical scrutiny." He further felt that community policing was nothing more than a restoration of the "bobby on the beat" concept of policing, because it was less impersonal than the officer "flashing past" in a police car. Waddington (2008) concluded that community policing was a "romantic delusion" because it was not based on "the world we have lost" as some supporters are claiming. According to him, there was never a time when the police officer was everyone's friend, and there will never be such a time in the future. According to Neild (2007) on the other hand, the main challenge facing the partnership between the public and the police is lack of specific legal framework which clearly gives the roles of the communities and other partners in security provision. He argues that community policing introduction does not necessarily address or subsequently reduce malpractices by the police, its implementation should only commence once the endemic problems eminent in policing are addressed. In other words, very clear national standards, institutional restructuring and reforms as well as accountability mechanisms should be put in place before community policing implementation so as to avoid the risk of supporting undemocratic power structures.

Results of this study also concur with the works of Waddington (2008) and Neild (2007). For example, one head of police station while being interviewed outlined that making the police serve and cooperate with the community would make them feel like social workers as opposed to the hard training that they had undergone. Most of the respondents also agreed that it was really very much difficult to work in cahoots with the police hence the limited number of Community-Police Joint Meetings clearly noted as unable to reduce incidences or armed robbery, theft, beak-ins and murder in Rhonda, unable to reduce incidences of armed robbery, theft and murder in Bondeni, unable to reduce incidences of theft and murder in Kivumbini. Thus, the findings of Waddington (2008) that there was never a time when the police officer was everyone's friend and there will never be such a time in the near future is in tandem with the findings of this study.

According to Kimilu (2003), community policing in developing countries gets less funds from the government. The police service also has been remunerated very poorly and by extension has lacked proper arms and state of the art equipment required to fight crime effectively and efficiently. This study is in agreement with Kimilu's study since most of the respondents in the interviews and focus group discussions reiterated that the government has limitedly supported community policing through provision of finances and state of the arts equipment. They also expressed that community policing was in the verge of collapsing as a result of limited funds.

4.11 Qualitative Analysis of Focus Group Discussions through Thematic Approach

Focus Group with Residents of Low Income Areas of Nakuru Town

In order to better understand the resident's views concerning the influence of community policing on criminal activities in low income areas of Nakuru Town, a focus group discussion was conducted in each of the four low income areas (Kaptembwo, Rhonda, Kivumbini and Bondeni) between February and March, 2016. Each focus group participants varying between 6-10 members who were provided by each chief in each of the four low income areas that this study was conducted and it comprised community elders, *nyumba kumi* initiative representatives, farmers, business persons and teachers among others thus represented a broad spectrum of special interest groups. Respondents were guaranteed confidentiality and are thus not identified by name in the following analysis. The focus group discussion lasted approximately two and a half hours. The languages used were English and Swahili (interpreted). Despite the length of the focus group discussions, participants were still passionately discussing the issues when the session was concluded. The focus group discussions were tape-recorded and transcribed for analysis (Analysis was done thematic approach).

Determining whether community policing is effective or not
Rhonda

The respondents were asked to give their perceptions on whether community policing was actually effective or not in their respective locations. In Rhonda, all speakers felt that community policing was not effective at all. Many claimed that the relationship between the police and the public was like heaven and earth and that there is no day the duo will interact effectively and efficiently. The following quotes illustrate in-effectivity of community policing in Rhonda:

"In my area Jasho, the communication between the police and the residents is like heaven and earth. There is a complete disconnect. This is because it is normally stressed that for community policing to succeed, the police must be very friendly to the public. This has never happened in our area. At what time will you call the police that a crime is in progress and they respond in a timely fashion without them asking you to fuel their vehicles? Shouldn't that be the function of the government? If there isn't any vehicle at the station, you are told to hire a motorcycle to go pick them at the station. I just don't know if they are not paid well or something but it is as if they have to 'eat something' before they execute their mandates."

"To add on that, the administration governed by the chief in not cooperative with the public. In fact, we started having groups here to govern our community but the chief refused. He chased everybody away saying that it was the duty of the police to do that. Tell me, how can the police who take bribe from criminals protect us? That is the extent of our suffering. I can therefore say boldly without fear of contradiction that community policing is not effective in this location (Rhonda)."

"We stay in fear. Not unless the government takes action, community policing will never work. The police and the criminals usually work in cahoots with one another, If for example, if you go to report a case at the police station, you will be surprised that the criminals will have been contacted by the police that a person from such and such a place is the one who has come to report you here. Even if it is you, don't you think you will always live a fearful life because your life will be in danger."

Kaptembwo, Kivumbini and Bondeni,

When the respondents from the aforementioned areas were asked as to whether community policing was actually effective in their respective areas, the general answers got were that it was actually effective. In fact, it had enabled the reduction of the most prevalent crimes that had given the residents of the said areas sleepless nights. This could be illustrated by the following statements:

"Community policing has really assisted us in this area (Kivumbini). We have cooperated with the authorities and have indeed succeeded in even arresting those people who sell illicit brews to people as you are very well aware that it has killed or led to the death of many people in the country over the past years. I would say for me that this is an absolute

achievement made by the so called community policing hence should be continued and supported."

"Yes, I agree with you my brother. I thank God for really bringing this issue of community policing. I remember one episode which actually occurred last year. I don't know if you all remember? When we collectively managed to capture members of the gang nicknamed 'Mambo Biad?' which had terrorized members of this area (Kaptembwo)? If I remember vividly, I think we really cooperated with the police officers and actually succeeded. I would like to thank inspector K for the good work done. It is actually working my brother."

"I (from Bondeni) will only give a comment that community policing should be practiced more often and in fact, the government should try very much to support it. I think it is assisting from the experience I have had since its inception."

It can therefore be clearly seen that the ideas of people in Kivuimbini, Bondeni and Kaptembwo, were really conflicting with those of Rhonda. By extension, it was only Rhonda where the respondents emphasized that community policing was not working at all despite the fact that it could work if taken with utmost seriousness it deserves.

Frequency of community taking part in community policing
Rhonda
We next asked our focus group respondents about the frequency of their involvement in community policing. Consistent with the discussions above, most of the respondents said that since community policing involves cooperating ad coordinating with the police, they were unsure if they were really practicing community policing. However, they had small *nyumba kumi* groups with well-coordinated committees to guide their respective activities.

Kaptembwo, Kivumbini and Bondeni
In Kaptembwo, Kivumbini and Bondeni, most of if not all said that they prevalently took part in community policing in one way or another. Most of them emphasized that they had *nyumba kumi* initiatives in their respective areas which was and is still an aspect of community policing. It was however noted that the same idea was actually in tandem those focus group respondents at Rhonda.

Other quotes which illustrated this theme as noted included; "We here (Kaptembwo), normally gather after every month to discuss security issues in a similar way to other issues

affecting our location. We normally include the police here all the time. In fact, there is one inspector of police here at Kaptembwo Police Station who normally assists us a great deal. Even if you call him any time whether night or day, he can never ignore or refuse to answer the call. For me, community policing is being frequently practiced here."

"Mr. Chairman, allow me to say through your chair that we normally take part in community policing frequently. As far as I can recall and by the way people who reside here can correct me if I happen to be wrong. Here (Kivumbini), we normally meet with the police to discuss security issues after every 5-6 weeks or is it not so? Yes. So as you can see Mr. Obumba, we take keen interest in community policing because it has actually assisted us a great deal."

Frequency at which the government hold community police-joint meetings
Rhonda
When asked about the frequency at which the government conducts community-police joint meetings, the participants unanimously had the opinion that it has never been carried out there. As one speaker reiterated,

"I have lived here for more than thirty years and not even one day have I seen or heard that the government has organized a meeting to bring the police and the community together in a bid to discuss security issues. They have not done that here."

