

**INFLUENCE OF COMMUNITY POLICING INITIATIVES ON YOUTH  
RADICALIZATION IN MOMBASA COUNTY IN KENYA**

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## DECLARATION

This research project is my original work that has not been presented for the award of a degree in any other University

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## **DEDICATION**

To my support system for understanding as I stayed away so long attending to my studies

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## **ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS**

<b>CBP</b>	-	Community Based Policing
<b>NPS</b>	-	National Police Service
<b>UN</b>	-	United Nations
<b>GoK</b>	-	Government of Kenya
<b>OCS</b>	-	Officer Commanding Police Station
<b>PC</b>	-	Police Constable
<b>SSP</b>	-	Senior Superintendent Police
<b>SP</b>	-	Superintendent Police

## OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF TERMS

**Community:** A collection of persons residing within a given geographical locality with same aspirations, attitudes and goals in life.

**Community Policing:** Is a form of policing which involves the general public in solving the problems in their day to day lives to ensure that law and order are maintained. The partnership is formed with the aim of promoting proactive response to public issues like crimes, safety and discourages social disorderliness.

**Community Policing Initiatives:** Refers to strategies developed by police force to maintain law and order through collaboration with the community.

**Enterprise:** Is a founded and run by a person or a group of individuals for the purpose of generating profits.

**Crime prevention:** Actions initiated with the aim of anticipating, recognizing and assessment of the level of crime risk prevalence so as to inform appropriate decisions or actions to either eliminate it or reduce its chances of occurrence (Cusson: 2002).

**Crime:** Refers to the activities that involve breaking the law.

**Household heads:** This refers to the individual that is responsible for the household at the time of the study that is the father or the mother. There are other households that are run by guardians who are responsible for everything.

**Nyumba Kumi Initiative:** A model of community policing where ten neighboring families come together to consider their own security.

**Policing:** The acts of regulating, controlling, and maintaining law and order as per rules and regulations that have been set by a constitutionally constructed and authorized by an agency of a government.

**Radicalization:** Refers to the process of that makes an individual adopt stands that do not conform with political, social or religious norms.

Radicalized individuals adopt radical views to influence him or her into doing things that go against laid down norms.

**Security:** Is the state of being protected or safe from harm? Primary concern of security is protection and welfare.

## ABSTRACT

Effective implementation of community policing is a key tenet hence the need to evaluate the factors influence effective implementation of community policing. The study also looked at its influence on how police conduct their work, crime rate and community cohesion. Despite all these measures that have been established to secure the future of these young people especially from radicalization; there are still elements that end up getting a way to radicalize the youths into the gang groups and terrorist cells. The study therefore sought to evaluate influence of community policing on youth radicalization using the context of Kisauni Sub-county in Mombasa County. The specific objectives shall include: examining the influence of inadequate funding, police officer professionalism, and information sharing on youth radicalization levels. The study relied on Mass line policing theory that shows how the police as security institution can adopt the community policing program model to reduce incidences of crime and insecurity in society. A descriptive design was adopted. The study adopted a census study to identify the respondents and the population distribution of the target population since the target population was too small for sampling. The target population was members of community policing committee in the eight wards in Kisauni Constituency. The study conducted a census of all the 150 respondents comprised of ward and self-administered questionnaires to the police officers. The collected data was then analyzed using SPSS version 22 as the main computer tool of analysis. The descriptive statistics such as mean, standard deviation, percentages and frequency of responses as well as inferential statistics such as regression to give the linear relationship of the variables were used. The results were then presented inform of tables and charts for easy interpretation and understanding by the readers. The study finding in this study is expected to assist the national government through the National Police Service in the administration of the community policing policy in strategy and policy formulation of community policing guidelines. The study established that inadequate funding; police officers professionalism and information sharing all have significant influence on youth radicalization. The study concludes the community policing is a significant predictor of youth radicalization. The study recommends that the management of the County Policing Authority should review, monitor and track the progress so far made in implementation of the Community Policing Initiative in Mombasa County. The policy makers at the National Security should align the policies and overall goals of County Policing Authority with the National Security goals so as to allow multi-agency and integrated approach in dealing with youth radicalization. The Finance Managers at the County Treasury should allocate adequate funds towards the County Policing Authority to support the community policing activities in Mombasa County. Equally, the National Treasury should remit County budgetary allocations on time so that the same can be utilized in funding the community policing initiatives. The management team of advocacy and civil society organizations in Mombasa should organize more seminars and training among youths to create more awareness on the need to share relevant information and cooperate with police officers in handling radicalization challenge. The human resource managers working in the County Policing Authority and those at the Kenya Police Service should review the professional standards required by police officers.

# CHAPTER ONE

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Study

The chapter starts with a discourse on the concepts and contexts that help lay ground for statement of the problem. It also identifies key study variables, research objectives and questions together with justification of the study. For long, only the police were responsible to enforce law and order and help combat all kinds of crime in the society. This system has been reformed with changes in time whereby the community people are now being involved to improve the policing system. According to Uddin (2011), many police organizations around the world have recognized the need for involving the community in policing activities contrary to the previously adopted professional model, In community policing, policing activities are done in a form of partnerships with NGOs and Community Based organizations (CBOs) so as to get the community participate in finding solutions to lawlessness in their society.

The South Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SEESAC) (2006) acknowledges that the model of involving community members in policing activities is both a philosophy and a strategy adopted to execute the philosophy itself where both the police and the community work together to come up with solutions to problems of crime, lawlessness, safety challenges and disorderliness. These actions are normally aimed at improving the quality of life for all members in a community. This means that the community is involved in day to day police functions thus creating trust, confidence, partnership and mutual responsibility among community members.

According to the article 15(C) of the constitution of Bangladesh, the state is mandated to ensure social security and peace (Uddirik and Khadem, 2012).

Police is therefore the prime state responsible authority or organization for maintaining the security of persons and their property. They mainly concentrate on prevention and detection of crime and to maintain law and order situation of the country. Criminal justice system calls acknowledges the role played by police as important bringing the offender into justice i.e. investigation, apprehend the offender, arrest, etc. but the traditional way of policing has failed in doing so. The present law and order situation demands that the government should recognize community policing system (Tripura, 2010). The author further stipulates that police should strive to maintain a good relationship with the public that promotes historic traditions where police are the public and the public are police. It acknowledges that police are drawn from the members of public with some training and remuneration to discharge duties incumbent upon all citizens in the interest of community welfare and existence.

Globally, community policing has been adapted to different levels using different initiatives. This was motivated by the increases in mobility of criminals, changing crime patterns and stubbornly high rates of crime. Some of the countries which have adopted community policing initiatives include the United States of America (USA), Singapore, Australia, United Kingdom (UK) and Canada. The initiatives have taken different forms ranging from delegation of a few additional police officers over and above the normal allocations to walk the beat to a system in which police work in collaboration with local agencies to tackle crimes facing the community (Bullock and Leeney, 2013). They have mainly partnered with the community in finding solutions to criminal challenges. In this arrangement, the community is regarded as the extension of the 'ears and eyes' of the police. Such scenarios make the community part and parcel to promoting peace and security. The community plays a key role in providing the necessary intelligence to the police which can be used to apprehend perpetrators.

In England and the Wales community policing initiatives included partnerships with the community through a system called Police Community Support Officers (PCSOs) (Aston, O'Neill, Hail and Wooff, 2021). Another initiative in community policing has been described as problem oriented policing where police normally pay keen attention to underlying problems to the criminal acts as opposed to focusing on the crime itself. This initiative involves the police learning more about the offenders and possible victims to assess the circumstances under which they came together (Cosgrove and Ramshaw, 2013). Using this strategy for instance, the police department in San Diego was able to conclude that a trolley station was the place where gangs fought; narcotic activities took place besides violent crimes. This was made possible through careful analysis of the problem which pointed to the design of the station as a contributing factor.

In Uganda, Akubu noted that community confidence and trust in police had largely remained a challenge. It was noted that Community Policing (CP) went beyond simply treating the symptoms of crime to identification and analysis of neighborhood problems, and then solving them through cooperative interaction between police and the community. The findings indicated that there needs to be better partnerships between the police, general community and other agencies for community-focused crime prevention, and problem-solving schemes. Area localized solutions need to disorder problems but police and the communities are failing to evenly embrace their roles as partners in the implementation and the sustainability of the community policing program. In another study, Gaokgathege (2020) examined the general level of effectiveness of cluster policing on crime prevention in Botswana where it was established that the contribution of cluster policing on crime prevention was moderately effective and resulted from of target hardening, law enforcement and enhanced community safety and security.

There has been high number of cases of deterioration of security in Kenya in the last two decades. Therefore in its intent to reduce crime in the country, the Kenyan government deemed it important to bring on board general public members besides other stakeholders through the introduction of Community Based Policing (CBP) program as captured in a Government of Kenya policy paper (2015). 'The 4th draft guidelines on community policing'. This paper documents that "community policing is designed to do away with fear of crime and disorderliness in social settings of the society through collaborations in coming up with solutions to their problems and keeping crime at bay. For a long time the institution of the Kenyan police has often being perceived by citizens as an instrument for use by the political class and ruling regime to intimidate, punish, as well as force them to subscribe to certain ideologies. Equally, many citizens feel that personnel working in the institution offer protection to people in government and few elites. This contradicts their motto "Utumishi kwa Wote (Service to All)"

Derivative practices over various places in the world shows that community policing program has enhanced increased interaction of police and members of the community and as such reducing incidences of crime, insecurity and other related social disorders. Nyumba Kumi is a direct translation from Swahili language meaning ten households. This has been used to mean households living close to one another coming together to know each other better so that in case a criminal is among them, they can easily identify him or her and flush them out. It does not literally mean that the households have to be ten but those close to one another in an estate like gated communities or the like to know more about their neighbors to ensure that criminals do not hide among them. This has been applied as the basic foundation of National security since the neighbors living in a neighborhood will easily notice strangers amidst them compared to if police were to do it.

The classification or clustering of households making up a Nyumba Kumi unit is normally not fixed or dictated by external forces instead is based on shared aspirations, values in a given locality. The arrangement of the Nyumba Kumi unit is such that it does not discriminate against religion, gender, sexuality, race or any other orientation identities. It forms the basic unit for executing community policing where community policing is anchored on households. The house holding making up a unit can be in different confines like estates, block of houses, residential courts, along a certain street, Manyatta, a Centre or market, village or any other distinguishing confines. The idea of coming up with Nyumba Kumi is bringing Kenyans together in groupings based on physical proximity, desire and need to achieve certain community ideals. They are designed to create a safe environment for prosperous neighborhoods

Community policing and Nyumba Kumi Community policing grouping have been applied in many places of Kenya like Mombasa for a long time. Other areas have adopted different names like Sungu Sungu groups which were inspired by Sungu Sungu grouping of Tanzania's rural setting during the 1980s. These groupings spread to neighboring environments of Kuria in Kenya which helped Kuria communities manage crime through prevailing indigenous governance structures (Letting and Chepchirchir, 2017). This model informed the formation of Nyumba Kumi groupings in Kenya in the year 2013 from Tanzania's socialist history. It was launched with the aim of countering terrorism as many terrorists lived in some rented houses in neighborhoods where they organized to commit crimes. It was then designed with the aim of collecting intelligence through creation of clusters of houses with leaders who keep close contacts with policing committees created.

