

KENYATTA UNIVERSITY

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC POLICY AND ADMINISTRATION

**AN ANALYSIS OF COMMUNITY BASED
POLICING INITIATIVE IN KENYA; THE CASE OF NAKURU COUNTY.**

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**A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND
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DECLARATION

This research project is my original work and has not been presented for a degree in any other university.

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Supervisor's Approval

This work has been submitted for review with my approval as university supervisor.

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Date.....

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DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to all my family members for their support throughout my studies

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Special thanks go to the Almighty God for his sufficient grace and mercies good health, confidence and throughout this process. I wish to express my sincere appreciation to my project supervisor Dr. Wilson Muna for his valuable guidance, patience and devotion from the start all through to the finalization of this work.

ABSTRACT

The Kenyan government adopted Community Policing initiative as a crime fighting tool in the year 2002. The Community Policing initiative was aimed at enhancing security and safety, reducing crime, fear and improving social order. Crime happen on regular basis and continue to be an issue of discussion to policy makers, policing agents, citizens on how best community policing can be tailored to solve these security and safety challenges. This study intended to analyze how community policing initiative has been used in fighting crime. The study endeavored to understand the way the local people perceives various aspects of community based policing and the interactions between the various players in policing. The objectives of the study were to; establish awareness on community policing amongst the policing agents and the local people, establish the relevance of community policing initiatives in fighting crime, identify factors which influences the uptake of community policing initiatives and establish factors which contributes to the sustainability of community policing initiatives in Nakuru North sub county. The study employed descriptive survey design while multistage sampling technique was used. The target population included the community policing committee members from the village clusters in Nakuru North Sub-County. Qualitative data was used which was collected using questionnaires and interview schedules. Descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequencies, mean and standard deviation were used to summarize data. Inferential statistics such as regression analysis was used to infer causal relationship between study variables with the aid of SPSS as tool for analysis. Data was presented using statistical tables. The research findings indicate that there exist statistically significant, negative causal relationship between community policing initiative awareness and crime level according to joint regression model coefficients results. Regression results indicate that usefulness of community policing initiatives have insignificant positive influence on crime level. Uptake of community policing initiatives has a significant negative influence on crime level. There exist statistically significant, positive causal relationship between sustainability of community policing initiatives and crime level according to joint regression model coefficients results. It was concluded that adequate information on community policing is not readily availed to the public officers and this might affect interactions amongst stakeholders. Community policing is significant in improving information sharing between police and citizens and this enables community better understanding of people's security needs. Conclusions can be made that residents who are more vulnerable to crimes do not necessarily adopt community policing in Nakuru North Sub-County which could as a result of fading levels of trust amongst stakeholders. It was recommended that the security agencies should enhance relationship with the community in a bid to ensure that strong networks exist and this can be done by continuous sensitization to the members of the public on community policing initiatives. Joint problem identification and solving, relationship between security agencies and members of the public should be enhanced through partnerships between the parties. The Ministry of interior and coordination of national government should also ensure that adequate resources are allocated to the National police services to steer implementation of community policing programs.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

APS	-	Administration police service
DCI	-	Directorate of Criminal Investigation
IPOA	-	Independent Police Oversight Authority-Kenya
KFS	-	Kenya Forest Service
KNCHR	-	Kenya National Commission of Human Rights
KPS	-	Kenya police service
KWS	-	Kenya wildlife Service
NGAO's	-	National Government Administration Officials
NGO	-	Non Governmental Organization.
NPS	-	National Police Service
NPSC	-	Refers to the national police service commission.
SPSS	-	Statistical package for social sciences.
UK	-	United Kingdom.
USA	-	United States of America.

OPERATIONAL DEFINATION OF TERMS

Crime – Refers to an act whose commission or omission causes harm or injury to person(s) or property or that which deprives another of his/her right and which is prohibited by laws of a country.

Community Policing-Refers to a philosophy that urges for strategies geared towards embracing partnership between the government policing agencies and the communities to proactively address public safety needs.

Community policing Forum – Refers to a unit of local arrangement/organization of households in a given community who come together and partake on security issues in their neighborhood.

Nyumba Kumi– It is a community policing concept in an effort to enhance local security amongst people living in same locality. A sizeable number of households (10-15) are enjoined to a single unit and they are supposed to identify their security threats, share and find solutions together.

Policing-it is a continuous, proactive process for maintenance of law, social order and harmony with respect to human rights.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

Advancements achieved in various world economies has created new trends in crimes committed ranging from severe life threatening to simple crimes which all have negative impacts on the lives of people. The African continent has also not been spared by the spiraling growth in crime levels (Jessica, Oonagh, Amy and Gillian, 2014). Crime patterns and trends have been changing and this has seen governments come up with various mechanisms, policies and approaches in the fight against criminal activities (Mark, 2016).

The concept of community policing, was largely popularized in the United States of America and the United Kingdom from the 1980s. It is based on the principle of coordination and consultation between the police and the citizens. Community policing is a concept as old as police work. It was introduced in the UK by Robert Peel in 1829 when he was serving in the metropolitan police (Lewis, 2011). In sub-Saharan Africa, South Africa pioneered in implementation of community policing. After the period of apartheid, South Africa embraced the democratic aspect of community policing including its principles in the 1992 constitution (Peiser, 2000).

A 2009 Kenya police report on community policing indicate that the initiative was officially launched in Kenya on April 27, 2005 by the then President Mwai Kibaki, as a crime prevention strategy, (Masese and Mwenzwa, 2012). The adoption of community policing initiative in Kenya and specifically in Nakuru north Sub County was aimed at reducing crime, social disorders and fear, and increase safety and cooperation amongst the police and other stakeholders in the society. Substantial amounts of resources have been committed to this initiative geared towards training of the communities as well as the police on the modalities and intended levels of cooperation and the results envisaged by this initiative.

The Kenyan government in the year 2002 through the then ministry of internal security launched the now famous community policing initiative as an approach to be used in fighting crime. The initiative was officially launched in the year 2005. This policing initiative aimed at bringing together various groups that could ensure collaboration in fighting criminal activities (Annie, 2015). These groups consisted of the police, local administrators, local communities, civil societies, religious groups among others. According to Masese and Mwenzwa (2012), community policing is an approach to policing that rests upon a

partnership between the police and the community in crime detection and prevention. It aims at creating more cooperation, trust and improved information sharing.

This initiative was rolled down to the grassroots levels and was embraced throughout the country. In Nakuru County, the government mobilized the local people in joining hands with the security personnel to fight against crime. This was to bring about shared responsibility and instill a sense of owning the campaign against crime. This initiative has gained much publicity and has been embraced in many parts of the country (Jasper and Margret, 2012).

The study analyzed the fundamentals of community policing initiative, how it's conceptualized in different parts of the world and assesses its usefulness in the fight against crime in Kenya and Nakuru County in particular.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The world over has witnessed increased levels of criminal activities which has resulted to massive loss of lives and property. According to Jessica *et al*, 2014, crime manifests itself through violent trends where victims are injured, murdered, tortured (physically or psychologically), or property damaged or are lost. Criminal activities may be meted on individuals, families, communities, religions, races, (Makhayo, 2000). Kenya has witnessed increase in number and nature of criminal activities over the past years. They range from terrorism, murder, assault, sexual offences, and robbery; (Kenya police records 2014-2015). The robust growth being experienced in the economic, technological and social aspects in the country has resulted to rise in general crime levels, crime trends and patterns have changed, nature of crimes committed have become complex and gravious causing unexplained pain, loss of lives and destruction of property. These occurrences have left players in security circles grappling with finding a suitable way to arrest spiraling crime. The policing agents are at times caught flat footed by criminals like in April second, 2015 where armed men attacked Garrissa University and killed more than one hundred students. In Nairobi County, residents are faced with a myriad of security threats ranging from organized gangs to petty crimes. In the rural areas, crime has also escalated and members of the communities are suffering (Ruteere, 2012). Between the years 2014 and 2015, crime numbers recorded in the country increased from 69,736 to 72,490. This represents a 4% increase in crime figures. According to Kenya Police records 2014, Nakuru County has also witnessed an increase in the levels of criminal activities. This has brought up the question on how applicable and useful is community policing initiative in fighting crime. According to Koning

(2009), every government has the moral and constitutional obligation to guarantee safety and security of its people. It's the government's responsibility to establish and implement programs, structures and strategies with adequate facilitation on institutions mandated to safeguard its people. Institutions vested with eliminating crime are at times caught unawares by activities of criminals and questions are asked on their efficiency in protecting people and their properties. Security policies are formulated and revised every time there is a security challenge and this too has not fully succeeded in eliminating crime (KNHCR and Centre for Human Rights and peace; The University of Nairobi report, 2015). In Kenya, matters of public safety and security are a preserve of the state. Community policing in Kenya was first introduced in the 1990's. It was intended to bring about stakeholder participation in the fight against crime (Ruteere and Pommerolle, 2003). The ideals of the initiative have over time contradicted sharply with the actual realities and the practical results. Many people continue to lose their lives and property. Organized criminal elements continue to enjoy their freedom as they live freely in the society (Kenya National Crime Research Centre, 2012). This begs the question as to how criminals survive despite the fact that we have an elaborate system of community policing in place. Could there be a disconnect between the policy makers and the implementers of the community based policing policies? Do the local people find merit in the whole setup of the community policing agenda?. A report by the National Task Force on police reforms of 2007-2008 recommended improvement on the structural and policy framework of the community policing program in Kenya. The chairperson of the community policing initiative Mr. Joseph Kaguthi recommended a re-look on the organization and implementation of the community policing initiative. He argued that events and circumstances had rendered the original concept inept and thus need for a new system of community policing (Daily Nation, April 13, 2016). Despite all these efforts from the government, criminal activities have escalated over the years and this has brought to question the effectiveness of the community policing initiative in the fight against crime. There exists mistrust, fear and lack of proper communication between the police and the local communities (John and Kenneth, 2012).

1.3 Objectives of the Study

This study aimed to:-

- i. Establish awareness amongst the local people on the existence of community policing initiative as a crime control tool in Nakuru North Sub-County.

- ii. Determine the usefulness of the community policing initiative in curbing criminal activities within Nakuru North Sub-County.
- iii. Determine factors that contribute to the uptake of the community policing initiatives in Nakuru north Sub-County.
- iv. Identify factors that influence the sustainability of various community policing initiatives in Nakuru north Sub-County.

1.4 Research Questions

The study endeavored to investigate the following;

- i. Are people aware of community policing initiative as a crime fighting tool?
- ii. What is the usefulness of community policing initiatives in fighting crime in Nakuru North Sub-county?
- iii. What factors influence uptake of community policing initiatives implemented in Nakuru North Sub County?
- iv. Which are the factors that contribute to the sustainability of community policing programs initiated in Nakuru North Sub-county?

1.5 Justification of the Study

Emergence of crime and its increase in complexity has been a source of concern to individuals, households, business communities as well as to the authorities tasked with ensuring public safety and peace. Effects of crime are devastating and they are felt in all aspects of human life whether economic or social wellbeing. Community policing was adopted as a tool to bring together various stakeholders in the fight against social disorders and unrests disturbing community peace. The findings of this study will be of importance to the various players in both private and public sector involved on security matters and maintenance of social order. These may include the policy makers and the policy implementers as well as the subjects to these policies.

Policing agents such as the NPS, NGAO's, KWS, KFS, KDF and the County governments will find the study findings suitable in formulation of policies and strategies of making the community policing initiative a success. The study findings will help to understand the feelings, attitudes and the expectations of the people from the community policing initiatives thus make informed judgment and decisions. Bodies mandated with making of laws and allocation of resources such as the National Assembly, County Assemblies, the Cabinet secretary interior and coordination of National government will also benefit from the research

findings because it will outline the existing gaps, challenges and thus enable them come up with new regulations and policies to address the shortcomings that will be pointed to in the study. Scholars, private citizens ,NGO'S and community based organizations will also benefit from the study findings as it will add new knowledge and highlight areas for further studies. Community members will also benefit from the findings of this study as it will provide them with a basic understanding of their role in making the initiative a success by enhancing and widening their understanding of their roles and their relation with various policing agencies and how to embrace and come up with best community policing practices, forums and organization to ensure safety in their neighborhoods.

1.6 Scope and Limitations of the study

The study was carried out in Nakuru North Sub-county in Nakuru County. The Sub-county was found suitable for the study because recent police records shown an increase in the number of crimes reported over the past few years. Although crime has been on the rise generally in all parts of the country, Nakuru North is of interest because it's a relatively new Sub-county hived from the large Nakuru Sub County. It has attracted new settlements and the population has increased over the years. Investors in businesses as well as residential estates has come in making the area populous by various groups of people from the middle income earners in gated estates to low income earners living in slum like settlements. This combination of people provided a clear scenario to understand how they embrace community policing initiatives and the interactions amongst these social groups. The study also analyzed the various community policing initiatives that the administration has put up to fight crime and bring the community close to them.

The study focused on identifying community policing initiatives that had been adopted by the local people in collaboration with other stakeholders to reduce crime for the period between 2014 and 2017. This helped bring out the picture on the application of community policing as a tool in curbing crime in other areas in the county as there are shared social attributes amongst the various sub counties in their social and economic set up in Nakuru county and Kenya as a whole.

The anticipated limitations in the course of carrying out this study included reluctance from the respondents. This was countered by convincing the respondents of confidentiality of the information provided as well as the use of the information obtained for academic purposes only and not to victim

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter presents a review of literature used to guide the study.

2.1 Background of the community policing initiative as a policing tool

Community policing is considered to be a modern day policing approach in response to the increased criminal activities in many countries. According to Marie and Jerry (2004), global adoption of community policing followed a reflective shift from universal policing era to community policing era. Marie *et al.* postulated that community policing envisaged restructuring of the police and incorporation of the local communities in security and welfare decisions and giving the community a responsibility in policing. Robert Peel-05, who was Home Secretary of England emphasized that the police are key in policing and recognized that people are the police and thus he envisioned community policing initiative as a strategy which could reduce crime if embraced by law enforcement agencies (Lewis, 2011). According to Casey (2010), community policing is currently considered the world over as a key strategy in carrying out current police operations. He points out that community policing paradigm is interpreted differently from country to another and from communities to communities. He pointed out that despite structural and organizational differences, a common aspiration is that community policing is embedded in the population and that it responds to the needs of the community. He was analyzing the basis aspirations of the community policing and how the Australian police could adopt it in the fight against crime.