Kaptembwo, Kivumbini and Bondeni
The focus group respondents in these areas responded unanimously that there are usually government facilitated community police joint meetings. This statement is expounded by the following illustration;

"I will call the police and the chief as representatives of the government. As I said there before, we normally have several meetings here (Bondeni) for engaging in meaningful discussions about security issues. Again as I said, we normally incorporate the chiefs and the police. It means that the government normally facilitates community-police joint meetings here or how do you see it?"

Frequency at which the government hold community policing awareness campaigns

Rhonda

When asked the frequency at which the government conducts community policing awareness campaigns, they unanimously said that it has never happened. One speaker added by extension that:

"As a matter of fact, some community members even do not know what community policing is as well as what it entails."

Kaptembwo, Kivumbini and Bondeni

When the respondents in the respective areas were asked about the frequency at which the government holds community policing awareness campaigns, these were some of the responses obtained:

"When we talk about government holding community policing awareness campaigns in this area (Kivumbini), I think I haven't heard such in a long time. However, what I know as a fact is that the government the chiefs and the police are the ones who normally advise us on how to practice it."

"I would like to say that the government has constantly done community policing awareness campaigns through the media such as the television, radios among others. I cannot say that the government has even come here maybe through hiring a lorry and a public address system so as to educate people of Kaptembwo about community policing."

"The government has not actually used people or specialists in community policing to come and create awareness though campaigns here in Bondeni. You have to be sharp and become abreast with the current happenings through the media. Myself, I heard about community policing via the media. So you can see for yourself Mr. Researcher."

Frequency of Police Patrols

Rhonda

When asked regarding the frequency of police patrol, they said that the police patrol not to actually prevent crimes but to unlawfully gain from the public. The following are some of the statements said by some of the speakers:

"I sell mandaziz here in my kiosk. I normally open very early in the dawn to prepare my mandaziz before the day breaks. These police officers normally pass by here and unlawfully collect one hundred shillings daily. Later, they go into the village and take money from the people selling village liquor chang'aa). You are then left amazed."

Kaptembwo, Kivumbini and Bondeni

When asked about the frequency of police patrols, all the focus group respondents said that the level of police patrols were high and intense in their respective areas. One speaker said, "The police normally begin their patrols (Kaptembwo) from 8pm in the night. They are everywhere. In fact, they are normally very strict that you are forced to carry your identification cards (IDs) whenever you walk. Otherwise you will have to respond to tough questions which you were not prepared for. For me, I think it has helped us here a lot. As somebody said earlier, it is nowadays very safe to walk at night here and nobody can mug you. It is very true. I would but only urge them to continue patrolling here in Kaptembwo."

"Here in Bondeni, the police patrol so much. The only problem is that some of the officer's normally take bribes and let some of the people free. That aside, I think it is very important that the police should patrol here because it has actually helped to ameliorate criminal activities to a great extent."

Frequency of holding neighborhood security meetings
Rhonda

A couple of speakers stated that they used to hold neighborhood security meetings but was stopped by the administration and the police. What they now consider neighborhood meetings are not in fact for the whole neighborhood. They just conduct *nyumba kumi* initiatives in their own estates. The following statement is typical of this perspective:

"We used to conduct neighborhood security meetings before. The administration (chief) and the police coalesced and stopped us. They knew we would be more powerful than them in curbing crimes. They made sure such meetings never existed as they falsely accused us that those meetings are actually for committing crimes which was very wrong in the first place. If you could be found conducting such meetings then you would be arrested or beaten. What we nowadays do is just to meet as people in the same plot chaired by the landlord to discuss security issues and how to prevent crimes from happening within the plot (What is now known as *nyumba kumi* initiative)."

Kaptembwo, Kivumbini and Bondeni

When asked whether they hold neighborhood meetings, these were some of the responds given; one respondent from Kivumbini said, "Yes! We normally conduct neighborhood security meetings. In our respective *nyumba kumi* initiatives, we normally meet once after every 3 months to discuss as landlords about the security as well as other issues affecting our tenants. The landlords are normally the chairmen of community policing and *nyumba kumi* initiatives. When we meet, every chairman brings forth issues in their respective estates. We discuss and come up with amicable solutions. Most of the times, if there are issues to do with security, we involve the police through our committee. As landlords, we have also another committee. The work is normally very enormous and involving but again, if you weigh the pros and cones, you are encouraged to continue with it."

Mr. Researcher, we normally hold these neighborhood meetings not that quite often but at least to some extent. Once in three months, we have a session as members of a neighborhood and discuss issues amongst ourselves. We normally call the chief to spearhead the meetings and it has actually yielded a lot of fruits. I think it's a really good aspect of community policing that should be embraced. In our case, we most often than not, discuss security as the key subject affecting our people and we often get pragmatic solutions to them."

Perceptions regarding NKI effectiveness in reducing criminal activities
Rhonda

Many participants noted that *nyumba kumi* initiative has actually reduced criminal activities in their respective areas as can be noted from this statement: "Since the burn of neighborhood security meetings, *nyumba kumi* initiative has assisted us a great deal in preventing crimes at estate levels. I would say that the reduction in crime is not as a result of community policing in totality but as a result of just an aspect of it which is *nyumba kumi*."

Kaptembwo, Kivumbini and Bondeni

In the three areas, it was noted that actually *Nyumba kumi* initiative has greatly reduced crimes. Just as noted in Rhonda, the respondents said generally that they organized themselves according to the estates in which they reside. A good example is where one speaker said that, "I here, we have communicated to all landlords. They are the chairmen of *nyumba kumi* initiatives in their own plots. It has assisted us a great deal since people are able to share with them about the problems facing them such as insecurity and have subsequently found solutions to the same."

It was also noted that there was an agreement cutting across all the four areas as to whether *nyumba kumi* initiative is effective in reducing criminal activities. All the focus group respondents in all the areas agreed in that regards that *nyumba kumi* initiative effectively reduced crimes.

Perceptions of community policing in reducing criminal activities such as robbery, theft, beak-ins and murder

Rhonda

When their perception was solicited regarding community policing on reducing criminal activities such as robbery, theft, break-ins and murder, most of the respondents said that it was not reducing criminal activities at all in their area. The following statement illustrates the same:

"Community policing has never aided us here and I am not saying that it is a bad thing. What I am trying to say is that it only some aspects of it is what is assisting us. For example, the police who are supposed to work in us cannot be involved because they also work with the criminals. In short, it means that community policing has failed in that regard. Secondly, it is just *nyumba kumi* that has assisted us even if it is an aspect of community policing, we have not managed to incorporate the police. We have managed to prevent crimes in our own ways. Community policing is not working here in Rhonda."

Kaptembwo, Kivumbini and Bondeni

Contrary to what focus group respondents in Rhonda said, the respondents in the three areas actually agreed that community policing was a very good security intervention strategy that should be given utmost support by everyone. One speaker reiterated that, "In has reduced criminal activities in this area. Previously Mr. Obumba, there were a lot of theft and robbery in this area. I am talking about Kaptembwo's 'soko mjinga'. You could not walk in the area past 9 P.M. Look at the place now, you can walk all night without fear of being mugged or stolen from."

Another speaker added that, "I agree with you 100%. In my place near Nakuru West Secondary School, our school girls were being raped from school. There was no security at all. We decided to incorporate the police and who without fear or favor, aided us to nab the criminals that are now in prisons. We live in peace nowadays my friend."

Perceptions on whether community policing is a good program of curbing crimes

Rhonda

When asked whether community policing was a good program of curbing crimes, they unanimously agreed. The following are some of the statements by two focus group respondents to illustrate this:

"Community policing is not a bad program. It can ameliorate criminal activities provided that the government tackles the challenges it faces first."