However, critics of this concept have argued that it is less appropriate for modern capitalist Kenya specially in urban areas characterized by gated communities where residents manage their own security by engaging private initiatives like CCTV, erecting stone wall fences or hiring private guards as compared to less affluent areas characterized by rapid turnover of tenants in rented premises in flats and houses (Letting, 2012). Therefore, it is important to assess effects of community policing on youth radicalization in Mombasa County in Kisauni Sub-county and specifically narrowing down on effects of community policing, inadequate funding, improved police professional standards and information sharing on youth radicalization and control.

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

The communities in Kenya across different counties have continued to experience and element of radicalization and the initiation into the illegal gangs and groups which end up destabilizing the peace and security in the Country. Some of the factors that can be put forward that lead to the entry into the radicalization include: the issues of poverty, lack of employment, idleness among the youths among other factors. However, the government and the non-governmental institutions have continued to put measures in place and strategies to reach out to some of these youths to ensure that they do not fall victims to these vices which lead to initiation into terrorism and terrorist gangs that mug people and steal people property. Some of these measures include coming up with youth projects and training to give them hands on skills that enable them not only to become employable but also to be able to employ themselves, creation of Savings and Credit Cooperatives among the youths to give them a change to get funding for small businesses, induction into the youth funds and national youth services among others.

In a study, Pala and Balcioglu (2016) examined community policing initiatives using data drawn from England, Wales, and European Union. It focused on community participation and elements used in solving problems facing the community. The study outlined how community policing initiatives have been implemented in the three identified countries.

The study concluded that serious financial, cultural and organizational challenges hampered successful implementation of community policing initiatives. The study focused on challenges of implementing the initiatives and not how the initiatives affected youth radicalization as the case is in the current study.

Aston, O'Neill, hail and Wooff (2021) examined how sharing of information under community policing affected the level that the general public had in the police force. The study identified that interactional, distributive and procedural justice were silent interactions adopted between the policy and the community. It was noted that attitude and behaviour, communication, personal contact and accessibility. This study focused on information sharing strategy which is one of the strategies and not all strategies. The context was confined within Europe hence limiting the application of its findings in the Kenyan context.

Despite all these measures that have been established to secure the future of these young people especially from radicalization; there are still elements that end up getting a way to radicalize the youths into the gang groups and terrorist cells. Therefore, the current study investigated the effects of community policing initiatives on the youth radicalization in Kenya especially in Mombasa County. Kisauni Sub County has been facing insecurity more so in the recent past including robbery with violence, murder, car hijacking, burglary and pick pocketing.

In addition, criminal levels fueled by prevailing circumstances including high poverty, lack of employment, rising cases of radicalization, drug abuse, illicit activities and few numbers of police officers where the crime patterns are likely to become complex and unpredictable.

### **1.3 Research Objectives**

- i. To examine the influence of inadequate funding of community policing initiatives on youth radicalization in Mombasa County
- ii. To establish the influence of police-community collaboration on youth radicalization in Mombasa County
- iii. To find out the influence of information sharing on youth radicalization levels in Mombasa County

### **1.4 Research Questions**

The study sought answer to these questions:

- i. What are the influences of inadequate funding of community policing initiatives on youth radicalization in Mombasa County?
- ii. What are the influences of police-community collaboration on youth radicalization in Mombasa County?
- iii. To what extent does information sharing influence youth radicalization levels in Mombasa County?

### **1.5 Assumptions**

The study assumed that the targeted respondents are well versed with the influences that community policing has on radicalization of youths in Kenya. It assumed that since they are part of the key stakeholders to community policing, they would provide objective information that would help exhaustive response to the stated objectives.

The study also assumed that the targeted respondents would have adequate time to provide information requested through the questionnaire. To ensure that adequate time was allowed for the respondents to take part in the study, the researcher allowed the respondents a number of days so that they could fill in the questionnaires at their own free time. This was aimed at minimizing the levels of disruption in their work schedules.

### **1.6 Justification of the Study**

The study would improve the security of the urban centers where the findings would be used in improving the control and management of security systems in the country. Community policing having been launched in 2015, it has faced various challenges in its implementation thus making the study significant in solving local security problems. The study is expected to benefit the local community in improving their security problems where the findings may be adopted by the community policing committee (CPC) in solving local security problems. The study is also expected to benefit the researcher by adding to the knowledge gained in class and improving on the bulk of knowledge stored in the library.

Different stakeholders would benefit from this study including county policing authority, sub-county community policing committee (CPC), station/ward community policing committee, location CPC and sub-location CPC in reviewing their operations. The study would help the county security coordinating committee in reviewing the security systems of the county and in improving the performance of various security committees in the county. The civil societies would also use the findings of this study to assist in educating the public on the importance of community policing in solving the problem of insecurity.

The study would also help the academia fraternity in extending existing literature on community policing initiatives on youth radicalization in the country, continent and the world at large.

Through the findings of this study, future scholars would find areas of research gaps besides using it as a basis for their studies especially on methodology.

### **1.7 Scope / Delimitations and Limitations of the Study**

The research instruments only contained questions regarding effects of community policing on security problems where the respondents were given a chance to express their independent opinion on the effectiveness of community policing.

The study engaged the ward community policing committee members of Kisauni Constituency, Mombasa County as the target respondents since Kisauni is known to experience the highest cases of criminal activities in the county. The study focused on the effectiveness of community policing on crime prevention and control, the effect of community policing on information sharing, how improved police professional standards have affected community policing and officers inadequate funding effect on community policing.

Crime prevention and control, improved information sharing, reviewed professional standards and improved adequate funding are assumed to indicate that community policing is helping in curbing insecurity problems in Mombasa County. It was also assumed that the results gotten may be used by the government that is the National Police service and the National governments to further enroll community policing to every county to curb insecurity. Most essential, the researcher assumes that the respondents will answer the questions truthfully.

Some of the limitations of the study were inadequate information from the respondents, lack of knowledge on community policing initiative by respondents hence some may not understand the need of sharing information on matters touching on crime and lack of availability of heads of households who are the main respondents. Mistrust and fear of giving information to a stranger especially in the case of the junior police officers may also hinder the study. This was countered by talking to their seniors to assure them of confidentiality of their response to the study. Some police officers were unavailable during the time of research but this was countered by sending emails to them.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.1 Introduction**

This chapter identifies what and how other scholars have approached this concept of community policing on youth radicalization from across the world. It assesses the methodologies adopted and their suitability and how they can inform the direction that this study should take. Specific areas of interest spanned influence of community policing, adequate funding, improved police professional standards and information sharing in crime prevention and control. It also gives theoretical and conceptual frameworks.

#### **2.2 Review of Related Literature**

Criminal activities including rape, burglary and robbery with violence, murder, kidnap, pick pocketing are widespread in every part of the world and continue to grow each day resulting into weakened states. The reaction to these criminal activities further fractures states with disharmonious communities. Fear of crime by the people has often led to deteriorating standards of living and decay in quality of ordinary life. Many lives are lost daily, property destroyed where not stolen destroyed through violent means and as a result, insecurity has led to downscaling-in some cases outright closure-of many businesses and loss of income.

##### **2.2.1 Security Problems**

Incidents of insecurity resulting in loss of life and property have been rampant in Kenya as terrorists invade key locations within the capital City and other locations. This has cost many citizens their life and property making it unsafe.

Two distinct sources of insecurity have been identified as external and internal. External threats mainly manifest themselves in the form of terrorism which has been disguised as an Islamic Jihad (holy war). Major perpetrators on the Kenyan soil for this kind of threat have been largely Al-Shabaab terrorist organization whose origin and operation is within Somalia. Al-Shabaab have been using sporadic guerilla strategy where they attack on areas know to harbor individuals of other religious inclination and sparing Muslims in case they are found in such places. Perpetrators have been using ability to recite a number of passages from the Holy Quran to identify whom to execute as witnessed in both the Westgate siege of September 2013 and the Mandera executions of November 2014. The militia group has cited terrorist attacks as being retaliation to presence of Kenya in Somalia under the aegis of the United Nations' AMISOM. Wagner (2014) is of contrary opinion as he indicated that prior to invasion of Somalia by Kenya Defense Forces in 2011, terrorism attacks were already being reported in the Country.

Following the indication of Foden, (2014), threats to internal security start with rampant robbery over and above theft targeting individuals which is evident in Kenya where majority of the citizens considered being normal citizenship burden. The next type of insecurity within Kenyan borders is targeted at groups of persons known by different names ranging from inter-ethnic clashes, rivalry within and among clans, theft of livestock commonly called cattle rustling, boundary clashes and insurgency. All these incidences have undergone metamorphosis where the characters no longer brook the interference of security apparatus put in place by the Government while doing their activities. This has been exhibited in the manner they have slaughtered the police who are custodians of internal security in the country at will.

This has always passed on a clear message every time this has happened: the terrorists and their sympathizers no longer recognize the laws of Kenya. This has also been rife in areas like Kapedo and Baringo in the recent past. These incidences have continued to cause loss of police and ordinary citizens' lives (Odula, 2014).

According to Wagner, (2014), colonial policies have played a big role in the existence of the “arc of insecurity” which contributed immensely to neglecting of arid and semi arid areas in Kenya because they were regarded as being unproductive. As such, they never considered such areas as worthy of any form of meaningful social and or economic investment of whatever nature. This ideology was been propagated by independence government for over 58 years since independence. This has contributed to the continued to the detriment of these areas. The ignorance shown to these areas by successive governments have been exhibited through little investment and presence which has hindered the ability to earn loyalty and regard from the residents in these regions. The residents in these areas have had to fend for themselves hence limiting their adherence to orders issued by the Kenyan Government on quests to maintain law and order by living well with their neighbors.

Ngunjiri, (2010) observed that inherited policies from colonial government contributed immensely to the current state of ignorance of these areas by dictating that the areas were not attractive for investments through advocating for centralization of governance. This limited resource distribution to arid and semi arid areas making living in these areas difficult. With diminishing productive land and increases in population, these areas became attractive as populations expanded their activities into these regions.

As policies were passed on control of state power, control over public wealth was introduced and this resulted in tribalism, bribery, looting and patronage (Ethics and Anti-Corruption(EACC), 2006). Through corruption, a significant proportion of resources in the nation were controlled by corrupt elite and their cronies. This left the Arid and Semi arid areas disadvantaged hence suffered from systematic and structured neglect.