Segrave and Radcliffe (2004) argues that community policing focuses on engagement with the local population and it requires restructuring of the police institutions as well as altering the daily activities of operational officers associated with creating a distance from the people it serves. The author points out the need to have a localized element while policing and informal interactions between police and the people it serves unlike the “traditional militarized” police which is greatly credited with keeping a distance from the people it serves.

It should be responsive, proactive and reassuring. This approach has brought in the argument whether policing should be considered a “service” or a “force” He points out that community policing seeks to connect the police with the people it serves. Despite the differences on how community policing initiative is implemented, the common denominator is that it aims at

developing trust between the police and the local community thus creating mutual benefits and prevent /reduce crime and disorders (Henderson and Merrick, 2003).

According to Murray (2005), community policing initiative is embraced on the premise that it offers operational effectiveness and its implementation is concerned with the legitimacy of police actions, accountability and addressing not only crime but also citizen fears and perceptions on their safety and security. Murray notes that in this context “community” may refer to people living in a geographic area, neighborhood, people with common interest such as ethnic minority group, business sector. He points that community policing programs often include collaborations amongst various government agencies, the public as well as the private partners with a focus to creating a crime free society.

There are five complimentary cores dynamic components of community policing according to Skogan (2006). These include:

Decentralization of police authority to provide local flexibility in policing operations.

Commitment to problem solving approach that seeks to find more localized solutions to safety and security threats.

Encouraging collaborations amongst the police, the public, business groups and other public and private entities in setting priorities, developing and implementing local crime prevention strategies.

Changing the ideals of the police officers from the “aloof paramilitary hard men” to the friendly communicators with diverse backgrounds who are able to work collaboratively with all the stakeholders.

Encouraging local communities to solve their own crime and disorders through a range of crime prevention strategies e.g. through conducting public outreach and education, crime analysis and mapping, creating local crime alertness programs etc.

2.2 Typologies of community policing

According to Wang (2000), community policing can be categorized based on the style of enforcement.

2.2.1 Bottom-up approach

The bottom up approach according to Wang (2000) occurs when the policing initiative originates and is controlled by members of the community. This type of community policing often takes the form of vigilantism where social groupings form up to offer protection to its people from criminals. According to Heald (2002), vigilantism finds its origin in social movement resulting to the group having its “own laws” which are to be adhered by all the community members. The bottom up policing style always yields violence or near violence methods to ensure compliance to their demands. Heald notes that the growth of the vigilante groups varies from country to country and from one community to another.

The top-bottom community policing style emerges from the need of the local communities to solve their local problems. In some countries, these vigilantes are partially embraced by the state and they act as auxiliary police. In some instances these groups may grow to become “militias” and they religiously respond to their local traditional leaders. Such groupings have been experienced in the Mungiki in Kenya, Bakasi Boys in South Africa, SunguSungu in Tanzania, (Wong, 2000).

Jensen and Buur (2003), states that the bottom up approach may also arise due to growth of “gated” communities and neighborhood watch schemes. But unlike the vigilantes neighborhood watch schemes advocates for having safe inaccessible private zones by criminals. Community members in the gated area join together and offer protection to all and encourage some similar social norms among the community members. This system has been institutionalized in China and it has some collaboration and interactions with the state security agents (Chen, 2002).

2.2.2 Top -Bottom approach

The top-bottom community policing initiative is majorly hatched and controlled by the state. In some instances, it also takes the form of the government formalizing and adopting militias as auxiliary police and assigning them with police powers. This has been experienced in Uganda and Sudan where militias were recruited, trained and paid by the government, (Heami, 1998). According to Chen (2002), the Chinese government heavily relies on this form of policing in solving their social problems. In many civilized communities, the top bottom community policing approach is embraced as it designates specific roles and responsibilities to a defined government department. It involves investing in training,

equipping those charged with problem solving skills through partnerships, consultations and care for the vulnerable in the communities to ensure community safety, (Goldstein,1979).

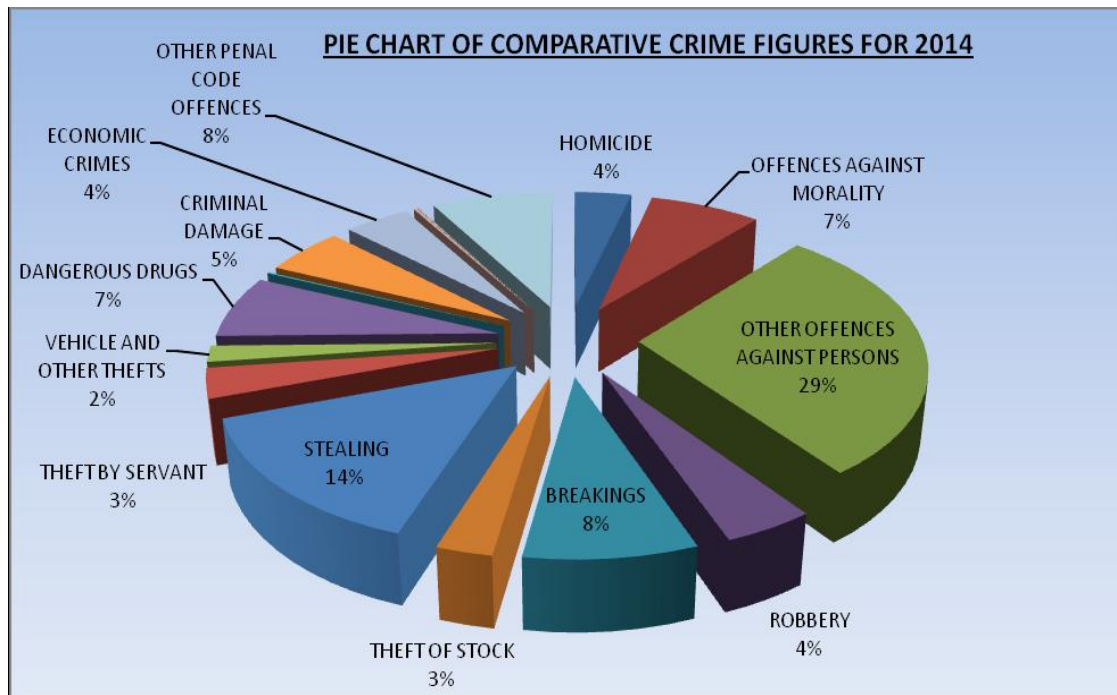


Figure 2.1: Comparative Crime Figures In Kenya For The Year 2012, 2013 And 2014
 Source: (Kenya Police Records, 2015)

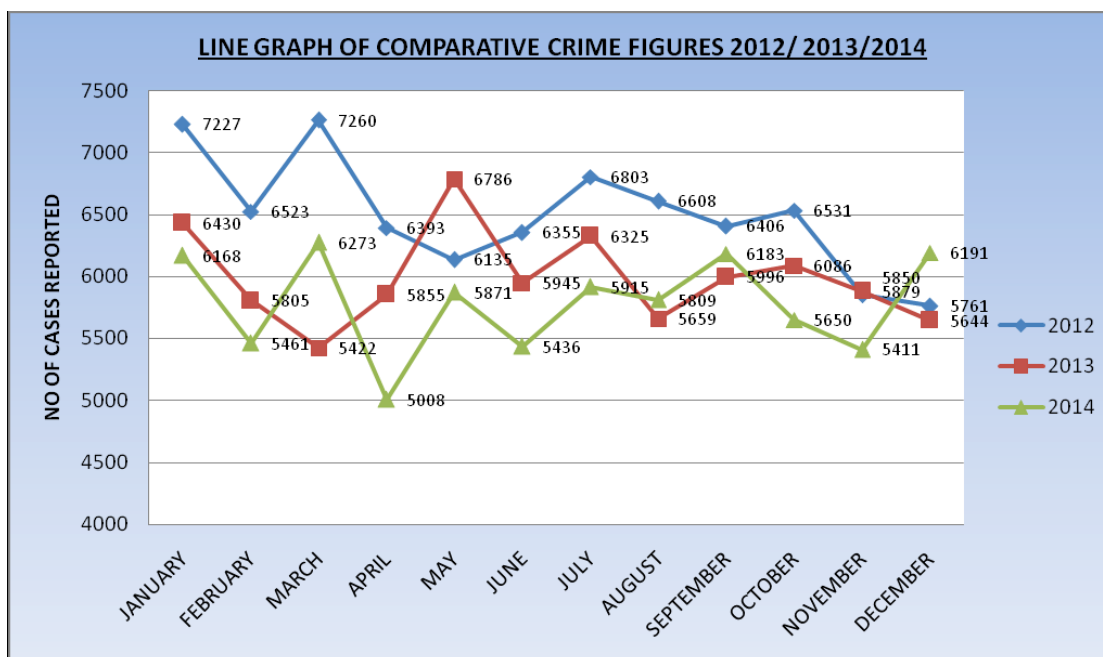


Figure 2.2: Crime Figures
 Source: (Kenya Police Records, 2015)

2.4 Community policing initiative and crime control in the western countries

In the United States of America, community oriented policing services (COPS) was established in 1944 to assist law enforcers on implementation of community policing strategies. This has seen the USA department of justice invest heavily on community policing initiatives. This has led to development and successful implementation of approaches which has led to reduction in criminal activities in the neighborhoods. These approaches include introducing organizational change on the police shifting operational and strategic approaches to proactively fighting crime, (Advancing policing through innovation and science, USA). In Kansas City (USA), the police foundation underscored the need to have an atmosphere of trust, willingness to experiment and sharing of ideas within the police and with the outside world. The police foundation noted the important role the community played in making the police a better service giver. The foundation established that random police patrols and police presence may not be the best in deterring criminal activities. There was the need for the police to be proactive. The police foundation augured from their study that by staying closer to the people, the police could identify people's problems at a local level, work with the local people and find local solutions. The foundation advocated for a constructive change to the police and the community in attitude and practice. The following shows how the Police foundation was advocated for models whereby their naming varied from place to place;

- Community Oriented Policing
- Problem Oriented Policing.

These policing models embraced the following beliefs;

- It is the job of the police to cope with problems and not just respond to incidents.
- The police should be concerned with problems involving disorder and incivility as well as those involving serious crimes.
- The police had to work cooperatively with the local people to identify their concerns, solicit their help and solve their problems together.

Clegg, Hunt and Whetton (1999), carried out a study in the UK on policy guidance on support to policing in developing countries. The study aimed at deliberating on safety, security and accessible justice in developing countries. The study showed a shift in policing in developing countries in the 1990s from an emphasis on improving training while neglecting long-term strategic vision. There has been more emphasis on institutional development aimed at accountability and sustainability of police services. A police service

that is responsible to community needs including the poor and disadvantaged (Clegg et al, 1999). The study established that for community policing initiative to succeed, there was need for; technical guidance on good practice, improved efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability and long term institutional development. The study highlights that the listed successes can only be achieved through; widespread commitment to policing focused on the interest of the most vulnerable, strengthening and recognition of human rights. According to the study, there was little cooperation amongst various players in the criminal justice system. It further notes that there is no universal formula of good policing but it's possible to identify a range of principles and criteria to promote good practice in policing. The application of the principles varies considerably from one country to another, culture to culture, and urban to rural set up among other factors. Casey (2010), noted that in an international symposium of police executives which was held in Dubai in the year 2007. It was attended by police chiefs from diverse countries. From the deliberations by the police chiefs, community policing was tipped as the core to the future operating philosophy. There was a clear indication that there is great difference between the ideal form of community policing and what is practiced. The police chiefs shared the belief that the term is at times grossly misused and thus its effectiveness often questioned.

In the USA, community policing initiative has involved cooperation and unprecedented efforts from various agencies including the International Association of Chiefs of police, The National Sheriffs Association, The Police Foundation and The police Executive Research Forum. All these agencies built a synergy in offering community policing education, training, technical assistance, strategic planning and directions on ethical and integrity issues. In the USA, community oriented policing has become a house hold name to millions of people. It is a philosophy rather than a program. Every law enforcement agency and the civilian community is required to have an elaborate partnership in tackling crime. It aims at giving community members a responsibility in policing while demanding for accountability from the police (Terry Mangarf, 2000).

2.5 The police institution, crime control and the adoption of community policing initiative in policing.

In Africa, the philosophy of community policing was “imported” from the western countries (Wong, 2000). South Africa pioneered in implementation of community policing. After the apartheid, South Africa embraced the democratic aspect of community policing including its principles in the 1992 constitution. There was an increase in crime levels and violent acts in

South Africa in areas such as Kwa Zulu, Natal as well as Transvaal. There was also evidence that linked the local police with colluding with the criminals. The African National Congress (ANC) began to campaign for cooperation to pacify and reduce crime in the affected areas. This resulted to signing of a National peace Accord in September; 1994. The Accord required the police to be accountable, non partisan, friendly and endeavor for cooperation and partnership with the community in crime prevention. The police had the obligation to preserve the fundamental and constitutional rights of each citizen. They had to balance between the individual freedoms and the collective security professionally and in an honest manner. However, despite these aspirations, the Accord was castigated because it did not provide a concrete enforcement mechanisms despite laying out policing principles, it did not provide incentives for compliance. The South African Police established community liaison forums which were established and run by police officers for “consultation” purposes. These strategies were however limited and shortcomings witnessed with little evidence for success. The forums never led to substantive input neither positive response, willingness nor cooperation from the police as well as from the community members (Masuku, 2003).

In Uganda, according to Kasiinge (2005), community policing initiative was established in the late 1980's. The initiative was piloted at the Old Kampala police division. Prior to rolling out this initiative, there was mass public dissatisfaction with the police performance and increased criminal activities. According to Baker (2005), the program was revived in 1993 where about sixty (60) police officers were trained on community policing facilitated by the British police officers. The initiative also saw training of more than two hundred tax drivers by the year 1997 on community policing as crime preventers in their neighborhoods. Community police officers were appointed and trained to work with the local people on crime prevention, crime detecting, crime reporting as well as on sharing of information with the police.