"On my side, I would love to practice community policing. We should ask ourselves where the problem is and I am glad we have found the answer to that. We should then try to find the solution to those problems inhibiting us from practicing community policing effectively and efficiently. I have seen it work in other locations. Why not here? Let's ask ourselves that question…Why not here?"

Kaptembwo, Kivumbini and Bondeni

Focus group respondents from the above three areas agreed unanimously that community policing is no doubt a good measure that can aid curb criminal activities. This statement illustrates the same; "There is no day any new security intervention strategy will surpass the abilities of community policing. What I mean is that community policing is the best security strategy one can ever have. You are quite aware that you have to basically know your neighbors, what they do for a living, who visits them and so on and do forth. Tell me, even if you were a criminal, or a thief for that matter, how will you attempt to steal where people are watchful of other peoples' property? I mean let us take community policing with all the seriousness it deserves and that is all I can say."

How the government provides finances to support community policing

Rhonda

All the focus group respondents said that the government provided no finance to support community policing. The following statements by various respondents can reinforce this:

"If the government alone has never done any community policing awareness campaign, then giving finances to support community policing is what it can do? That's a big lie. The government has never given out finance to start or even by extension to continue community policing."

"To add on to that, the government doesn't give money to assist even *nyumba kumi* leave alone the entire community policing. I as a *nyumba kumi* representative, I am forced to use my own money to go for the *nyumba kumi* meetings. I am not remunerated in any way. I don't understand that whenever I go for those meetings, what will my children eat?"

Kaptembwo, Kivumbini and Bondeni

When asked as to whether the government provided finances to support community policing, the focus group respondents in Bondeni and Kaptembwo said that the government has never provided finance to support community policing. Most of them said that most community policing representatives were using their own money for public benefits. This was really discouraging their morales to continue as some representatives were opting to quite such positions. One speaker said, "I am a representative of community policing in my area (Kivumbini). I am required to attend community policing meetings 2 times a month. I have to travel to the meeting places with my own money. If I don't go, people will begin to say that I do not want to serve them. How can I serve them with my own money and at the same time I also have to fend for my family? The easiest option for me is to simply quite. What I mean is that the government should endeavor to remunerate those directly engaging in community policing to motivate them and boot their morale. I can be happy to serve in that regard."

Another speaker from Bondeni also said that, "Imagine someone using his or her money to serve the community. I am not saying that it is bad. What I am saying is they should be remunerated so as to help them undertake their duties. Community policing representatives are normally very essential in facilitating the fight against crimes. The government should take that as a challenge and remunerate them. Look at it this way, if terror occurs right now, the government will spend more in trying to curb what happened. Lives will have been lost, property lost or destroyed among others. A good example is terrorist attack that happened at Westgate Mall, Nairobi. So to avoid all those issues, let us support our representatives."

I am from Kaptembwo started a speaker, "I think the best thing for me would be if the government would remunerate the representatives. I am a community elder and a *nyumba kumi* initiative representative. I use my money most of the time to attend to issued reported to me. Like last week. I was called that a small girl badly injured was found lying by the road side. I had to hire a motorcycle to the scene. I had to personally bear all the liabilities starting from talking the girl to hospital, taking a p3 form and reporting that case to the police. I am

not a rich woman. I only sell *mtumba* clothes here in *soko mjinga*. I am forced to pay all the hospital bills for the young girl. You see? The y should be remunerated."

Views as to what should be done to ensure that community policing is effectively practiced

Finally, focus group respondents were asked to give their perceptions of what could be done to ensure that community policing was effectively practiced. The following statements were what they thought (All the four areas):

One participant expressed the opinion that those police officers at Rhonda Police Station should be transferred to other places since some have even stayed more than two years. They are quite familiar with the location as well as the criminals hence are not able to work professionally without taking bribes. He stated that: "I mean, community policing involves working with the police so as to solve crimes and fear of crimes in our neighborhood or is it not so? If that be the case then, we cannot have the police whom we do not trust and who collude with the criminals to rob us. I believe what should be done is to just transfer them somewhere else so that new police officers with new tactics could be brought forth. That will at least boost our confidence of the police."

This comment generated considerable debate. Other participants felt that such police officers should not even qualify to be in the police force. They should be sacked instead of being transferred elsewhere to continue with their unlawful practices. In fact, one of the respondents said, "Recently they were recruiting police officers. They left a more qualified youth because he did not have money. They took a feebler guy who gave out a sum of 300,000 shillings. Tell me, when the guy finishes college, what will he do? He will engage in corrupt activities so as to get back the money he paid while joining the force or is it not so? So sad…So sad indeed."

Other respondents were of the opinion that the government should commence addressing the problem of corruption at the grass root level. That is, the corruption during recruitment into the police. Some said that for community policing to be practiced effectively and efficiently, the government should remunerate community policing representatives as such will enable them to be more committed. This is because; they also look for ways to fend for their families and thus finds it hard to attend community policing meetings and at the same time work to make ends meet for their families. One speaker stated,

"If the government can remunerate community policing representatives like community elders among others…it could be better. The problem normally emanates when a person is required to be at a meeting and again trying to fend for his or her family. It's not easy. By extension, they are forced to use their own money in public duties like that. Tell me comrades; if it would have been you…would you accept?"

The Framework Approach to Thematic Analysis of Focus Group Discussions conducted in the four low income areas of Nakuru Town are summarized in the Tables 18, 19 and 20.

Table 18

Factors Affecting Community Policing

Theme Frequency	Factors affecting community policing				
	Relationship	**Finance**	**Cooperation**	**CPAC, NSM**	**Corruption**
Focus Group 1	N/A	- Imagine someone using his or her money to serve the community. I am not saying that it is bad. What I am saying is they should be remunerated so as to help them undertake their duties.	N/A	- The government has not actually used people or specialists in community policing to come and create awareness though campaigns here in Bondeni	- The only problem is that some of the officer's normally take bribes and let some of the people free.
Focus Group 2	N/A	- The government has never provided finance to support community policing.	N/A	N/A	N/A
Focus Group 3	N/A	- I have to travel to the meeting places with my own money. If I don't go, people will begin to say that I do not want to serve them	N/A	- I think I haven't heard such in a long time.	N/A

| **Focus Group 4** | - In my area Jasho, the communication between the police and the residents is like heaven and earth.
-The police are not friendly to the public | - If there isn't any vehicle at the station, you are told to hire a motorcycle to go pick them at the station
- If the government alone has never done any community policing awareness campaign, then giving finances to support community policing is what it can do?
- To add on to that, the government doesn't give money to assist even *nyumba kumi* leave alone the entire community policing. I as a *nyumba kumi* representative, I am forced to use my own money to go for the *nyumba kumi* meetings. I am not remunerated in any way. I don't understand that whenever I go for those meetings, what will my children eat? | - The authority is not cooperative with the public i.e. the administration governed by the chief in not cooperative with the public
- The police and the criminals usually work in cahoots with one another
- I seen or heard that the government has organized a meeting to bring the police and the public together in a bid to discuss security issues
- The police who are supposed to work in us cannot be involved because they also work with the criminals. | - As a matter of fact, some community members even do not know what community policing is as well as what it entails
- We used to conduct neighborhood security meetings before. The administration (chief) and the police coalesced and stopped us | - Tell me, how can the police who take bribe from criminals protect us? That is the extent of our suffering. I can therefore say boldly without fear of contradiction that community policing is not effective in this location
-These police officers normally pass by here and unlawfully collects one hundred shillings daily |

