

**POLICE VICTIMIZATION AND SECURITY IN MATHARE NORTH NAIROBI
CITY COUNTY, KENYA**

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UNIVERSITY**

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DECLARATION

This Research project is my original work and to the best of my knowledge has not been previously published or presented for the award of degree in any other university.

Signature:  **Date:** 22/11/2021

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S201/CTY/PT/38489/2017

This Research Project has been presented for examination with my approval as the duly-appointed University Supervisor.

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DEDICATION

This research project is dedicated to my family. I also dedicate this project to my dear mother who taught me the value of education and her continued support and prayers, which have enabled me achieve this height.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I owe the completion of this work to the Lord Almighty for giving me strength, health and patience to go through without giving up.

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To the police officers from Mathare North, Nairobi City County, I thank them for agreeing to participate as well as their positive contributions to the fruition of this project especially during the data collection and interview period.

May God bless you all.

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CBD	Central Business District
CJS	Criminal Justice System
DCI	Directorate of Criminal Investigation
GSU	General Service Unit
HRW	Human Rights Watch
IPOA	Independent Police Oversight Authority
NPS	National Police Service
SPSS	Statistical Package of Social Sciences
TI	Transparency International
UK	United Kingdom

OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF TERMS

- Assaults on the police** These are the forms of victimization of police officers and may take the form of physical attacks. These usually happen with intent to resist arrest, actual bodily harm and victimization among others.
- Crime rates** Crime rates refer to the frequency of criminal activities that are reported within a given location. In the current study, the number of reported criminal activities in Mathare North, Nairobi was ascertained.
- Insecurity** This is the state of threat, danger or lack of protection of individuals or within a given location. It describes the state of increase in rates of crime.
- Intimidation of Police** This refers to the statement or activities meant to instil fear among police officers in the process of discharging duties.
- Police Victimization** Actions that subject the police officers to unjust treatment or cruelty. It includes the killing of police officers, assaults and intimidation of the police officers.

ABSTRACT

Police victimization is one of the growing cases in Kenya. There are reported cases of police being subjected to beatings and assault by citizens particularly in the low-income areas in Nairobi. Most of these reported cases have been traced to police actions, perceptions of the community towards the police and even inadequate resources that the police use. These in turn affect the security situation. It is upon this backdrop that this study envisaged scrutinizing police victimization and security in Mathare North, Nairobi City County. The specific objectives of the research were; to examine the categories of police victimization and their implications on security in Mathare North, to analyze the causes of police victimization and their implications on security in Mathare North, and to evaluate the state of security in Mathare North and how it could be related to police victimization. The lifestyle theory of victimization was used to guide the research. An exploratory research design based on primary data was relied on in the study. In conducting this research, the target population was 321 police officers in Mathare North, Nairobi City County comprising of the 147 General Duty Police, 101 traffic police and 73 Administration Police. A sample size of 97 police officers was selected from the target populace of Mathare North, Nairobi City County. Data collection was done through the use of questionnaires, while the analysis employed descriptive and content analysis. The reliability test showed that the variables used were reliable (Cronbach alpha was 0.759). The outcome from the study revealed that killing of the police was the main form of police victimization as shown by a mean of 3.9829, followed by intimidation of police with a mean of 3.7358 and assaults with a mean of 3.6470. Sixty-three (63) respondents duly filled the questionnaires out of a sample of 97 respondents representing 65 per cent of the total respondents. The findings revealed that the main causes of police victimization were the proliferation of illegal firearms among civilians, lack of adherence to the justice system, corruption in the police, human rights violations and lack of public trust in the police. The findings revealed further that government support was necessary and influenced the relationship between police victimization and insecurity in Mathare North as shown by a mean of 3.7437. The respondents agreed at a mean of 3.7426 that police victimization negatively affects the security of Mathare North. A correlation test was also done and revealed that police killings, assaults on police and intimidation of police were significantly and positively correlated with insecurity based on their correlation coefficients of 0.476, 0.512 and 0.495 respectively. A regression analysis was also carried out and from the findings; police killings had a significant and positive effect on the insecurity of Mathare North with a regression coefficient being 0.899 and a p-value of 0.006. Assault on the police had a significant and positive effect on the insecurity of Mathare North as shown by a regression coefficient of 1.020 and a p-value of 0.001. Intimidation of police had a positive and significant effect on the insecurity of Mathare North with a regression coefficient of 0.894 and a p-value of 0.004. The study recommends that the government should strengthen collaboration between the National Police Service and civilians in Mathare North to prevent cases of insecurity arising due to police victimization. The study further recommends that the government must improve on its support in terms of equipment to the police in the area so that they can be able to defend themselves while maintaining the security in Mathare. Future studies should focus on other low-income settlements in Nairobi and major towns in Kenya.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Police victimization has become rampant in most parts of the world over the last decade. This has had a bearing on the security situation of most countries. Victimization encompasses the course of action through which a person becomes an injured party of a crime whereas a crime victim is a person who has experienced or suffered loss or injury caused by criminal activity (Davies & Rowe, 2021). The harm can be physical, psychological, or economic. Victims of crime may be of any gender, race, or ethnic group. Criminal victimization comes in various dimensions. The dimension that instils the most fear is aggressive, interpersonal assault by a stranger or someone hardly unknown (Davies & Rowe, 2021). This kind of victimization is the least widespread category of victimization and constitutes about 10-12% of all such events yet it is highly reported by the mass media (Kempe, 2017). Nonetheless, it is so costly, not simply by its dreadful nature, but in terms of the emotional and financial toll it takes on the victims.

Globally, victimization of the police is becoming more often reported. According to Krieger, Chen, Waterman, Kiang and Filedman (2015), whose research centred on the police deaths in the USA, five hundred (500) law enforcement officers were killed between January 2015 and June 2015. In another study by Masera (2021), it was revealed that assaults on the police were prevalent. In an assessment of 14 cities in Mexico, it was established that Mexico has been confronted by a severe security crisis since 2005 and this to the point of threatening its rule of law and democracy (Sabet, 2012). The effectiveness of the police to deal with insecurity in Mexico has not only been hindered by the failure of

citizens to support the police but also due to the victimization challenges that the police face. These studies present gaps, but they do not explicitly show the implications of these forms of victimization on the security of the citizens.

In the United States of America (USA), police victimization in form of killings has been traced to the enactment of gun laws that allows the possession of guns by citizens (Sanjurjo, 2019). In the states where citizens are allowed to possess guns on the pretext of being law-abiding, there is a high possibility of having felonious deaths of the police in comparison to the states whose gun laws are stringent. In Germany, Ellrich (2016), observes that the victimization of the patrol police officers is on the surge and this has affected the commitment of the police officers in handling security in major cities and ultimately leads to insecurity. In the Middle East, specifically Iraq, Defelem and Sutphin (2012), observe that there is an upsurge in the cases of insecurity in Iraq due to the rise of insurgents. The insurgents have targeted and killed a lot of police officers as they oppose the administrative changes in Iraq. These studies however discuss only one form of police victimization, for example, police killings by civilians.

In Africa, the police face daunting challenges as they execute their duties (Kazeem, 2017). As per the world internal security and police index (2016), the countries with the highest level of police victimization in Africa are DR Congo, Nigeria, Kenya and Uganda. According to Zubairu (2020), one of the major reasons for the rising cases of insecurity in Nigeria is the weak security apparatus. Unlike in other African countries, the police in Nigeria often fall victim to attacks from insurgents like Boko Haram. In DR Congo, many police officers were victimized as they grappled with the civil wars. Most of the forms of

victimizations discussed were killings of police by civilians yet there are other forms of police victimization like assaults and threats.

In Kenya, the killings of the police by the citizens have surged in the recent decade. In the year 2012, the Kenyan government reported the killing of 42 administration police at Baragoi. These killings were linked to bandits and cattle rustlers. It was also reported that a police officer was injured by a tuk-tuk driver in 2019. In April 2020, during the demolition of houses in Kariobangi Nairobi, one case of police being injured by angry members of the public was reported. In Mathare, cases of police being killed by criminals have also been reported on various occasions, for example, it has been reported that approximately 18 police officers have been killed between 2017 and 2019. This was a form of police victimization as pointed out by the NPS (2018). Further, the killings were deliberate and aimed at harming the police. This is a manifestation of the dangers that the police go through as they execute their duties which ultimately results in insecurity. This study, therefore, sought to examine the nexus between the victimization of the police and insecurity in Mathare North.

Mathare North is a low-income suburb which is located approximately 10 kilometres from Nairobi CBD. It is composed of people from diverse backgrounds most of whom engage in business activities. The estate has experienced a spate of criminal activities which include robberies with violence, rape, burglary, mugging among many others. This has necessitated the setting up of various police stations and posts to help combat crime in the hotspot area. Nine police stations have been set up. The police are often overwhelmed by these crimes with some even becoming the victims of some of these crimes. This clearly

calls for a clear understanding of the relationship between police victimization and crime rates in a bid to establish a lasting solution.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Most studies previously carried out mainly concentrated on police killings as the main form of police victimization yet there are other forms of victimization of the police like intimidations of police and assaults. For example, a study by Kent (2009), links the insecurity in the USA cities to the killings of the police by civilians. In another study, Deflem and Sutphin (2012), ascertained that the killings of the police in post-war Iraq have been on a surge from civilians who are against the political changes. The study only examined killings of police officers as a form of victimization but does not examine other forms such as assaults and intimidations. These studies explore the victimization of the police and do not comprehensively address how the security is affected, thus prompting the need for this study to address that gap. There are scanty researches done locally on police victimization and insecurity in the informal settlements, therefore, the current study assessed the various forms of victimization besides killings of the police and how they affect the security in Mathare North.

According to the report by the National Police Service, Kenya (2020), civilians and terrorists killed 65 police officers in the line of duty whereby 23 of the killings were caused by civilians. The killings were executed in the form of targeting the police officers on patrol. The report further states that 536 officers were injured with some of these injuries resulting from terrorists. In Kenya, victimization of the police continues to be witnessed in most parts of the country. The case in point is the massacre of forty-two police officers

who were manning security in the area of Baragoi, Turkana in 2012. The police were reported to have been killed by bandits. It was also reported that a police officer was injured by a tuk-tuk driver in 2019. In the area of Mathare which is the area of study, eighteen police officers were killed between 2017 and 2019 (NPS Report 2019) and this has continued to raise a lot of concerns as far as the security situation in the area is concerned. With the rampant cases of police victimization in form of assaults and killings in Mathare North and the increased level of crime, there is a need to examine the nexus between the police victimization and insecurity in Mathare North, Nairobi, Kenya, which the current study examined.

According to the NPS Annual Report (2020), there has been an upsurge in the criminal offences in the country by 13.2 per cent compared to 2019. The crimes involving the public to the police officers increased from 86 in the year 2018 to 174 in the year 2019 with most of these crimes being reported in low-income estates like Mathare. Based on the statistics it is apparent that there is a risk of a further upsurge in the criminal activities arising from the police victimization as it renders the public lawless, which is a motivation for committing crimes.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The study's purpose was to evaluate the police victimization and security in Mathare North, Nairobi City County.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The specific objectives of the research were;

- i. To examine the categories of police victimization and their implications on security in Mathare North, Nairobi City County, Kenya.
- ii. To analyze the causes of police victimization and their implications on security in Mathare North, Nairobi City County, Kenya
- iii. To evaluate the state of security in Mathare North, Nairobi City County, Kenya and how it could be related to police Victimization

1.5 Research Questions

- i. What are the categories of police victimization and what are their implications on security in Mathare North, Nairobi City County, Kenya?
- ii. What are the causes of police victimization and how do they affect security in Mathare North, Nairobi City County, Kenya?
- iii. How is the state of security in Mathare North, Nairobi City County, Kenya and how is it related to police victimization?

1.6 Justification of the Study

The study will add knowledge to the new field of Victimology and Criminology and Security Studies in general. Given that this field of police victimization and security has not been researched extensively, it will be expected to give a comprehension on the causes of victimization of the police and the extent to which they result in insecurity if not addressed. It will hence be a useful reference material for Victimology and Criminological researchers and other readers.

The study will also help in providing valuable information to the police and other law enforcement agencies regarding how police victimization may affect security. With the information, the police can address the challenges while improving on their strengths to ultimately prevent victimization of the police and hence improve the security in various parts of the country.