Kasiinge (2003), notes that the establishment of community police officers in Uganda had led to improved public/police relations, increased sharing of criminal intelligence ,increased motivation on NGOs' to work on community safety programs and decrease in domestic violence cases. The study however notes some challenges that hindered the effectiveness of this initiative which included; lack of institutional framework and policy on community policing, lack of clear objectives and impact indicators, wrong options chosen in designing community policing implementation strategies, lack of commitment from the political and state actors, limited police/public consultations, and of lack sufficient training on the

fundamentals of community policing initiative on the police as well as to the community members. The study by Kasiinge (2003), however notes that there was increased general acceptance of community policing as a core policing tool in Uganda. The study also underscores the existing misunderstanding of the initiative from being people centered approach to police centered approach in Ugandan society.

In Kenya, the police have evolved from a pro imperial colonial police and transited to the present day police, (Omeje and Githigaro, 2012). After independence in Kenya in the year 1963, there has been clamor for police institutional reforms to transform the police from anti people to a legitimate people police. According to Elamika (2011) police reforms in Africa, Kenya included, are as inevitable as they are imperative for successful democratic policing in the modern day world. He points out that community policing goes beyond mere law enforcement and requires that the police are accountable as an institution and at individual level. According to Ruteere et al (2003), the much hyped political reforms of the 1990's were not accompanied by radical reorganization in the Kenyan police.

In Kenya, community policing initiative was launched in Nairobi in 2002 and eventually rolled out in various parts of the country. At the front line ,the initiative was championed by the various police commanders in their respective jurisdictions(Ruteere,2011). From the past experiences with the police ,majority of the community members were not very welcoming of the initiative and treated it with caution (Pomwell, 2003).

The adoption of community policing initiative was aimed at creating a link between the policing agencies and the communities (Masese et al, 2012).The public perception towards the police has not been cordial and incidences of police brutality and mistrust has been reported too often. According to Rosenbaum (1994), for the modern day police to gain the confidence of the people there was the need to change policies and the policing practices not only as a deliberate institutional drive but for the need to stay abreast with the changing social order and evolution of crime. The community policing initiative is an imperative tool in bringing the relation amongst the police and the citizens. It is touted to be the healer for wounds caused by the police suppression on the local people during the colonial and the period before the police reforms. Community policing initiative in Kenya was "imported" and "transplanted" into the country's policing system without much consideration to the contextual factors which would impact its success in its goal in crime control.

In 2010, a National task force on police reforms chaired by Phillip Ransley recommends radical changes in the police service. The changes were to touch on the policies, legislations and the institutional structures. However according to Mbuti (2009), adoption of these reforms in the Kenyan police has remained as tentative and no major achievement has been reached. The contemporary Kenyan police find its culture engrained in the colonial attitudes and practices. There is a culture of general mistrust, hostility, disdain and disregard for civilian rights. The commission of enquiry into the post-election violence in 2008 indicated in its findings that the police were a main hindrance to the police reforms. During this period, there was a disconnect between the police and the public at such a critical moment when people pegged their hopes on the police to save their lives and property. The police were accused of fuelling political animosity amongst Kenyan people by their partisan actions and decisions before, during and after the 2007/008 elections. The violence opened up the existing gap between the citizens and the police. The police were accused of massive human rights violation and the police inability to guarantee its citizens and their property safety and security. Apparently, according to the task force on police reforms, the police could not in the then current form guarantee protection to its citizens. This has been the reason for emergence of vigilante groups to ‘‘fill’’ the gap left by the state police.

According to Fleming (2005), community policing requires communal involvement at individual and organizational levels outside the routine law enforcement and beyond the public sector. Community policing involves the local people identifying their security needs and having the security apparatus taking them up and jointly participate in finding the solution, (Wyckoff, 1998). Colder (1999), notes that, a successful implementation of community policing initiative requires a systematic and periodic community survey, barazas, community meetings and regular engagements with the advisory and business groups. Rene et al (2007), however notes that social organization of the local people and their social class often determines whether the community can better address their security challenges. According to Masese and Mwenzwa (2012), the aspirations of community policing initiatives could not be accomplished by the police by themselves without involving the local people. Masese et al (2012) recognized that police alone could not solve public safety problems alone and thus there was a need for inclusive, collective and seamless engagements with the local community.

2.6 Legislative enactments supporting community policing in Kenya

The national police service in Kenya has embraced community policing and has initiated a directorate to handle strategies. The National police service Act no.11 of 2011, recognize community policing as the approach to policing that embraces voluntary participation of the local community in the maintenance of peace with the recognition that the police need to be responsive to the needs of the local community and work together in problem identification and problem solving. The Act prescribes the formation of County Policing Authority in every county. The Authority is to be made up of the police commanders, the county governor and representatives from the business sector, religious groups, and community based organizations, people with special needs in the respective counties. The county policing is mandated to promote community policing initiatives, receive reports from the community policing forums and monitor crime trends and crime patterns in the counties and devise action plan to counter crimes, (NPS Act, 2011).Despite the requirement to have county policing authority in every county, there has been some resistance from some element in the police and the statehouse in establishment of the authorities.

There is a misconception that the County Policing Authorities would usurp the roles of active policing and interfere with intelligence matters ,(Daily Nation,Oct.10,2016).The police institution in Kenya was reluctant in believing that the public or the outside society could play a role in shaping the police policy and reforms. The public are seen as a hindrance to the goals of policing and no need to consult them on policing issues, (M. Ruteere, 2012). Adopting the western style of community policing in African countries required a consideration of the local factors that cause various challenges in crime control which includes the type of governments, the culture, social organization, poverty levels (Adambo, 2005).According to Kelling and Core (1998), there should be a firm organizational and operational structures within the police institution upon which community policing initiatives are to be based. In Kenya, Masese (2010), notes that there was little if any supportive framework in the police which could support fully the ideals of community policing.

The Kenyan constitution of 2010 established democratic policing as a central tenet in policing and security. Article 244(e) of the constitution requires the NPS to promote partnership with the broader society. The constitution requires that every policy enacted in regards to policing consider the respect for the rule of law, fundamental freedoms and human rights. Article 96(I) of the NPS Act 2011 requires the police and the community to work harmoniously, in partnership, with effective communication and cooperation to ensure better

service delivery. The constitution also established civilian oversight bodies on policing. This led to creation of the Independent Policing Oversight Authority to ensure that the police uphold the rule of law and observes the fundamental rights and freedoms and observes human rights (IPOA Act No.35, 2011).

Despite the formation of the various bodies to watch over the police, Hill (2009) notes that the actual change in policing could only be achieved by having a change of attitude by both the police and the members of the public. The author contends that legislative framework, structures and procedure changes in policing could not yield much without a change in perception amongst the police and the public. Hill believes that most people in the Kenyan communities have to a large extent approved the police “hard” way of dealing with criminals. Ogada (2012), notes that policing in Kenya is miles from transforming unless there is a societal change of attitude. Many people in Kenya believe that the police institution works for the interest of a certain class of people in the society. Majority of the populations see the police as instrument for the mighty and powerful to oppress and make them achieve their goals with little care for those down the economy ladder. Civilians who volunteer information to the police feels at risk and betrayed by the police who cannot keep confidential the informers thus creating mistrust (Ogada, 2012). According to Braiden (1992), community policing succeeds in an environment where there is mutual trust between the police and the community. The police have to become part of the community and integrated so that they can understand the people and the environment in which they serve.

On November 8th, 2013, the then Kenyan cabinet secretary for Interior and coordination of National government Joseph ole Lenku launched a revamped form of community policing named the “NyumbaKumi Initiative”. This was a fairly new model of community policing which aimed at grouping households in groups of ten. The logic behind its launch was to have designated neighborhoods acting as watch teams to avert crimes in their territory. It emphasized on neighbors knowing and familiarizing themselves with each other and taking responsibility of their safety.

The Nyumbakumi initiative is claimed to have been successful in crime reduction in Tanzania. The leaders of a given Nyumbakumi cluster would liaise with the local administration and the local police and share matters of concern and solve them together. The cabinet secretary showed the government’s commitment by naming a task force on community policing through a notice on Kenya Gazette no.159. The task force was mandated to; assess progress made on community policing, record measures to be taken to strengthen

community policing initiatives as a national security enhancement strategy, examine and document best policing practices in different environments and jurisdictions and to coordinate the process of developing a national policy on community policing,(Kenya Government Gazette Notice No.159,2013).

According to Joseph Kaguthi who was the chairperson of the taskforce on community policing, and who now heads the National Committee on Implementation of Citizen Participation on Security in Kenya, there is a need to rethink and modify the initial community policing model. This he attributes to the rapid changes in social set up and technology. He argues that the changes have brought up new challenges and opportunities on the initiative and recommends for a real-time information sharing initiative supported by technology. He also points out that clusters formed on the grassroots may not be effective without the goodwill from the political class who at times incite the public against what is “good” for them. Captain (Rtd) Simiyuwerunga, a security expert and a member on taskforce on community policing in Kenya points out to lack of sufficient funds allocated to community policing initiatives. He cites inadequate trainings and poor coordination amongst the stakeholders as one reason why the community policing initiative has not borne much success (Kenya news agency.co.ke).

The community policing committees are comprised of local community members, representatives from government administration, law enforcement agencies and other stakeholders. The committees are owned and managed by the local community. The members should be persons of high moral standards, integrity and respect for humanity and rule of law. Representatives on the committees should also include the youth, persons with disabilities, and women for fair representation. The responsibilities of these committee ranges from ensuring social order, crime prevention and reporting strategies, building strong community ties as well as championing for special social interests for the well-being of the community. The community policing committees should be made up of three members of the public, a representative from each religion in the area, a representative from the business community, county government representative, a representative for the youths and women, National Government officer and a representative from every policing agent within the jurisdiction. Chairpersons of the clusters forms the sub location committee and the sub location chairpersons forms the location community policing committee members same to the ward committees, with the chairperson being the National Government officer in charge of the area. Any information, concern and recommendations are supposed to be cascaded to the

committee on top until the issue is solved. Matters which are of great interest are the ones that get to the higher levels, (National task force on community policing, 2015).



Figure 2.3: Operational Structure of Community policing in Kenya.

Source: (Government of Kenya Publication, 2015)

2.7 Embracing safe neighbourhoods by local communities in Kenya

According to Morash and Ford (2002), the world communities all over have taken with great concern their central role in ensuring they live in crime free environments. The communities have embraced the fact that the police alone cannot eliminate crimes without the support of the local people, (Diamond and Weiss, 2009). Masese and Mwenzwa (2012), notes that community policing in Kenya is a perceived effort to secure a safe and secure environment. Masese et al notes that community policing initiatives recognizes that there is the need for inclusive, collective interactions and consultations amongst the police and the local communities. Fridell (2004), Notes that police crime control tactics need to be complemented/augmented with civilian efforts and collaborations to improve community safety. He argues that to eliminate crime, the police should not be detached from the communities they serve. This would increase police visibility amongst the local people, enhance sharing of information and reduce fear on the police by the local people.

Nyaura and Ngugi (2012), notes that that Kenyan communities and the stakeholders involved should devise ways /strategies to ensure their security and safety aspirations are met. The authors notes that the Kenyan communities had for a long time been practicing “community policing” long before it was formalized. Buzawa and Buzawa (1996), argues that today’s policing puts the police to the position of being problem solvers rather than being crime fighters.

The local people should provide the police with priorities or alternative courses of action to get the solution to the security problems in their neighborhoods. Buzawa *et al* notes that routine police operations and random arrests only instills fear ,suppress and make the community fear the police thus keeping reserved from police interactions. He further narrates that crime prevention is not solely the duty of the government but should be a joint effort of all stakeholders. According to Koning (2000), the government has the moral and constitution obligation to protect the lives and property of its people. He argues that the government in partnership with the local people should establish and implement programmes, structures, strategies and policies with adequate facilitation.

2.8 Assimilation of Community Policing in Kenya

According to Kimilu (2003), there has never been a universal formal structure of community policing. The structure of community policing and the relationships of the police and the community varies from one area to another and from one jurisdiction to another. According to Ruteere (2011), enactment of a strong legal and policy framework in supporting community policing initiatives would yield better results as all stakeholders would be supported by legal mechanisms. The Ransley report (2010) on police reforms proposed enactment of community policing as a central strategy to policing. Community policing has been successful in countries where the government commits to support its implementation by enacting policies that are supportive. Community policing should be a government agenda anchored on the country’s security agenda and should not be personalized to be championed by individuals at the helm of the security docket, (Adambo, 2005).

In Kenya, the matters of security issues are primarily addressed by the national police service and the national administration (formerly the provincial Administration). These are the institutions mandated to champion for community policing initiatives in their areas of jurisdiction, (Kenya gazette notice no 59, 2013).The county commissioners, county police commanders, Sub-county commissioners and the Sub-county Police Commanders are

charged with pushing community policing agendas in their areas of jurisdiction. They are supposed together with the local community leaders identify the community security needs and find collectively the solution to these challenges.

An analysis of the institutional structure of community policing in Kenya reveals a non-structured system with no uniformity in their mode of operation from one place to another. Community policing in the Kenyan context is far from achieving its objectives, (Adambo, 2005). Police booths which had been set up as community reporting booths are no longer functional. There is no decentralization neither empowerment of the local community on policing matters (Neiled, 2007). The success of community initiatives in Kenya in any part is pegged on the administrative capacity of the commanders in a given area, (Kimilu, 2003).

According to Skogan (1995), community policing initiative requires a huge investment on resources to succeed. In his studies, Skogan notes that community policing is much successful amongst the middle income people as witnessed in Chicago and Minneapolis. This is because these segments of people in the economy have resources which they can use to foot their security bills. Adambo (2005) and Kipruno (2007) also notes that community policing initiatives in Kenya do not get the enough financial support from the government and thus the poor people may seem reluctant to own its initiatives unlike those living in affluent areas. Community policing initiatives in Kenya have been largely relying on funding from well-wishers as the governments funding is inadequate. This also means that there is not enough motivation on the police officers as well as on the community leaders to devote their time and energy on community policing initiatives (Kimilu, 2003). Kimilu notes that in the year 2013/2014, out of the total budget of 18.73 billion, the Administration Police Service allocated only 340 million towards community policing initiatives. This translates to around 1.8 percent allocation to community policing. The same picture is reflected across all government security agencies commitment on community policing initiatives. This brings into question the level of the government's commitment on community policing as a central /strategic tool in crime control.