### **2.2.2 Influence of Inadequate Funding of Community Policing Initiatives on Youth Radicalization**

The issue of resources and funding is one of the most important items for any organization since it is the blood or the fuel for the organization in order to allow it to run and conduct the different activities. Therefore, if the police service in Kenya is well funded it means that it would be able to curb different criminal activities and gangs that recruit different youths by way of radicalization into criminal activities within Kenya specifically Mombasa County.

For years now since the inception or the promulgation of the new constitutions the different leaders in Kenya have been fighting for the increase of funding for the county allocation from the current fifteen of the total gross domestic product to between thirty per cent to fifty per cent. This means that there will be an efficient and effective functioning of the local or county government which will now be able to perform at their level best. However, the issue of security in Kenya is a National Government function which is only done by the central government and as such it is responsible for protection against the domestic and foreign aggression.

There is an association between the funding that is provided by the government or lack of it and the performance or facilitation of the police officers who are enforcing the law on the ground. This means that when the officers are not well facilitated in terms of tools and movement or weapons it becomes difficult to deal with the bandits. However, if the officers and their station have been well equipped it means that they would be able to curb increasing crime or criminal activities easily or with much ease.

### **2.2.3 Influence of Information Sharing on Youth Radicalization**

The foundation of community policing is the belief that collaboration between police and the community has more potential of improving security in a faster and effective way because the perpetrators of insecurities live among the community members. They interact with them on day to day basis (Skolnick & Bayley, 1998). It forms meaningful and lasting relationships with community members. It makes positive agreements between the police and the community. It means both people and police have distinct roles and responsibilities. Along with the police, people have the authority to arrest, search and seizure, use force to make arrest, patrol, respond to incidents, etc. Citizens also have a role to report crimes, help to solve the problems and be good witnesses. So that people are the partners with the police in policing activities.

As Eck & Rosenbaum (1994) asserts that activities incorporated in the community policing initiatives are geared towards increasing citizen satisfaction with the way police do their job. It also encourages the public to share key information on suspicious individuals for ease of arrest so as to keep the community safe.

Some of the ways that community policing is practiced is through holding community meetings, establishing citizen advisory boards, foot patrols, arranging door to door visits, neighborhood watch among others to help police get an understanding of the problems they face and come up with ways in which they can make their lives safe. This is important in helping demystify the work of police and building a mutual trust between the police and the community. Through these activities, the people will feel more comfortable interacting with police to share with them their problems and ways in which suspected criminal individuals can be dealt with.

To be effective, communities need to be empowered such that their voices can fit well in police priorities and practices for continued trust in the relationship (Mackenzie & Henry, 2009). The level of closeness between the community and the police and the extent to which they trust one another will influence the quality of information generated for security of the community (Fielding, 2005). Community desires can only be met in circumstances where police and the community are in good working terms. In situations where there is a good relationship, the police will not need to coerce the community to provide vital information in maintenance of law and order.

So, the success of community policing is depends on the extent of community engagement in policing activities. An essential objective of community policing is aimed at improving and sustaining law and order within society including reduced incidences of crime, fear of crime and developing closer liaison between police and the public.

Using the case of the American policing model, Kelling (1996) noted that significant changes were witnessed in the past twenty eight years as it changed from a bureaucratic, incident driven force to community policing. The new policy resulted in circumstances where the police were responding to underlying causes of problems encountered by the communities. Additionally, they got quality contributions from the community on the best ways of dealing with identified security challenges in future. The outcome indicated that unlike the bureaucratic arrangement, community policing relied more on the resolve to participate by the community in identifying and coming up with candid solutions to the problems identified (Miller & Hess, 2002). The change allowed police to engage in community activities and engage the community effectively so as to identify the underlying issues, their cause and how the police can work with the community to ensure that the problems are overcome. Campaigns were conducted to help increase the quality and quantity of contacts and participation between police and the community (Sherman, 1997).

The level of satisfaction of citizen with the work of police is key indicator of the success of community policing initiative. To have the community voluntarily share pertinent information related to incidences that may jeopardize law and order in a region requires that a good working relationship is established and nurtured. Advisory boards need to be formed alongside holding regular community meetings where they exchange ideas on bettering the security of the citizens and their property. There needs to be an increase in door to door visits and sharing of information on offenders among the community (Eck & Rosenbaum, 1994).

Community policing has been credited for increasing police-citizens approachability as well as enhancing public confidence in police forces ability to solve problems. Notably, the involvement of members of public in policing matter has over the years reduced crime and insecurity in various states worldwide.

NPS (2016) highlighted clearly the role of community policing in ensuring safe environments for all citizens and their property. It emphasized on the importance of partnership arriving at a point where both the community and the police benefit in preventing criminal incents from occurring. This was to be enhanced through timely identification of community safety needs by holding consultative meeting, involvement of the community in decision making and efficient application of problem solving approach.

#### **2.2.4 Influence of Police-Community Collaboration on Youth Radicalization**

Police are generally confronted with many challenges in their work posed by constantly changing security situations which call for reforms in the way they do their work. This could partially explain the reason as to why many nations across the world have been pre-occupied with setting policies geared towards police reforms (Edmunds, 2004). This is informed by the important role played by security in economic transformation of any nation. Any incidents of insecurity or stability has repercussions which may take long to go away. Many emerging issues have rendered the old practice of policing ineffective. Frequent terrorism attacks and and the changing face of terrorism itself has posed a great challenge for nations in securing their citizens with their property.

History from many African nations indicates that colonialism together with cold war in the international system played a role in the existing security systems and regimes. Many countries came up with security systems which alienated human security except for the governing regimes which were ring fenced with security. This kind of security arrangement resulted in mismanagement, corruption, and personalization of security for the governing regimes leaving the civilians exposed (Jonyo & Buchere, 2011).

In addition, limited resources both in financial terms and personnel for the police forces in Africa have hindered their effective performance (Baker, 2008). It is noted that many countries have experienced under staffed police forces working with outdated equipment. In addition, the personnel have not been adequately trained to deal with the emerging trends in security. These factors have hindered their ability to work effectively to maintain law and order at all times.

However, statistics indicate that African countries are implementing a number of strategies aimed at dealing with reforms in the security sector. These strategies have been embraced by many international community friends who have willingly partnered with them in implementation. A good example on this is the Sierra Leone which has posted an outstanding progress in police force development since the year 1999. Through government efforts, the country received international police assistance to refurbish its reputation (Loh, 2010). The success was attributed to the efforts made by the president in and the Inspector General of the Sierra Leone police. Lower rank officers were integrated into the reform process as a way of managing resistance during implementation by siding motivating them to run with the reform strategy. Loh (2010) further alludes to existence of systematic interactions with civil society and the media for successful security reform strategy implementation.

In the Kenyan context various institutions in Kenya have since the era of colonialism undergone transformative transitions influenced mainly by the prevalent social environment and regime of the day. There is need for the establishment of National Police Service Academy and expansion of existing colleges including Provincial Training Centers for training of police officers at middle and senior level (NPS, 2016).

One of the major concerns by police officers in reference to NPS (2016), was that the police training that they undergo is not professionally certified. A major achievement in the new curriculum is the introduction of diploma and post-graduate diploma in policing. A National Police Service Examination Board has been established on an interim basis to ensure quality assurance and standardization of examinations for both Police Services. This Board, when fully operationalized, will be under the oversight of the National Police Service Commission whose mandate includes standardization of training and certification of training programmes in the police service (Naikuni, 2012). This will help the police in further improvement of understanding how community policing operates.

## **2.3 Theoretical Framework**

### **2.3.1 Mass Line Policing (MLP)**

As proposed by Wong (2009), Mass Line Policing (MLP) has direct application that shows how the police as security institution can adopt the community policing program model to reduce incidences of crime and insecurity in society. The scholar sees MLP as consisting of three recurring steps that include; collecting parts of information from the people, which is then processed and use the same information to let the people be informed of their security fear.

From the ideological perspective, it is assumed that the people are in charge of their own destiny as well as security. It can therefore be argued that the idea behind the theory is to ensure that every activity within community is in entirety dependent on the people. Since the people are, the ultimate drivers of community policing according to MLP. In a deeper examination of the critical functions that the institution of the police plays from the public's perspective, MLP is vindicated on various reasons.

It is important to note from the onset that human beings have tendencies of living beyond their means. From people's perspective, this can be a source of insecurity within community. It is upon this that empowering people through ensuring that they are meeting their personal security needs. MLP theory further addresses the unequal connection between public and the police. As illustrated in the theory, the people occupy a preponderance position to control the crimes in their areas of residence using an organization of any kind that belongs to the community. The theory therefore focuses on do-it-yourself, and the readiness to minimize insecurity by the community leaders.

This theory discusses how parts of information is collected from people, processed and then used to inform the same people of the security measures to take to ensure their safety. It touches on police and public relationship where the security agencies are the recipients of the information. They are mandated to process the information professionally in order to improve on insecurity hence maintaining a cordial relationship in the spirit of community policing. It elaborates how encouraging adequate participation of community stakeholders within Kisauni in partnership with the police force can increase the level of security for people and their property.

## 2.4 Summary of Literature Review and Research Gaps

Below is a table detailing a summary of literature gaps in the studies examined:

Author (s)	Focus / Topic	Findings	Research Gaps	Response of current Study
Eck & Rosenbaum (1994)	Understanding Community Policing A Framework for Action	Successful implementation of community policing requires through planning, flexibility, time, and patience	Focus was on creation of a framework for action	Covers community policing initiatives on youth radicalization
Jonyo & Buchere, 2011	The changing nature of security and Intelligence in Africa. A theoretical Perspective, challenges and reforms.	Community policing had been substantially implemented at 67%.	Focused on the level of community policing implementation within Njoro in Nakuru and not the initiatives and radicalization	Radicalization which is the dependent variable has gained relevance since the study was undertaken.
Ogoti N. G. (2018)	Citizen's Participation Effectiveness And Community Policing Scenario At Ongata Rongai In Kajiado County, Kenya.	Police community partnership effectiveness in community policing worked through crime prevention strategies	Focused on Kajiado County yet the current study is done on Mombasa county with radicalization as dependent variable	Uses radicalization as dependent variable hence conceptual gaps.