The study will be used by the public to reduce '*dark figures*'. It will also be helpful in the promotion of the relationship between the police and the citizens by way of identifying the causes of resentment towards the police by the citizens. As the cooperation between the police and the citizens improve, the threats of killings of the police will significantly reduce, as citizens will report such criminal attempts early enough to the police.

1.7 Scope of the Study

The study targeted the police officers who were stationed in various police stations in Mathare North, Nairobi City County. The choice of the area was driven by the rise in the cases of victimization of the police and insecurity in the area. For instance, eighteen (18) police officers were killed during the period 2015 to 2019 in the area (NPS, 2019).

1.8 Limitations of the Study

The fact that security could be influenced by other factors other than victimization such as resources, which the study did not cover. In addition, the other limitation was the issue of getting information on police victimization given that most of the data on the victimization of the police is kept by the law enforcement officers and is rarely made public. Finally, given that the targeted area was a low-income estate, the results could not be generalized

to other areas neighbouring the area of study particularly the high-income regions of Nairobi.

1.9 Delimitation of the Study

To address the limitation of access to information on police victimization the researcher used the research permit obtained from NACOSTI, the researcher requested the information for use in academics only. Secondly, in addressing the limitation of verifying that the information provided in the questionnaires was objective and not subjective, the researcher read the available reports on the victimization in the study area to verify that the information given was accurate.

1.10 Assumptions of the Study

The research was guided by the assumption that police were victimized and this affected security in Mathare North. Secondly, the selected respondents are able to provide accurate information on police victimization without any bias at all. It is also assumed that no other factor affects insecurity other than the killing of police, assaults on police and intimidation of police in Mathare North.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the theoretical and the empirical framework through which this study was premised. It also presents the conceptual framework of the study.

2.2 Categories of Police Victimization

Police work is governed by formal rules, regulations and procedures which are depicted in the professional code of ethics. The Kenyan constitution chapter fourteen (Article 243), establishes the National Police Service (NPS) and gives it clear mandates. The professional code of ethics is also well laid down in the National Police Act. Despite these provisions, cases of police officers being victimized are rampant. Police officers have recently faced victimization particularly from citizens as their resentment towards the police increases. Cases of police being killed are surging yet less reported in comparison to the killings of civilians.

Terry (2019), assessed the felonious killings of highway patrol officers and state police in the USA in comparison with the non-state officers. The data used was sourced from the FBI annual reports for the period 1999 to 2019. The key findings revealed that the killing of the state officers is proportional in numbers to the killing of the non-state officers. This reveals that state officers are at much higher risk than other non-state officers. The study nonetheless did not establish the correlation between the killings of the police with the security of the respective states which the current study sought to establish.

Gibbs, Ruiz, Klapper-Lehman (2014), assessed the killings of the police in the United States. It was established that police officers often receive injuries from the assailants who are civilians; others have ended up being killed in the line of duty and this ultimately affects the security negatively. It was found out that these cases are rarely reported for the reason that there is a public perception and police perception that this is part of the occupational hazard that occurs as they discharge their duties. This assessment was done in the USA whilst the current assessment was done in Kenya to ascertain the gaps.

Krieger, Chen, Waterman, Kiang and Filedman (2015), assessed police killings and police deaths in the USA. The fundamental focus of the investigation was to assess the public health data of the police who were killed in the course of their duties. The study used a survey to examine the nature of police deaths alongside the police killings. It was ascertained that between January 2015 to June 2015, 500 law enforcement officers had been killed. Most of these killings were by way of shooting. This not only raised a criminal justice concern but also a public health concern as this involves mortality and affects the well-being of the affected families. The correlation between police killings and the security of the public was however not addressed by the study.

2.3 Causes of Police Victimization and Implications to Security

Kent (2009), sought to examine the nature of the killings of the police in the US cities from 1980 to 2008 with a focus on the political and environmental factors. Data used in the analysis were obtained from the security departments. The data considered pertained to the police killed in the course of duty. A binomial regression analysis was employed in ascertaining the relationship. The outcome from the study revealed that there was a positive correlation between racial income inequality and the killings of police. The study showed

that in the cities where the African Americans were mayors, fewer killings of the police were witnessed. Further, it was established that the size of the black populace was positively related to the killings of the police. Lastly, it was established that the more the killings of the civilians by the police, the more the numbers of the police being killed. This is because the civilians tend to retaliate. The parameters used in the study for instance racial inequalities may not apply to the Kenyan context. The causes of the police victimization through killings in Kenya are not racially based like in the USA. For this reason, the current study examined police victimization and how this results in insecurity.

An analysis by Deflem and Sutphin (2012), while examining post-war Iraq, sought to determine how insurgency affects the civilian police. The data was obtained from the law enforcement department in Iraq. The findings revealed that insurgency in Iraq was largely aimed at the Iraqi police officers for the reason that they did not want the Iraqi's society to normalize. Consequently, the security situation in Iraq worsened. The study was however done in Iraq after the war. The reasons for the victimization of the police largely arose from the rise of the insurgents who were against the changes in the Iraqi political system. These factors were different from that of Kenya whose victimization of the police is done mainly by civilians.

Kachurik, Ruiz and Staub (2013), assessed the killing of the police officers on duty and how this affects security. Data was sourced from published reports from the United States Justice Department. The parameters considered included the length of service, location and the modality of injury or death. The outcome from the analysis revealed that officers were likely to be killed based on the location of the officers. This is because, in some locations, crime is more prevalent than in others. In these locations, the police officers are killed and

this compromises the security of that area even further. It was further revealed that the police officers are killed by way of shooting as a result of the possession of guns by some civilians. In terms of the length of services, it became apparent that younger police officers had a lower propensity of getting killed than those with huge experience because of the small area of their coverage.

Anyandike (2017), examined the reasons why police forces in African countries make violent extremism worse. In this research, it was revealed that part of the problem with the police in most African countries is that they were set up by colonial powers to control the locals hence their role has mainly remained regime protection instead of protecting the public. The researcher also observes that the police forces are characterized by arbitrary arrests with no proper detective work being done. It is these kinds of arbitrary arrests and other police actions that bring a lot of resentment to the communities they serve making them become violent to the police and the community at large. The study recommends the need for proper community policing through a blueprint that enhances trust and cooperation with the community. The issue of police victimization was not addressed which the current study sought to address.

Kempe (2017), in his research, examined how corruption in the police poses a security challenge in Kenya. In examining this, available documented secondary data was relied on. An analytical survey was conducted and the findings revealed that corruption in the police poses a serious security challenge in Kenya. The findings further revealed that persistent corruption is a representation of the systematic failure of governance whereby an institution charged with the maintenance of law and order is compromised as it is infested with corrupt syndicates. This is what causes the bad relationship between the police and the public

leading to reported cases of citizens physically assaulting the police. The study provides useful insights on how corruption can become a source of victimization of the police. Corruption is however not the main cause of victimization of the police hence this study sought to determine how other factors like human rights violations, lack of adherence to the justice system, possession of illegal firearms by the locals and lack of public trust in police led to police victimization and ultimately insecurity.

Gibbs, Lee, Moloney and Olson (2017), explored the neighbourhood serious assaults on the police in Baltimore, USA. The study centred on the communities where assaults on the police had been reported in Baltimore. The study used the multivariate analysis and the results from the analysis showed that calls for service as well as concentrated disadvantage were considerably related to the aggression against police. The major reason identified as the major cause is the lack of serious community policing which compromises the security of the affected locations in Baltimore and which ultimately affects the personal security of the police officers. While this study identified lack of serious policing as a cause of assaults on police, the current study identified and examined other causes like corruption, failure to adhere to the justice system and proliferation of illegal firearms by civilians.

2.4 Effect of Police Victimization on Police Security

Smith (2019), sought to determine whether the assaults on police officers in the United Kingdom are rising. Secondary data was collected from government sources which include the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and analyzed. It covered the period between 2016 to 2019. It was established that over a period of four years, (2016-2019) the violent assaults meted on the police officers had risen by a third. It was established that on average, there are 28 assaults on the police per day. While this study sought to establish whether the police

officers are victims of crime, it does not delve into the possible causes of such assaults hence the current study aimed at filling the research gap.

Another study by Chinwoku (2018), assessed the relationship between private security entities and police in crime prevention in Lagos, Nigeria. The assessment covered the period from 2009 to 2015. One thousand five hundred (1500) respondents were randomly selected. The results of the study while acknowledging the need for the collaboration between private security and police in crime curbing found that several police officers had been killed by armed robbers which implied that those supposed to offer citizen protection have become victims of crime which creates a sense of insecurity and fears among the residents of Lagos. The study thus recommended further collaborations between police, citizens and private security companies. The reason behind the killing of police by armed robbers was not addressed in the study. The current study not only identified the relationship between the killing of police and insecurity but also addresses possible causes of victimization like corruption, lack of adherence to the justice system and lack of public trust and possession of illegal firearms.

Mutahi (2016), assessed the insecurity in Nairobi's informal settlements with the main focus on Mathare and Kibera settlements. In this assessment, it is observed that the police officers are usually faced with the challenge of dealing with gangs who tend to manoeuvre between illegality and legality in the provision of security. Often, not only are the residents the victims of such gangs but also the police become victims as they use sophisticated means in the execution of criminal activities. The assessment, therefore, recommends a shift from the conventional way of interpreting crime and groups associated with these crimes so as to comprehend the reasons for their emergence, why they continue to exist

and how they operate as they tactfully shift their survival ways. It recommends a multilayered approach towards security. However, this study failed to address other forms of police victimization like assaults on police and intimidation of police and how they affect security which the current study sought to establish.

2.5 Theoretical framework

This study was anchored on the lifestyle theory of victimization to explain police victimization in Mathare North, Nairobi. Lifestyle theory was developed by Benjamin Mendelssohn and Masters in 1947. It stipulates that people are inclined to become victims of crime if their lifestyle enhances their exposure to criminals. It proposes that victimization is mainly due to the way one lives their life. In the case of the police officers, they are likely to become victims of crime by the way they behave in the eyes of the public; for instance, how they execute justice, how they treat the victims of crimes, previous reported cases of killings of innocent civilians. All this exposes them to resentment from the public to the point of being victimized.

The theory suggests that the relationship between lifestyle and victimization is largely mediated by exposure to risk. The possibility of being victimized increases as the amount of time the police spend in preventing and dealing with insecurity increases. A police officer for instance who spends less time at a crime scene has less probability of being attacked. Additionally, police officers working at night are most likely going to be attacked or assaulted more than those working during day time.

It is thus apparent that the police in the discharge of their duties tend to be exposed to risks like the risk of being attacked or assaulted especially where they are dealing with criminals.

The study relied on this theory as it sought to examine the relationship between police victimization and its effect on their security.

2.6 Conceptual framework

The conceptual diagram in figure 2.1 shows the link between independent and dependent variables. The independent variable is police victimization which includes: categories and causes of police victimization. The dependent variable is the effect of victimization which will cover the number of cases of police victimization and the security of Mathare North.

The categories of police victimization analyzed included; killings of police, assault on police and intimidations to police. The killing of police addressed those killings done by the civilians and those done by the fellow police officers. The assault on police included; assaults done by civilians while resisting arrests, sexual assaults, actual and aggrieved bodily harm. Intimidations of police included intimidation by fellow officers, intimidation from militants and civilians.

The causes of police victimization included; corruption, human rights violation, lack of adherence to justice systems, lack of public trust, and possession of illegal firearms. These causes were examined from the standpoint of how they influence the insecurity in Mathare North. Government support is the intervening variable in the study. An intervening variable moderates the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable. The government support addresses those factors that can help the police in dealing with victimization and ultimately insecurity.