2.9 Theoretical Framework

Theoretical framework is the basic structure upon which a study is built. A clear framework will help in establishing the ground and direction upon which the study will follow. It sets stage setting for the presentation of a particular research question in investigating a problem statement (Regionel and Patrick 2015). For purposes of this study the researcher will pursue

the following theories that explains why crime thrives in the society. They will act as the baseline in setting up the study.

2.3 Theories explaining existence and rise of crime

2.3.1 The Broken window theory

This theory was advocated by Wilson and Kelling (1982). They argued that minor disorders in the community, if not taken seriously and action taken may escalate to levels that may cause massive human suffering. The theory signals the effects of urban disorder and vandalism as contributors to crime and other anti-social behaviors. This could lead to less fear of crime, informal social control (emergence of informal policing groups) and increase in criminal activities. According to Taylor (1996), this theory has had its input in development of community policing and the police have adopted it in formulating its policies. Theory urges for tackling social disorders at their emergence to avoid experiencing upsurge and escalation of criminal acts.

2.3.2 Routine Activity Theory

According to Lilly (2007), this theory was developed by Lawrence Cohen and Marcus Felson. According to this theory, development in the modern world creates new opportunities and motivation for offenders to commit crime. The theory according to Lilly (2007), postulates that crime targets change and increase due to changes in peoples' living habits like education, leisure habits, and home/work life. Many families do their day to day routines and make it easy for criminals to spy on them. By following our day to day routine activities we create opportunities for current and potential criminals. The community should therefore avoid being predictable and avoid routine in their day to day activities to reduce crime occurrences.

2.3.3 The Defensible Space Theory

This theory examines how the design of physical space is related to crime. The theory portends that people in a given neighborhood would be more prone to attacks by criminals if the compounds and their environs are poorly guarded.

The theories listed comprise the sociological theories explaining emergence and escalation of crime in the neighborhoods and they can be applied in developing community policing training manuals for police officers and other stakeholders in community policing. These theories are credited to Shaw and McKay who agreed to the fact that disorganized areas marked by divergent values and transnational population produce criminality. People in the

lowest ladder economically develop a unique value system to compensate for the inadequacy in satisfying their security needs (Siegel, 2000).

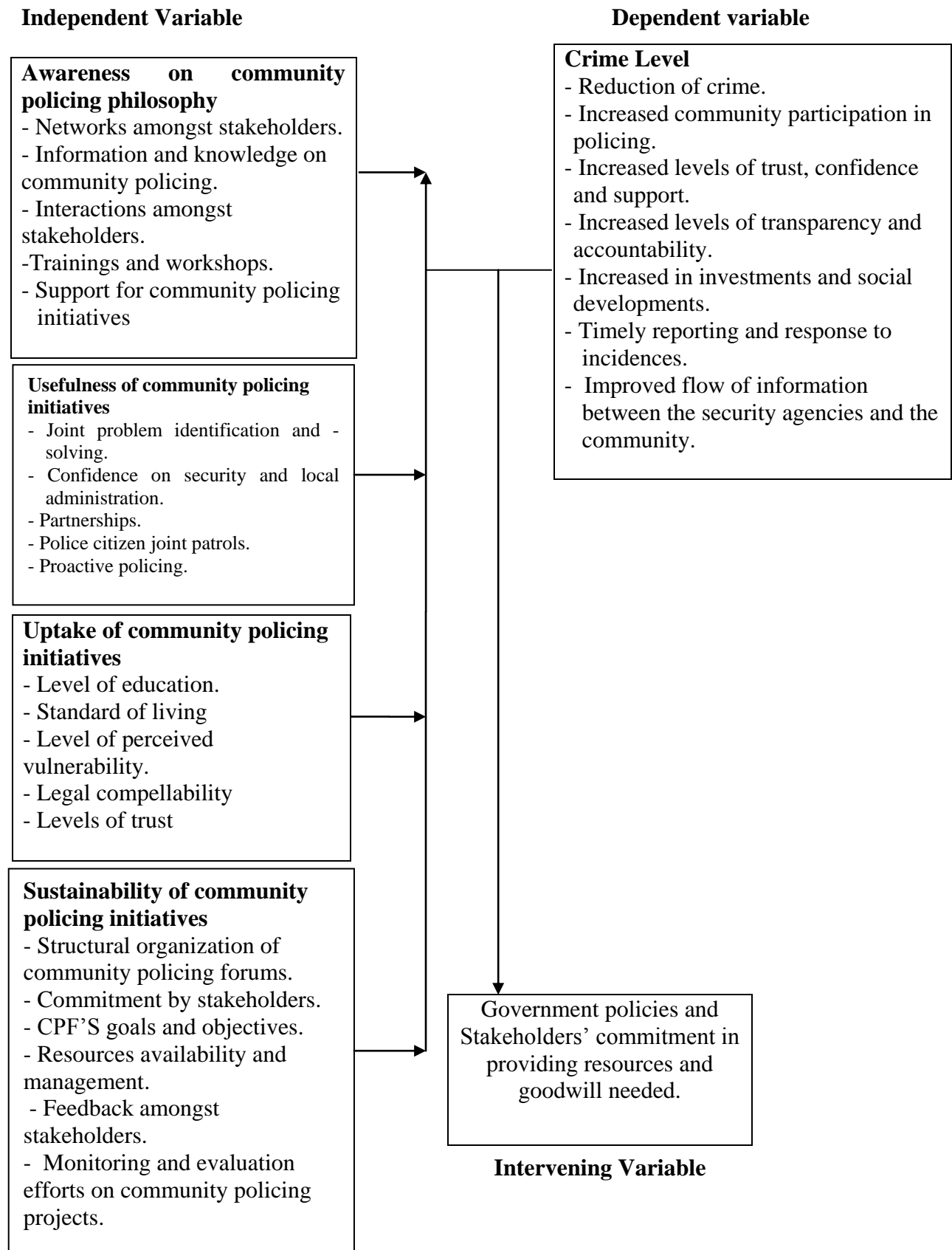
2.4 Conceptual framework

A conceptual framework is a hypothesized model that graphically portrays the relationship. The conceptual framework brings out the relationship existing amongst the independent variables and the independent variables. It paints a clear picture of what factors can be pointed out in claiming that people are aware or conscious of their responsibility in the community policing philosophy. Attributes that may infer consciousness include; having information concerning community policing, local organization structure on community policing attendance, to community policing forums among others.

Usefulness of the various community policing initiatives as the independent variable can be assessed by; peoples involvement in crime fighting campaign, joint problem identification and solving, partnerships, degree of interactions between the community and the policing agents, as well as the confidence and trust in the security apparatus.

Uptake of the community policing initiatives as an independent variable can be accessed through the local community's input on security matters, gathering and sharing of security related information, support for initiatives as well as attendance to community policing forums. Sustainability of various community policing initiatives may be assessed by looking at the structural organization of community policing forums, stakeholders' commitment and having clear cut roles, goals and objectives amongst the stakeholders. The relationships among these factors are shown in Figure 2.4.

Figure 2.4: Conceptual Framework



CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

The chapter describes the methodology that was used in carrying out the study. The chapter was sub-divided into the following parts; the research design, target population, samples and sample size determination, sampling procedure, data collection instruments, instrument validity and reliability, data collection procedure, ethical issues and the operational definition of variables.

3.2 Research Design

This study adopted a descriptive research design in form of a survey to establish the influence of community policing on crime reduction in Kenya. According to Mugenda and Mugenda (2003), descriptive studies should strive at defining questions that are to be answered. Descriptive research assisted in obtaining information that described existing individual's values, perception, attitudes, behavior and beliefs regarding the study subject. It allows researchers to gather information, summarize, present and interpret it for the purpose of clarification, (Orotho, 2005). It is essential in studies involving behavioral sciences as it seeks to find out factors associated with occurrence of certain events and conditions of behavior. It would assist in understanding the characteristics of organizations that follow certain common practices. According to Kothari (2003), descriptive study offers a profile to describe relevant aspects of the phenomena of interest from an individual, organizational, industry-oriented, or other perspective. This method was adopted because it provided descriptive role, brought out relations and examined associations amongst various social factors.

3.3 Location of the Study

This study focused on Nakuru North Sub County as a representative of the other sub counties Nakuru County. Study preference was given to this Sub-county as it harbors a classical set up of social mix of communities, attributes and phenomenon that would capture a glimpse of the contemporary Kenyan society. The sub county is inhabited by people from various ethnic groups with diverse economic and social engagements. The study area is witnessing accelerated economic growth turning from a pure agricultural area to a peri-urban and commercial settlement. This has attracted people from various social classes and professionals thus bringing in common observable characteristics necessary as a representative of the other sub counties in Nakuru County to make the study representatively

perfect. Nakuru North Sub County has four administrative wards namely; Lanet/umoja, Bahati, Kiamaina and Ndundori with an approximate population of about 144,266 people with an area approximately 375.40 sq. km (IEBC, 2013). The Sub-county is predominantly an agricultural area but has over the recent year witnessed a booming growth in real estate with people from Nakuru town preferring the affordability, accessibility and availability of residential houses where they commute to and from their work places in Nakuru town. This has led to increased human population and human activities thus also new crimes emerging.

3.4 Target Population

Population in a study is defined as an entire group of individuals, events or objects having common observable characteristics. Target population is the specific unit which the researcher has interest in carrying out the study (Mugenda and Mugenda, 2003). The local policing forums and the community policing committee leaders in Nakuru North Sub-county will form part of the study target population. Officers from various policing agents and who are members of the various community policing committees will also form the basis of identifying the target population. The study also engaged members of the National government administration officers based at various Sub-locations, locations and Wards who are the chairpersons of the community policing committees at their areas of jurisdiction. County government of Nakuru leaders in the sub county will also form part of the study population. The study participants were representatives above the age of 18 years. The study target population comprised of 363 possible respondents as shown in table 3.1 on page 47.

3.5 Sample Size and Sampling Technique

The section describes sample size determination and the sampling procedure that was used in selecting study subjects.

3.5.1 Sampling Technique

Purposive random sampling was employed since it will allow soliciting for in-depth information from the respondents who are versed with knowledge and information on the study topic. According to Mugenda and Mugenda (2009), non-probabilistic purposive sampling allows a researcher to use cases that have the required information to achieve the study objectives and answer the study questions. Cluster sampling may be applied for clustering of households and local community policing forums within the sub county. The population was clustered into mutually exclusive groups. Cluster proportional sampling method was used to allocate sample size from each of the mutually exclusive groups. The

sample was randomly selected across the target population using simple random sampling. The number of years a respondent has been involved in community policing matters will be a guide in determining the final sample size. A minimum of three years in handling community policing matters was assumed to have given a respondent enough understanding and comprehension on community policing in their areas. This ensured that the study findings were representative and applicable (Jing, Lee, Trevor, & Mohamed, 2013).

3.5.2 Sample Size

Sampling is the systematic selection of representative cases from the larger population (Brinker 2006). According to Mugenda and Mugenda (2003), with sufficient resources, a researcher should take as big sample as possible. However, resource may turn out to constraint the researcher and it is advisable to have a rational way of choosing the sample and determining the sample size. According to Kathuri and Pals (1993), a sample selected should be representative, adequate, independent and homogeneous.

According to Powell and Conway (2004), purposive random sampling requires a considerable not so big number of respondents to get so a reliable degree of accuracy. The target population included members of the local community policing committees in the village cluster to the sub county committee. Each committee consist of three members of the public nominated by cluster members, one representative from each of these groups ;business community, women, youths, religious groups, county government and a representative from each policing agent present in the area .

Samples from each group of respondents were selected based on the proportional allocation method. This enabled the number of respondents chosen from each group to be proportionate and representative of the study population. This sample selection criterion and the qualitative nature of the study enabled extraction of detailed information from the respondents. The study applied a sample determination formulae recommended by Kathuri and Pals (1993) which is;

$$n = \frac{X^2 NP(1 - P)}{\delta^2(N - 1) + X^2 P(1 - P)}$$

Where:

n = required sample size

N = population size

P=population proportion, assumed to be 0.50

δ^2 =degree of accuracy =0.05

x^2 =Table value of chi-square for one degree of freedom, given as 3.841.

Applying the formulae;

$$n = \frac{3.841 * 363 * 0.50(1 - 05)}{0.05(363 - 1) + 3.841 * 0.5(1 - 0.5)}$$

n= 183

Table 3.1: Sample Distribution

Target Group	Total Membership in the Sub County	Percentage Composition (%)	Proportionate Number of Respondents to be Selected.
Community policing committee members in 29 sub locations each with ten members from the general public	290	80	146
Sub county NGAO Officers as members of community policing committees (includes assistant chiefs, chiefs, Assistant county commissioner and Deputy county commissioner)	45	12.3	23
NPS officers who are members of Community policing committees.(includes officers from KPS and APS)	20	5.5	10
County Government officers in community policing(includes elected ward leaders and ward administrators)	8	2.2	4
Total	363	100	183-sample size

3.6 Research Instruments

Data collection was done by use of questionnaires and key informants interview;

3.6.1 Questionnaires

According to Mugenda and Mugenda (2003), questionnaires are useful in obtaining important information about the population. They are designed to address a particular research question of the study. The questionnaires had open ended as well as closed ended questions. Questionnaires were analyzed to identify how they answer the research questions. The questionnaires provided were prepared in line with the research objectives and the research questions. This ensured that the data collected addresses the independent and dependent variables and answer the research questions. Respondents were given a score on an attribute depending on how they perceived a given aspect given like awareness, usefulness, uptake or sustainability. A higher score/rating was assumed to suggest a support, affirmation or knowledgeable on a given aspect.

3.6.2 Interview Guide

The study, being a qualitative research was heavily relied on in-depth interviewing and interaction with the respondents. Qualitative, in-depth interviews involved conversations than formal events with predetermined response categories. It required exploring general topics to help uncover the participant's views while at the same time not alter the way the participant frames and structures the responses. This method was used among the National government officials, local community policing leaders as well as on police officers. Respondents who are literate were given the interview guides to fill and those who could not read or write were guided through as they responded.