Table 19

Factors making Community Policing to be more Effective

Theme Frequency	Factors making community policing to be more effective		
	Cooperation	Frequency of Conducting CP	PP,CPAC,NSM,CPJM, NKI
Focus Group 1	N/A	- We normally have several meetings here (Bondeni) for engaging in meaningful discussions about security issues	- Here in Bondeni, the police patrol so much. - I think it is very important that the police should patrol here because it has actually helped to ameliorate criminal activities to a great extent.
Focus Group 2	- I think we really cooperated with the police officers and actually succeeded	- Normally gather after every month to discuss security issues in a similar way to other issues affecting our location - We normally include the police here all the time.	- The police normally begin their patrols (Kaptembwo) from 8pm in the night. They are everywhere - Most of the times, if there are issues to do with security, we involve the police through our committee. - I would like to say that the government has constantly done community policing awareness campaigns through the media such as the television, radios among others) - Yes! We normally conduct neighborhood security meetings. In our respective *nyumba kumi* initiatives, we normally meet once after every 3 months to discuss as landlords about the security as well as other issues affecting our tenants.
Focus Group 3	- We have cooperated with the authorities and have indeed succeeded in even arresting those people who sell illicit brews to	- We normally meet with the police to discuss security issues after every 5-6 weeks or is it not so? - There was no security at all. We decided to incorporate the police and who without fear or favor, aided us to nab the criminals that are now in prisons. We live in peace nowadays	- The government advises the chiefs and the police on how to practice it - We normally hold these neighborhood meetings not that quite often but at least to some extent. Once in three months - We have communicated to all landlords. They are the chairmen of *nyumba kumi* initiatives in their own plots.

	people as you are very well aware that it has killed or led to the death of many people in the country over the past years	my friend	
Focus Group 4	N/A	N/A	- What we nowadays do is just to meet as people in the same plot chaired by the landlord to discuss security issues and how to prevent crimes from happening within the plot - *Nyumba kumi* initiative has assisted us a great deal in preventing crimes at estate levels. - Is just *nyumba kumi* that has assisted us even if it is an aspect of community policing, we have not managed to incorporate the police.

Table 20

What needs to be done in ensuring that Community Policing is Effectively Practiced

Theme Frequency	What needs to be done in ensuring that community policing is effectively practiced			
	Corruption	**Finance**	**Punishment**	**Remuneration**
Focus Group 1	N/A	- The government should try very much to support it.	-Police officers should be transferred elsewhere	N/A
Focus Group 2	N/A	- The government should remunerate community policing representatives as such will enable then to be more committed.	N/A	- I think the best thing for me would be if the government would remunerate the representatives.
Focus Group 3	- The government should commence addressing the problem of corruption at the grass root level.	N/A	N/A	-I use my money most of the time to attend to issued reported to me. Like last week.
Focus Group 4	N/A	N/A	- Police officers transferred to other places since some have even stayed more than two years. They are quite familiar with the location as well as the criminals hence are not able to work professionally without taking bribes. - Police officers engaging in corruption should not even qualify to be in the police force.	N/A

4.12 Qualitative Analysis of the Interviews Conducted with Chiefs and OCSs using Nvivo Software

Eight in-depth individual interviews were conducted in four selected low income areas of Nakuru Town. The eight in-depth individual interviews were conducted with the chiefs and heads of police stations (OCSs). The qualitative data obtained from the eight interviews conducted in the four low income areas of Nakuru Town were analyzed using Nvivo software. Analysis was done through code selection (the main method used for qualitative analysis) where there was placement of the highlighted/selected texts from the verbal report (raw data) into 3 parent node(s). These nodes include; Factors affecting community policing, factors improving community policing and what needs to be done in ensuring that community policing was effectively and efficiently practiced. The child nodes were made from the parent nodes while sub child nodes were made from child nodes. The following child nodes were created from the first parent node named NODE 1. They include: relationship; cooperation; corruption; remuneration; attitude; finance; training and trust. From the child node trust, a sub child node named reasons for not trusting the police was created. From the second parent node named NODE 2, the following child nodes were made. They include; *Nyumba kumi* Initiative (NKI), cooperation, community- Police Joint Meetings (CPJM), neighbourhood security meetings, police patrols and training. In the third parent node named NODE 3, the following child nodes were created. They include; community- police joint meetings (CPJM), finance, punishment, remuneration, community policing awareness campaigns, training as well as other ways. After the analysis, the following output was obtained:

NODE 1: Factors affecting community policing

Relationship

<u>\<Internals\\General Coding Rhonda></u> - § 2 references coded [5.81% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 4.14% Coverage

The community at times do not actually heed the advice of the authority, talking of which, that authority has been bestowed in us chiefs.

Reference 2 - 1.67% Coverage

The people here even at times go against the authority.

Cooperation

<Internals\\General Coding Rhonda> - § 1 reference coded [0.97% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.97% Coverage

The community is not cooperative.

Corruption

<Internals\\General Coding Kivumbini> - § 1 reference coded [2.84% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2.84% Coverage

The police end up releasing the suspects after taking the bribes.

Remuneration

<Internals\\General Coding Bondeni> - § 1 reference coded [6.87% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 6.87% Coverage

Most of the police officers end up engaging in corruption because of the little salaries they get whilst they endanger their lives protecting the public.

<Internals\\General Coding Rhonda> - § 2 references coded [10.10% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 3.29% Coverage

We are still subjected to such worse conditions. Look at our housing facilities, our salaries among others.

Reference 2 - 6.82% Coverage

The representatives are not being remunerated such that whenever you call them so that you meet…they tell you that they are working to fend for their families so that you are forced to post pone the meetings for later dates.

Attitude

<Internals\\General Coding Kivumbini> - § 1 reference coded [3.61% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 3.61% Coverage

Some police officers will never change their attitudes regarding community policing.

<Internals\\General Coding Rhonda> - § 1 reference coded [1.40% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.40% Coverage

Some of the community members are tough headed.

Trust

<Internals\\General Coding Kivumbini> - § 1 reference coded [3.95% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 3.95% Coverage

I think the public does not trust the police and so find it difficult to interact with them.

<Internals\\General Coding Rhonda> - § 2 references coded [4.08% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2.19% Coverage

These people don't trust the police. They do not volunteer information.

Reference 2 - 1.89% Coverage

The community don't trust the authorities and even the police.

Reasons for not trusting the police#

<Internals\\General Coding Kivumbini> - § 1 reference coded [3.70% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 3.70% Coverage

One of the reasons is the fact that the police release suspects after getting bribes.

<Internals\\General Coding Rhonda> - § 2 references coded [2.56% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.82% Coverage

The police are very corrupt.

Reference 2 - 1.73% Coverage

The police cooperate and coordinate with the criminals.

Finance

<Internals\\General Coding Bondeni> - § 2 references coded [5.66% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2.11% Coverage

There is lack of budget for community policing.

Reference 2 - 3.55% Coverage

The government has never provided finances to support this critical initiative.

<Internals\\General Coding Kaptembwo> - § 2 references coded [4.14% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.70% Coverage

The government does not support community policing.

The government hasn't provided any finance to support community policing.

<Internals\\General Coding Kivumbini> - § 3 references coded [8.94% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 4.08% Coverage

It has never financed community policing and has also shown little interest to finance the same.

Reference 2 - 3.35% Coverage

Our police officers lack adequate vehicles and other necessities such as fuel.

Reference 3 - 1.50% Coverage

The government is not doing enough.

<Internals\\General Coding Rhonda> - § 1 reference coded [2.01% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2.01% Coverage

The government does not provide finance to support the initiative.

Training

<Internals\\General Coding Bonding> - § 3 references coded [13.07% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 4.36% Coverage

The government hasn't done any training to the police on how to practice community policing here.

Reference 2 - 5.30% Coverage

The police then see themselves as more of social workers and not as the police with the word 'force' as it was before.

Reference 3 - 3.41% Coverage

The government hasn't provided any community policing training to the police.

<Internals\\General Coding Kaptembwo> - § 3 references coded [9.12% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 3.24% Coverage

The government hasn't done any training to police officers on how to practice community policing.