Independent variable

Dependent variable

Police victimization

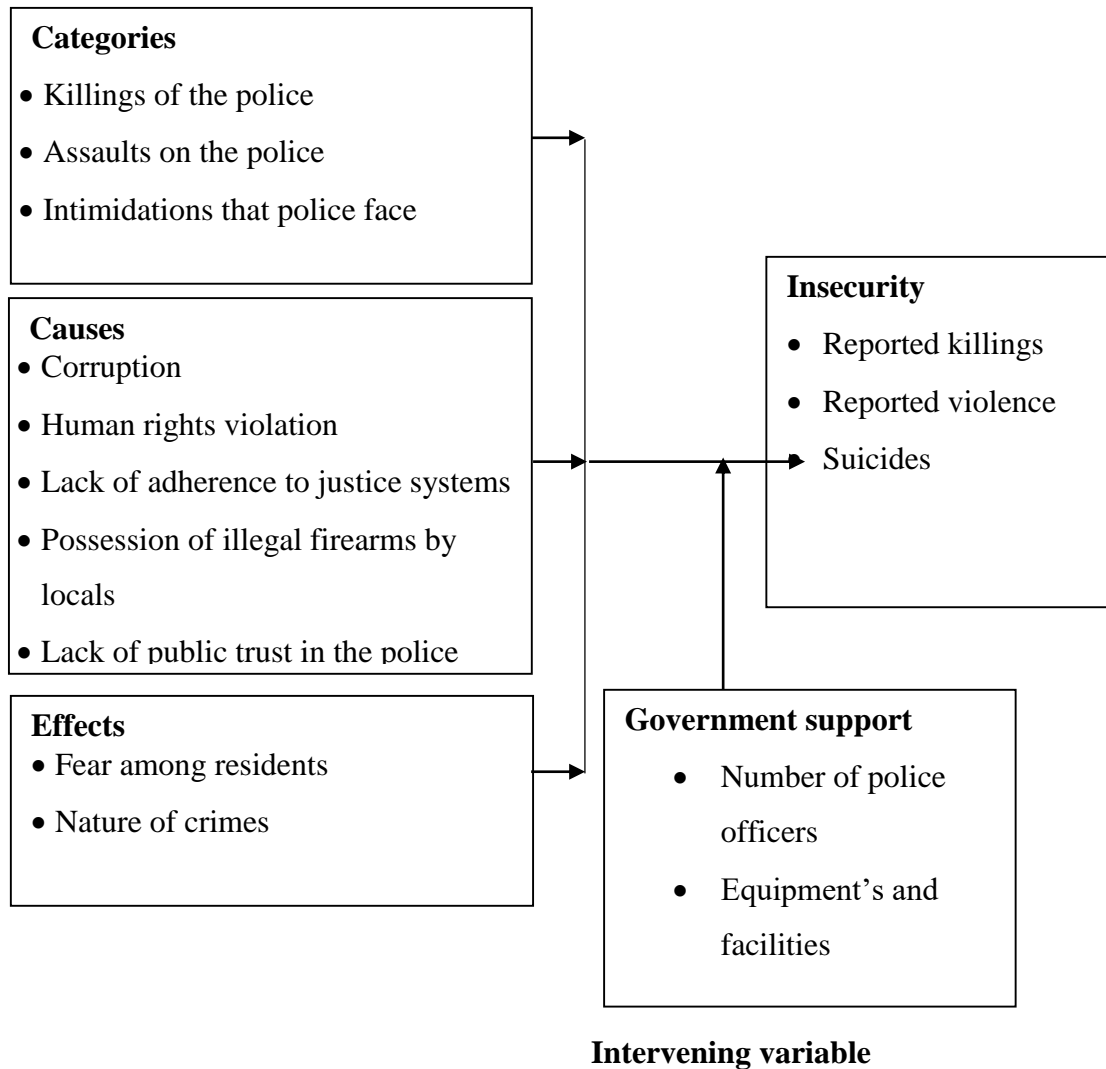


Figure 2. 1: Conceptual Framework

Source: Author, (2021)

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter gives details on the research methodology that was adopted to arrive at the research findings in line with the objectives of the study. It shows the research design used in the study, the study locale, target population, sample population and sampling techniques applied, data collection tools, study validity and reliability, piloting undertaken, analytical procedures, and ethical standards.

3.2 Research Design

The research utilized an exploratory research design to explore how police victimization had affected security in Mathare North. Kothari (2014), explains that exploratory research is aimed at exploring the questions in research. It, therefore, tackles the problems where little research has been done previously. The ultimate aim of the exploratory research is to identify various causes as well as a range of solutions for a research problem. Since the area of police victimization has not largely been done given the sensitivity and data on police victimization being largely kept out of the public reach, the researcher used an exploratory research design to explore this area. The increasing cases of police victimization and lack of comprehensive studies on this area brought an idea, which the researcher sought to explore. The researcher, therefore, identified the informal settlement of Mathare North given that police officers have often been killed in the area.

The primary method of data collection was used in the exploratory research where information was sourced directly from the police with the use of the questionnaire. According to Kothari (2014), the major strengths of utilizing exploratory research design

is that it allows for flexibility, saves time as well as lays a foundation for the areas that need further investigation.

3.3 The Study Site

The study area was Mathare North, which is in the Eastern part of Nairobi. It is about 10 kilometres from the city centre. The area is under the coverage of Kariobangi and Ruaraka Police Stations. It is also adjacent to General Service Unit. The location is categorized under the low-income estates in Nairobi and with the residents having diverse religions most dominant being Christianity and Islam. The population of the area is approximately 180,000 (Kenya National Population Census, 2019). The location also has people from different Kenyan tribes making it a multicultural estate. Most people from the area are reported to be below the poverty line with most of them being engaged in daily casual jobs to get an income.

The choice of Mathare North as a location was guided by the increase in the number of crimes against police in the area. It has been reported that approximately 18 police officers had been assaulted and killed between 2018 and 2019 (NPS, 2020). These occurrences against the police in the area calls for research into how the security of the area has been affected. The crimes involving the public to the police officers, which include assaults, was also reported to increase from 86 in the year 2018 to 174 in the year 2019 with most of these crimes being reported in low-income estates like Mathare. Consequently, crime rates have increased in Mathare by 12% in 2019 (NPS, 2020).

3.4 Target Population

A population entails the people or members, which researchers analyze, and make inferences (Kothari, 2014). Through the population, a sample is derived. According to the

KNBS (2019), 180,000 people reside in Mathare North. The police officers within Mathare North are 321 (NPS,2020). Since the study was focused on police victimization, the target population were police officers. The target population was 321 police officers in Mathare North, Nairobi City County comprising of 147 General Duty Police, 101 traffic police and 73 Administration police officers. The preference of this population was because many cases of police victimization have been reported in the area.

Table 3. 1 Target population

Category	Target population	Population's Proportion (%)
General Duty Police	147	46%
Traffic police	101	31%
Administration Police	73	23%
Total	321	100%

Source: NPS (2020)

3.5 Sampling Technique and Sample Size

The sample size selected from the target population of the study was 97 police officers in Mathare North, Nairobi City County comprising 45 General Duty Police, 30 traffic police and 22 Administration police officers. Sampling size can be between thirty and fifty per cent of the population being targeted especially if it is small (Mugenda & Mugenda 2013). A small population is any population of less than 1000 and in this case, 30-50 per cent can constitute the sample size.

The study sampled 97 police officers, which represented 30% of the population. The stratified random sampling method was used to select the sample size. Stratified random

sampling entailed the classification of the population into strata comprising the General Duty Police officers, Traffic Police officers and Administration Police officers. After the stratum was established, a proportional sample was chosen. Thirty per cent was chosen from every stratum. The method was suitable since it ensured that all strata were represented, therefore, making it possible to accurately make inferences from the population (Kothari, 2014). Table 3.2 shows the sample distribution.

Table 3. 2 Sample size

Category	Target population	Proportion sampled (%)	Sample size
General Duty Police	147	30	45
Traffic police	101	30	30
Administration Police	73	30	22
Total	321		97

Source: NPS (2020)

3.6 Data Collection Methods

The key instrument that was relied on in collecting data was the questionnaire. In making sure that in-depth information was obtained, closed and open-ended questions were utilized (Kothari, 2014). The adoption of the open-ended questions was to make sure additional information was provided by the respondents based on their observation on the matter being investigated whereas closed-ended questions were helpful in getting direct and straight answers; a “yes “or a “No”

Since the aim of the study was to get in-depth information on police victimization and how it affects the security of Mathare North given that the issue of police victimization has not been widely explored in Kenya, open and closed-ended questions were utilized. Questionnaires were therefore distributed to 97 police officers sampled through stratified random sampling in the targeted area. A drop and pick method was utilized in which questionnaires were collected from respondents after seven days by the research assistant and delivered to the researcher for analysis and interpretation.

3.6.1 Pilot testing

Ahead of doing the actual data collection, the research instrument's validity and reliability were determined. Ten per cent (10%) of the sample was used in the pilot testing as suggested by (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2013). In this study; the sample was 97 respondents who were police officers within Mathare North in Nairobi. The pilot test was done in the Kibera settlement, which is an informal settlement as they have similar security challenges with Mathare North. The test, therefore, targeted 10 police officers, which was ten per cent (10%) of the sample size. The ten (10) police officers were selected using stratified random sampling technique as follows; five (5) General Duty Police, three (3) traffic police officers and two (2) Administration Police officers in line with the proportion of the entire population of the police officers.

3.6.2 Reliability of the Research Instrument

An instrument utilized is said to be reliable when it constantly measures what it is supposed to measure (Gaurav, 2014). This in essence implies that similar results can be obtained from the instrument were it to be done several times. It was targeted at police officers

stationed in Mathare North in Nairobi City County. A Cronbach's alpha was used in measuring reliability. This was done on each of the items under each research variable. Moreover, the summative reliability for the entire questionnaire was ascertained. The alpha of 0.7 was established as the base (Field, 2009). From the results presented in table 3.3; each item had an alpha of more than 0.7 and an overall of 0.759 implying that the instrument was reliable. SPSS version 24 was used in running this test. The results are depicted in table 3.3

Table 3. 3 Reliability Test Results

Variable	Cronbach's Alpha	Comment
Killings of Police by civilians/fellow officers	0.736	Reliable
Assaults on Police	0.765	Reliable
Intimidation of Police	0.771	Reliable
Causes of Police Victimization	0.803	Reliable
Government Support to Police	0.764	Reliable
Effect of Police Victimization	0.717	Reliable
Overall Reliability coefficient	0.759	Reliable

Source (Research data, 2021)

3.6.3 Validity of the Research Instrument

Kothari and Guarav (2014), noted that validity helps in establishing whether the measurement is accurate. Validity establishes the instruments' accuracy, in this case; the questionnaire. Two types of validity were considered in the study including content validity and construct validity. Content validity helped in indicating the extent to which items in a research instrument adequately represents or measures the contents that the research aims

to measure (Gillham, 2008). The first step in developing the instrument for carrying out the content validity was the review of the research subject matter by the supervisor. Construct validity was tested to show the degree to which a method used in measuring represents a construct correctly, and gives an observation that is distinctive from that produced by a measure of the other construct. A construct is a phenomenon that cannot be directly measured for instance a person's attitude.

3.7 Data Analysis and Presentation

The study utilized both descriptive statistics and content analysis to analyze data. Descriptive statistics were used to analyse quantitative data. Descriptive statistics entailed using measures of central tendencies. On the other hand, qualitative data was analysed through content analysis which helped in making conclusions regarding the differences and relationships established in the results (Kothari, 2014). The descriptive analysis enabled the simple interpretation of data by presenting the data in a more momentous way. SPSS version 24 aided in the descriptive analysis. Percentages, means and frequency tables were employed in the presentation of the results.

The researcher prepared the data by classifying the content into patterns and using thematic coding, it was then coded for analysis. A data sample was tested first to ensure consistency. The tested data was coded and assessment conducted. Inferences were drawn and the results were presented in tables and charts. The content analysis enabled the researcher to summarize any content by evaluating different aspects of data that was obtained from the responses in the questionnaires (Krippendorff, 2004). It also enabled the researcher to

objectively examine the content of the information given. The outcome from the analysis was exhibited using tables and figures.