## 2.5 Conceptual Framework

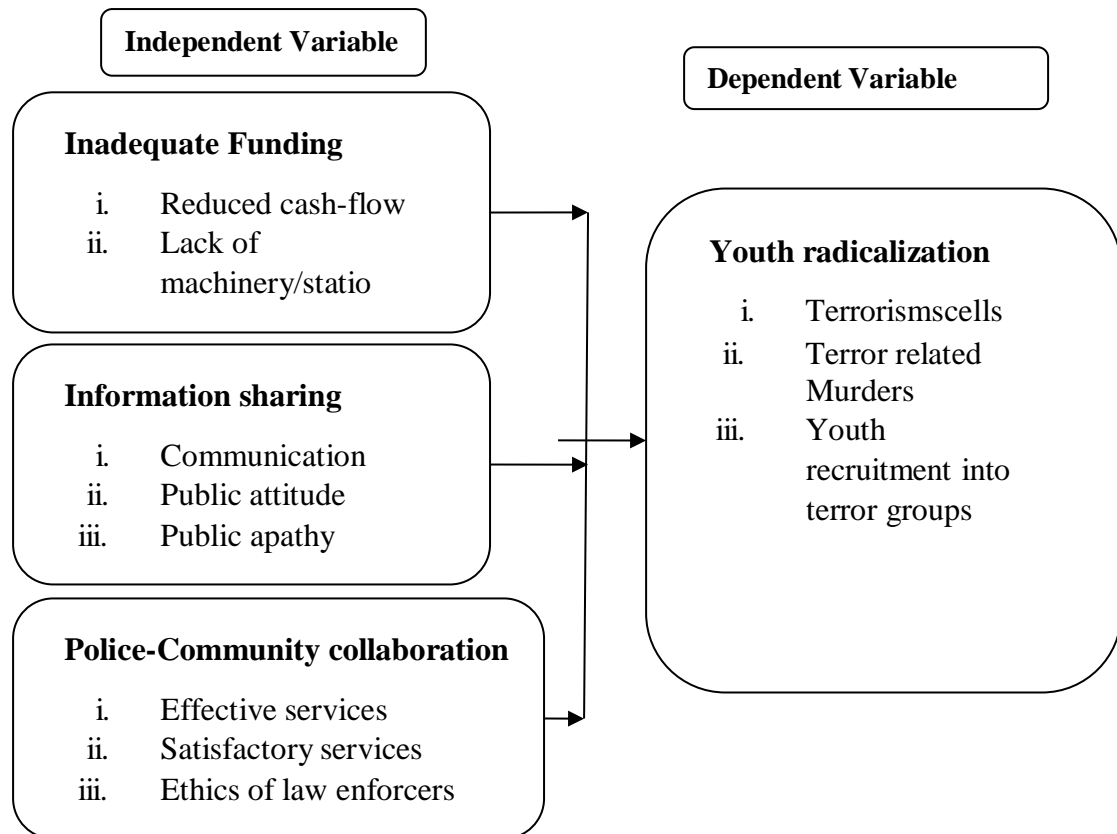
The conceptual framework in figure 2.1 gives the relationship between variables and the dependent variables of the study. The independent variable knowledge will capture security curbing initiatives such as community policing, information sharing, improved professional standards and adequate funding.

The respondents will explain their experience on community policing and its role on insecurity reduction in their places of residence. The respondents will be given a chance to explain how they participate in community policing. The self-assessment part shall give a chance to the respondents to explain the roles they play in community policing in their areas. Finally, the free response measure of knowledge shall involve open resource where respondents will be given chances to respond on community policing without any guidelines.

The first variable of inadequate funding and will gauge on how community response has helped operations response by the police. The distance between the residence of respondents and police posts will be noted. The second variable of information sharing on youth radicalization and control shall entail the roles played by the respondents with regard to levels of education on their ability to give information on insecurity to the police. The other issue to be addressed by the variable will be on employment status with regard to whether lack of it can lead to increase in insecurity. The respondents attitudes towards the police and their likelihood to provide them with information will also be examined.

The third variable of professional standard improvement shall involve effect of provision of efficient, effective and satisfactory services with relation to improved effectiveness of community policing. The police officers will respond on how use of technology has helped in community policing. The last objective is the role of Professional standards Professional standards on the security challenges in Mombasa County that is the reforms in the police sector and how changed behavior, improved work ethics and reduction in corruption has helped improve the way the police officers respond to the information given by the public on insecurity matters.

The dependent variable is the youth radicalization including stealing, burglary, defilement, murder, rape, possession and robbery. The intervening variable of National Police policy are the policies put in place by the police to help in implementing community policing and ensure its effectiveness in curbing insecurity.



**Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework**

The conceptual framework above is made up independent and dependent variables. The dependent variable is youth radicalization whereas the independent variable is community policing initiatives which has been operationalized in terms of funding for community policing initiatives, information sharing and police-community collaborations.

Finding for community policing initiatives evaluates the level of budgeting for various community policing activities in comparison to the finances availed to implement the developed initiatives. This helps in checking whether the financing shortages affect effectiveness of community policing activities in controlling radicalization of youth in Mombasa County or not.

Another parameter under community policing initiative is the information sharing aspect which examines the exchange of information that would help control the number of youths being radicalized, collection of information on the attitude of the public on the need to deal with youth radicalization and the level of public apathy as they interact with the police force in community policing.

The third independent variable is police-community collaboration which examined the service quality offered by the police as a result of collaboration, effectiveness in dealing with youth radicalization and adherence to ethics and law as the police go about their duties.

The dependent variable is youth radicalization which shall be measured in terms of terrorism cells created, general level of lawlessness in terms of theft, murder, burglary, rape and robbery among the youth.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

This chapter contains research design that was used in the study, giving the research study, the target population to participate in the study, sampling procedure that were adopted, data collection techniques to be implemented, and data processing and analysis and finally the legal and ethical considerations of the study.

#### **3.2 Research Design**

The research a correlational relation design which dwells on matters related to what, where, when, and how of a phenomenon with the aim of building a profile on it besides drawing inferential statistics (Ford, 2006). Correlational relation design is appropriate for the study based on the phenomenon of the study and the nature of data collection materials and analysis methods to be used. This design was chosen because it has successfully been applied previously by other scholars (Wagner, 2014; and Ngunjiri, (2010) while evaluating the effect of inherited policies from colonial government on the current state of governance in Kenya.

#### **3.3 Variables / Categorization of Analysis**

The study has dependent variable as radicalization among youthful population in Mombasa County. This was operationalized in terms of the number of terrorism cells created, terrorisms cells, terror related murders and youth recruitment into terror groups. The independent variable is community policing initiatives which were operationalized through funding for community policing initiatives, information sharing concept through *Nyumba Kumi* and police community collaboration.

### **3.4 Location / Site of the study Site**

The research site for the study is Mombasa County in Kisauni sub-county where the residents were given a chance to participate in the study. Mombasa County is at the Kenyan Coast touching the Indian Ocean. The area is famous for foreign tourism as foreigners seek to experience the coastal culture. This areas was selected upon because of the number of the large number of youths who have been radicalized in the past from the region. The region is also predominantly inhabited by people of Islamic Faith whom terrorists have closely associated with. The study area was chosen because of its high levels of criminal activities including robbery, murder, youth radicalization has been recorded within the county.

### **3.5 Target Population**

The study targeted members of ward community policing committee in Kisauni constituency. The target population was 150 respondents since the study targeted ward community policing committee members in Kisauni constituency in all the six wards.

The target population is indicated in table 3.1 below:

**Table 3.1: Target Populations for Kisauni Constituency**

<b>Ward</b>	<b>No. per location</b>	<b>No. of locations</b>	<b>Totals</b>
1 Chairperson – Civilian	1	6	6
2 Vice Chairperson - Officer Commanding Police	1	6	6
3 Secretary - AP Ward Commander	1	6	6
4 Vice Secretary – Civilian	1	6	6
5 Organizing Secretary - DCI Officer	1	6	6
6 Assistant County Commissioner	1	6	6
7 Chairperson of location community policing committee	1	6	6
8 Representatives from learning institutions	2	6	12
9 Women representative	1	6	6
10 Youth representative	1	6	6
11 Persons with disability	1	6	6
12 Business community	2	6	12
13 Ward administrator –representing county interest	1	6	6
14 GPA Representative - KWS, KFS, Immigration etc	3	6	18
15 Religious Leaders	2	6	12
16 Professional reps- lawyers, doctors, drivers	3	6	18
17 Representative from children departments	1	6	6
18 Representative from probation and after careservices	1	6	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>		<b>150</b>

**Source: (Government of Kenya, 2021)**

### **3.6 Sampling Techniques and Sample Size**

Since the target population was small, there was no sampling of the population as the target population is less than 200 making the target population to be manageable by the researcher. The researcher conducted a census study to the target respondents in the identification of the target respondents for the study. The study therefore conducted a census of all the 150 respondents as the sample population to participate in the study.

### **3.7 Research Instruments**

The structured interviews and the questionnaires were adopted as the research tools in the current study on the investigation of the influence of community policing on the security challenges in Mombasa County, Kisauni Constituency.

### **3.9 Pre-testing/Piloting Study**

#### **3.9.1 Validity of Research Instrument**

To ascertain the validity of questionnaires and interview schedules, a pre-test study will be conducted among healthcare providers and administrators in different health facilities with similar characteristics. The pre-test study enabled the researcher to do necessary adjustments of the instruments with the supervisor's guidance. The study conducted a pilot Study to test on validity and reliability o the research instrument within Mvita Constituency which is also found within Mombasa County. Mvita Constituency harbors similar observable characteristics to Kisauni constituency hence the choice. Test re-test was use such that the same instrument was administered twice to the same group and the responses compared for the first and second test. The averages were then compared with the content of the project and necessary adjustments were done.

The validity was checked through content validity method by comparing the elements in the research tools (questionnaire and interview guide) with contents in the study aspects like general literature, conceptual framework and empirical literature. The filled instruments were shared with the research specialists, fellow students and university supervisor and their input was used to amend the instrument. The researcher then edited the tools in terms of spacing, content, timelines, format and flow of questions.

#### **3.9.2 Reliability of Research Instruments**

Reliability examines the level of consistency of measurement or the ability to give same score if the study was repeated several times under similar circumstances (Heale & Twycross, 2015). The test re-test technique was used to estimate the reliability of the instruments.

This involved administering the same test twice to the same group of respondents who were identified for this purpose but not part of the target group. Taber (2018) acknowledged the need to administer an instrument twice to see if the score will remain the same or change. In instances where the score changes, then there is no instrument reliability. Additionally, a threshold reliability index of 0.7 was recommended as the minimum,

### **3. 10 Data Collection Techniques**

Authority to proceed for data collection was obtained from the University, then department of criminal investigation in Nairobi, the Ministry of Education and the county administration offices to enable the researcher conduct the study. The researcher ensured that respondents take part in the study at their own free will. No one was coerced to provide information. Additionally, all data provided was held in strict confidence and only used for completion of the study.

In the collection process the questionnaires were formulated in such a way that there was breakdown and good organization or flow of the questions which were presented but the researcher to the respondents. This was because the questions therein were organized from the simplest to the most complex questions in order to encourage the sample members to complete the questions.

The questionnaires were also made to allow for space for the sample members to fill their response. The interviews were formulated in such a way that they allow for the researcher to answer questions freely.