Reference 2 - 3.61% Coverage#

The government has never conducted training which is basic to officers on how to practice community policing.

Reference 3 - 2.27% Coverage

The government do not provide any training whatsoever to the police.

<Internals\\General Coding Kivumbini> - § 2 references coded [13.54% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 8.55% Coverage

The police officers are trained to be tough, ruthless and all other sorts of psychological changes. You cannot just make them to instantly change that idea and become the friend to 'raia' (civilian).

Reference 2 - 4.98% Coverage

I have not seen or heard the government train police officers on how to practice community policing in Nakuru here.

<Internals\\General Coding Rhonda> - § 2 references coded [9.04% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 3.80% Coverage

The police are trained to be ruthless. It still follows the strict British curriculum which does not give room for the same."

Reference 2 - 5.23% Coverage

The powers as police officers will be eroded since community policing will tend to bring them to one level or at par with the civilian and that's not how they were trained.

NODE 2: Factors improving community policing

Nyumba Kumi **Initiative (NKI)**

<Internals\\General Coding Kaptembwo> - § 2 references coded [8.95% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2.70% Coverage

We normally hold meetings in small clusters of *nyumba kumi* in our neighbourhoods.

Reference 2 - 6.24% Coverage

What we usually do…we have NKI coordination team where when you go to the estates, you will find that the estates have been enclosed and security personnel are put to guard the estates.

Cooperation

<Internals\\General Coding Bondeni> - § 2 references coded [4.45% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2.51% Coverage

There is cooperation of the public with the authorities.

Reference 2 - 1.93% Coverage

We cooperate and coordinate with the police.

<Internals\\General Coding Kaptembwo> - § 2 references coded [5.08% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.77% Coverage

The members of the public have been very cooperative.

Reference 2 - 3.31% Coverage

They have been reporting crimes and even volunteering information regarding criminals in this area.

Community- Police Joint Meetings (CPJM)

<Internals\\General Coding Bondeni> - § 1 reference coded [5.66% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 5.66% Coverage

We normally hold community police joint meetings once a month and that's why criminal activities have significantly reduced.

<Internals\\General Coding Kaptembwo> - § 3 references coded [10.18% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 3.01% Coverage

We normally hold joint police-community meetings to discuss security issues affecting us.

Reference 2 - 5.68% Coverage

At times we conduct community - police joint meetings as well as neighbourhood security meetings where we greatly discuss matters of security and how to ameliorate them.

Reference 3 - 1.50% Coverage

Consistently hold police - community meetings.

Neighbourhood Security Meetings

<Internals\\General Coding Kivumbini> - § 1 reference coded [2.58% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2.58% Coverage

Conduct neighbourhood security meetings after every 3 months.

<Internals\\General Coding Rhonda> - § 1 reference coded [5.48% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 5.48% Coverage

We hold neighbourhood security meetings at the same time we are having *nyumba kumi* initiative meetings because it is the time we discuss about the security challenges that we face.

Police Patrols

<Internals\\General Coding Bondeni> - § 1 reference coded [3.28% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 3.28% Coverage

In fact our intense patrol has led to the apprehension of many criminals.

<Internals\\General Coding Kaptembwo> - § 1 reference coded [2.20% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2.20% Coverage

Crimes have significantly reduced as a result of police patrols.

<Internals\\General Coding Rhonda> - § 2 references coded [6.97% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 5.51% Coverage

Police patrols are normally done mostly at night and in fact, we have managed to penetrate even the most dangerous criminal gangs that were being reported by members of the public.

Reference 2 - 1.46% Coverage

Police patrols are normally done here regularly.

Training

<Internals\\General Coding Bondeni> - § 2 references coded [6.20% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 4.71% Coverage

The government has actually tried to train the chiefs on how to carry and implement community policing.

Reference 2 - 1.48% Coverage

We were taken for a TOT training.

<Internals\\General Coding Kaptembwo> - § 1 reference coded [5.58% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 5.58% Coverage

The government 3 months ago trained TOTs who were also mandated with the issue of educating the community in form of clusters, so there are clusters…village clusters.

<Internals\\General Coding Kivumbini> - § 1 reference coded [3.91% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 3.91% Coverage

After our TOT training, we've been able to conduct community policing awareness campaigns.

<Internals\\General Coding Rhonda> - § 1 reference coded [1.95% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.95% Coverage

There has been very intense training organized by the government.

NODE 3: What needs to be done in ensuring that community policing is effectively practiced

Community- Police Joint Meetings (CPJM)

<Internals\\General Coding Kaptembwo> - § 1 reference coded [4.91% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 4.91% Coverage

The government should be able to conduct more police-community joint meetings since the element of trust is still lacking between the two parties.

Finance

<Internals\\General Coding Kivumbini> - § 1 reference coded [5.29% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 5.29% Coverage

The government should be able to provide enough vehicles for patrols as well as required necessities such as enough fuels.

<Internals\\General Coding Rhonda> - § 1 reference coded [2.07% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2.07% Coverage

The government should provide finances to community policing agents.

Punishment

<Internals\\General Coding Bondeni> - § 1 reference coded [4.67% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 4.67% Coverage

Those who are found engaging in corruption after being paid well MUST then face very severe punishment!"

<Internals\\General Coding Rhonda> - § 2 references coded [4.56% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2.59% Coverage

The government should also sack those police officers who encourage crimes to happen.

Reference 2 - 1.98% Coverage

In fact I am looking forward to seeing police vetting take place.

Remuneration

<Internals\\General Coding Bondeni> - § 1 reference coded [2.29% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2.29% Coverage

The police officers should be motivated well enough.

<Internals\\General Coding Kaptembwo> - § 1 reference coded [1.70% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.70% Coverage

The representatives should be properly remunerated.

Community Policing Awareness Campaigns

<Internals\\General Coding Bondeni> - § 1 reference coded [6.51% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 6.51% Coverage

Community policing awareness campaigns should be done regularly. Members of the public should be educated on the importance of community policing.

<Internals\\General Coding Kaptembwo> - § 1 reference coded [1.10% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.10% Coverage

To create awareness to the public

<Internals\\General Coding Kivumbini> - § 1 reference coded [9.07% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 9.07% Coverage

The county government should intervene and assist us create awareness on the need for the public to interact and share information with the police if they really need a safer and secure environment to dwell in.

Training

<Internals\\General Coding Kaptembwo> - § 1 reference coded [3.51% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 3.51% Coverage

In fact if it would be in my powers then I would definitely include it in the police training curriculum.

<Internals\\General Coding Kivumbini> - § 1 reference coded [2.11% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2.11% Coverage

The government should again train the new chiefs.

<Internals\\General Coding Rhonda> - § 1 reference coded [3.10% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 3.10% Coverage

The government should introduce a course in the police service on how to practice community policing."