Multiple regressions were also carried out to evaluate the relationship between police victimization and insecurity. The model used was;

$$Y = -2.149 + 0.899X_1 + 1.020X_2 + 0.894X_3 + \varepsilon$$

Where Y was the security in Mathare North

X₁ was the Police Killings by civilians and fellow officers

X₂ was the assault of the police

X₃ was the intimidation of the police

ε was the error term

3.8 Ethical Considerations

The ethical considerations provide a blueprint that must be followed in any research procedure. One of the benefits of having the ethical considerations was that they ensure that data falsification, fabrication and disrespect to the respondents are averted. Under the current study, the researcher followed all the laid down processes of conducting research including, getting a permit from NACOSTI, police departments and getting a letter from Kenyatta University. Moreover, the filling of questionnaires along with getting any other required information was purely premised on the consent of the targeted respondents. Respondents were also assured that confidentiality rules will be adhered to. To avoid plagiarizing other documents, the authors were fully acknowledged and referenced.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA FINDINGS AND PRESENTATION

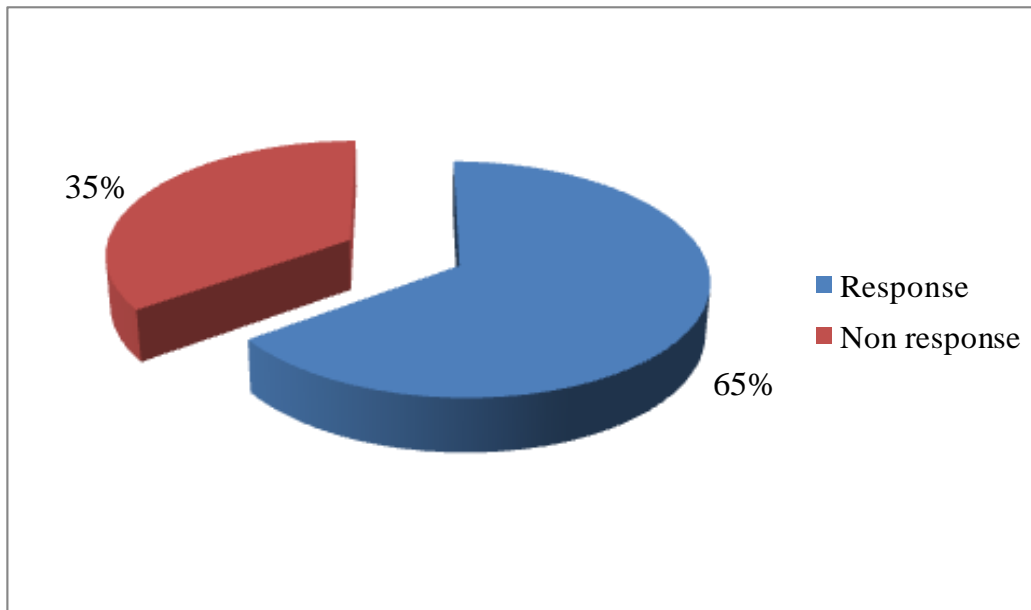
4.1 Introduction

This chapter recounts the research findings. It covers the response rate, the demographic features and the responses to various questions that were of interest to the study. The demographic data was aimed at presenting the basic features of the study population.

4.2 Response Rate

The study sampled ninety-seven (97) respondents and the rate of responses was as presented in figure 4.1 below.

Figure 4. 1 Response Rate



Source: Research data (2021)

From the findings in figure 4.1, it was apparent that 65% of the targeted respondents responded. This represents 63 respondents. On the other hand, 35% of the targeted respondents did not give back their responses and this represented 34 respondents out of the total number of respondents that were targeted. Most of the respondents who did not give their responses cited their very busy schedule as the cause. Others felt uncomfortable given the sensitivity of the subject under study. As stated by Mugenda and Mugenda (2013), for the response to be considered adequate for analysis and interpretation, it must be at least 50%. Further, a rate of response of at least 60% was considered good for inferences. The response rate was 65% thus adequate for analysis and interpretations of the study.

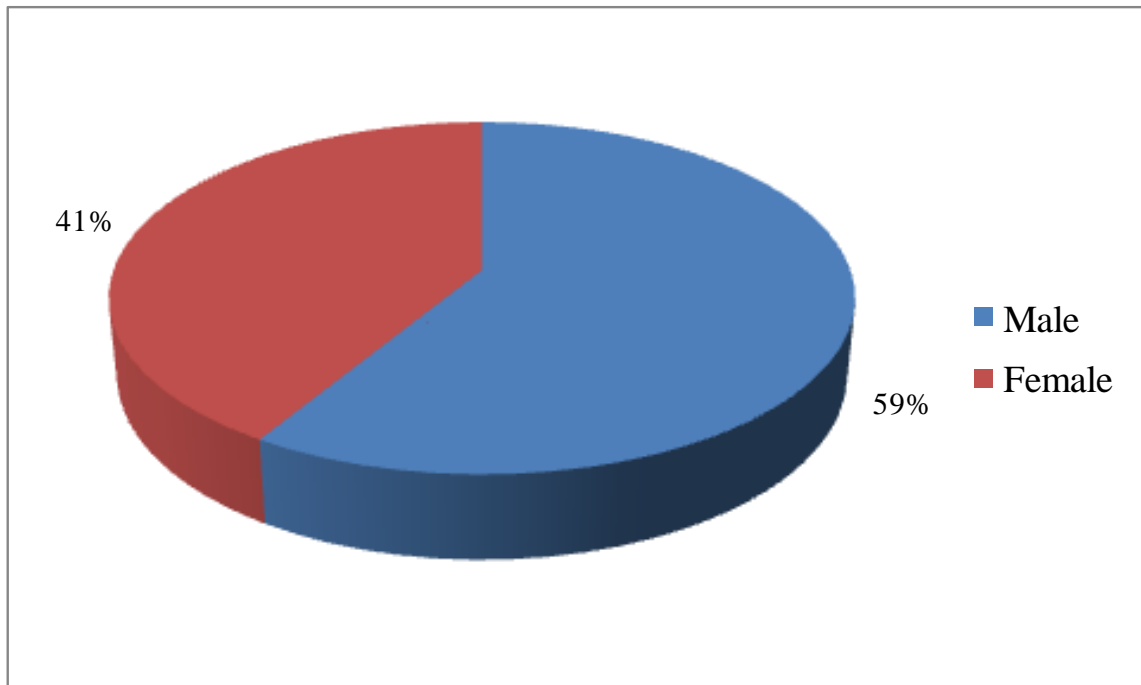
4.3 Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents

This section exhibits the demographic characteristics of the various respondents that were considered. It shows the gender, age and the respondents' length of service in the National Police Service. The demographic characteristics helped in showing the basic features of the respondents.

4.3.1 Gender of the Respondents

The respondents' gender was exhibited in figure 4.2.

Figure 4. 2 Gender of the Respondents



Source: Research data (2021)

From the results exhibited in figure 4.2, 59% of respondents were male police officers while 41% were female police officers. Despite the variations, both genders were adequately represented with each gender representing at least a third of the total number of respondents. The reason behind the inclusion of both male and female respondents was that the way males and females view and experience victimization in the course of their duties was different. According to Dickinson, Adelson and Owen (2012), women and men respond differently towards different phenomena hence to get adequate and unbiased representation both sets of respondents must be included. For example, in the area of sexual assaults as a form of victimization of the police, 76% of the female respondents agreed that the sexual assault on female police officers was rampant as opposed to 24% of male respondents. This means that the forms of victimization experienced by the female gender

in some cases were not the same as that of male police officers hence the inclusion of both genders helped in getting more information on police victimization.

4.3.2 Age of the Respondents

The respondents' age brackets are exhibited in table 4.1

Table 4. 1 Age of the Respondents

Age Bracket	Frequency	Per cent	Male	Female
18-31yrs	18	28.6	11	7
32-41yrs	28	44.4	15	13
42-51yrs	11	17.5	6	5
Above 51 yrs	6	9.5	5	1
Total	63	100.0	37	26

Source: Research data (2021)

Table 4.1, shows that in terms of the age distribution, 28.6% of the respondents were between the age of 18-31 years, 44.4% of the respondents were between the age brackets of 32-41 years, 17.5% of the respondents were between the age of 42-51 years while 9.5% were above 51 years. Based on the findings, therefore, it was apparent that the majority of the respondents were between the age of 32 and 41 years, followed by those in the ages of 18-31 years, and those in the age bracket of 42 and 51 years consecutively. Few respondents were above 51 years. This shows that that the population of the respondents constituted relatively young people.

In terms of the responses among the various groups, it became apparent that there were variations in the responses among the different age groups. For instance, the majority of

those between the ages of 42 to 51 years and those above 51 years, strongly agreed on the existence of police assaults on the police and killing of the police as the main forms of police victimization. On the other hand, those between the age of 18 to 31 years and those between the ages of 32 to 41 years strongly agreed on intimidation as the main form of police victimization. Most of these respondents felt that the cases of intimidation are prevalent and mostly come from their superiors. This shows that the responses among different age groups were different.

The inclusion of age in the research was imperative in that various studies in the methodological literature argue that the way younger and older respondents' view events and particular phenomena are distinct. Cleave (2020), suggests that there was a correlation between ages hence in the area of victimization of the police, the differences in age leads to diverse opinions. Based on this, the researcher found it necessary to incorporate the older and younger respondents to ensure all opinions were incorporated.

4.3.3 Length of Service of Respondents

Table 4.2 presents the length of service of various respondents in the NPS.

Table 4. 2 Length of Service of Respondents

Length of service	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
0-9 years	17	27.0	27.0	27.0
10-16 years	22	35.0	35.0	62.0
17-21 years	21	33.0	33.0	95.0
Over 21 years	3	5.0	5.0	100.0
Total	63	100.0	100.0	

Source: Research data (2021)

Table 4.2 results show that 27% of the respondents had worked for the police service for between 0 to 9 years. Thirty-five per cent of the respondents indicated that they had worked in the NPS for between 10-16 years. Further, 33% of the respondents indicated that they had served in the NPS for 17-21 years. Lastly, 5% of the respondents stated they had worked for above 21 years. From the results, it was apparent that a greater percentage of the respondents had served in the NPS for 10 years and above and this indicates they have a long experience hence were the right choice of respondents to provide adequate information required in the subject matter.

The inclusion of the respondents' length of service in the research was informed by the fact that there was a correlation between length of service and experience in a particular area (Cleave, 2020). In this case, the experience of police officers with more than 10 years in service was much more than that of those with fewer years of service. Hence to ensure adequate representation and adequate information it was necessary to include the length of service.

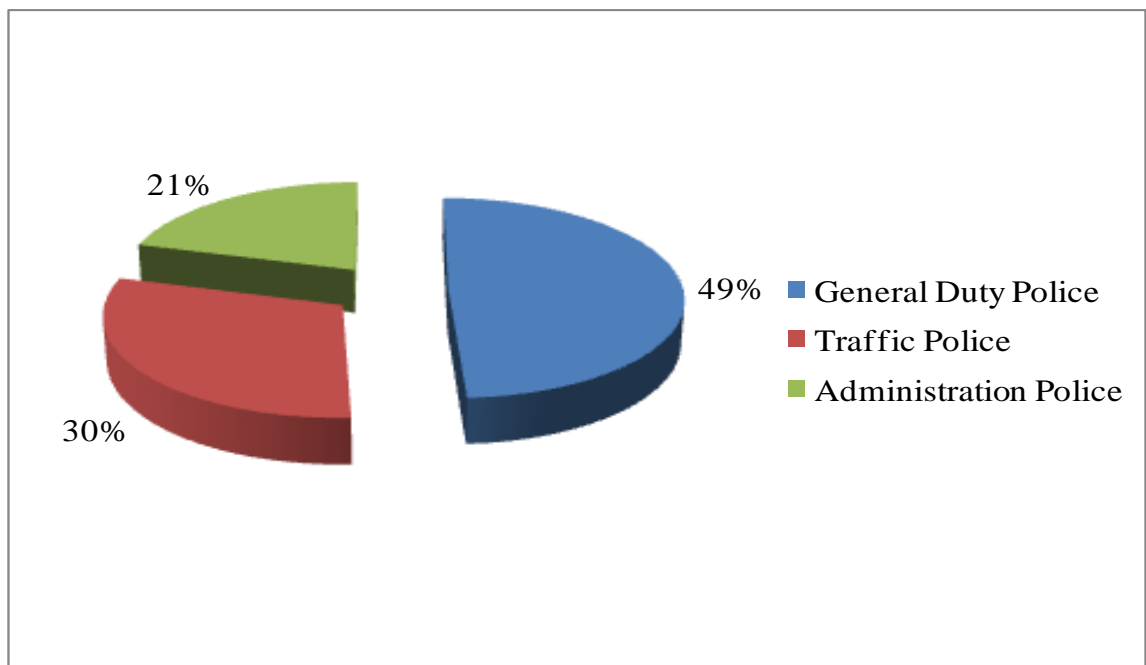
From the study, the responses varied across different categories of length of service. For instance, those with greater length of service, for example, 17 to 21 years and over 21 years based on their experiences gave more information especially on the question of other causes of killings of police, assaults on the police and intimidation of the police. Most of those in these categories of years of service disclosed that occupational stress, domestic challenges, and the existence of criminal gangs were the other causes of police victimization. Thus, most respondents in these categories of years of service could give additional information. They were also better placed to suggest solutions based on their long years of experience. As for the respondents whose length of service was between 0 to

9 years and 10 to 16 years, most of them had less information particularly on the other causes of police victimization.