3.7 Validity and Reliability of the instruments

This section describes the validity and reliability of the research instruments.

3.7.1 Validity of the instruments

Validity refers to how accurately the data obtained in the study represents variables of the study. It is the accuracy and meaningfulness of inferences which are based on research results. It reflects the degree to which results obtained from the analysis of the data actually represents the phenomenon under study. A researcher should develop accurate measures or instruments and standardize data collection procedures by holding a training session for everybody who will eventually be involved in the data collection exercise, Mugenda and Mugenda (2003). This was done before actual data collection commenced. Validity according to Kimberlin and Winterstein (2008) is the extent to which an instrument measures what it

purports to measure. Borg and Gall (1985) points out that validity of an instrument is improved through expert judgment.

Content validity refers to the degree to which the content of the items reflects the content domain of interest. It is the content about what we say the test is about (Miller, 2003). Kimberlin and Winterstein (2008) noted that because there was no statistical test to determine whether a measure adequately covers a content area or adequately represents a construct, content validity usually depends on the judgment of the experts in the field. The research instruments including the questionnaires and key informant interview guide were pre tested to ensure standardization and address cases of ambiguities. This ensured that the questionnaires were unbiased. A random sampling technique was employed in data collection to enhance validity.

3.7.2 Reliability of the Instrument

According to Mugenda and Mugenda (2003), reliability is a measure of the degree to which a research instrument yields consistent results after repeated trials in similar conditions. To ensure reliability, a small scale pretrial of the questionnaires were conducted within community policing forums in the local households randomly selected community policing initiatives with features and instruments as those to be used in the actual study. According to Ursula (2010) pre-trial help in confirming that the instruments and the research design adopted are adequate and meaningful to achieve the study objective.

3.8 Data Collection Procedure

Data collection refers to the arrangement that ensures that data collection is done in an effective manner to get required information and ensure that the research tools are used effectively to yield collect results. An introduction letter was obtained from Kenyatta University to assist the researcher secure researches permit from National Council for Science and Technology to conduct the study. The Sub-county National police service commanders and the Deputy county commissioner were contacted and informed of the intention to conduct this study for their approval and support. Details of respondents shall be obtained from various police stations/facilities, community policing forums and National Administration offices and samples taken from each category of respondents. The respondents were contacted, met with the researcher to establish a cordial rapport and explained to them the objective of the study. The questionnaire was administered personally

by the researcher and the respondents were be given four (4) days for them to understand and respond to the questionnaire.

3.9 Data Analysis Techniques

Data entry and analysis was done using statistical packages for social sciences (SPSS). Data was collected and cleaned which involved identification of incomplete or inaccurate responses, which were corrected to improve the quality of responses. Qualitative data was used which was collected using questionnaires and Interview schedules. Descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequencies, mean and standard deviation were used to summarize data, while inferential statistics such as simple regression analysis were used to infer causal relationship between studies variables with the aid of SPSS as tool for analysis. Data was presented using statistical tables.

The regression analysis was run at four levels;

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \epsilon \dots \dots \dots \text{i}$$

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_2 X_2 + \epsilon \dots \dots \dots \text{ii}$$

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_3 X_3 + \epsilon \dots \dots \dots \text{iii}$$

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_4 X_4 + \epsilon \dots \dots \dots \text{iv}$$

Where:

- Y - Crime level (Dependent Variable)
- B₀- regression constant
- X₁- Awareness on community policing philosophy
- X₂- Usefulness of community policing initiatives
- X₃- Uptake of community policing initiatives
- X₄- Sustainability of community policing initiatives.
- ε Represents Error term which is normally distributed

β₁, β₂, β₃, β₄ Represents regression coefficients for independent variables

3.10 Ethical Considerations

Confidentiality and privacy of the respondents was enhanced by keeping the information provided and using it for research study purposes only. Voluntary and informed consent of the respondents was sought before they participate in the study. Permission and authorization

was sought from the respective offices to conduct the study. The benefits of the research were explained to the respondent as well as to any interested parties. Finances obtained were used for the research purposes only and the sources were clearly outlined and disclosed.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.0 Introduction

This chapter presents data analysis and discussion of research findings.

4.1 Response Rate

As shown on Table 4.1, out of one hundred and eighty three questionnaires that were administered, one hundred and thirty nine were returned. This represents 75.9% a response rate. Babbie (1990) asserts that a response rate of 60% is good, 70% very good and 50% adequate for analysis and reporting from manual surveys. Thus the response rate in this study was appropriate to answer the research questions.

Table 4.1: Response Rate

Rate Response Rate	Frequency	Percent
Returned	139	76.0%
Unreturned	44	24.0%
Total	183	100

4.2 Demographic Information

This section discusses the demographic information of the respondents.

4.2.1 Ages of the Respondents

The study question sought to establish the ages of the respondents. This was to ensure that the respondents met the study goal of collecting views from persons who were above twenty years of age. This was to ensure inclusivity of all ages and it was assumed that respondents had knowledge on the study. Table 4.2 indicates that majority 57 (41%) of the respondent were aged between 50-59 years. 26 (18.7%) were above 60 years, 24(17.3%) were aged 40-49 years, 22(15.8%) were 30-39 years old while 10(7.2%) of the respondents were 20-29 years in age. It can therefore be concluded that the respondents sufficiently covered the targeted population thus ensuring inclusivity in response in terms of age factor.

Table: 4.2: Ages of the respondents

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	20-29 years	10	7.2
	30-39 years	22	15.8
	40-49 years	24	17.3
	50-59 years	57	41.0
	above 60 years	26	18.7
	Total	139	100.0

4.2.2 Gender of respondents

The study sought to establish gender of the respondents. This was to ensure that study was gender inclusive. From the results on Table 4.3, majority 79(56.8%) of respondents were men while 60(43.2%) were female. This indicates that there was no gender biasness among respondents on the topic under study.

Table: 4.3: Gender of the respondents

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Male	79	56.8
	Female	60	43.2
	Total	139	100.0

4.2.3 Number of years that respondents have been involved in community policing

The study sought to establish how long respondents had been involved in community policing. Table 4.4 shows that majority 49(35.3%) of the respondent have been involved in community policing for more than 5 years, 45 (32.4%) of respondents have been involved in community policing for more than 3-5 years, 26(18.7%) of the respondents have community policing experience of 1-3 years while 19(13.7%) of the respondents have 0-1 years' experience in community policing. Thus it can be concluded that most of the respondents had enough community policing experience to understand topic under study.

Table 4.4: How long have you been involved in community policing issues?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0-1 years	19	13.7	13.7	13.7
	1-3 years	26	18.7	18.7	32.4
	3-5 years	45	32.4	32.4	64.7
	above 5 years	49	35.3	35.3	100.0
	Total	139	100.0	100.0	

4.3 Statistical analysis and discussions

This section presents statistical analysis and discussions relating to the variables of the study.

4.3.1 Crime Level

The respondents were asked to indicate their agreement on the following items relating to the level of crime in Nakuru North Sub-County. The results of the responses are presented on Table 4.5.

Table 4.5: Descriptive Analysis for Crime Level

	SD	D	N	A	SA	Mean	Standard Deviation
Crime incidents have not increased.	22 (15.8%)	21 (15.1%)	47 (33.85%)	38 (27.3%)	11 (7.9%)	1.9640	1.17591
Criminals are apprehended in time.	9 (6.5%)	21 (15.1%)	30 (21.6%)	26 (18.7%)	53 (59.1%)	3.4748	1.15049
Crime has not affected our way of living.	36 (25.9%)	42 (30.2%)	25 (18%)	21 (15.1%)	15 (10.8%)	2.5468	1.31448
Elaborate systems are there to fight crime	17 (12.2%)	25 (18%)	42 (30.2%)	33 (23.7%)	22 (15.8%)	3.1295	1.23848
Crime has not affected local investments	15 (10.8%)	25 (18%)	30 (21.6%)	43 (30.9%)	25 (18%)	3.2662	1.26018
Crime incidents are reported on time	43 (30.9%)	42 (30.2%)	35 (25.2%)	15 (10.8%)	4 (2.9%)	2.2446	1.09572

Local community members participates in fighting crime	32 (23%)	32 (23%)	22 (15.8%)	34 (24.5%)	19 (13.7%)	2.8273	1.38798
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Regarding level of crime in Nakuru North Sub County, the results on Table 4.5 show that a fair majority of respondents (35.2%) agreed that crime incidents have not increased (mean=1.9640, SD=1.17591) while 77.8% of respondents agreed that criminals were apprehended in time (mean=3.4748, SD=1.15049). This may be as a result of the frequent interactions and patrols by the security agents in Nakuru North sub county and the developed partnership with members of the community. According to Mark (2016), crime patterns and trends have been changing and this has seen governments come up with various mechanisms, policies and approaches in the fight against criminal activities.

According to a fair majority of respondents (56.1%), crime has not affected their way of living (mean=2.5468, SD=1.31448). 39.5% of the respondents agreed that elaborate systems have put but in place to fight crime with 30.2% of the respondents holding a neutral opinion and 30.2% of the respondents disagreeing (mean=3.1295, SD=1.23848). Crime has not affected local investments in Nakuru North Sub County according to a fair majority 48.9% of the respondents (mean=3.2662, SD=1.26018), with 61.1% of the respondents disagreeing that crime incidents are reported on time (mean=2.2446, SD=1.09572). According to majority (46%) of the respondents, local community members do not participate in fighting crime in Nakuru North Sub-County (mean=2.8273, SD=1.38798). This perception could be as a result of the community members not understanding that they are not supposed to take active roles like patrolling, arresting or reprimanding criminals. Annie (2015) argues that the community policing initiative is aimed at bringing together various groups that could ensure collaboration in fighting criminal activities.

There was disparity in the opinions of the respondents with responses registering standard deviation values greater than 1. Respondents were asked how useful community policing initiative was in the fight against crime. According to Daniel (2004) partnerships formed in community policing provides room for interacting with citizens, and easy identification of criminal threats to human and their property. The author's sentiments were supported by a key informant (code B1) who said that:

“It helps in gathering intelligence for intelligence led, proactive policing. It helps members of the public identify with the measures the government is taking in curbing crime. It helps the law enforcers to identify specific crime patterns of a particular community and a particular area. It helps the members of the public to appreciate their role in crime control”.

4.3.2 Awareness Level of Community Policing

The respondents were asked to indicate their agreement on the following items relating to their awareness of community policing initiatives in Nakuru North. The results of the responses are presented on Table 4.6.

Table 4.6: Descriptive Analysis for Awareness Level of Community Policing

	SD	D	N	A	SA	Mean	Standard Deviation
Strong networks exist among stakeholders	20 (14.4%)	25 (18%)	38 (27.3%)	39 (28.1%)	17 (2.2%)	3.0576	1.23810
Adequate information on community policing is readily availed to the public officers	39 (28.1%)	41 (29.5%)	35 (25.2%)	15 (10.8%)	9 (6.5%)	2.3813	1.18808
Interactions amongst stakeholders is enhanced	25 (18%)	39 (28.1%)	41 (29.5%)	25 (18%)	9 (6.5%)	2.6691	1.15714
Trainings and workshops on community policing are carried out	55 (39.6%)	42 (30.2%)	23 (16.5%)	12 (8.6%)	7 (5%)	2.0935	1.16651
Civic education on community policing is well implemented	28 (20.1%)	39 (28.1%)	44 (31.7%)	17 (12.2%)	11 (7.9%)	2.5971	1.17164

On awareness level of community policing, the research findings on Table 4.6 indicate that there was a small margin respondent with 30.3% of the respondents agreeing that strong networks exist among stakeholders with 32.4% of the respondents disagreeing

(mean=3.0576, SD=1.23810). According to Rosenbaum (1994), the community policing initiative is an imperative tool in bringing the relation amongst the police and the citizens. Majority (57.6%) of the respondents disagreed that adequate information on community policing was readily availed to the public officers (mean=2.3813, SD=1.18808) while 46.1% of the respondents disagreed that interactions amongst stakeholders was enhanced (mean=2.6691, SD=1.15714).

According to a larger majority (69.8%) of the respondents, trainings and workshops on community policing are not frequently carried out (mean=2.0935, SD=1.16651) while civic education on community policing is not well implemented as according to 48.2% of the respondents (mean=2.5971, SD=1.17164). There was disparity in the opinions of the respondents with responses registering standard deviation values greater than 1. However, although the program has not been well implemented, the government has used various methods to create awareness on community policing.

According to a key informant,(Code B3): *“The government has created awareness on community policing through civic education, and through putting an enabling structures like Nyumba; kumi initiative, as well as through funding the civic education to enable its operations”*. Colder (1999), notes that, a successful implementation of community policing initiative requires a systematic and periodic community survey, barazas, community meetings and regular engagements with the advisory and business groups. The observations from the respondents in Nakuru North could be attributed to lack of enough mobilization targeting all groups of people to create awareness on the community policing initiatives .Majority of the people in the productive age tend to be lenient or have little concern on matters related to community policing.

According to one respondent (Code B4), *“We are never told or given a chance to contribute on community policing, I even don’t know what is talked in those meetings only attended by retired wazees and activists in this area”*. They perceive community policing as a preserve of those employed by the government and the aged thus they have little understanding on what happens around concerning community policing in Nakuru North Sub County. Browne (2008), youths and middle aged people are mostly left out in drafting community safety measures. He argues that the nature of community police-youth relationship should be enhanced as most of crimes thrive through the youths or they are mainly conduits through which crimes are perpetrated.

4.3.3 Relationship between community policing initiative awareness and crime level in Nakuru North Sub-County.

The first objective of the study was to examine the influence of community policing initiative awareness on crime level in Nakuru North Sub-County.

Table 4.7: Model Summary for influence of awareness level on community policing on crime level

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics				
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	.308 ^a	.097	.093	.4213	.097	72.135	1	137	.002

a. Predictors: (Constant), awareness level

Regression results on Table 4.7 shows an R^2 of 0.097 which indicates 9.7 percent of the variation in crime level in Nakuru North Sub-County is explained by awareness level on community policing

Table 4.8: ANOVA for influence of awareness level on community policing on crime level

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	12.768	1	12.768	72.135	.002 ^b
	Residual	24.318	137	.177		
	Total	37.086	138			

a. Dependent Variable: Crime level
b. Predictors: (Constant), awareness level on community policing

Results in table 4.8 shows the F-statistics of the regression result, $F_{(1, 137)} = 72.135$ is statistically significant ($p < 0.05$), proving there is a significant relationship between the study variables. Thus, the model is good and significantly fitted.