Other Ways

<Internals\\General Coding Kaptembwo> - § 3 references coded [2.30% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.00% Coverage

Addressing unemployment issues

Reference 2 - 0.70% Coverage

Affordable education

Reference 3 - 0.60% Coverage

Reducing poverty

Table 21

Nodes, Sources and References

Parent Nodes	Child nodes	Sub child nodes	Sources	References	Created On	Created By	Modified On	Modified By
Factors affecting community policing			8	33	21/09/2016 13:21	M.I.O	28/09/2016 13:07	M.I.O
	Relationship		1	2	28/09/2016 10:48	M.I.O	28/09/2016 12:36	M.I.O
	Cooperation		1	1	28/09/2016 10:49	M.I.O	28/09/2016 12:36	M.I.O
	Corruption		1	1	28/09/2016 10:56	M.I.O	28/09/2016 12:42	M.I.O
	Remuneration		2	3	28/09/2016 10:51	M.I.O	28/09/2016 12:42	M.I.O
	Attitude		2	2	28/09/2016 10:53	M.I.O	28/09/2016 12:42	M.I.O
	Trust		2	3	28/09/2016 11:47	M.I.O	28/09/2016 12:42	M.I.O
		Reasons for lack of trust	2	3	28/09/2016 12:06	M.I.O	28/09/2016 13:07	M.I.O
	Finance		4	8	28/09/2016 10:52	M.I.O	28/09/2016 13:06	M.I.O
	Training		4	10	28/09/2016 11:00	M.I.O	28/09/2016 13:06	M.I.O
Factors improving community policing			4	21	21/09/2016 14:33	M.I.O	28/09/2016 13:06	M.I.O
	NKI		1	2	28/09/2016 12:11	M.I.O	28/09/2016 12:35	M.I.O
	Cooperation		2	4	28/09/2016 12:10	M.I.O	28/09/2016 12:35	M.I.O
	CPJM		2	4	28/09/2016 12:09	M.I.O	28/09/2016 12:35	M.I.O
	NSM		2	2	28/09/2016 12:11	M.I.O	28/09/2016 12:42	M.I.O
	PP		3	4	28/09/2016 12:09	M.I.O	28/09/2016 12:42	M.I.O
	Training		4	5	28/09/2016 12:10	M.I.O	28/09/2016 12:42	M.I.O
What needs to be done in ensuring that community policing is effectively and efficiently practiced.			4	17	21/09/2016 15:16	M.I.O	28/09/2016 13:06	M.I.O
	CPJM		1	1	28/09/2016 12:33	M.I.O	28/09/2016 12:51	M.I.O
	Other ways		1	3	28/09/2016 12:34	M.I.O	28/09/2016 12:54	M.I.O
	Finance		2	2	28/09/2016 12:33	M.I.O	28/09/2016 12:48	M.I.O
	Punishment		2	3	28/09/2016 12:32	M.I.O	28/09/2016 12:45	M.I.O
	Remuneration		2	2	28/09/2016 12:34	M.I.O	28/09/2016 12:53	M.I.O
	CPAC		3	3	28/09/2016 12:33	M.I.O	28/09/2016 12:46	M.I.O
	Training		3	3	28/09/2016 12:33	M.I.O	28/09/2016 12:49	M.I.O

Table 21 gives a summary of the Nodes created. The interviewees majored around the three critical areas (classified as parent nodes). In the first parent node, 8 sources (interviewees) gave 33 reasons (classified as references in Table 21) as being factors affecting community policing. 4 sources (interviewees) gave 21 reasons as factors improving community policing (classified as references in Table 21) while 4 sources (interviewees) gave 17 reasons (classified as references in Table 21) as what needs to be done in ensuring that community policing was effectively and efficiently practiced.

Interpretation of the Nodes

NODE 1: Factors affecting community policing (Parent Node)

In Table 21, 8 sources gave 33 factors affecting community policing. These reasons were classified based on the content of what was said (8 child nodes and one sub child node was created). In the first child node named *Relationship,* one source gave two reasons which were; the community at times does not actually heed the advice of the authority and the people at times go against the authority. In the second child node named *Cooperation,* one source gave one reason which was that; members of the community were not cooperative amongst themselves. This showed that lack of cooperation was a factor affecting community policing.

In another child node named *trust*, two sources gave three reasons which were that; the public does not trust the police and so find it difficult to interact with them, members of the community neither trust the police nor volunteer information as well as that the community does not trust the authorities including the police. This showed that lack of trust towards the police and authority was a factor affecting community policing efforts. From the same child node *trust*, a sub child node named *reasons for lack of trust* was created. Two sources gave three reasons as to why the community did not trust the police. The reasons include; the fact that the police release suspects after being given bribes, the fact that the police are very corrupt and the fact that the police cooperate and coordinate with the criminals. These reasons therefore, explained why trust was a factor affecting community policing.

Other subsequent parent nodes and child nodes may be interpreted in a similar manner as the above NODE. After the discussions, a tree map (Graphical Representation Showing Nodes Compared by Number of Items Coded) representing the selected nodes as nested rectangular boxes was drawn was drawn (See Figure 4 on page 83).

In Figure 4, the size and color of each box represents selected information about the node. The size of each box represents how many of the selected scope items are coded by the display item. From the first node named *factors affecting community policing* (colored green), the following child nodes were created. They include: Finance, Training, Attitude, Remuneration, Cooperation, Corruption, Relationship and Trust. From child node *trust*, one sub-child node named r*easons for lack of trust (*colored pink) was created. Other child nodes were created from the remaining parent nodes as seen from Figure 4.

Figure 4: Nodes compared by number of items coded

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents a summary of the findings and the conclusions arising from this study. In addition, the recommendations and suggestions for further research are given.

5.2 Summary of the Findings

The following is a summary of findings of the study that set to determine the influence of community policing on criminal activities in low income areas of Nakuru Town.

i. There was a statistically significant influence of community policing on the incidences of armed robbery in Kaptembwo, Bondeni and Kivumbini. In Rhonda however, community policing had no significant influence on armed robbery.

ii. There was a statistically significant influence of community policing on the incidences of theft in Kaptembwo and Kivumbini. In Rhonda and Bondeni however, community policing had no influence on incidences of theft.

iii. There was a statistically significant influence of community policing on the incidences of break-ins in Kaptembwo, Bondeni and Kivumbini. In Rhonda however, community policing had no significant influence on incidences of break-ins.

iv. There was a statistically significant influence of community policing on the incidences of murder in Kaptembwo, Bondeni and Kivumbini. In Rhonda however, community policing had no significant influence on incidences of murder.

v. In Kaptembwo, Bondeni and Kivumbini, most of the respondents agreed that community policing had an influence in the incidences of armed robbery as clearly seen from the above quantitative analysis. The community members in the three areas agreed that community policing in general was effective in reducing criminal activities. In Rhonda on the other hand, the respondents attributed that community policing was not effective in reducing criminal activities as seen from the focus discussion and subsequent interviews above.

5.3 Conclusions of the Study

i. Community policing reduces criminal activities (incidences of armed robbery, theft, break-ins and murder) as the coefficient (r) was a strong negative correlation which meant that as community policing was being practiced; criminal activities also reduced or become ameliorated significantly.

ii. Community policing indicators such as CPAC, NKI, CPJM, PP and NSM are very essential in reducing criminal activities because areas where they were conducted had the greatest crime reduction.

iii. The level of community policing was not uniform in all areas investigated.

iv. There are numerous challenges facing effectiveness of community policing as noted in the areas investigated.

5.4 Policy Recommendations

This section presents the study's policy recommendations to the national government, county government, police and also to the members of the public. These recommendations include:

i. The County of Nakuru and the national government should sensitize the public on the need to enhance police-community interaction as a good measure to reduce the rate of crimes in the community through NKI of community policing.

ii. The National and County governments should put in place, measures to remunerate those representatives who are actively and directly involved in *nyumba kumi* Initiative activities such as committee members, estate and village representative, chiefs among others.

iii. The government should put in place a structure which ensures that the police and the community are able to conduct joint meetings that focus on security issues affecting the community and how they could be addressed.

iv. Members of the public need to be sensitized on the importance of embracing community policing and *nyumba kumi* initiative in their residential areas, and on the need to take care of personal and community property.

v. The government should be able to remunerate the police officers well since most of them end up engaging in corruption because of the little salaries they get whilst they endanger the lives of the citizens instead of protecting them.

vi. There should be a legal framework indicating the relationship between the police and the community.

vii. The government should conduct training and re-training of police to meet the demands of community policing.

5.5 Suggestions for Further Research

Based on the findings of this study, the researcher recommends that research studies be done on the following areas to further understand influence of community policing on criminal activities.

i. There is need for further research countrywide on the influence of community policing on criminal activities in low income areas of Kenya because this study only limited itself to studying low income areas of Nakuru Town.

ii. There is need for a broad based research that will cover a bigger population and also include social-political factors that contribute to failure to embrace community policing among some people which were not considered in this study.