4.3.4 Categories of the Respondents in National Police Service

The category of the respondents within the police service was as exhibited in figure 4.3.

Figure 4. 3 Categories of the Respondents in National Police Service



Source: Research data (2021)

The findings in figure 4.3 show that the respondents working in the National Police Service as the General duty police were 49%, followed by Traffic police at 30% and lastly, the Administration police at 21% of the respondents. The findings revealed that all categories of the intended respondents gave their responses hence there was adequate representation of all the categories. This also implied that the responses given were representative of the entire target population of the study.

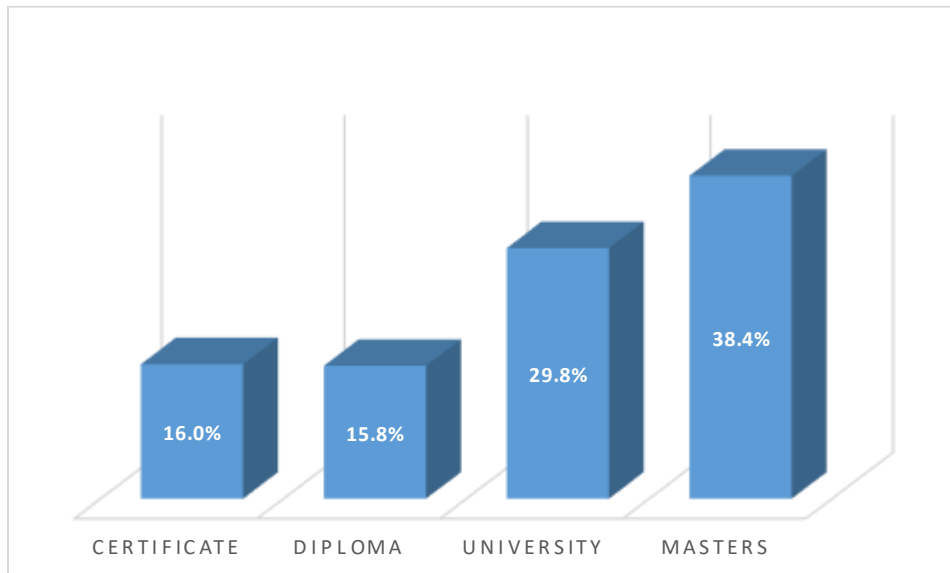
The responses from the various police units were varied. The administration police mostly agreed on the various forms of victimization. The fact that their nature of work requires them to maintain security in this informal settlement of Mathare North makes them much exposed to this victimization. Most of the respondents drawn from the traffic police are more likely to be faced with intimidation as they man the traffic jams hence most of them strongly agreed on the various aspects raised on intimidation. The general duty police were mostly neutral on the various aspects of police victimization.

According to Kothari (2014), the importance of having different segments in research was that it helps in drawing conclusions from the different groups or strata. The level of involvement among the three categories of police; general duty police, traffic police and administration police in the area of security and law enforcement was distinct. For instance, the administration police deal more with the prevention of criminal groups in the society while the traffic police officers deal with traffic offenders. Based on this, they tend to experience victimization at different levels hence the need to incorporate all the categories of the police.

4.3.5 Education Level of the Respondents

The respondents were also asked to state their education levels and the findings are as exhibited in figure 4.4

Figure 4. 4 Education Level of the Respondents



Source: Researcher (2021)

The findings exhibited in figure 4.4 showed that 16% of the respondents were certificates holders, 15.8% were diploma holders, and 29.8% were university degree holders, while 38.4% were Masters holders. The findings are a manifestation of the fact that all the respondents had some level of education, which could enable them to interpret the questions correctly when answering. According to Mashhood, Abelsen and Olsen (2014), education helps in equipping and building skills and knowledge to enable one to understand and bring solutions to a particular problem. The way the respondents respond to victimization may be guided by the skills that they have especially in dealing with the perpetrators. The responses based on the level of education did not show a high level of variation meaning that the challenges that they faced were similar notwithstanding the education level.

4.4 Categories of Police Victimization and Security Implications in Nairobi City County

The descriptive statistics on the various categories of police victimization and security implications in Mathare North are depicted in tables 4.3 to 4.6. Under these tables (4.3 to 4.6), the study used the key where SA represented strongly agree, A represented agree, N represented the neutral response, D represented disagree, SD represented strongly disagree and CT represented the Cumulative Total.

4.4.1 Killings of the Police by Civilians and Fellow Police Officers

Table 4.3 presents the descriptive statistics of the killings of the police officers.

Table 4. 3 Killings of the Police by Civilians and Fellow Police Officers

	SD	D	N	A	SA	CT
Statement	%	%	%	%	%	%
Killings by civilians	15%	11%	1%	60%	13%	100%
Mistrust between police and civilians	4%	3%	5%	53%	35%	100%
Killings by fellow officers	6%	9%	0%	40%	45%	100%
Killings due to disagreements with fellow officers	17%	7%	2%	40%	34%	100%
Adverse implications on security	12%	8%	4%	37%	39%	100%

N=Total number of respondents

Source: Research data (2021)

The respondents were asked about the various aspects of the killing of the police by the civilians and fellow officers. From the findings presented in table 4.3, on the killings by

civilians, 15% strongly disagreed, 11% disagreed, 1% were neutral, 60% agreed and 13% strongly agreed. From the findings, therefore, it was apparent that most respondents agreed at 60% that there are killings of the police officers by the civilians. It, therefore, implies that there was a need towards focusing more on the security of the police officers due to the rampant killings by the civilians.

The findings are collaborated by the reports from the NPS (2020) which describes an increase in the cases of police killings by civilians. The report shows that the killings of the police increased from 86 in 2019 to 174 in 2020 with most of these killings being witnessed in informal settlements like Mathare North. According to NPS (2020), eighteen police officers were killed in Mathare. As police officers were killed, the level of insecurity increases as they leave a big security gap.

The respondents were also asked in the second question whether the killings of the police by the civilians were due to the mistrust between the police officers and the civilians. From the findings, 4% strongly disagreed, 3% disagreed, 5% were neutral, 53% agreed and 35% strongly agreed. Based on the findings, it was clear that the major reason why civilians kill the police officers was due to the existing mistrust of the police by civilians. The kind of mistrust that the civilians have on the police officers was due to a lack of trust in executing justice. For instance, the police do not apprehend the people suspected as criminals because of the bribes given to them. This implies that to deal with and address the challenge of the killings by civilians, there was a need to come up with initiatives to foster collaborations between the police and civilians.

In the third question, the respondents were asked to state to what extent they agreed that there are cases of killings of the police by fellow police officers and their seniors. From the outcome presented in table 4.3, 6% strongly disagreed, 9% disagreed, 0% were neutral, 40% agreed and 45% strongly agreed. This, therefore, means that most respondents strongly agreed that there were cases of police officers being killed by fellow officers and their seniors. For this reason, the researcher in the subsequent question sought to understand why fellow officers kill the police.

The respondents were consequently asked whether they agreed that disagreements were the cause of the killings of the police by fellow officers. From the results in Table 4.3, 17% strongly disagreed, 7% disagreed, 2% were neutral, 40% agreed, and 34% strongly agreed. It was, therefore, apparent that most respondents agreed that the cause of police officers being killed by fellow officers and their seniors was disagreements among them. Arbitrary transfers cause the kinds of disagreements that were most prevalent among the police from one station to another without clear reason, as well as, disagreements arising from social matters like love triangles and affairs in the police. Other disagreements could also be a misunderstanding over duty allocations. The disagreements could arise in the course of their duties which if not properly managed can result in the killings. This implies that the problem could be solved by establishing the right channel through which disagreements can be addressed amicably. Training on anger management could also be of help in addressing the challenge.

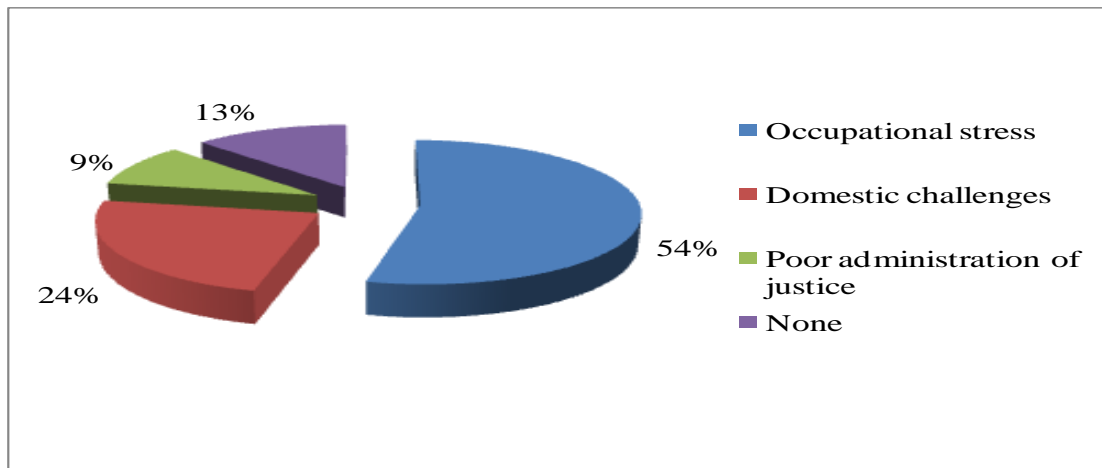
The respondents were finally asked to indicate whether they agreed that the killings of the police by civilians, fellow officers or seniors result in adverse effects on the security of Mathare North. From the findings in table 4.3, 12% strongly disagreed, 8% disagreed, 4%

were neutral, 37% agreed, and 39% strongly agreed. It was clear that most respondents strongly agreed that the killings of the police by civilians, fellow officers or seniors results in adverse effects on the security of Mathare North. This could be because as more police officers are killed, most of them become intimidated and de-motivated to effectively execute their duties. Consequently, this gives leeway for criminals to destabilize the law and order leading to a state of insecurity.

The findings are in agreement with a study by Gibbs, Lee, Molony and Oslon (2019), which ascertained that the killings of the police usually occur from the assaults by civilians, as well as, from their line of duties. The study outlines that contrary to the perception that the killings of the police occur from occupational hazards only, the police in the USA have often become victims of killings by civilians. In another assessment, Krieger, Chen, Waterman, Kiang and Filedman (2015), established a strong relationship between killings of the police and insecurity in the USA. It was established that most police officers had been killed through shootings by either civilians or fellow police officers and this had negatively affected security. The security is negatively affected as citizens remain with fewer or without police officers to maintain law and order within their areas.

The first objective of the study further sought through open-ended questions to find out from the respondents whether there were other causes of police killings in Mathare North, Nairobi that they knew about. The outcomes are presented in figure 4.5.

Figure 4. 5 Other causes of killings of police



Source: Research Data (2021)

The respondents gave various causes of police killings based on their observations in the course of their careers. From the outcomes presented in figure 4.5, a greater percentage (54%) of the respondents stated that occupational stress was a major cause of the killings of the police. Occupational stress is stress that is job-related and mostly arises where the police officers feel unsupported by their supervisors or feel that the pay and rewards they get from their jobs are not commensurate with their efforts. Another cause identified as the cause of killings of the police cited by 24% of the respondents was the domestic challenges. Domestic challenges are those challenges that arise from family relationships. These challenges include domestic violence and unstable marriages and thus in some cases where two police officers are married and have an unresolved family disagreement or marital problems, killings may occur. Further, the respondents cited poor administration of justice as the cause of killings of the police as indicated by 9% of the respondents. Thirteen per cent of the respondents, however, did not cite any other cause.

Based on the findings in figure 4.5, it was apparent that occupational stress among the police was one of the major causes of the killings of the police. The police for instance tend to kill fellow police officers in the course of their duties based on the frustrations and stress that are related to their work. In a previous study by Nyaga (2006), it was established that occupational stress can lead to murders among the police officers and therefore the police service must continuously assess the work environment of the police to ensure that the work environment facilitates their execution of duties. The facilities they use including their offices should be in good condition. Similar findings were observed by Waitheru (2011) while assessing the levels of stress among the administration police officers in Nairobi. From the investigation, it was ascertained that the work of police requires a lot in terms of physical and mental ability. Depending on how a police officer appraises situations, it might influence his/her actions including killings.