Table 4.9: Coefficients for influence of awareness level on community policing on crime level

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	1.691	.245		6.902	.012		
	awareness level on community policing	-.382	.072	-.308	-5.305	.000	1.000	1.000

a. Dependent Variable: crime level

The following regression equation was obtained;

$$CL = 1.691 - 0.382 ACPI + \varepsilon$$

Where:

CL- Crime level

ACPI- awareness level of community policing

The regression analysis results in table 4.9 indicate that there exist a statistically significant negative relationship between awareness level of community policing and crime level ($\beta = -0.382$, $p < 0.05$). Numerically, the -0.382 beta coefficient of awareness level of community policing implies that when awareness level of community policing increases by one unit, crime level in Nakuru North Sub-County decreases by 0.382. The results are consistent with those of Masese and Mwenzwa (2012), who found that the aspirations of community policing initiatives could not be accomplished by the police by themselves without involvement and awareness among the local people.

4.3.4 Usefulness of Community Policing Initiatives

The respondents were asked to indicate their agreement on the following items relating to the importance of community policing initiative. The results of the responses are presented on Table 4.10.

Table 4.10: Descriptive Analysis for Usefulness of Community Policing Initiatives

	SD	D	N	A	SA	Mean	Standard Deviation
Enables joint problem identification and solving	17 (12.2%)	31 (22.3%)	30 (21.6%)	39 (21.1%)	22 (15.8%)	3.1295	1.27310
Improves confidence on security agencies	13 (9.4%)	24 (17.3%)	53 (38.1%)	31 (22.3%)	18 (12.9%)	3.1223	1.13227
Enhances partnerships amongst stakeholders	21 (15.1%)	34 (24.5%)	52 (37.4%)	23 (16.5%)	9 (6.5%)	2.7482	1.10397
Enables proactive policing	15 (10.8%)	28 (20.1%)	28 (20.1%)	38 (27.3%)	30 (21.6%)	3.2878	1.30353
Enhances police-citizen patrols	44 (31.7%)	45 (32.4%)	29 (20.9%)	14 (10.1%)	7 (5%)	2.2446	1.15371
Improves communication and information sharing between police and citizens	14 (10.1%)	24 (17.3%)	25 (18%)	48 (34.5%)	28 (20.1%)	3.3741	1.26419
Enables better understanding of people's security needs	17 (12.2%)	24 (17.3%)	25 (18%)	44 (31.7%)	29 (20.9%)	3.3165	1.31345
Its structures and operations are well entrenched and active.	28 (20.1%)	34 (24.5%)	57 (41%)	13 (9.4%)	7 (5%)	2.5468	1.07152

Regarding the importance of community policing initiative in Nakuru North Sub County, the results on Table 4.10 indicate that there was a small margin among the respondents with 34.5% of the respondents disagreeing and 36.9% of the respondents agreeing that community policing initiative enables joint problem identification and solving (mean=3.1295, SD=1.27310). One respondent (*code B5*), asserted that despite the presence of the Nyumba kumi initiatives, people still experience perennial security challenges such as drugs abuse and illicit brews. He argued that members of the community policing committees had no any

authority in the law to arrest or guard them against intimidation from criminals and the police and chiefs are compromised.

Fleming (2005), asserts that community policing requires communal involvement at individual and organizational levels outside the routine law enforcement and beyond the public sector .38.1% of the respondents held neutral opinion on whether community policing improves confidence on security agencies with 35.2% of the respondents agreeing (mean=3.1223, SD=1.13227).

A fair majority (39.6%) of the respondents disagreed that community policing enhances partnerships amongst stakeholders with a fair 37.4% holding a neutral opinion (mean=2.7482, SD=1.10397). According to Masese and Mwendwa (2012), community policing is an approach rests upon a partnership between the police and the community in crime detection and prevention. It aims at creating more cooperation, trust and improved information sharing. According to 48.9% of the respondents, community policing has enabled proactive policing in Nakuru North Sub-County (mean=3.2878, SD=1.30353). However, a larger majority of respondents (64.1%) were in disagreement that community policing had enhanced police-citizen patrols in the area (mean=2.2446, SD=1.15371).

Community policing was found to improve communication and information sharing between police and citizens as agreed by 54.6% of the respondents (mean=3.3741, SD=1.26419) while 52.6% of the respondents agreed that community policing had enabled better understanding of people's security needs in Nakuru North Sub-County (mean=3.3165, SD=1.31345). According to Wycoff (1998), community policing involves the local people identifying their security needs and having the security apparatus taking them up and jointly participate in finding the solution. 44.6% of the respondents disagreed that community policing structures and operations are well entrenched and active (mean=2.5468, SD=1.07152). A key informant code (B2), lamented that *“the police have refused to change how they treat suspects and other members of the community. They do not recognize the role of community policing committees and that they often harass or ask who we are to be given any special treatment by the police”*. According to Kelling and Core (1998), there should be a firm organizational and operational structures within the police institution upon which community policing initiatives are to be based. There was disparity in respondents' opinions with responses registering standard deviation values greater than 1.

4.3.5 Relationship between perceived usefulness of the community policing initiative and crime level in Nakuru North Sub-County.

The second objective of the study was to examine the influence of usefulness of the community policing initiative on crime level in Nakuru North Sub-County.

Table 4.11: Model Summary for influence of usefulness of community policing on crime level

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics				
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	.420 ^a	.084	.181	.3330	.084	98.954	1	137	.000

a. Predictors: (Constant), usefulness of community policing

The results on Table 4.11 shows an R² of 0.084 which indicates 8.4 percent of the variation in crime level in Nakuru North Sub-County is explained by how the local community perceives the usefulness of community policing.

Table 4.12: ANOVA for influence of usefulness of community policing on crime level

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	10.885	1	10.885	98.954	.000 ^b
	Residual	15.192	137	.110		
	Total	26.077	138			

a. Dependent Variable: crime level

b. Predictors: (Constant), usefulness of community policing

ANOVA Results in table 4.12 shows the F-statistics of the regression result, $F_{(1, 137)} = 98.954$ is statistically significant ($p < 0.05$), proving there is a significant relationship between the study variables. Thus, the model is good and significantly fitted and that the coefficients of the model are not equal to zero.

Table 4. 13: Coefficients for influence of usefulness of community policing on crime level

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients Beta	T	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error				Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	1.462	.211		6.928	.000		
	usefulness of community policing	-.516	.068	-.428	-7.588	.000	1.000	1.000

a. Dependent Variable: crime level

The following regression equation was obtained;

$$CL = 1.462 - 0.516 UCPI + \epsilon$$

Where:

CL- Crime level

UCPI- usefulness of community policing initiatives

The results on table 4.13 indicate that the relationship usefulness of community policing initiatives and crime level was negative and statistically significant ($\beta = -0.516$ $p < 0.05$). This means when perceived importance of community policing initiatives increases by one unit, crime level in Nakuru North Sub-County decreases increases by 0.516. The results are consistent with those of Kasiinge (2003), who establishment that community policing was useful in leading to improved public/police relations, increased sharing of criminal intelligence, increased motivation on NGOs' to work on community safety programs and decrease in criminal and civil cases.

4.3.6 Uptake of Community Policing By Local community

The respondents were asked to indicate their agreement on the following items relating to how local community in Nakuru North Sub County, embrace community policing. The results of the responses are presented on Table 4.14.

Table 4.14: Descriptive Analysis for Uptake of Community Policing By Local People

	SD	D	N	A	SA	Mean	Standard Deviation
Educated people readily embrace community policing	38 (27.3%)	43 (30.9%)	29 (20.9%)	21 (15.1%)	8 (5.8%)	2.4101	1.20273
Enough resources are allocated for community policing initiatives	41 (29.5%)	53 (38.1%)	21 (15.1%)	16 (11.5%)	8 (5.8%)	2.2590	1.16928

People most vulnerable to crimes readily adopts community policing	42 (30.2%)	50 (36%)	32 (23%)	10 (7.2%)	5 (3.6%)	2.1799	1.05811
Laws compel the local community to participate in community policing	42 (30.2%)	45 (32.4%)	30 (21.6%)	12 (8.6%)	10 (7.2%)	2.3022	1.19573
Levels of trust amongst stakeholders influence adoption of community policing	32 (23%)	43 (30.9%)	32 (23%)	23 (16.5%)	9 (6.5%)	2.5252	1.19982
Information levels on community policing enables local people embrace community policing	27 (19.4%)	35 (25.2%)	33 (23.7%)	33 (23.7%)	11 (7.9%)	2.7554	1.23852

Regarding how local community in Nakuru North Sub County embrace community policing, the results on Table 4.14 show that most respondents (58.2%) disagreed that educated people readily embrace community policing (mean=2.4101, SD=1.20273). Rene et al (2007), argues that social organization of the local community and their social class often determines whether the community can better address their security challenges. A larger majority (67.6%) of the respondents were in disagreement that enough resources had been allocated for community policing initiatives in Nakuru North Sub County (mean=2.2590, SD=1.16928). One respondent (code B9) said that *“We are always called for those meetings and get back to our homes empty handed, how does the government expect us to work for the community without any reward? We even buy water and sodas for the government officials who come for barazas in our areas! Are we not supposed to be financed and not us to finance the government?”*.

The results are in agreement with those of Adambo (2005) and Kipruno (2007) who also noted that community policing initiatives in Kenya do not get the enough financial support from the government and thus the poor people may seem reluctant to own its initiatives unlike those living in affluent areas. People most vulnerable to crimes readily do not necessarily adopt community policing as reported by 66.2% of the respondents (mean=2.1799, SD=1.05811) while existing laws do not compel the local community to participate in community policing according to 62.6% of the respondents (mean=2.3022, SD=1.19573). According to Ruteere (2011), enactment of a strong legal and policy framework in supporting community policing initiatives would yield better results as all stakeholders would be supported by legal mechanisms. Majority of the respondents (53.9%) were in agreement that the levels of trust amongst stakeholders in Nakuru North Sub-County has not influenced adoption of community policing (mean=2.5252, SD=1.19982). Community policing succeeds in an environment where there is mutual trust between the police and the community (Braiden, 1992). A fair majority (44.6%) were in disagreement that information levels on community policing had enabled Nakuru North Sub-County residents embrace community policing with only 31.6% of the respondents being in agreement (mean=2.7554, SD=1.23852).

There was disparity in the opinions of the respondents with responses registering standard deviation values greater than 1. Respondents were asked to enumerate factors that contribute to the local people involvement in community policing initiatives. According to one respondent code(B4), *“increased crime rate, increased fear of crime, pain and losses due to criminal activities contributes to the local people engaging and relating with the policing agents to get help in case they are attacked”*. This point to a scenario where the community of Nakuru North feels that they should only relate with the police when they have problems or to be helped in case they have security challenges. Doran and Burgess (2011) indicates that fear of crime highly determines their way of living and their interactions. Persons who are past victims of crime tend to be security cautious and always relate closer to the policing agents.

Respondents were asked whether local community have embraced community policing initiatives. According to a key informant code (B9), *“members of the public have in many times helped the police identify criminals living amongst themselves. They have also been able to effect private citizen arrest to many offenders. They have also identified errant police officers and through the structures put in place helped to caution such officers”*. This

may be attributed to the trust levels and individual relationships amongst the policing agents and the community in Nakuru North. This was in line with the findings of Keeling and Cole (1996) that community policing enables joint problem identification and solving. It also creates proactive approach in handling security risks and community safety. These findings could be attributed to the past experiences that the local community has had in the hands of criminals. This makes them wary of any security threat and thus gives out information to the police for fear of being attacked. This points out that the police would have had no role in areas where crime is low because the community wouldn't find the need to have an organized community policing structure as they feel they are not exposed to criminals or security threats.

4.3.7 Relationship between uptake of Community Policing Initiatives and crime level in Nakuru North Sub-County.

The third objective of the study was to examine the influence of uptake of Community Policing Initiatives on crime level in Nakuru North Sub-County

Table 4.15: Model Summary for influence of uptake of Community Policing Initiatives on crime level

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics				
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	.26 ^a	.076	.069	.3499	.076	76.262	1	137	.030

a. Predictors: (Constant), uptake of Community Policing Initiatives

Table 4.15 shows an R² of 0.076 which indicates 7.6 percent of the variation in crime level in Nakuru North Sub-County is explained by uptake of Community Policing Initiatives

Table 4.16: ANOVA for influence of uptake of Community Policing Initiatives on crime level

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	9.304	1	9.304	76.262	.030 ^b
	Residual	16.782	137	.122		
	Total	26.086	138			

a. Dependent Variable: Crime level

b. Predictors: (Constant), uptake of Community Policing Initiatives

As shown on Table 4.16, the F-statistics of the regression result is $F_{(1, 137)} = 676.262$ which is statistically significant. This indicates that the model applied can thus significantly predict the change of the dependent variable as result of the independent variable included in the model.

Table 4.17: Model Summary for influence of uptake of Community Policing Initiatives on crime level

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
	B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
(Constant)	1.756	.273		6.432	.000		
1 uptake of community policing initiatives	-.352	.069	-.365	-5.101	.000	1.000	1.000

a. Dependent Variable: crime level

The following regression equation was obtained;

$$CL = 1.756 - 0.352 \text{ UPCP} + \varepsilon$$

Where:

CL- Crime level

UPCP- uptake of community policing initiatives

As presented on table 4.17, it was also established that there exist a statistically significant negative relationship between uptake of community policing by local community and crime level ($\beta = -0.352$, $p < 0.05$). This means that when embracement of community policing among the residents increases by one unit, crime level in Nakuru North Sub-County decreases by 0.352. The results are consistent with those of Masese et al (2012) who found that police alone cannot solve public safety problems alone and thus there was a need for inclusive, collective and seamless engagements with the local community.

4.3.8 Sustainability of Community Policing Initiatives

The respondents were asked to indicate their agreement on the following items relating to how community policing initiative can be sustained to yield better results in Nakuru North Sub County. The results of the responses are presented on Table 4.18.