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APPENDIX A: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE RESIDENTS IN LOW INCOME AREAS OF NAKURU TOWN

Dear Respondent,

My name is Kennedy Obumba Ogutu, a student at Egerton University perusing a Master of Research and Public Policy. I am undertaking a research on "Stakeholder's Perceptions of Influence of Community Policing on Criminal Activities in Low Income Areas of Nakuru Town, Kenya." I would kindly request that you fill in this questionnaire to the best of your knowledge. The information you provide will be treated with utmost confidentiality and will be used purely for academic purposes only. Thank you.

Instructions

Please:

      i)   Put a tick where appropriate

      ii)   Provide brief responses

Section A: respondent's background information

1. Gender: Male [ ]   Female: [ ]

2. Age: 18 - 30 [ ]   31-40   [ ]   41-50   [ ] Above 50 [ ]

3. Marital status: Single [ ] Married [ ] Separated [ ] Divorced [ ] Widowed [ ]

4. Educational Background

      i.   No formal schooling   [ ]

      ii.   Primary School   [ ]

      iii.   Secondary   [ ]

      iv.   Post-Secondary   [ ]

      v.   University   [ ]

5. Occupation……………………………………………………………………………………

………………………………………………………………………………………………..

6. Area of residence…………………………………………………………………………

………………………………………………………………………………………………..

Section B: Study Questions

<u>Overview on Community policing</u>

1. How satisfied are you with the security status of your area of residence?

(Select only one)

Very Satisfied ☐   Neither ☐   Very Unsatisfied ☐

 Satisfied ☐   Unsatisfied ☐

2. Is community policing being practiced in your area of residence?

3. What is your perception about the influence of community policing on criminal activities in your area of residence?

……………………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………………

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……………………………………………………………………………………………

Section C: Study Questions

COMMUNITY POLICING

3. Using a Likert 1-5 scale, with 5 being "Strongly Agree', 4 being 'Agree' 3 being 'Not Sure', 2 being 'Disagree' and 1 being "Strongly Disagree'. Please tick (□) all as appropriate.

a) (i) Community Policing Awareness Campaigns (CPAC)

#	Statements	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	No Sure	Agree	Strongly Agree
1	The government normally conducts community policing awareness campaigns frequently or on a regular basis in my area of residence.					
2	Large number of people normally attends the campaign meetings in my area of residence.					
3	Community policing awareness campaigns have aided the police to provide information to the public on how to avoid being victimized, or in the case of youth, how to avoid becoming involved in crime in my area of residence.					
4	Community policing awareness campaigns necessitate joint task forces of law enforcement agencies from different levels of government to reduce both crime and fear of crime in my area of residence.					
5	The majority feel that community policing awareness campaigns is a good method of reducing criminal activities in my area of residence.					
6	I feel that community policing awareness campaigns is a good method of reducing criminal activities in my area of residence.					

b) (i) *Nyumba Kumi* **Initiative (NKI)**

#	Statements	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	No Sure	Agree	Strongly Agree
1	There are a significant number of estates and neighborhoods practicing NKI in my area of residence.					
2	There is a systematic and a structured manner of sharing information between community policing committees and the government policing agencies in my area of residence.					
3	There is a joint responsibility and joint capacity for addressing safety and the security amongst all community members and government policing agencies in my area of residence.					
4	There is creation of conflict resolution mechanisms that enables the government policing agencies to solve disputes and conflicts in partnership with the communities they serve and the local committees in my area of residence.					
5	The majority feel that the police together with the community play an integral role in reducing criminal activities in the community in my area of residence.					
6	I feel that NKI is a good method of reducing criminal activities in my area of residence.					

c) (i) Community – Police Joint Meetings (CPJM)

#	Statements	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	No Sure	Agree	Strongly Agree
1	The community-police meetings are carried out by the government regular basis in my area of residence.					
2	Large number of people normally attends the community-police meetings in my area of residence.					
3	People interact freely with the police during the meetings in my area of residence.					
4	The meetings provide the police with an opportunity to gain public support for specific initiatives such as NKI in my area of residence.					
5	The majority feel that community-police meetings are a good method of reducing criminal activities in my area of residence.					
6	I feel that community-police meetings are a good method of reducing criminal activities in my area of residence.					

d) (i) Police Patrols (PP)

#	Statements	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	No Sure	Agree	Strongly Agree
1	Police patrols are normally carries out frequently or on a regular basis in my area of residence.					
2	I am well contented with the frequency of police patrols in my area of residence.					
3	I feel that police patrols deter crimes in low income areas of Nakuru Town.					
4	I feel that police patrols enable police officers to catch criminals in the act in my area of residence.					
5	Sting operations have been exercised in the course of police patrols and this has greatly reduced criminal activities in my area of residence.					
6	I feel that the frequency of police patrols is a good method of reducing criminal activities in my area of residence.					

e) (i) Neighborhood Security Meetings (NSM)

#	Statements	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	No Sure	Agree	Strongly Agree
1	The community normally carries out neighborhood security meetings frequently or on a regular basis in my area of residence.					
2	Neighborhood security meetings provide a forum for exchanging information and a venue for identifying, analyzing, and prioritizing problems within a communities and neighborhoods in my area of residence.					
3	Neighborhood security meetings are usually organized by crime prevention officers from a local police department or community organization in my area of residence.					
4	Community members come together in small groups in a local residence to share information about local crime problems, share crime prevention strategies in my area of residence.					
5	The majority feel that neighborhood security meeting is a good method of reducing crimes in my area of residence.					
6	I feel that neighborhood security meeting is a good method of reducing crimes in my area of residence.					

CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES

4) Using a Likert 1-5 scale, with 5 being "Strongly Agree', 4 being 'Agree' 3 being 'Not Sure', 2 being 'Disagree' and 1 being "Strongly Disagree'. Please tick (□) all as appropriate.

a) (i) Incidences of crimes in your area of residence

#	Statements	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	No Sure	Agree	Strongly Agree
1	There are high incidences of Armed robbery cases in my area of residence.					
2	There are high incidences of theft cases in my area of residence.					
3	There are high incidences of break-ins cases in my area of residence.					
4	There are high incidences of murder cases in my area of residence.					

APPENDIX B: INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR POLICE OFFICERS & CHIEFS

Section A: Preliminary section

    1.   Appreciation and Introduction:

I want to first and foremost thank you for agreeing to participate in my study. I know that your time is very valuable and so I wouldn't want to take much if it. Before beginning the interview, I want to tell you more about the purpose of my study and let you know what kind of questions I'll be asking you, and address issues of confidentiality.

    2. Overview of Purpose and goals:

My hope for this research is to get to find out whether community policing has had an influence on criminal activities and more specifically on the prevalent crimes that occur in low income areas of Nakuru Town. In the course of our conversation, I will ask you questions about your professional and personal background to help me better understand who you are. There are no rights or wrong responses. Instead, I am interested in learning about your own unique opinion and viewpoint.

    3. Confidentiality:

As a researcher, I will write about what you tell me. When I write about your experience, I will use a pseudonym for you. I may quote things that you say in my thesis, but I will never use your name. You do not need to answer every question. You can decide to skip a question, ask me to clarify a question, or help me develop a better question. I will also like to assure you that your responses will be purely used for academic purposes and under utmost confidentiality such that no one will be able to know that you participated in this research.

    4. Recording:

In order to be able to make sure that I can give you my complete attention during the interview, I will only make occasional notes. With your permission, I will digitally record our conversation so that I can have the interview transcribed. If you want to see any part of the transcript, I can provide you with a copy.