Further, from the findings in figure 4.5, one of the causes of the killings of the police was the domestic challenges that the police may go through from time to time. The respondents explained that most police officers face some domestic challenges and other family challenges than was often reported. They, for instance, explained that due to the poor welfare of some of the police, they tend not to cater for their families adequately leading to squabbles. This often compounds their level of frustration. A study by Queiros (2020), established that in addition to occupational stress, the police may also face some stressful situations in their families often increasing their levels of frustration.

Thirdly based on the outcomes in figure 4.5, 13% of the respondents also admitted that sometimes the perception that the police do not administer justice well to the accused in criminal cases was to blame for the killings of the police especially by the members of the

public. The findings agree with those of Ashimala (2014), whose study mainly evaluated the challenges that the police face particularly in African countries. From the outcome of the research by Ashimala, it was ascertained that the perceived failure by the police to guarantee justice has often promoted the culture of mob justice and killings.

4.4.2 Assault on the Police by Civilians

The first objective of the study also analyzed assault on police by civilians as one of the categories of police victimization. The descriptive statistics on the assault of the police by civilians as one of the categories of police victimization was presented in table 4.4 below.

Table 4. 4 Assault on the Police by Civilians

	SD	D	N	A	SA	CT
Statements	%	%	%	%	%	%
Assaults on the police is prevalent	10%	9%	5%	32%	44%	100%
Assaults by civilians intending to resist arrests	12%	13%	2%	26%	47%	100%
Cases of actual bodily harm are due to assaults	7%	10%	0%	42%	41%	100%
Cases of Grievous body harm are due to assaults	14%	6%	1%	45%	34%	100%
Sexual assault of female police officers by civilians	12%	8%	4%	37%	39%	100%
Assaults due to mishandling of the offender by the police	35%	20%	9%	19%	17%	100%
Human rights violations contribute to assaults	17%	11%	3%	38%	31%	100%
Demand for bribes contributes to assaults	13%	10%	2%	40%	35%	100%

N=Total number of respondents

Source: Research data (2021)

On the issue of the assaults on the police by the civilians, the respondents were asked to respond to the various statements. The first question sought to establish whether the assaults on the police were prevalent in Mathare North. From the results exhibited in table 4.4, 10% strongly disagreed, 9% disagreed, 5% were neutral, 32% agreed, while 44% strongly agreed. It was, therefore, apparent that assaults on the police were prevalent in Mathare North given that a greater percentage of respondents at 44% strongly agreed. Therefore, assaults on the police were found to be one of the major causes of victimization of the police by the civilians.

The second statement sought to find out from the respondents whether the assaults on the police by the civilians happened with an intention of resisting arrests. Based on the findings in table 4.4, 12% strongly disagreed, 13% disagreed, 2% were neutral, 26% agreed, and 47% strongly agreed that assaults on the police by the civilians happen with an intent to resist arrests. From the findings, it was apparent that in a bid to resist arrests, the civilians assault the police officers as shown by the highest percentage of respondents who strongly agreed. This means that the police should be well equipped as they execute the arrests to prevent harm.

Thirdly, the researcher sought to find out if there have been cases of actual bodily harm due to assaults on the police by civilians. From the outcome presented in table 4.4, 7% strongly disagreed, 10% disagreed, 0% were neutral, 42% agreed, while 41% strongly agreed. Based on the findings it became apparent that a greater percentage of the respondents agreed that there have been actual causes of actual bodily harm due to assaults. This clearly manifests one of the challenges that the police face in the execution of their duties.

Fourthly, the respondents were asked to state whether they agreed that there have been cases of grievous body harm due to assaults. Based on the results presented in table 4.4, 14% strongly disagreed, 6% disagreed, 1% was neutral, 45% agreed, and 34% strongly agreed. The findings indicate that most respondents agreed that there has been grievous bodily harm to the police due to assaults given the highest percentage of 45%. This suggests that among the civilians there were criminals who threatened the lives of the police officers. Thus, not only has there been actual bodily harm but there has also been grievous bodily harm.

From the fifth statement, the researcher sought to find out from the respondents the extent to which they agreed that there have been cases of sexual assaults of the female police officers by the civilians. From the findings in table 4.4, 12% strongly disagreed, 8% disagreed, 4% were neutral, 37% agreed while 39% of the respondents strongly agreed. Based on the findings, the majority of the respondents strongly agreed that there are cases of sexual assaults on the female police. This suggests that sometimes the female police officers are overwhelmed by criminals as they discharge their duties hence being assaulted and this call for adequate reinforcement.

The researcher then sought to establish why the assaults on the police officers by civilians were prevalent in Mathare North. In the sixth statement, therefore, the researcher sought to find out from the respondents the extent to which they agreed that assaults occur due to mishandling of the offenders by the police. Based on the outcomes exhibited in table 4.4, 35% strongly disagreed that one of the causes of assaults of the police was mishandling of the offenders by police while 20% disagreed. Further, 9% of the respondents were neutral, 19% agreed, while 17% strongly agreed. This mishandling mostly happens at the point of

the arrest of the suspects where the suspects were sometimes beaten mercilessly even before they could be proven guilty. Therefore, mishandling of suspects by police especially at the point of arrest was not one of the major causes.

The researcher further sought to find out from the respondents the extent to which they agreed that human rights violation by the police was one of the causes of assaults on the police officers by civilians. From the findings in table 4.4, 17% strongly disagreed with the statement, 11% disagreed, 3% were neutral, 38% agreed, and 31% strongly agreed. Given the highest percentage of the respondents who agreed, it was apparent that the perceived human rights violation by the police officers was one of the causes of assault of the police by the civilians.

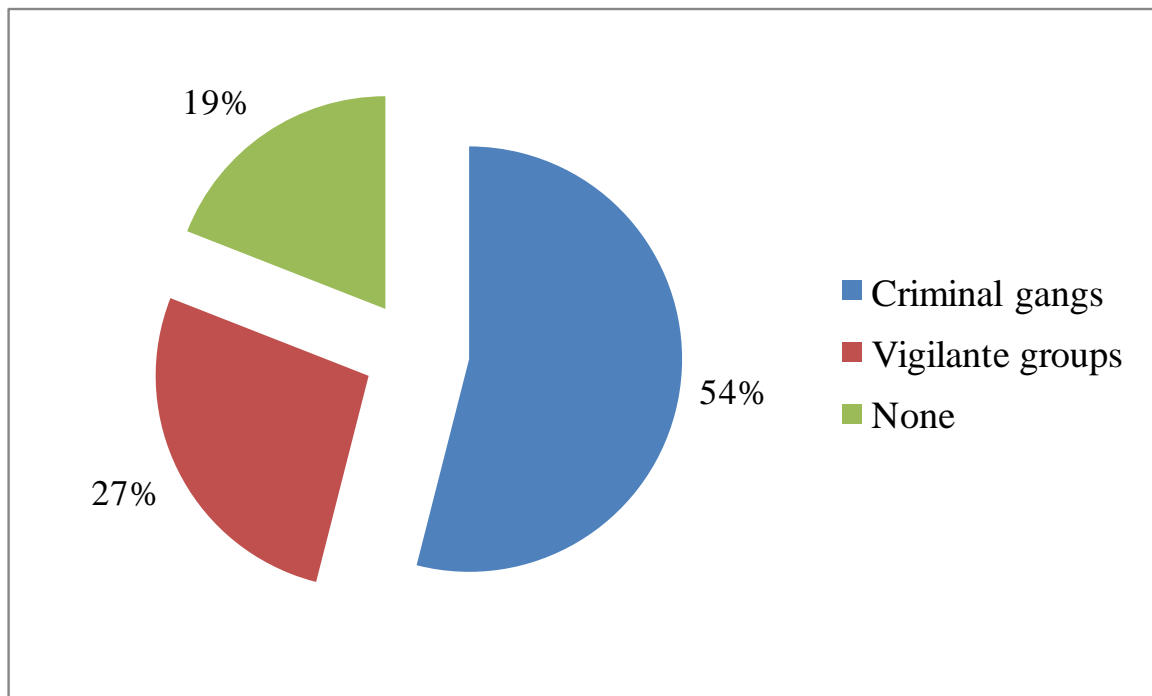
The last statement aimed at establishing whether the respondents agreed that the demand for bribes by the police officers contributed to assaults of the police officers by the civilians. Based on the findings in table 4.4, 13% strongly disagreed, 10% disagreed, 2% were neutral, 40% agreed, and 35% strongly agreed. Given that 75% of the respondents, who constitute the highest percentage, agreed that demand for bribes was one of the causes of assaults, the researcher concluded that demand for bribes was the cause of assaults on the police. It was thus a product of frustration by the civilians who often feel exploited even as they seek justice.

The findings of this study are reinforced by a study by Smith (2019), which established that assaults on the police was on the rise in the UK and had a very strong relationship with the rise in violence and insecurity meaning that as cases of police victimization increase, crimes tend to increase in the community. Another study by Redman (2018), established

that the risk of assault was higher among female officers in comparison to their male counterparts. This was mainly due to societal perceptions towards the female gender.

Through the open-ended questions, the respondents were further probed to state other causes of assaults on the police. The responses are as exhibited in figure 4.6 below.

Figure 4. 6 Other Causes of Assaults on the Police by Civilians



Source: Research data (2021)

From the results exhibited in figure 4.6, the respondents gave two other major causes of assaults on the police by civilians. A majority, 54% stated that most police assaults come from the existence of criminal gangs while 27% of the respondents stated that vigilante groups have also been reported to assault police officers. However, 19% of the respondents stated that they were not aware of any other cause of assaults on the police.

Based on the findings it is clear that in Mathare North the police officers are assaulted by the criminal gangs that exist in the area. The existence of the criminal gangs in Mathare North could be as a result of poverty levels and competition for scarce resources like water, food and housing in the area as established by Mutahi (2016).

Based on the findings shown in figure 4.6, it was apparent that even the police who have been given the daunting task of protecting the public are equally faced with insecurity challenges from criminal groups. An assessment by Mutahi (2016), on the insecurity in Nairobi's informal settlements observed that the police officers are usually faced with the challenge of dealing with gangs who tend to engage in not only threatening the security of the residents but also the security of the police as they use sophisticated weaponry. The study findings reinforce the responses, which revealed that criminal gangs were responsible for the assault on the police officers in Mathare North.

Similar findings were also established by Deflem and Sutphin (2012), who found out that in Iraq the insurgents tend to threaten the police officers. In another assessment, Smith (2019), while examining the assaults meted on the police officers in the UK between 2016 to 2019, observed that the major challenge arises from criminal groups.

4.4.3 Intimidation of the Police by Civilians, Senior Officers and Armed groups

The first objective also analyzed the intimidation of police as one of the categories of police victimization. The descriptive statistics on the intimidation of the police by civilians as one of the categories of police victimization was presented in table 4.5.

Table 4. 5 Intimidation of the Police by Civilians, Senior Officers and Armed groups

	SD	D	N	A	SA	CT
Statement	%	%	%	%	%	%
Intimidation of the police is one of the cases of police victimization	9%	10%	3%	30%	48%	100%
Intimidations in the police service departments from the senior officers	7%	10%	11%	38%	34%	100%
Intimidations from militants and armed groups	10%	12%	6%	42%	30%	100%
Insults and threats from civilians in the course of their duties.	16%	11%	2%	39%	32%	100%
Inadequate facilities exposes the police to intimidations	12%	8%	4%	41%	35%	100%
The intimidations poses a security challenge in Mathare North	8%	7%	7%	38%	40%	100%

N=Total number of respondents

Source: Research data (2021)

The respondents were asked whether intimidation of police was one of the categories of police victimization. From the outcome presented in table 4.5 above, 9% strongly disagreed, 10% disagreed, 3% were neutral, 30% agreed, and 48% strongly agreed. From these findings, it was evident that most respondents strongly agreed that intimidation of the police was one of the categories of police victimization in Mathare North. This clearly indicates that intimidation of the police was indeed an existing phenomenon that hinders the police from executing their duties in the area hence the high level of crime rates.