The data collection instruments were submitted to validity and reliability test where validity of the instruments was tested by the university supervisors who gave a go ahead for data collection if the research instruments were valid and objective with respect to the study objectives and what needs to be captured by the instruments. The administered questionnaires were then tested against Alpha test where any Cronbach Alpha value of 0.7 and above will indicate that the data collection instruments to be used for the study are reliable. Reliability deals with the ability to arrive at similar conclusions should a study be repeated under similar settings (Akaker, 2007).

The data collection process was self-administered to the target respondents. The data collection process was through the snowballing whereby one respondent would inform the researcher on where to get the other respondents since they are members of one committee and have the information of where the other members are.

### **3.11 Data Analysis and Presentation**

Data collected from the field was captured by data analysis software in readiness for analysis. There are different data analysis techniques which procedures which were conducted by use of the SPSS which includes the Descriptive statistics, the correlation Matrix, the Analysis of variance or ANOVA, Frequency distribution figures and tables, Cross tabulation and finally the Ordinary Least Square Regression Model. The empirical model assumed the following model:

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \epsilon_{it}$$

Where;

Y= Youth Radicalization

$\beta_0$  = Constant

$\beta_1$ ,  $\beta_2$ , and  $\beta_3$  are Coefficients

$\epsilon_{it}$  = error term

$X_1$  = Funding of community policing initiatives

$X_2$  = Information Sharing

$X_3$  = police-community collaboration

The study was expected to give effect of community policing on security of Mombasa County, Kisauni Sub-County. It outlined and gave details of the failures and success of community policing in the country since Mombasa County results is expected to give a generalized view of the performance of community policing in the whole country.

### **3.12 Logistical and Ethical Considerations**

The study results and findings were processed by use of the Statistical Packages for Social Sciences. This was achieved by use of the primary data that was collected from the different sample members from Mombasa Kisauni Constituency by use of questionnaires and interviews as the main research instruments. The data and information that was collected from the field was kept strictly confidential and anonymous to secure the interest of the sample members. Further, the results and findings were not reported by use of individual's observations but the reports were done by way of pools and groups to ensure that there is no discrimination and victimization.

## CHAPTER FOUR

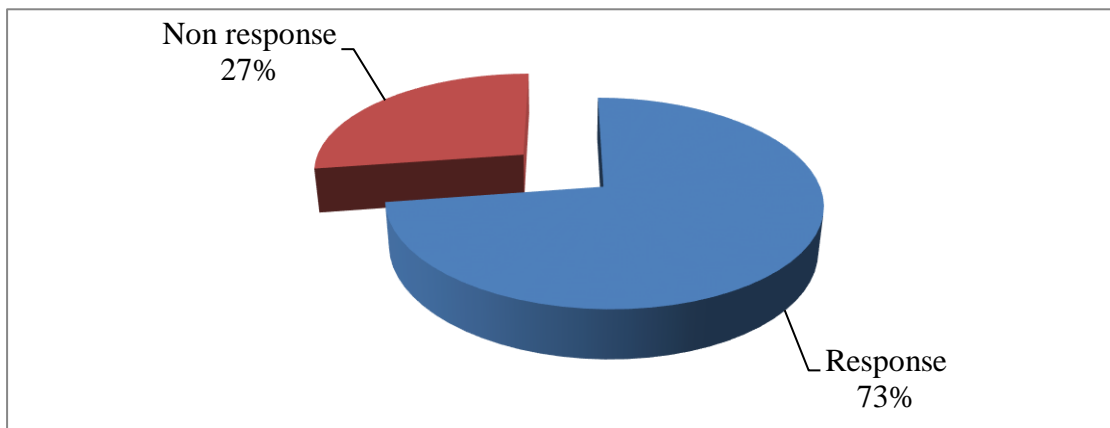
### RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

#### 4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the findings from analysis on the data that was gathered. The specific contents covered in this chapter include the response rate, general information, the findings on descriptive analysis as well as the regression results.

#### 4.2 Response Rate

From the 150 questionnaires that were administered to the participants, 109 were dully filled and recollected representing a response rate of 73% as presented in Figure 4.1.



**Figure 4.1: Response Rate**

**Source: Research Data (2022)**

Babbie (2010) noted that a response rate going above 70% is suitable and well established in presented the characteristics of the population of interest.

#### 4.2 General Information

The study obtains the general information to the respondents covering their age, gender and marital status, level of education and years of experience in the ward.

The subsequent sections provide an outline of the results.

#### 4.2.1 Distribution of Respondents by Age

The distribution of respondents by their age was determined and the results summarized as shown in Table 4.1.

**Table 4.1: Distribution of Respondents by Age**

	Frequency	Percentage
18-24 years	7	6
25-31 years	30	28
32-38 years	66	61
Above 39 years	6	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>100.0</b>

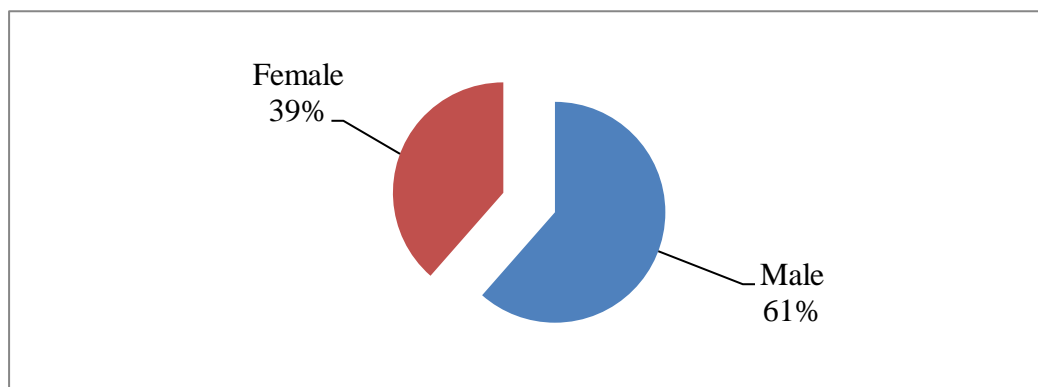
Source: Research Data (2022)

Source: Research Data (2022)

Table 4.1 shows that while 61% of the respondents were 32-38 years of age, 6% were above 39 years. This implies that majority of the targeted members of ward community policing committee in Kisauni constituency. Are in their youthful age and probably they were very productive.

#### 4.2.2 Gender Distribution

The results are displayed in Figure 4.2.



#### Figure 4.2: Gender Distribution

Source: Research Data (2022)

Figure 4.2 indicate that while 61% of the respondents were male, 39% were female. This implies that there was gender consideration in the study which was well aligned with the Gender rule provisions envisaged in the Constitution.

#### 4.2.3 Marital Status of Respondents

Figure 4.3 is a summary of the marital status of the respondents who participated in the study.

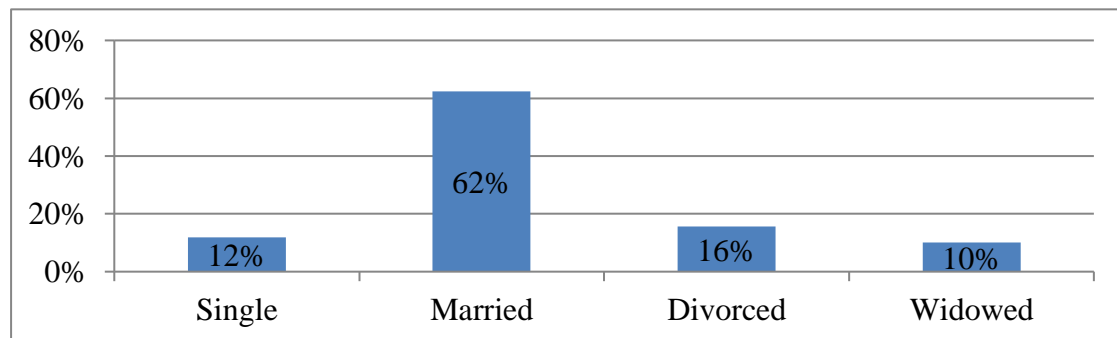


Figure 4.3: Marital Status of Respondents

Source: Research Data (2022)

Figure 4.3 portrays that while 62% of the respondents were married, 10% were widowed. This means that majority of the respondents who participated in the study had families and probably there were responsible enough eve to share relevant information as sought by this inquiry.

#### 4.2.4 Level of Education

The findings were as presented in Table 4.2.

**Table 4.2: Level of Education**

	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Primary	5	5
Secondary	13	12
Tertiary	80	73
Other	11	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Source: Research Data (2022)**

The results in Table 4.3 indicate that while 73% of the respondents had tertiary level of education, 5% had primary level education. This means that respondents who participated in the study were generally learnt and probably could read and write as required when handling the questionnaire.

#### 4.2.5 Years of Experience in the Ward

The findings were determined as in Table 4.3.

**Table 4.3: Years of Experience in the Ward**

	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Less than 1 year	2	2
2-3 years	13	12
3-4 years	75	69
more than 5 years	19	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Source: Research Data (2022)**

Table 4.3 shows that while 69% of the respondents had worked in their respective wards for 3-4 years, 2% had worked for less than a year. This means that the respondents had generally worked in their respective wards for a relatively longer period of time and probably they had gained relevant information the study sought.

### 4.3 Descriptive Statistics

The subsequent sections detail the findings of descriptive statistics on the specific objective variables that guided the study.

#### 4.3.1 Funding

The study established a number of statements on inadequate funding that were rated on a 5-point Likert scale where respondents were asked to indicate their agreement.

**Table 4.4: Perceptions of Respondents on Funding**

Statement	Mean	Std. Dev
The inadequate funding has an effect on the ability of the police to solve criminal activities?	3.89	.765
The increased funding for the police has a significant effect on solving the youth radicalization in Mombasa County?	3.73	.886
In case of increased findings the police will be able to secure witnesses within the witness protection program which would reduce radicalization among the youths?	3.67	.654
Increased facilitation and findings within the police services makes it possible for the police to solve different crimes effectively and efficiently?	3.65	.775
The crime prevention caused by adequate police findings has reduced handling of stolen property cases in the area?	3.63	.793
<b>Average</b>	<b>3.71</b>	<b>.775</b>

**Source: Research Data (2022)**

Respondents agreed that it affected the ability of the police to solve criminal activities (M=3.89, SD=0.765). Solving criminal activities require funds and inadequacy of the

same constrain the operations. Respondents were in agreement that increased funding for the police had a significant effect on solving the youth radicalization in Mombasa Count (M=3.73, SD=.886). This means that funding was an outstanding issue of concern as far as community policing was concerned.