Section B: Interview Guide Questions for Police Officers Only

1. How frequent do you receive complains regarding the following crimes?
   i. Armed robbery
   ii. Theft
   iii. Break-ins
   iv. Murder

2. How does the government train police officers on how to practice community policing?

3. How frequent do you always hold community – police joint meetings?

4. How frequent do your officers patrol in the area?

5. What is your perception of community policing on reducing criminal activities mentioned above?

6. What is your perception on whether community policing is a good program of curbing crimes?

7. How does the government provide finances to the police in a bid to support community policing?

8. How does the government exercise reforms and educating the police on their roles in the entire community policing (re defining of the police culture)?

9. What do you think should be done to ensure that community policing is effectively practiced?

Section C: Interview Guide Questions for Chiefs Only

1. How does the government train chiefs on how to practice community policing?
2. How frequent do you taken part in community policing?
3. How frequent does the government holds community - police joint meetings?
4. How frequent does the government conducts community policing awareness campaigns?
5. How frequent do the police patrol in the area?
6. How frequent do you hold neighborhood security meetings?
7. What is your perception regarding NKI effectiveness in reducing criminal activities in your area?
8. What is your perception of community policing in reducing criminal activities such as armed robbery, theft, beak-ins and murder?
9. What is your perception on whether community policing is a good program of curbing crimes?
10. How does the government provide finances to support community policing?
11. What do you think should be done to ensure that community policing is effectively practiced?

APPENDIX C: FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION GUIDE FOR RESIDENTS IN LOW INCOME AREAS OF NAKURU TOWN

1. What are your perceptions on the effectiveness of community policing?

2. How frequent do you taken part in community policing?

3. How frequent does the government holds community - police joint meetings?

4. How frequent does the government conducts community policing awareness campaigns?

5. How frequent do the police patrol in the area?

6. How frequent do you hold neighborhood security meetings?

7. What are your perceptions regarding NKI effectiveness in reducing criminal activities in your area?

8. What is your perception of community policing in reducing criminal activities such as armed robbery, theft, beak-ins and murder?

9. What are your perceptions on whether community policing is a good program of curbing crimes?

10. How does the government provide finances to support community policing?

11. What are your views as to what should be done to ensure that community policing is effectively practiced?

APPENDIX D: A MAP OF NAKURU TOWN
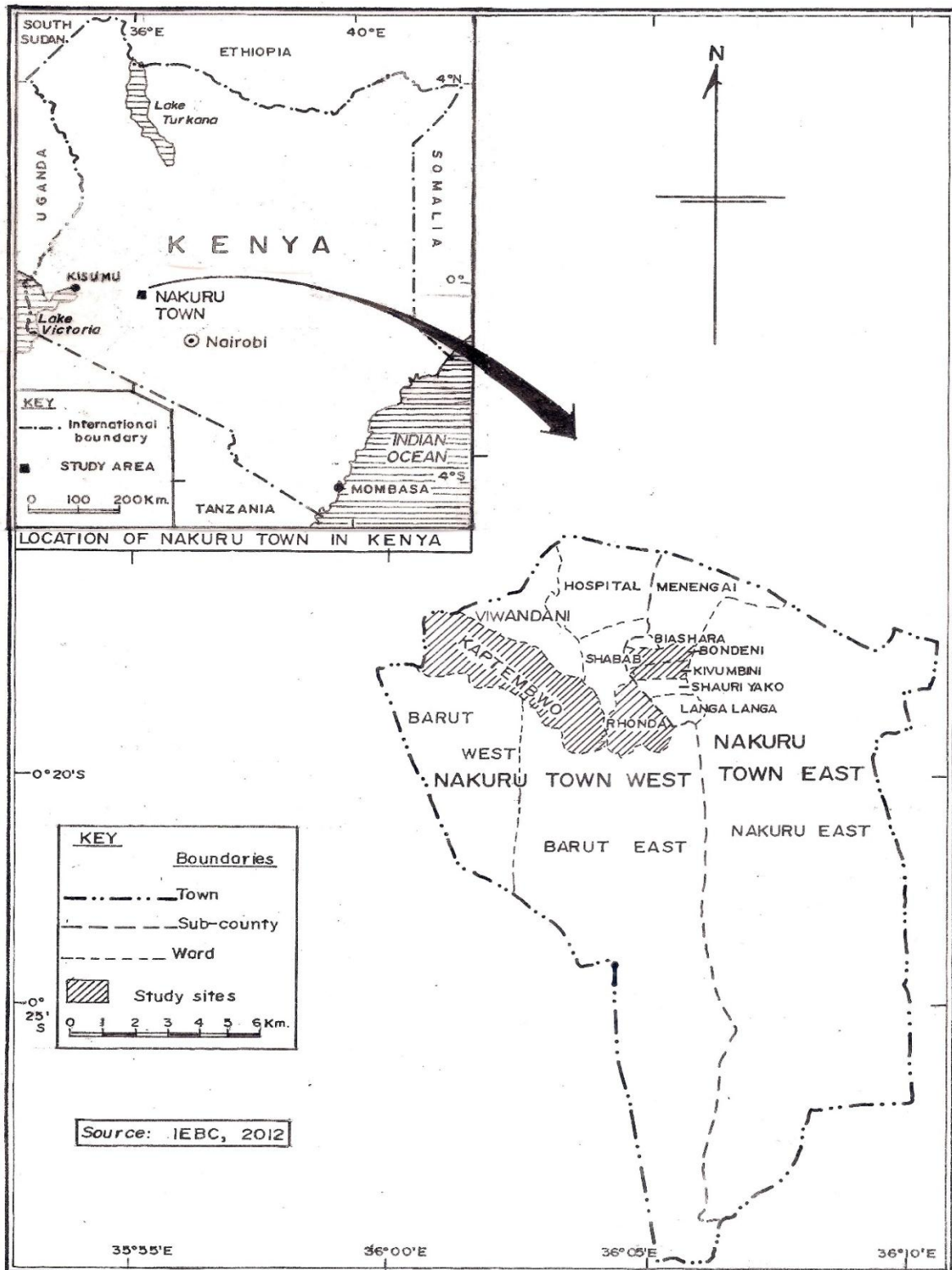
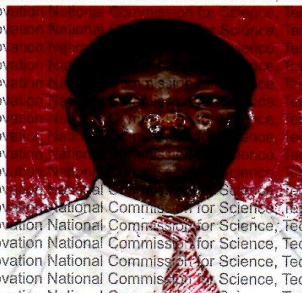# APPENDIX E: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION DOCUMENT

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT:
MR. KENNEDY OGUTU OBUMBA
of EGERTON UNIVERSITY, 536-20115
Egerton,has been permitted to conduct
research in Nakuru County

on the topic: *INFLUENCE OF*
COMMUNITY POLICING ON CRIMINAL
ACTIVITIES IN LOW INCOME AREAS OF
NAKURU TOWN, KENYA

for the period ending:
22nd July,2017

Permit No : NACOSTI/P/16/32468/11416
Date Of Issue : 22nd July,2016
Fee Recieved :ksh 1000

Applicant's
Signature

Director General
National Commission for Science,
Technology & Innovation

CONDITIONS

1. You must report to the County Commissioner and the County Education Officer of the area before embarking on your research. Failure to do that may lead to the cancellation of your permit

2. Government Officers will not be interviewed without prior appointment.

3. No questionnaire will be used unless it has been approved.

4. Excavation,filming and collection of biological specimens are subject to further permission from the relevant Government Ministries.

5. You are required to submit at least two(2) hard copies and one(1) soft copy of your final report.

6. The Government of Kenya reserves the right to modify the conditions of this permit including its cancellation without notice

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

National Commission for Science,
Technology, and Innovation

RESEARCH CLEARANCE
PERMIT

Serial No.: A 10248

CONDITIONS: see back page