The respondents were also asked if they agreed that there are cases of intimidation of the police in the departments from the senior officers. Based on the findings in table 4.5, 7%

strongly disagreed, 10% disagreed, 11% were neutral, 38% agreed, and 34% strongly agreed. From the outcome, it was clear that the majority of the respondents agreed that intimidations also come internally from their seniors. The researcher establishes that such intimidations may come in form of threats of transfers to far and insecure locations or working for long hours. Gibbs, Lee, Molony and Oslon (2019), cited this as a form of intimidation.

The respondents were asked to state whether they agreed that intimidation also comes from the armed groups and militant groups in Mathare North. From the findings in table 4.5, 10% strongly disagreed, 12% disagreed, 6% were neutral, 42% agreed, and 30% strongly agreed. The findings reveal that majority of the respondents agreed that intimidations also come from the armed groups and militant groups in Mathare North. This points to the existence of armed and militant groups like Mungiki in the area who are often reported to engage in killings and intimidations of the residents hence making the area insecure.

The respondents were also asked to indicate the extent to which they agreed that threats and insults from civilians exist as one of the forms of intimidation. From the findings in table 4.5, 16% strongly disagreed, 11% disagreed, 2% were neutral, 39% agreed, and 32% strongly agreed. The findings reveal that most respondents, 71%, agreed that threats and insults from civilians exist as one of the forms of intimidation to the police. Hence, from the results, it was clear that there was a poor relationship between the police and the civilians hence the need towards bridging the gap between the police and civilians to improve security in Mathare North.

The respondents were also asked to indicate the extent to which they agreed that there are inadequate facilities in the police service and this exposes them to intimidation from various sources. The findings in table 4.5 showed that 12% strongly disagreed, 8% disagreed, 4% were neutral, 41% agreed, and 35% strongly agreed. From the findings, it was evident that a greater percentage (26%) of the respondents agreed that there are inadequate facilities for instance patrol vehicles in the police service and this exposes them to intimidation from various sources. From the findings, it was apparent that the police in Mathare North need to be well equipped and facilitated so that they can be able to deal with threats and intimidations and ultimately be able to address the security challenge in the area.

Lastly, the respondents were asked to state the level to which the respondents agreed that the intimidations of the police pose a security challenge in Mathare North. Based on the findings in table 4.5, 8% strongly disagreed, 7% disagreed, 7% were neutral, 38% agreed, and 40% strongly agreed. Given the highest number of respondents who strongly agreed, the researcher notes that one of the major reasons behind the rising insecurity in Mathare North was the intimidation of the police which often serves to de-motivate them and render them ineffective hence leading to insecurity. Rotenberg (2017), observes that in addition to police killings by civilians, one of the challenges that the police officers face was intimidation from the killers. Intimidation and killings were particularly found to be the highest and commonly reported cases among the state police officers.

4.5 Causes of Police Victimization

The second objective aimed at ascertaining the causes of police victimization in Mathare North. The descriptive statistics on the various causes of police victimization are presented in table 4.6 below.

Table 4. 6 Causes of Police Victimization

	SD	D	N	A	SA	CT
Cause of police victimization	%	%	%	%	%	%
Corruption in the police	11%	13%	1%	39%	36%	100%
Human rights violation by police	9%	12%	6%	40%	33%	100%
Lack of adherence to the justice systems	17%	18%	3%	32%	30%	100%
Proliferation of illegal firearms among the civilians	19%	11%	2%	40%	28%	100%
Lack of public trust in the police by the civilians	12%	10%	1%	35%	42%	100%

N=Total number of respondents

Source: Research data (2021)

The respondents were interviewed on the causes of police victimization. In the first statement, the respondents were asked to indicate the extent to which they agree that corruption was the cause of police victimization. From the results presented in table 4.6, 11% strongly disagreed, 13% disagreed, 1% were neutral, 39% agreed, while 36% strongly agreed. From the findings, it was apparent that corruption was one of the causes of police victimization. Barley and Perito (2011), observes that corruption in the police service was a recipe for insecurity. Corruption among the police in Kenya mostly comes in the form of

bribes. The demand for bribes leads to the subversion of justice, which tends to cause resentment among the members of the public.

The respondents were also asked to state the extent to which they agreed that the perceived human rights violation by the police was the cause of police victimization. From the findings in table 4.6, 9% strongly disagreed, 12% disagreed, 6% were neutral, 40% agreed, while 33% strongly agreed. From the findings, most respondents agreed that the perceived human rights violation by the police was the cause of victimization. The human rights violation was often manifested in the way the police engage in extrajudicial killings, arbitrary arrests and merciless beatings of civilians like during demonstrations. The human rights bodies in Kenya have frequently raised an alarm on the human rights violation by the police.

In the third statement, the respondents were asked to state the extent to which they agreed that there was a lack of adherence to the justice system by the police and this causes victimization. Based on the results in table 4.6, 17% strongly disagreed, 18% disagreed, 3% were neutral, 32% agreed, while 30% strongly agreed. Most respondents agreed that the lack of adherence to the justice system by the police causes victimization as the civilians become resentful towards the police. Most cases of lack of adherence to the justice system come during arrests. The offender was supposed to be informed of the charges and reasons for the arrest. In some instances, as noted by Akinlabi (2017), the police detain the offenders for several days before taking them to court for a fair hearing and this causes the civilians to be resentful towards the police and sometimes lead to assaults.

Further, the respondents were asked to indicate the extent to which they agreed that the proliferation of illegal firearms among civilians was the cause of various forms of police victimization. The findings in table 4.6 show that 19% strongly disagreed, 11% disagreed, 2% were neutral, 40% agreed, and 28% strongly agreed. The outcome shows that majority of the respondents agreed that the proliferation of illegal firearms among civilians was the cause of various forms of police victimization. With the proliferation of illegal firearms, most criminals have the firearms at their disposal and often use the weapons to kill the police. Others tend to hire the guns and use them for criminal activities and in the process of arrests; they engage the police in shootings. According to the NPS, report (2020), there was an upsurge in the number of civilians having illegal firearms in Mathare North. This was mostly driven by the high levels of poverty, which makes youths resort to crimes and in the process, even the police are not spared.

Lastly, the study sought to know from the respondents whether they agreed that the lack of trust in the police by the members of the public. From the findings in table 4.6, 12% of the respondents strongly disagreed, 10% disagreed, 1% were neutral, 35% agreed, and 42 % strongly agreed. It was, therefore, apparent that the majority of the respondents admitted to the fact that there was mistrust of the police by civilians in the area making them subjected to various forms of victimization. This mistrust was often caused by a lack of confidence in the police in administration. Fontaine, Leitson, Jannetta & Paddock (2017), noted that there was an increasing call for police reforms worldwide going by the way they treat the members of the public which was often a cause of mistrust.

The results from this study are consistent with the preceding studies done. Kachurik, Ruiz and Staub (2013), while assessing the effect of the enactment of gun laws on the deaths of

the police established that possession of guns had an impact on police deaths. Further, it was established that with the enactment of laws that regulated the possession of guns, police deaths were reduced significantly. In another study by Ashimala (2014), it was established that corruption posed a big challenge to the police as they carry out their duties. Additionally, it was ascertained that the apparent failure by the police to guarantee justice has promoted the culture of mob justice and police beatings by the citizens. Anyandike (2017), established that police forces in most African countries engaged in arbitrary arrests without doing proper investigations. This has eroded the trust in the police by the public causing a lot of resentment from the members of the public. In another study, Kempe (2017), found that the major cause of security threats in Kenya was the rampant corruption among the police officers.

4.6 Effect of Police Victimization on Security in Mathare North

The study sought to assess the relationship between police victimization and security in Mathare North. The descriptive statistics on the effect of police victimization was presented in table 4.7.

The respondents were asked to state the effect of police victimization on the security of Mathare North, based on various categories of victimization of the police. The respondents were asked to indicate the extent to which cases of insecurity results from rampant killings of the police. Eight per cent strongly disagreed, 15% disagreed, 1% were neutral, 30% agreed, and 46% strongly agreed. Based on the findings in table 4.7, it was apparent that the killings of the police lead to insecurity. The killings of the police interfere with their role in law enforcement hence criminals continue to execute their criminal activities to the

detriment of the residents. It also leads to insecurity as police retaliate as a result of the killings of fellow officers by civilians.

Table 4.7 Effect of Police Victimization on Security in Mathare North

	SD	D	N	A	SA	CT
Statement	%	%	%	%	%	%
Most reported cases of insecurity are as a result of rampant police killings	8%	15%	1%	30%	46%	100%
Many crimes reported can be traced to the assaults on the police in Mathare North	8%	9%	8%	33%	42%	100%
Threats and intimidation to the police are the cause of the rising cases of insecurity in Mathare North.	18%	7%	3%	40%	32%	100%
There has been an increase in the rates of crimes over the last five years.	13%	9%	2%	39%	37%	100%

N=Number of Respondents

Source: Research data (2021)

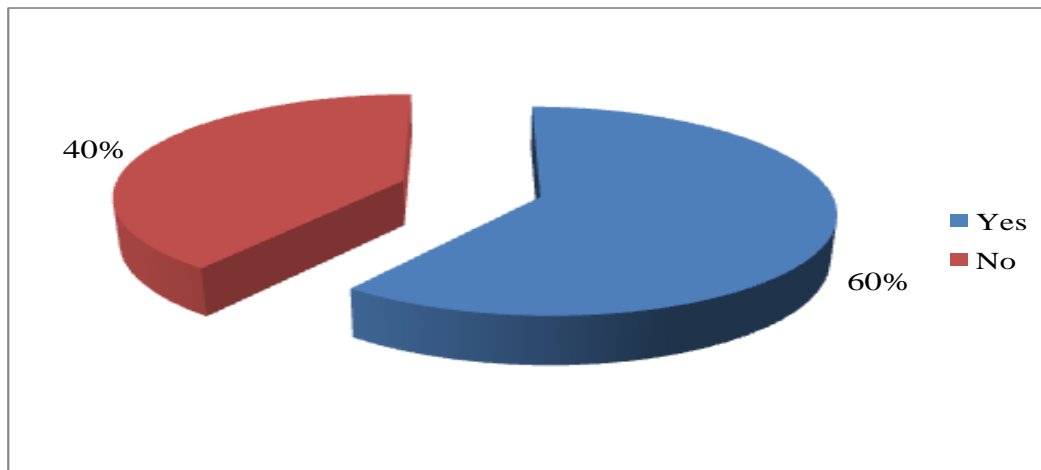
On the relationship between the assaults on the police and security in Mathare North, 8% of the respondents strongly disagreed, 9% disagreed, 8% were neutral, 33% agreed, and 42% strongly agreed. It was, therefore, apparent that most respondents strongly agreed that crimes reported can be attributed to the assault on the police. The assaults on the police tend to weaken their morale while rendering them less effective in maintaining law and order. Smith (2019), observes that the assaults on the police was on the rise in the UK and had a very strong relationship with the rise in violence and insecurity meaning that as cases of police victimization increase, crimes tend to increase in the community.

The respondents were further asked to indicate whether they agreed that threats and intimidation of the police was one of the reasons behind the rising cases of insecurity in Mathare North. From the findings in table 4.7, 18% strongly disagreed, 7% disagreed, 3% were neutral, 40% agreed, while 32% strongly agreed. It was clear that most respondents agreed that threats and intimidation of the police were some of the reasons contributing to the rising cases of insecurity in Mathare North. Intimidations of the police demotivate them and interfere with their role of maintaining security opening a gap for criminals to engage in crimes. Rotenberg (2017), observes that in addition to police killings by civilians, one of the challenges that the police officers face was intimidation from the killers.

Finally, the respondents were asked to indicate to what extent they agreed that there has been an increase in crime rates in Mathare over the last five years (2015-2019). From the results in table 4.7, 13% strongly disagreed, 9% disagreed, 2% were neutral, 39% agreed, while 37% strongly agreed. Based on the findings, it was apparent that crime rates have been on the increase in Mathare North. This collaborates with the NPS report (2020), which pointed out the rise in cases of insecurity in low-income settlements, which include Mathare North. The rising cases are attributed to the various forms of police victimization, which was prompted by several factors among them being their relationship with the community members.

The respondents were asked to state whether they thought that police victimization was the main cause of rampant insecurity in Mathare North. The responses are exhibited in figure 4.7.