This is supported by Skogan and Hartnett (2019) who observed that issue of resources and funding is one of the most important items for any organization since it is the blood or the fuel for the organization in order to allow it to run and conduct the different activities. It was reported by respondents that in case of increased findings the police would be able to secure witnesses within the witness protection program which would reduce radicalization among the youths (M=3.67, SD=.654). Participants were in agreement that increased facilitation and findings within the police services made it possible for the police to solve different crimes effectively and efficiently (M=3.65, SD=.775). These finding resonate with Skogan and Hartnett (2019) who observed that issue of resources and funding is one of the most important items for any organization since it is the blood or the fuel for the organization in order to allow it to run and conduct the different activities.

It emerged from respondents that the crime prevention caused by adequate police findings had reduced handling of stolen property cases in the area (M=3.63, SD=.793). The overall implication of the results in Table 4.4 is that respondents agreed on the statements under inadequate funding (M=3.71, SD=0.775). This implies that inadequate funding was a challenge as far as community policing initiative was concerned. This finding is consistent with Rushin and Michalski (2020) who coiled funding as one of the greatest challenge as far as implementation of community policing practices were concerned.

Funding determines the tools and equipment possessed by police officers in combating of crime. If funds are adequately available, more equipment would be obtained and the same

might be used in combating crime. The finding is supported by consistent with Rushin and Michalski (2020) who shared that when the officers are not well facilitated in terms of tools and movement or weapons it becomes difficult to deal with the bandits.

However, if the officers and their station have been well equipped it means that they would be able to curb increasing crime or criminal activities easily or with much ease.

The additional findings on inadequate funding as shared by the respondents are summarized in Table 4.5.

**Table 4.4: Additional Views of Respondents on Inadequate Funding**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Classification</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Have you ever attended a community policing forum?	Yes	57	52%
	No	52	48%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Please estimate the frequency of the incidents of crimes before community policing	Very Low	12	11%
	Low	11	10%
	Moderate	13	12%
	High	54	50%
	Very High	19	17%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Please estimate the frequency of the incidents of crimes after community policing	Very Low	29	27%
	Low	55	50%
	Moderate	8	7%
	High	10	9%
	Very High	7	6%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>100.0</b>
What is the level of police response to crime reports since introduction of Community Policing in Kisauni sub-county?	Worse	29	27%
	Same	19	17%
	Improved	61	56%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Source: Research Data (2022)**

The findings on whether respondents had attended community policing forum showed that 52% of the participated agreed. Majority had taken part in community policing forum and therefore they had relevant information to share as sought by this study.

From the findings, 50% of the respondents indicate high frequency while 10% indicated low frequency. This means that there were high crimes rates before community policing initiative was initiated. Respondents were asked to estimate the frequency with which incidences of crimes were made following the launch of community policing. From the results, while 6% estimated very high frequency, 50% indicated low frequency. This implies that community policing had reduced crimes rates after its introduction. This implies that community policing was an effective strategy in crime reduction. From the results, while 17% of the respondents indicated police response to crime reports had remained the same, 56% said there was an improvement. This shows that community policing initiative had improved police response to crime reports.

#### **4.3.2 Police Officers Professionalism**

A number of statements on police officer professionalism were established and rated on 5-point Likert scale. Table 4.6 provides a summary of the results.

**Table 4.5: Perceptions of Respondents on Police Officers Professionalism**

<b>Statement</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std. Dev</b>
Improved professionalism in management of police officers is required to achieve the service delivery standards set	3.97	.779
Community policing has enhanced police professional standards thus the reduction of crime rates in our area	3.61	.757
Community policing has made the previous misbehaved Kenya police change their character hence reduced crime rates in our area	3.53	1.067
Community policing has brought about competition between the Kenya police and the general public on maintaining law and order hence reduced crime rate	3.75	.648
Community policing has made it difficult for the underperforming police officers to survive in Mombasa county	3.51	.885
Community policing has exposed the general public on the desired standards and practice expected from the Kenya police making the police to improve on their duties hence reduced crime rates in the area	3.83	.957
Community policing has changed the police force to police service due to pressure from the public	3.69	.733
Broken the public link and participation with the Kenya police in crime related activities hence reduced crime rates	3.52	1.945
<b>Average</b>	<b>3.68</b>	<b>.971</b>

**Source: Research Data (2022)**

Respondents highly rated the statement that improved professional human capital among police officers was enough to steer up police service in required service delivery standards (M=3.97, SD=0.779) and that community policing had exposed the general public on the desired standards and practice expected from the Kenya police making the police to improve on their duties hence reduced crime rates in the area (M=3.83, SD=.957). This means that community policing improved service delivery in the police service by improving on how they performed their duties.

According to Wagner, (2014), colonial policies have played a big role in the existence of the “arc of insecurity” which contributed immensely to neglecting of arid and semi-arid areas in Kenya because they were regarded as being unproductive.

Participants agreed that community policing had brought about competition between the Kenya police and the general public on maintaining law and order hence reduced crime rate (M=3.75, SD=.648) besides changing the police force to police service due to pressure from the public (M=3.69, SD=.733). It is from the increased competition between the general public and the Kenya police that probably brought about an improvement in service delivery to citizens. Wong (2009), in Mass Line Policing (MLP) theory shows how the police as security institution can adopt the community policing program model to reduce incidences of crime and insecurity in society.

Respondents were in agreement that community policing had enhanced police professional standards thus the reduction of crime rates in their area (M=3.61, SD=.757) besides making the previous misbehaved Kenya police change their character hence reduced crime rates in the area (M=3.53, SD=1.067). This implies that community policing was an effective strategy towards improving the professional standards and character development in the police service. According to Uddin (2011), many police organizations around the world have recognized the need for involving the community in policing activities contrary to the previously adopted professional model and that in community policing, policing activities are done in a form of partnerships with NGOs and Community Based organizations (CBOs) so as to get the community participate in finding solutions to lawlessness in their society.

There was agreement among respondents that community policing had broken the public link and participation with the Kenya police in crime related activities hence reduced crime rates ( $M=3.52$ ,  $SD=1.945$ ) besides making it difficult for the underperforming police officers to survive in Mombasa county ( $M=3.51$ ,  $SD=.885$ ). This implies that community policing initiative was an important strategy of driving and improving the overall performance of the police officers. Bullock and Leeney (2013) shared that community policing has been adapted to different levels using different initiatives and that this was motivated by the increases in mobility of criminals, changing crime patterns and stubbornly high rates of crime.

The findings in Table 4.6 on overall indicate that respondents generally agreed on most of the statements under police officer professionalism ( $M=3.68$ ,  $SD=0.961$ ). This implies that community policing initiative had contributed towards strengthening professionalism among policemen. In other words, community policing initiative was an effective strategy in improving professionalism among police officers. One of the major concerns by police officers in reference to NPS (2016) was that the police training that they undergo is not professionally certified. According to Uddin (2011), many police organizations around the world have recognized the need for involving the community in policing activities contrary to the previously adopted professional model.

### **4.3.3 Information Sharing**

The subsequent sections detail the findings of descriptive statistics on information sharing as an objective variable covered in the study. Table 4.7 is a summary of the views shared by respondents on information sharing.

**Table 4.6: Views of Respondents on Information Sharing**

Category	Classification	Frequency	Percentage
Does the public need police or vice versa in dealing with crime?	Yes	87	80%
	No	22	20%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>100.0</b>
What is the level of mutual trust in relation to the public and the police?	Very Low	17	16%
	Low	10	9%
	Moderate	9	8%
	High	50	46%
	Very High	23	21%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>100.0</b>
What is the level of integrity of the police?	Very Low	33	30%
	Low	39	36%
	Moderate	11	10%
	High	5	5%
	Very High	21	19%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Research Data (2022)

Respondents were asked to indicate if the public needed police or vice versa in dealing with crime. From the findings, 80% of the respondents agreed that police were needed in handling crimes. This means that police occupied a central role in handling criminal activities. The study sought to establish the level of mutual trust in relation to the public and the police. From the findings, 46% indicated a high level while 8% supported a moderate level. This implies that community policing had partly contributed towards improving the trust between the public and the police service. The participants were asked to indicate the level of integrity of the police. From the findings, while 36% of the respondents indicated a low level, 5% indicated high level. This means that the police service in Kenya was marred with integrity issues for instance the issue of bribery and corruption. These concerns about integrity probably had contributed towards poor public image as far as the police service was concerned.

Respondents were provided with a number of statements on information sharing rated on a Likert scale and they were asked to provide their relevant responses with the findings as presented in Table 4.8.

**Table 4.7: Perceptions of Respondents on Information Sharing**

<b>Statement</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std. Dev</b>
My community has accepted the Kenya police to be part of us and therefore we volunteer any relevant information to them	3.53	.769
We no longer run away from the Kenya police whenever any policeman is spotted in my area	3.47	1.043
We are always willing to provide any information requested for by the Kenya police	3.59	1.964
We arrest and hand over criminals to the Kenya police	3.57	.987
We investigate any criminal case in our area then provide the information to the Kenya police service	3.55	.775
The community policing has created good information sharing that has reduced stealing problems in our area	3.67	.885
The community policing has created good information sharing that has reduced burglary cases in our area	3.63	.967
The community policing has created good information sharing that has reduced rape cases in our area	3.61	.841
The community policing has created good information sharing that has reduced assault causing bodily harm cases in our area	3.60	.770
The community policing has created good information sharing that has reduced assault causing bodily harm cases in our area	3.65	.689
The community policing has created good information sharing that has reduced handling of stolen property cases in our area	3.58	.765
The community policing has created good information sharing that has reduced child abuse cases in our area	3.48	.887
The community policing has created good information sharing that has reduced abduction cases in our area	3.44	.851
<b>Average</b>	<b>3.57</b>	<b>.938</b>

Source: Research Data (2022)

Respondents agreed that the community policing had created good information sharing that had reduced stealing problems in their area ( $M=3.67$ ,  $SD=.885$ ) besides creating good information sharing that had reduced assault causing bodily harm cases in the area ( $M=3.65$ ,  $SD=.689$ ). This means the community policing contributed to information sharing about criminal activities and this effectively helped in devise of appropriate response mechanisms. This finding is supported by Skolnick and Bayley (1998) who noted that information sharing between police and the general public promoted by community policing was critical in informing meaningful and lasting relationships with community members. It makes positive agreements between the police and the community and that it means that both people and police have clearly distinct responsibilities and roles. The study observed that community policing had created good information sharing that had reduced burglary cases in the area ( $M=3.63$ ,  $SD=.967$ ) besides creating good information sharing that had reduced rape cases in the area ( $M=3.61$ ,  $SD=.841$ ). It was noted that the community policing had created good information sharing that had reduced assault causing bodily harm cases in their area ( $M=3.60$ ,  $SD= .770$ ). As Eck and Rosenbaum (1994) asserts, activities incorporated in the community policing initiatives encourages the public to share key information on suspicious individuals for ease of arrest so as to keep the community safe.