Table 4.18: Descriptive Analysis for Sustainability of Community Policing Initiatives

	SD	D	N	A	SA	Mean	Standard Deviation
Having a standardized structure for community policing committees	10 (7.2%)	21 (15.1%)	33 (23.7%)	53 (38.1%)	22 (15.8%)	3.4029	1.14030
Increased sensitization on community policing	10 (7.2%)	15 (10.8%)	24 (17.3%)	52 (37.4%)	38 (27.3%)	3.6691	1.19412
Establishment of local community policing forums	7 (5%)	18 (12.9%)	23 (16.5%)	44 (31.7%)	47 (33.8%)	3.7626	1.19530
Providing enough resources for community policing	13 (9.4%)	21 (15.1%)	30 (21.6%)	46 (33.1%)	29 (20.9%)	3.4101	1.23835
Accountability and prudent management of resources allocated to community policing programmes	12 (8.6%)	30 (21.6%)	21 (15.1%)	25 (18%)	51 (36.7%)	2.8345	1.15217
Increase cooperation between the local community and security agencies	10 (7.2%)	17 (12.2%)	26 (18.7%)	46 (33.1%)	40 (28.8%)	3.6403	1.22183

Establish a reward structure for members of the community policing committees	36 (25.9%)	51 (36.7%)	25 (18%)	15 (10.8%)	12 (8.6%)	2.3957	1.22545
Acting on information provided and giving feedback	15 (10.8%)	21 (15.1%)	19 (13.7%)	49 (35.3%)	35 (25.2%)	3.4892	1.30976
Setting clear short-term and long-term goals and objectives for various community policing forums	21 (15.1%)	23 (16.5%)	23 (16.5%)	46 (33.1%)	26 (18.7%)	3.2374	1.34371
Continuous trainings on community policing	20 (14.4%)	31 (22.3%)	53 (38.1%)	21 (15.1%)	14 (10.1%)	2.8417	1.15632
Monitoring and evaluation of various community policing programmes	21 (15.1%)	23 (16.5%)	20 (14.4%)	41 (29.5%)	34 (24.5)	3.3165	1.39894

Regarding how community policing initiative can be sustained to yield better results in Nakuru North Sub County, the research findings on Table 4.18 indicate that 53.9% of the respondents agreed that having a standardized structure for community policing committees can ensure sustainability of community policing initiatives (mean=3.4029, SD=1.14030). According to 64.7% of the respondents, increased sensitization on community policing can enhance sustainability of community policing (mean=3.6691, SD=1.19412).

According to a key informant code (B2); “*community policing should not be a one-time even but rather a continuous process which should be adopted through legislation to make it part and parcel of policing*”. There was agreement among a larger majority of respondents (65.5%) that establishment of local community policing forums, provision of enough resources for community policing (54%) are ways of ensuring community policing yield better results (mean=3.7626, SD=1.19530; mean=3.4101, SD=1.23835).

A key informant code (B10) said “*the government should increase funding for civic education on community policing to enhance sustainability of the initiative*”. Moreover, Masese and Mwenzwa (2012), found that the aspirations of community policing initiatives

could not be accomplished by the police by themselves without involving the local community. Majority of the respondents were in agreement that accountability and prudent management of resources allocated to community policing programmes (54.7%), increased cooperation between the local community and security agencies (61.9%) and acting on information provided and giving feedback can ensure community policing yields maximum results with sustainability (mean=2.8345, SD=1.15217; mean=3.6403, SD=1.22183; mean=3.4892, SD=1.30976). However, a larger majority of respondents (62.9%) disagreed that establishment of a reward structure for members of the community policing committees can enhance community policing sustainability (mean=2.3957, SD=1.22545).

On the other hand, a key informant code (B7), to ensure sustainability of community policing initiatives *“the government should increase incentives to participants”*. According to majority of the respondents, setting clear short-term and long-term goals and objectives for various community policing forums (51.8%) and monitoring and evaluation of various community policing programmes (54%) can be effective ways of ensuring community policing yields better results (mean=3.2374, SD=1.34371; mean=3.3165, SD=1.39894). However, it was not clear whether continuous trainings on community policing programmes ensure sustainability according to 38.1% of the respondents who held neutral opinion (mean=2.8417, SD=1.15632).

There was disparity in the opinions of the respondents with responses registering standard deviation values greater than 1. This could be attributed to the fact that there is no major tangible community policing initiatives in Nakuru North. The locals community members feels that community policing concerns only with meetings and barazas which ends with words from the administrators. According to Angela and Connie(2014) community policing requires coming up with suitable models and trainings for specific security challenges in a given set up.

4.3.9 Relationship between uptake of sustainability of community policing initiatives and crime level in Nakuru North Sub-County.

The fourth objective of the study was to examine the influence of sustainability of community policing initiatives on crime level in Nakuru North Sub-County.

Table 4.19: Model Summary for influence of sustainability of community policing initiatives on crime level

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics				
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	.364 ^a	.133	.130	.3589	.133	40.643	1	137	.012

a. Predictors: (Constant), sustainability of community policing initiatives

The findings on Table 4.19 indicate that the $R^2 = 0.133$ which indicates 13.3 percent of the change in the dependent variable is explained by sustainability of community policing initiatives included in the model

Table 4.20: ANOVA for influence of uptake of sustainability of community policing initiatives on crime level

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	11.433	1	11.433	89.320	.012 ^b
	Residual	17.654	137	.128		
	Total	29.087	138			

a. Dependent Variable: Crime level
b. Predictors: (Constant), sustainability of community policing initiatives

As presented on table 4.20, the F-statistics of the regression result, $F_{(1, 137)} = 89.320$ is statistically significant since the p value is 0.012 which is less than the conventional probability value of 0.05. Thus, the coefficients of the model were not equal to zero, suggesting that the model fits the data significantly.

Table 4.21: Model Summary for influence of sustainability of community policing initiatives on crime level

Model		Unstandardized		Standardized	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		Coefficients		Coefficients			Tolerance	VIF
		B	Std. Error	Beta				
1	(Constant)	1.477	.235		6.285	.000		
	sustainability of community policing initiatives	-.542	.088	-.363	-6.159	.000	1.000	1.000

a. Dependent Variable: Crime level

The following regression equation was obtained;

$$CL = 1.477 - 0.039 SCPI + \varepsilon$$

Where:

CL- Crime level

SCPI- sustainability of community policing initiatives

Further, the results on table 4.21 indicate that the relationship between sustainability of community policing initiatives and crime level was negative and statistically significant ($\beta = -0.542$, $p > 0.05$), implying that when community policing initiatives are sustained by an additional unit, crime level in Nakuru North Sub-County decreases by 0.542. The results are consistent with those of Clegg et al (1999) who found that for community policing initiative to succeed, there was need for; technical guidance on good practice, improved efficiency, long term institutional development and effectiveness and sustainability.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses the summary of the findings from chapter four, gives the conclusions of the findings, recommendations of the study and suggestions for further research.

5.2 Summary

The purpose of the study was to examine Influence of community based policing initiative on crime control in Nakuru North Sub-County in Kenya. Data was collected using questionnaires and interview schedules from 139 respondents and analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. The study intended to find whether crime level is significantly influenced by peoples' perception on: awareness on community policing, usefulness of community policing initiatives, uptake of community policing initiatives, sustainability of community policing initiatives and crime level.

5.2.1 Community Policing Initiative Awareness

The first objective of the study was to examine the influence of community policing initiative awareness on crime level in Nakuru North Sub-County. According to the research findings, it was not clear among respondents whether strong networks exist among stakeholders. Adequate information on community policing is not readily availed to the public officers while interactions amongst stakeholders has not really been enhanced. According to a larger majority, trainings and workshops on community policing are not frequently carried out while civic education on community policing is not well implemented. The government uses various methods to create awareness on community policing such as; civic education, through Nyumba kumi initiative. There exists statistically significant, negative causal relationship between community policing initiative awareness and crime level according to joint regression model coefficients results.

5.2.2 Usefulness of Community Policing Initiatives

The second objective of the study was to examine the influence of usefulness of the community policing initiative on crime level in Nakuru North Sub-County. It was not clear whether community policing initiative enables joint problem identification and solving. There was neutrality among respondents whether community policing improves confidence on security agencies. Respondents disagreed that community policing enhances partnerships amongst stakeholders. Community policing has enabled proactive policing in Nakuru North

Sub-County. A larger majority of respondents disagreed that community policing had enhanced police-citizen patrols in the area. Community policing was found to improve communication and information sharing between police and citizens while respondents agreed that community policing had enabled better understanding of people's security needs in Nakuru North Sub-County. Respondents disagreed that community policing structures and operations were well entrenched and active. The joint regression results indicate that usefulness of community policing initiatives have significant positive influence crime level.

5.2.3 Uptake of Community Policing Initiatives

The third objective of the study was to examine the influence of uptake of Community Policing Initiatives on crime level in Nakuru North Sub-County. Educated people do not readily embrace community policing while respondents were in disagreement that enough resources had not been allocated for community policing initiatives in Nakuru North Sub County. People most vulnerable to crimes readily do not necessarily adopt community policing as reported by many respondents. Moreover, existing laws does not compel the local community to participate in community policing according to many respondents. Levels of trust amongst stakeholders in Nakuru North Sub-County has not influenced adoption of community policing while there was disagreement by respondents that information levels on community policing had enabled residents embrace community policing. Factors that contribute to the local people involvement in community policing initiatives include; increased crime rate, dynamic/ changing trends in community policing, appreciating the uniqueness of crimes for particular community and presence of functional community policing structures. Members of the public in Nakuru North Sub-County have in many times helped the police identify criminals living amongst themselves. They have also been able to effect private citizen arrest to many offenders and also identify errant police officers who have received caution from and warnings. Uptake of community policing initiatives has a significant negative influence on crime level.

5.2.4 Sustainability of Community Policing Initiatives

The fourth objective of the study was to examine the influence of sustainability of community policing initiatives on crime level in Nakuru North Sub-County. Respondents agreed that having a standardized structure for community policing committees can ensure sustainability of community policing initiatives while increased sensitization on community policing can enhance sustainability of community policing. Respondents agreed that Community policing should not be a one-time even but rather a continuous process which

should be adopted through legislation to make it part and parcel of policing. Establishment of local community policing forums, provision of enough resources for community policing are ways of ensuring community policing yield better results. The government should increase funding for civic education on community policing to enhance sustainability of the initiative. Respondents agreed that accountability and prudent management of resources allocated to community policing programs, increased cooperation between the local people and security agencies and acting on information provided on time can ensure community policing yields maximum results with sustainability. According to the respondents, establishment of a reward structure for members of the community policing committees cannot really enhance community policing sustainability. However key informants were of the opinion that the government should increase incentives to participants to ensure sustainability of community policing initiatives. Setting clear short-term and long-term goals and objectives for various community policing forums and monitoring and evaluation of various community policing programs can be effective ways of ensuring community policing yields better results. It was not clear whether continuous trainings on community policing programs ensure sustainability due to neutrality nature among respondents.

There exists statistically significant, negative causal relationship between sustainability of community policing initiatives and crime level according to joint regression model coefficients results.

5.3 Conclusions

It can be concluded that community policing initiative awareness has a significant influence on crime level. Conclusions can be made that adequate information on community policing is not readily availed to the public officers and this might affect interactions amongst stakeholders. Trainings and workshops on community policing are not frequently carried out while civic education on community policing is not well implemented which might have influenced crime level in Nakuru North Sub-County as a result of an unenhanced community policing awareness initiatives. Although the government has been using Nyumba kumi initiative method to create awareness on community policing this technique may be inadequate to ensure full awareness of community policing among members of the public in Nakuru North Sub-County.

It can be concluded that usefulness of community policing initiatives have insignificant influence crime level. Conclusions can be made that community policing initiative have not

enabled joint problem identification and solving among relevant stakeholders and this may have affected enhancement of partnerships amongst stakeholders. Moreover, community policing has not enhanced police-citizen patrols in Nakuru North Sub-County. Community policing is significant in improving information sharing between police and citizens and this enables community better understanding of people's security needs.

It can be concluded that uptake of community policing initiatives has a significant influence on crime level. Further, it can be concluded that education level among residents does not mean they will always embrace community policing. There is inadequate allocation of resources for community policing initiatives. Conclusions can be made that residents who are more vulnerable to crimes do not necessarily adopt community policing in Nakuru North Sub-County which could as a result of fading levels of trust amongst stakeholders. However, information levels on community policing has been a significant factor in enhancing residents' acceptance of community policing.

It can be concluded that sustainability of community policing initiatives have a significant influence on crime level. Conclusions can be made that increased sensitization as well as standardized structure in community policing committees is important in ensuring sustainability of community policing initiatives. Ensuring there are set goals for various community policing forums with regular monitoring and evaluation of various community policing programs can help yield expected outcome. There have not been continuous trainings on community policing programs which might have affected sustainability of community policing initiatives in Nakuru North Sub-County.

5.4 Recommendations

The study findings brought about a multi-faceted approach through which community policing thrives on and the roles each agency should play. The following recommendations were made and directed to the specific actors so that they could get community policing initiatives working as

The Legislature/Parliament.

-The Kenyan parliament should legislate and enact a clear policy on community policing. The Act of parliament should bring about clarity and harmony on the basic guiding principles of community policing .It should also put the framework under which other policy makers on other state departments should base their decisions on when it comes to making decisions

pertaining to community policing. The parliament should also provide for the process to recruit, train, assess and monitor those members in the community policing committees as well as provide for their reward structure to motivate these members. Laws should also be enacted to ensure community members participate in community policing initiatives in their areas, either through compelling their participation or providing incentives to those who actively engage in community policing.

Executive-Ministry of interior and coordination of National government.

-The ministry should formulate clear policies on the structure, recruitment, reward and dismissal of members of the community policing committees.

-Create awareness on community policing by conducting massive civic education sessions through the local print and electronic media, public barazas and seminars on the importance of community policing in fighting crime.

-Develop, implement a curriculum to train all administrators and agencies involved in community policing to have a standardized level of knowledge and understanding of community policing.