Respondents shared that they were always willing to provide any information requested for by the Kenya police ( $M=3.59$ ,  $SD=1.964$ ) and that community policing had created good information sharing that has reduced handling of stolen property cases in our area ( $M=3.58$ ,  $SD=.765$ ). Eck and Rosenbaum (1994) shared that activities incorporated in the community policing initiatives encourages the public to share key information on suspicious individuals for ease of arrest so as to keep the community safe.

Participants in the study shared that they arrested and handed over criminals to the Kenya police ( $M=3.57$ ,  $SD=.987$ ) and that they investigated any criminal case in the area then provided the information to the Kenya police service ( $M=3.55$ ,  $SD=.775$ ). This finding is supported by Fielding (2005) who said that the level of closeness between the community and the police and the extent to which they trust one another will influence the quality of information generated for security of the community. The participants in the study further agreed that their community had accepted the Kenya police to be part of them and therefore they volunteered any relevant information to them ( $M=3.53$ ,  $SD=.769$ ). Fielding (2005) shares that the Community desires can only be met in circumstances where police and the community are in good working terms and that in situations where there is a good relationship, the police will not need to coerce the community to provide vital information in maintenance of law and order.

However, on whether the community policing had created good information sharing that had reduced child abuse cases in the area ( $M=3.48$ ,  $SD=0.887$ ), they no longer ran away from the Kenya police whenever any policeman was spotted in their area ( $M=3.47$ ,  $SD=1.043$ ) or community policing had created good information sharing that has reduced abduction cases in our area ( $M=3.44$ ,  $SD=.851$ ), respondents moderately agreed on these statements. Using the case of the American policing model, Kelling (1996) noted that significant changes were witnessed in the past twenty-eight years as it changed from a bureaucratic to community policing. The new policy resulted in circumstances where the police were responding to underlying causes of problems encountered by the communities. Additionally, they got quality contributions from the community on the best ways of dealing with identified security challenges in future.

Table 4.8 generally implies that information sharing was an important aspect of community policing initiative ( $M=3.57$ ,  $SD=0.938$ ). This means that successful functioning and operationalization of a community policing initiative required flow and sharing of information between the public and the police service. This finding is strongly supported by Skolnick and Bayley (1998) who argued that the foundation of community policing is the belief that collaboration between police and the community has more potential of improving security in a faster and effective way because the perpetrators of insecurities live among the community members. They interact with them on day to day basis. Aston, O'Neill, hail and Wooff (2021) shared that in England and the Whales community policing initiatives included partnerships with the community through a system called Police Community Support Officers (PCSOs).

#### **4.4 Inferential Statistics**

The subsequent sections detail the findings of correlation and regression analysis that helped in drawing inferences.

##### **4.4.1 Correlation Matrix**

The outcome from the test are shown in Table 4.9

**Table 4.9: Correlation Matrix**

		youth radicalization	inadequate funding	police officers professionalism	Information sharing
youth radicalization	Pearson Correlation	1			
Inadequate funding	Pearson Correlation	.562	1		
police officers professionalism	Pearson Correlation	.546	.320	1	
Information sharing	Pearson Correlation	.561	.136	.427	1

**Source: Research Data (2022)**

Table 4.9 indicate that inadequate funding was a strong and positive correlate of youth radicalization ( $r=0.562$ ). This means that inadequate funding of the community policing initiatives would increase youth radicalization. The study noted that police officers' professionalism has strong and positive relationship with youth radicalization ( $r=0.546$ ). It implies that strengthening professionalisms of police officers would allow them to effectively deal with youth radicalization. One of the major concerns by police officers in reference to NPS (2016), was that the police training that they undergo is not professionally certified.

The study established that information sharing had strong and positive relationship with youth radicalization ( $r=0.561$ ). This implies that promotion of free sharing of information between police officers and the public would effectively deal with youth radicalization. Skolnick & Bayley (1998) pointed out that the foundation of community policing is the belief that collaboration between police and the community has more potential of improving security in a faster and effective way because the perpetrators of insecurities live among the community members.

They interact with them on day to day basis. It then follows that community policing is a strong and positive correlate of youth radicalization. In other words, community policing allow police officers to effectively deal with youth radicalization challenge.

#### 4.4.2 Regression Results

Regression analysis was conducted to establish the influence of community policing and youth radicalization as in Table 4.5:

**Table 4.10: Model Summary**

<b>Model</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>R Square</b>	<b>Adjusted R Square</b>	<b>Std. Error of the Estimate</b>
1	.725 <sup>a</sup>	.525	.518	.65506

**Source: Research Data (2022)**

It can be seen that 52.5% change in youth radicalization in Mombasa County is explained by community policing initiative ( $R^2=0.525$ ). This means that there are other factors that account for the unexplained 47.5% of variation in youth radicalization that should form the basis of further research. ANOVA was conducted to test the significance of the overall regression model with the results as shown in Table 4.11.

**Table 4.8: ANOVA Results**

	<b>Sum of Squares</b>	<b>df</b>	<b>Mean Square</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>Sig.</b>
Regression	90.618	3	30.206	38.698	.000 <sup>b</sup>
Residual	81.959	105	.781		
<b>Total</b>	<b>172.577</b>	<b>108</b>			

**Source: Research Data (2022)**

On overall, the regression model of the study was significant ( $F=38.698$ ,  $p<0.05$ ). Table 4.12 is an overview of the regression beta coefficients and significance of the regression model.

**Table 4.12: Beta Coefficients and Significance**

	Unstandardized		Standardized	t	Sig.
	Coefficients		Coefficients		
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	3.311	1.125		2.943	.000
inadequate funding	.865	.184	.018	4.701	.025
police officers professionalism	.639	.109	.727	5.862	.000
Information sharing	.334	.104	.037	3.212	.003

**Source: Research Data (2022)**

Table 4.12 shows that inadequate funding ( $\beta=0.865$ ,  $p<0.05$ ) is a significant predictor of youth radicalization. This means that increasing funding can contribute towards reduction in youth radicalization in Mombasa. The issue of resources and funding is one of the most important items for any organization since it is the blood or the fuel for the organization in order to allow it to run and conduct the different activities. It emerged from the results that police officers professionalism ( $\beta=0.639$ ,  $p<0.05$ ) has significant influence on youth radicalization. It follows strengthening professionalism in police service can allow them to effectively deal with incidences of youth radicalization. One of the major concerns by police officers in reference to NPS (2016), was that the police training that they undergo is not professionally certified. The findings of the study were that information sharing ( $\beta=0.334$ ,  $p<0.05$ ) has significant influence on youth radicalization.

This implies that effective control and prevention of youth radicalization require constant sharing of information between the police and the public. Using the case of the American policing model, Kelling (1996) noted that significant changes were witnessed in the past twenty eight years as it changed from a bureaucratic, incident driven force to community policing.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION**

#### **5.1 Introduction**

The chapter summarizes the analyzed findings while drawing relevant conclusions informed by the findings and objectives. The recommendations with implication to policy makers and management team are also documented besides the areas that require further research.

#### **5.2 Summary**

The subsequent sections detail the summary of the analyzed results on the study objectives:

##### **5.2.1 Inadequate Funding and Youth Radicalization**

The results were that respondents agreed that it affected the ability of the police to solve criminal activities. The increased funding for the police had a significant influence on solving the youth radicalization in Mombasa County. In case of increased findings the police would be able to secure witnesses within the witness protection program which would reduce radicalization among the youths. Increased facilitation and findings within the police services made it possible for the police to solve different crimes effectively and efficiently. Crime prevention caused by adequate police findings had reduced handling of stolen property cases in the area. The findings on whether respondents had attended community policing forum showed that 52% of the participated agreed.

The study sought to establish how often the incidents related to criminal activities were reported prior to introduction or the launch of community policing. From the findings, 50% of the respondents indicate high frequency. From the results 50% indicated low frequency.

The study was set out to determine how crime reporting had affected community policing within Kisumu Sub-County. From the results, 56% said there was an improvement. Correlation results indicate that inadequate funding was a strong and positive correlate of youth radicalization. This means that inadequate funding of the community policing initiatives would increase youth radicalization. Based on regression results, inadequate funding is a significant predictor of youth radicalization. This means that increasing funding can contribute towards reduction in youth radicalization in Kisumu.

### **5.2.2 Police Officers Professionalism and Youth Radicalization**

The results showed that the improved professionalisms within the police force would go a long way in driving the police service towards achieving the professional human capital among police officers was enough to steer up police service in required delivery standards and that community policing had exposed the general public on the desired standards and practice expected from the Kenya police making the police to improve on their duties hence reduced crime rates in the area. Community policing had brought about competition between the Kenya police and the general public on maintaining law and order hence reduced crime rate besides changing the police force to police service due to pressure from the public. Respondents were in agreement that community policing had enhanced police professional standards thus the reduction of crime rates in their area besides making the previous misbehaved Kenya police change their character hence reduced crime rates in the area.

The study noted from correlation analysis that police officers' professionalism has strong and positive relationship with youth radicalization.

It emerged from regression analysis the results that police officers professionalism has significant influence on youth radicalization.

### **5.2.3 Information Sharing and Youth Radicalization**

Respondents were asked to indicate if the public needed police in dealing with criminal elements amidst the. Results indicate that respondents agreed 80% that police were needed in handling crimes. The study sought to establish the trust that existed between the public and police. The participants were asked to indicate the level of integrity of the police. From the findings, while 36% of the respondents indicated a low level. Respondents agreed that the community policing had created good information sharing that has reduced stealing problems in their area besides creating good information sharing that had reduced assault causing bodily harm cases in the area. The study observed that community policing had created good information sharing that had reduced burglary cases in the area besides creating good information sharing that had reduced rape cases in the area. It was noted that the community policing had created good information sharing that had reduced assault causing bodily harm cases in their area. The study established that information sharing had strong and positive relationship with youth radicalization. The findings of the study were that information sharing ( $\beta=0.334$ ,  $p<0.05$ ) has significant influence on youth radicalization. This implies that effective control and prevention of youth radicalization require constant sharing of information between the police and the public.

### **5.3 Conclusion**

The subsequent sections detail the summary of the analyzed results on the study objectives:

### **5.3.1 Inadequate Funding and Youth Radicalization**

Inadequate funding affected the ability of the police to solve criminal activities. The increased funding for the police had a significant influence on solving the youth radicalization in Mombasa County. Community policing had contributed towards reduction in crime rates in Mombasa. Community policing had also improved the response of police to criminal reports in Mombasa. Inadequate funding was a strong and positive correlate of youth radicalization. Additionally, inadequate funding was a significant enabler of youth radicalization.

### **5.3.2 Police Officers Professionalism and Youth Radicalization**

Improved professionalism in management of police offices was critical in steering up to the required service delivery standards. Community policing had exposed the general public on the desired standards and practice expected from the Kenya police making the police to improve on their duties hence reduced crime rates in the area. Community policing had brought about competition between the Kenya police and the general public on maintaining law and order hence reduced crime rate. Police officers' professionalism has strong and positive relationship with youth radicalization. Police officers professionalism has significant influence on youth radicalization.

### **5.3.3 Information Sharing and Youth Radicalization**

Police were needed in handling crimes. Mutual trust between the police and the public had increased after implementation of community policing initiative. On the contrary, integrity of the police service had remained a challenge even after the introduction of community policing. Community policing had created good information sharing that has reduced stealing problems in their area besides creating good information sharing

that had reduced assault causing bodily harm cases in the area. Community policing had created good information sharing that had reduced burglary cases in the area besides creating good information sharing that had reduced rape cases in the area. Information sharing had strong and positive relationship with youth radicalization. Information sharing had significant influence on youth radicalization.

#### **5.4 Recommendations for Management and Policy**

The subsequent sections detail recommendations that are pertinent to the management and the policy makers as far as community policing and youth radicalization is concerned.

##### **5.4.1 Inadequate funding of community policing initiatives**

The Finance Managers at the County Treasury should allocate adequate funds towards the County Policing Authority to support the community policing activities in Mombasa County. Equally, the National Treasury should remit County budgetary allocations on time so that the same can be utilized in funding the community policing initiatives.

##### **5.4.2 Police-community collaboration on youth radicalization**

The management of the County Policing Authority should review, monitor and track the progress so far made in implementation of the Community Policing Initiative in Mombasa County through police-community collaboration. This will help to document lessons for further improvement of this state of collaboration and thus contributing towards improved security outcomes. The management team of the County Security Coordinating Committees in Mombasa should be more active in the community policing activities.

The policy makers at the National Security should align the policies and overall goals of County Policing Authority with the National Security goals so as to allow multi-agency and integrated approach in dealing with youth radicalization between the police and the community in general.

#### **5.4.3 Information sharing on Youth Radicalization Levels**

The management team of advocacy and civil society organizations in Mombasa should organize more seminars and training among youths to create more awareness on the need to share relevant information and cooperate with police officers in handling radicalization challenge. The human resource managers working in the County Policing Authority and those at the Kenya Police Service should review the professional standards required by police officers.

#### **5.5 Recommendations for Further Research**

Further research needs to focus on other factors that account for youth radicalization apart from community policing. Future studies can explore the possibility of making the police service to be more professional by exploring on relevant strategies. Besides using a case of one county, further studies should be conducted by covering all the remaining counties so as to permit robust generalization of the results. This will contribute towards formulation of relevant policies.

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## APPENDICES

### APPENDIX I: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR COMMUNITY POLICY COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Dear Respondent,

This questionnaire is being administered to survey the influence of community policing on youth radicalization in Mombasa County n Kisauni Sub-county. Please answer the questions freely. The information you provide will be treated with utmost confidentiality and will be only used for academic research purposes.

#### SECTION ONE: DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

**1. Age**

18-24 years  25-31  32-38  Above 39

**2. Gender**

Male  Female

**3. Marital status**

Single  Married  Divorced  Widowed

**4. Highest level of education**

None  Primary  Secondary  Tertiary

Other (explain).....

**3. Name of ward**.....

**6. Length of stay in ward (Tick one)**

1) Less than 1 year	<input type="checkbox"/>	2) 1-2 years	<input type="checkbox"/>
3) 2-3 years	<input type="checkbox"/>	4) 3-4 years	<input type="checkbox"/>
5) 5 years	<input type="checkbox"/>	6) more than	
5years	<input type="checkbox"/>		

#### SECTION TWO: INADEQUATE FUNDING

7. To what extent do you agree with the views in the table below regarding implementation of community policing programmers on a scale of 1-5? Where 1- strongly disagree 2-disagree 3-undecided 4-agree 5- strongly agree

Statement	1	2	3	4	5
The inadequate funding has an effect on the ability of the police to solve criminal activities?					
The increased funding for the police has a significant effect on solving the youth radicalization in Mombasa County?					
In case of increased findings the police will be able to secure witnesses within the witness protection program which would reduce radicalization among the youths?					
Increased facilitation and findings within the police services makes it possible for the police to solve different crimes effectively and efficiently?					
The crime prevention caused by adequate police findings has reduced handling of stolen property cases in the area?					

4. What can you say is the main contribution of inadequate funding within the police?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

5. Have you ever attended a community policing forum?

Yes [ ]      No [ ]

6. Have you ever provided the police with any information on security related matters?

If yes, what was the issue of concern?

.....  
.....  
.....

7. Have you experienced any form of insecurity within your area of residence? If yes, kindly explain

.....  
.....  
.....

12. Please estimate the frequency of the incidents of crimes

(a) Before community policing

a) Very High [ ] b) High [ ] c) Moderate [ ] d) Low [ ] e) Very Low [ ]

(b) After community policing

a) Very High [ ] b) High [ ] c) Moderate [ ] d) Low [ ] e) Very Low [ ]

13. What is the level of police response to crime reports since introduction of Community Policing in Kisauni sub-county?

a) Improved [ ] b) Same [ ] c) Worse [ ]

### SECTION THREE: INFORMATION SHARING

14. Does the public need police or vice versa in dealing with crime?

a) Yes [ ] No [ ]

15. What is the level of mutual trust in relation to the public and the police?

Veryhigh [ ] 2) high [ ] 3) moderate [ ] 4) low [ ] 5) very low [ ]

16. What is the level of integrity of the police?

Veryhigh [ ] 2) high [ ] 3) moderate [ ] 4) low [ ] 5) very low [ ]

17. To what extent do you agree with the views in the table below regarding implementation of community policing programmers on a scale of 1-5? Where (1)-Strongly agree, (2) Disagree (3) Not Sure, (4) Agree, (5) Strongly Agree.

Statement	1	2	3	4	5
My community has accepted the Kenya police to be part of us and therefore we volunteer any relevant information to them					
We no longer run away from the Kenya police whenever any policeman is spotted in my area					
We are always willing to provide any information requested for by the Kenya police					
We arrest and hand over criminals to the Kenya police					
We investigate any criminal case in our area then provide the information to the Kenya police service					
The community policing has created good information sharing that has reduced stealing problems in our area					

The community policing has created good information sharing that has reduced burglary cases in our area					
The community policing has created good information sharing that has reduced rape cases in our area					
The community policing has created good information sharing that has reduced assault causing bodily harm cases in our area					
The community policing has created good information sharing that has reduced assault causing bodily harm cases in our area					
The community policing has created good information sharing that has reduced handling of stolen property cases in our area					
The community policing has created good information sharing that has reduced child abuse cases in our area					
The community policing has created good information sharing that has reduced abduction cases in our area					

**18. How does Community Policing enhance cooperation between the police and the Public?**.....  
.....  
.....

**SECTION FOUR: INFLUENCE OF PROFESSIONALISM ON YOUTH RADICALIZATION**

8. Indicate the extent to which the improvement in professional standards in the service delivery among the police will help reduce security problems of Mombasa County, Kisauni Sub County. In a scale of 1-5, state the extent of agreement where (1)-Strongly agree, (2) Disagree (3) Not Sure, (4) Agree, (5) Strongly Agree.

<b>Statement</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
Improved professional human capital among police officers is enough to steer up police service in required service delivery standards					
Community policing has enhanced police professional standards thus the reduction of crime rates in our area					
Community policing has made the previous misbehaved Kenya police change their character hence reduced crime rates in our area					
Community policing has brought about competition between the Kenya police and the general public on maintaining law and order hence reduced crime rate					
Community policing has made it difficult for the underperforming police officers to survive in Mombasa county					
Community policing has exposed the general public on the desired standards and practice expected from the Kenya police making the police to improve on their duties hence reduced crime rates in the area					
Community policing has change the police force to police service due to pressure from the public					
Broken the public link and participation with the Kenya police in crime related activities hence reduced crime rates					

**Thank you**

## APPENDIX II: LETTER OF INTRODUCTION



KENYATTA UNIVERSITY  
GRADUATE SCHOOL

E-mail: [dean-graduate@ku.ac.ke](mailto:dean-graduate@ku.ac.ke)

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P.O. Box 43844, 00100  
NAIROBI, KENYA  
Tel. 8710901 Ext. 57530

Our Ref: C153/CTY/PT/29955/2014

DATE: 18<sup>th</sup> May, 2022

Director General,  
National Commission for Science, Technology  
and Innovation  
P.O. Box 30623-00100  
NAIROBI

Dear Sir/Madam,

RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION FOR MWAKARIBU MAZIMA MWAGUTA – REG. NO. C153/CTY/PT/29955/2014.

I write to introduce Mwakaribu Mazima Mwanguta who is a Postgraduate Student of this University. The student is registered for M.PPA degree programme in the Department of Public Policy and Administration.

Mwakaribu intends to conduct research for a M.PPA Project Proposal entitled, "An Analysis of the Effects of Community Policing Initiatives on Youth Radicalization in Mombasa County in Kenya".

Any assistance given will be highly appreciated.

Yours faithfully,

The image shows a handwritten signature in blue ink over a circular official stamp. The stamp contains the text "KENYATTA UNIVERSITY" at the top, "OFFICE OF DEAN" in the center, and a date stamp "20 MAY 2022" in red ink at the bottom.

✓ PROF. ELISHIBA KIMANI  
DEAN, GRADUATE SCHOOL

AM/Am

### APPENDIX III: APPROVAL TO CONDUCT RESEARCH



KENYATTA UNIVERSITY  
GRADUATE SCHOOL

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P.O. Box 30623-00100  
NAIROBI

Dear Sir/Madam,

RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION FOR MWAKARIBU MAZIMA MWAGUTA – REG. NO. C153/CTY/PT/29955/2014.

I write to introduce Mwakaribu Mazima Mwanguta who is a Postgraduate Student of this University. The student is registered for M.FPA degree programme in the Department of Public Policy and Administration.

Mwakaribu intends to conduct research for a M.FPA Project Proposal entitled, "An Analysis of the Effects of Community Policing Initiatives on Youth Radicalization in Mombasa County in Kenya".


Any assistance given will be highly appreciated.


Yours faithfully,

✓ PROF. ELISHIBA KIMANI  
DEAN, GRADUATE SCHOOL


AM/2022

**APPENDIX IV: RESEARCH PERMIT**

  
REPUBLIC OF KENYA  
National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation  
Ref No: **890562**

  
NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR  
SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION  
Date of Issue: **06/June/2022**


**RESEARCH LICENSE**




**This is to Certify that Mr. Mwakaribu MAZIMA MWAGUTA of Kenyatta University, has been licensed to conduct research in Mombasa on the topic: AN ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECTS OF COMMUNITY POLICING ON SECURITY OF KISAUNI CONSTITUENCY, MOMBASA COUNTY- KENYA for the period ending :06/June/2023.**

License No: **NACOSTI/P/22/18047**

**890562**  
Applicant Identification Number

  
Director General  
NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR  
SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY &  
INNOVATION

Verification QR Code



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