-Liaise with the ministry of education in developing a curriculum on community policing to be taught in learning institutions. This will make every student grow up with the knowledge on community policing and understand its basic principles and practices.

-Develop a list of possible standardized and sustainable community policing initiated projects that can be jointly conducted by stakeholders in community policing. This will give the community a feeling of owning these projects and thus have continuous elaborate platforms through which the local community can interact with the policing agents in their localities.

-The Ministry of interior and coordination of national government should ensure that adequate resources are allocated to the National police services to steer implementation of community policing programs.

5.5 Recommendations for Further Research

This study used a case study approach of Nakuru North Sub-County; it is recommended that this study be carried on a broader scale in Kenya. According to Yin (2003), a single case study is may limit generalization of the phenomena requiring for a multiple case study. Further research can be conducted to test and validate the research findings using a quantitative approach.

The study recommends that further studies be conducted on more potential predictors (community policing initiatives) since in this study, 42 % of variance in dependent variable (crime level) remained unexplained by conceptualized the predictors.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Questionnaire for community policing committee members and general members of the public.

Introduction

I am Titus Nganju Giteru, a student at Kenyatta University pursuing a master's degree in Public Policy and Administration. I'm carrying out a study to establish and better understand the role of community policing initiative in crime control in Nakuru North Sub-county in Nakuru County. You are kindly and voluntarily requested to give your views by answering to the following questions as honestly as possible. Information obtained from this study is purely for academic purposes and will be treated with confidentiality. Answers from different respondents will be grouped and no naming or personal reference to the respondents will be made. Your participation will be highly regarded.

Part A: Demographics (Tick the appropriate bracket)

1. What is your age bracket?

- a. 20 – 29 years []
- b. 30 – 39years []
- c. 40 – 49 years []
- d. 50 – 59 years []
- e. 60 years and above []

2. Gender

- a. Male []
- b. Female []

3. Occupation

- a. Community policing committee member []
- b. Community member / resident []

4. How long have you been involved in community policing issues?

- 0-1 year []
- 1-3years []
- 3-5 years []
- Above five years []

Part B: Crime level in Nakuru North Sub-county.

5. How do you agree with the following statements on the level of crime in Nakuru North Sub county over the past five years, using a scale of 1-5,(where 5- strongly agree, 4- Agree, 3- Neutral, 2- Disagree, 1- Strongly disagree).

	5	4	3	2	1
(a) Crime incidents have not increased.					
(b) Criminals are apprehended in time.					
(c) Crime has not affected our way of living.					
(d) Elaborate systems are there to fight crime					
(e) Crime has not affected local investments.					
(f) Crime incidents are reported on time.					
(g) Local community members participate in fighting crime.					

Part C: Awareness level of the community policing philosophy in Nakuru North Sub-county.

6. How do you agree with the following statements on the awareness level of community policing philosophy, using a scale of 1-5,(where 5- strongly agree, 4- Agree, 3- Neutral, 2- Disagree, 1- Strongly disagree).

	5	4	3	2	1
(h) Strong networks exist among stakeholders.					
(i) Adequate information on community policing is readily availed to the public.					
(j) Interactions amongst stakeholders is enhanced					
(k) Trainings and workshops on community policing are carried out.					
(l) Civic education on community policing is well implemented.					

Part D: Usefulness of community policing initiatives.

7. How do you agree with the following statements on the importance of the community policing initiative in fighting crime? Using a scale of 1-5,(where 5- strongly agree, 4- Agree, 3- Neutral, 2- Disagree, 1- Strongly disagree

	5	4	3	2	1
(a) Enables joint problem identification and solving.					
(b) Improves people’s confidence on security agencies.					
(c) Creates partnerships amongst stakeholders.					
(d) Enables proactive policing.					
(e) Provides police-citizen patrols.					
(f) Improves communication and information sharing between police and citizens.					
(g) Addresses local security needs.					
(h) Creates awareness on security threats amongst local people.					

Part E: Uptake of community policing by the local people

8. How do you agree with the following statements in relation to how the local people embrace community policing. Using a scale of 1-5,(where 5- strongly agree, 4- Agree, 3- Neutral, 2- Disagree, 1- Strongly disagree)

	5	4	3	2	1
(a) Educated people readily embrace community policing.					
(b) The rich people do not embrace community policing.					
(c) People most vulnerable to crimes readily adopts community policing.					
(d) Laws compel the local community to participate in community policing.					
(e) Levels of trust amongst stakeholders influence adoption of community policing.					
(f) Information levels on community policing enables local people embrace community policing.					

Part F: Sustainability of community policing initiatives in Nakuru North Sub-county.

9. How do you agree with the following statements on how community policing initiative can be sustained to yield better results? Where 5- strongly agree, 4- Agree, 3- Neutral, 2- Disagree, 1- Strongly disagree)

	5	4	3	2	1
(a) Having a standardized structure for community policing committees.					
(b) Increased sensitization on crime and its effects					
(c) Establishment of local community policing forums					
(d) Providing enough resources for community policing.					
(e) Accountability and prudent management of resources allocated to community policing programmes.					
(m) Increase cooperation between the local people and security agencies.					
(n) Establish a reward structure for members of the community policing committees.					
(o) Acting on information provided and giving feedback.					
(i) Setting clear short-term and long-term goals and objectives for various cpf's.					
(j) Continuous trainings on community policing					
(k) Monitoring and evaluation of various community policing programmes.					

Appendix i: Questionnaire for community policing committee members from the policing agents and Nakuru County government leaders in Nakuru North Sub County

Introduction

I am Titus Nganju Giteru, a student at Kenyatta University pursuing a master's degree in Public Policy and Administration. I'm carrying out a study to establish and better understand the role of community policing initiative in crime control in Nakuru North Sub-county in Nakuru County. You are kindly and voluntarily requested to give your views by answering to the following questions as honestly as possible. Information obtained from this study is purely for academic purposes and will be treated with confidentiality. Answers from different respondents will be grouped and no naming or personal reference to the respondents will be made. Your participation will be highly regarded.

Part A: Demographics (Tick the appropriate bracket)

1. What is your age bracket?

- a. 20 – 29 years []
- b. 30 – 39years []
- c. 40 – 49 years []
- d. 50 – 59 years []
- e. 60 years and above []

2. Gender

- a. Male []
- b. Female []

3. Occupation

- a. Police officer []
- b. National Government Administrator []
- c. county Government official []

4. How long have you been involved in community policing issues?

- 0-1 year []
- 1-3years []
- 3-5 years []
- Above five years []

Part B: Crime level in Nakuru North Sub-county.

1. How do you agree with the following statements on the level of crime in Nakuru North Sub county over the past five years, using a scale of 1-5,(where 5- strongly agree, 4- Agree, 3- Neutral, 2- Disagree, 1- Strongly disagree).

	5	4	3	2	1
a) Crime incidents have not increased.					
b) Criminals are apprehended in time.					
c) Crime has not affected our way of living.					
d) Elaborate systems are there to fight crime					
e) Crime has not affected local investments.					
f) Crime incidents are reported on time.					
g) Local community members participates in fighting crime.					

Part C: Awareness level of the community policing philosophy in Nakuru North Sub-county.

6. How do you agree with the following statements on the awareness level of community policing philosophy, using a scale of 1-5, (where 5- strongly agree, 4- Agree, 3- Neutral, 2- Disagree, 1- Strongly disagree).

	5	4	3	2	1
h) Strong networks exist among stakeholders.					
i) Adequate information on community policing is readily availed to the public officers.					
j) Interactions amongst stakeholders is enhanced					
k) Trainings and workshops on community policing are carried out.					
l) Civic education on community policing is well implemented.					

Part D: Usefulness of community policing initiatives.

7. How do you agree with the following statements on the importance of the community policing initiative in fighting crime? Using a scale of 1-5,(where 5- strongly agree, 4- Agree, 3- Neutral, 2- Disagree, 1- Strongly disagree

	5	4	3	2	1
a) Enables joint problem identification and solving.					
b) Improves confidence on security agencies.					
c) Enhances partnerships amongst stakeholders.					
d) Enables proactive policing.					
e) Provides police-citizen patrols.					
f) Improves communication and information sharing between police and citizens.					
g) Enables better understanding of people's security needs.					
h) Its structures and operations are well entrenched and active.					

Part E: Uptake of community policing by the local people

8. How do you agree with the following statements in relation to how the local people embrace community policing. Using a scale of 1-5, (where 5- strongly agree, 4- Agree, 3- Neutral, 2- Disagree, 1- Strongly disagree)

	5	4	3	2	1
a) Educated people readily embrace community policing.					
b) Enough resources are allocated for community policing initiatives.					
c) People most vulnerable to crimes readily adopts community policing.					
d) Laws compel the local community to participate in community policing.					
e) Levels of trust amongst stakeholders influence adoption of community policing.					
(f) Information levels on community policing enables local people embrace community policing.					

Part F: Sustainability of community policing initiatives in Nakuru North Sub-county.

9. How do you agree with the following statements on how community policing initiative can be sustained to yield better results? Where 5- strongly agree, 4- Agree, 3- Neutral, 2- Disagree, 1- Strongly disagree)

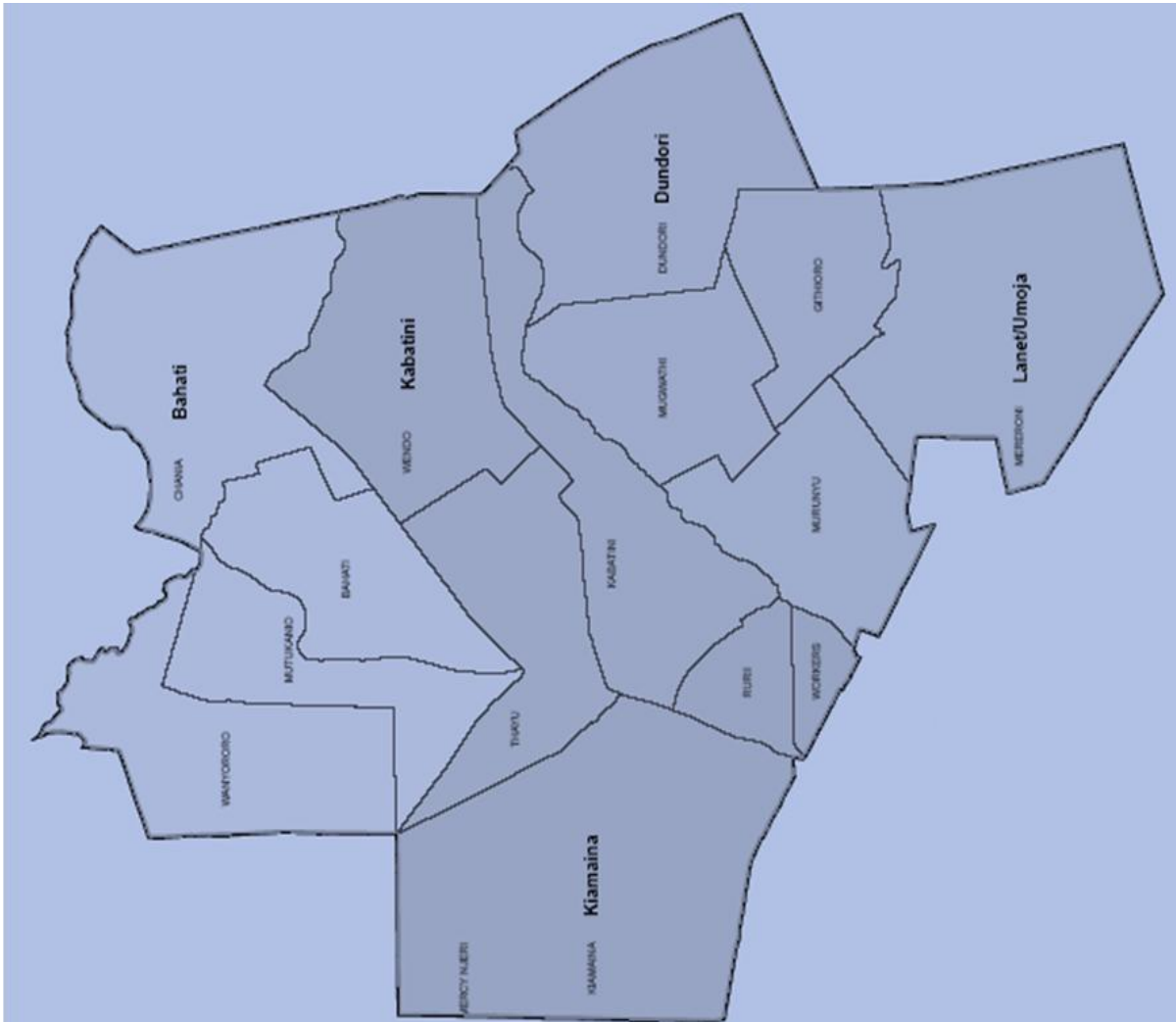
	1	2	3	4	5
a) Having a standardized structure for community policing committees.					
b) Increased sensitization on crime and its effects					
c) Establishment of local community policing forums					
d) Providing enough resources for community policing.					
e) Accountability and prudent management of resources allocated to community policing programmes.					
e) Increase cooperation between the local people and security agencies.					
f) Establish a reward structure for members of the community policing committees.					
g) Acting on information provided and giving feedback.					
h) Setting clear short-term and long-term goals and objectives for various community policing forums.					
i) Continuous trainings on community policing					
i) Monitoring and evaluation of various community policing programmes.					

Appendix ii: Interview Guide

Crime control in Kenya; An analysis of community policing initiative as a crime control tool in Nakuru County

1. What do you understand by the term community policing initiative?
2. What are the various methods that the government has used to create awareness on community policing amongst the local people?
3. In your opinion, how useful is community policing initiative in the fight against crime?
4. Would you describe a scenario where community policing has been of help to you or person close to you?
5. Have the local people embraced community policing initiative, if yes, give examples.
6. What would you describe as the factors that contribute to the local people involvement in community policing initiatives?
7. In your opinion, should community policing initiatives be a one-time event or should be a continuous exercise?
8. According to your views, what should be done to sustain various community policing initiatives?
9. Do you have any further information you would like to share pertaining to community policing?

Appendix iii: Nakuru North Sub-County Map



Source: IEBC Records, 2013.