Figure 4. 7 Police victimization and Security in Mathare North



Source: Research data (2021)

Most of the respondents 60% agreed that police victimization affects the security of Mathare North. In addition, 40 % cited other causes like poverty and the low standards of living in the area. Rotenberg (2017), observes that in addition to police killings by civilians, one of the challenges that the police officers face was intimidation from the killers. The findings of the study are also consistent with the findings from a study by Chinowku (2018), which established that due to the killing of the police, there was a rise in the level of insecurity in Lagos City of Nigeria. It was ascertained that most police officers had been killed by armed robbers. Similar findings were also established by Mutahi (2016), who established that police officers have had to grapple with the challenge of being attacked by gangs who use sophisticated weapons and this compromises the security in Mathare and Kibera settlements. Another study by Smith (2019), sought to examine the police assaults in the United Kingdom. The outcome of the study showed a surge in the cases of police assaults to 28 per day between the years 2016 and 2019. Consequently, this had contributed to insecurity.

4.6.1 Correlation Test

A correlation test was done to ascertain the nature of the association between a pair of variables. The variables examined included insecurity (dependent variable), independent variables (Police killings, assaults on the police and intimidation of the police in Mathare North). The test was carried out using Pearson's Correlation test to generate a correlation matrix and the results are as presented in table 4.8.

Table 4. 8 Correlation Test

		Insecurity	Police killings	Assaults of Police	Intimidation of Police
Insecurity	Pearson Correlation	1			
	Sig. (2-tailed)				
Police killings	Pearson Correlation	.476**	1		
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000			
Assaults on Police	Pearson Correlation	.512**	.121	1	
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.345		
Intimidation of Police	Pearson Correlation	.495**	.015	-.059	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.907	.646	

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

Source: Research data (2021)

As stated by Green (2008), a pair of variables were said to be strongly correlated where the correlation coefficient (R) was 0.8 or -0.8 which represents an R^2 (Coefficient of determination) of 64% or more. Where there was a strong correlation, the collinearity

problem occurs. From the results presented in table 4.8, none of the pair of variables was more than 0.8 hence there was no multicollinearity problem.

From the results in table 4.8, there was a positive correlation between the killings of the police and insecurity in Mathare North as shown by the correlation coefficient of 0.476. The correlation was significant as shown by the p-value of 0.000. This, therefore, implies that as the killings of the police increase in Mathare North, insecurity increases significantly. The findings are in agreement with the findings by Margarita (2000), which established that as police were killed in the United States, the security of the affected locations was affected negatively.

Further, the results in table 4.8 revealed a positive correlation between assaults on the police and insecurity in Mathare North. The correlation coefficient obtained was 0.512. The correlation was also significant based on the p-value of 0.000. This was an indication that with an increase in the cases of assaults on the police, there was a significant increase in the level of insecurity in Mathare North. Gibbs, Lee, Molony and Oslon (2019), while assessing the assault of the police in Boston established a strong relationship between serious assaults on the police and the propensity for violence.

Lastly, the outcome in table 4.8 depicts a positive and significant correlation between intimidation of the police and insecurity in Mathare North. The correlation coefficient obtained was 0.495 while the p-value was 0.000. The meaning of this was that with an increase in the level of intimidation of the police, insecurity levels also increase in Mathare North. Similar findings were shared by Cara and Amie (2007), who examined that

intimidation and violence on the police especially based on gender was one of the causes of insecurity.

4.6.2 Regression Analysis

With the aid of SPSS version 24, a regression analysis was carried out to ascertain the effect of various categories of police victimization (police killings, assault on police and intimidation of the police) on the security of Mathare North, Nairobi City County. The section thus presents the model summary, Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) and the regression coefficients.

4.6.2.1 Model Summary

The model summary is presented in table 4.9.

Table 4. 9: Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	.850 ^a	.722	.654	.57967	4	58	.000

a. Predictors: (Constant), Police killings, Assault on police, Intimidation of police

Source: Research data (2021)

From the findings presented in table 4.9, the correlation coefficient (R) which shows the correlation between the predictor variables and the observed values of the dependent variable was 0.850. The R^2 before adjustment was 0.722 while the adjusted R^2 was 0.654.

According to Green (2008), R^2 as it was before adjustment tends to overestimate the variance in the dependent variable in comparison to the estimate that will be obtained from the population hence the adjusted R^2 was more reliable as it adjusts for bias. The adjusted R^2 was equivalent to 65.4% which implies that 65.4% of the changes in the dependent variable (Insecurity in Mathare North) was explained by the independent variables; police killings, assault on the police and the intimidation of the police. This means that 65.4 % of the cases of insecurity in Mathare North are as a result of the increase in killings of the police by civilians and fellow officers, assaults on the police and intimidations on the police. It also implies that 34.6 % of the cases of insecurity in Mathare North were as a result of other factors that were not identified in the study for instance poverty and unemployment can lead to insecurity as people resort to criminal activities to sustain their livelihoods.

The F-test was used in testing the change in R^2 . As shown in table 4.9, the F-Change was significant as shown by a p-value of 0.000. This shows that the model was fit and good and that the prediction of outcome was significantly improved by the variables employed in the model (Green, 2008).

4.6.2.2 Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)

The Analysis of variance (ANOVA) was aimed at analyzing whether there were any statistical differences between the mean of different groups in the population used in the study. The outcome of the Analysis of variance was presented in table 4.10.

Table 4. 10: Analysis of Variance

		Sum of				
Model		Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	14.257	4	3.564	10.607	.000b
	Residual	19.489	58	.336		
	Total	33.746	62			
a. Dependent Variable: Insecurity in Mathare North						
b. Predictors: (Constant), Police Killings, Assault on the police, Intimidation of the police						

Source (Research data, 2021)

The outcome presented in table 4.10 shows that the p-value was 0.000, which implies that the model was good for estimation in ascertaining the relationship between police victimization and insecurity in Mathare North.

4.6.2.3 Regression Coefficients

The multiple regression analysis was carried out to ascertain the relationship between the independent variables (police killings, assault on the police and intimidation of the police) and the dependent variable (insecurity in Mathare North) and the findings presented in table 4.11.

Table 4. 11 Regression Coefficients

						95.0%		
		Unstandardized	Standardized					
		Coefficients	Coefficients					
		Std.						
Model		B	Error	Beta	T	Sig.	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
1	(Constant)	-2.149	1.249		-1.720	.091	-4.650	.352
	Police Killings by civilians and fellow officers	.899	.314	.388	2.867	.006	.271	1.527
	Assault of police	1.020	.281	.446	3.630	.001	.458	1.582
	Intimidation of police	.894	.295	.389	3.025	.004	.303	1.484

a. Dependent Variable: Insecurity in Mathare North

Source: Research data (2021)

From the regression output in table 4.11 the regression model will be;

$$Y = -2.149 + 0.899X_1 + 1.020X_2 + 0.894X_3 + \epsilon$$

Where Y was the Insecurity in Mathare North

X_1 was the Police Killings by civilians and fellow officers

X_2 was the assault of the police

X_3 was the intimidation of the police

ϵ was the error term

From the findings in table 4.11, it was apparent that police victimization influences the level of insecurity in Mathare North. Police victimization hinders their ability to handle security in the informal settlement of Mathare North as they get demotivated and intimidated leaving a gap that criminals seek to exploit by engaging in criminal activities to the detriment of the people in Mathare North. Without police victimization, the police will be able to handle their duties well and this will improve the security situation in cities. The findings thus highlight the importance of the police working in an environment that was devoid of any form of victimization.

Secondly, from the outcome presented in table 4.11, it was apparent that an increase in the number of police killings result in an increase in the level of insecurity in Mathare North by 0.899 times other variables kept constant. Based on the p-value of 0.006 (<0.05) it was apparent that the increase in insecurity levels in Mathare North due to police killings was significant. The findings are in agreement with the reports from the NPS (2019), which notes that the killings have been on the rise from 86 in 2017 to 174 in 2018 and leads to insecurity.

Thirdly, the outcome showed that with a unit increase in the cases of assault on the police, other factors held constant, the insecurity level in Mathare North increases by 1.020 times. The increase was significantly based on the p-value of 0.001 (<0.05). Some of the cases of assaults on the police which are prevalent include grievous bodily harm, and sexual assaults, especially on female police officers. Kempe (2017), observed that while assaults constitute between 10% to 12% among the various categories of victimization, it instils the most fear and this hinders the ability of the police to maintain law and order. Consequently, there was a rise in the level of insecurity.

Lastly, an increase in the cases of intimidation of the police other factors held constant result in a significant increase in the insecurity level in Mathare North by 0.894 times other variables kept constant. The p-value of 0.004 (<0.05) indicates that the effect of intimidation of the police on insecurity was significant. Preceding studies came up with similar findings. It was apparent that one of the challenges that the police faced was intimidation coming from various fronts including the citizens leading to a rise in the level of insecurity. This has been identified as one of the major hindrances towards the maintenance of law and order by the police and as a result, had escalated the level of insecurity in Mathare North. The existence of violence and intimidation of the police based on gender also poses a big security challenge.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter comprises the summary, conclusions and recommendations made based on the study's results. It provides the conclusion based on the research findings and policies recommended from these findings.

5.2 Summary of the Study

The study aimed at evaluating the relationship between police victimization and insecurity in Mathare North, Nairobi City County. Specifically, the study examined the categories of police victimization and their implications on security in Mathare North, to analyze the causes of police victimization and their implications on security in Mathare North and lastly, to evaluate the state of security in Mathare North due to police victimization.

5.2.1 Categories of Police Victimization

The first objective examined the categories of police victimization and their implications on security in Mathare North. The respondents were asked questions on the various categories of police victimization including; the killing of the police by civilians, assaults on the police officers and intimidation and threats on the police officers. The summary of the findings based on their responses was presented herein.

The first category of police victimization was the killings of the police by civilians and fellow officers. In the first question, the respondents were asked about the various aspects of the killing of the police by civilians and fellow officers. From the findings, most respondents agreed at 60% that there were killings of the police officers by the civilians.

In the current study, Mathare North was known for insecurity based on the reports by the National Police Service. It, therefore, implies that there was a need towards focusing more on the security of the police officers by the civilians.

The respondents were also asked whether the killings of the police by the civilians were due to the mistrust of the police officers by the civilians. The majority of the respondents agreed at 53%. It was thus evident that there was a lot of mistrust of the police by the public. This implies that to deal with and address the challenge of the killings by civilians, there was a need to come up with initiatives to foster collaborations between the police and civilians.

In the third question, the respondents were asked to state to what extent they agreed that there were cases of killings of the police by fellow police officers and their seniors. From the outcome, 45% of the respondents strongly agreed. Subsequently, the respondents were asked whether disagreements are the cause of the killings of the police by fellow officers of which the majority of them agreed. This could be a pointer to the fact that there was a need towards establishing the right channel through which workplace disagreements can be addressed amicably. Conducting trainings on anger management could also be of help in addressing the challenge.

The respondents were also asked about the implications of the killings of the police by civilians, fellow officers or seniors on the security of Mathare North. The respondents strongly agreed that the killings had an adverse effect on the security situation in Mathare North. The respondents were then asked to indicate some of the reasons behind the killings of the police. The respondents gave various reasons for police killings based on their

observations in the course of their career. From the findings, the majority of the respondents at 54%, stated that occupational stress was a major cause of killings among the police. Another cause identified as the cause of killings among the police that was cited by the respondents was the domestic challenges in which 24% of the respondents stated that domestic issues were one of the causes of the killings of the police. In addition to occupational stress, the police may also face some stressful situations in their families and often increasing their levels of frustration. Further, the respondents cited poor administration of justice as the cause of killings of the police as indicated by 9% of the respondents. Thirteen per cent of the respondents, however, did not cite any other cause.

The second category of police victimization was the assaults on the police by civilians where the respondents were asked to respond to the various statements. The respondents strongly agreed that assaults on the police were prevalent in Mathare North and thus was one of the major categories of police victimization. The second statement sought to establish from the respondents whether the assaults on the police by the civilians happen with an intention of resisting arrests. From the findings, it was apparent that in a bid to resist arrests, the civilians assault the police officers as shown by the highest percentage of respondents who strongly agreed. This means that the police should be well equipped as they execute the arrests to prevent harm.

Thirdly, the researcher sought to find out if there have been cases of actual bodily harm due to assaults on the police by civilians. Based on the findings it became apparent that the majority of the respondents agreed that there have been actual causes of actual bodily harm due to assaults. Fourthly, the respondents were asked to state the extent to which they agreed that there have been cases of grievous body harm due to assaults. The findings

indicate that most respondents agreed that there has been grievous bodily harm to the police due to assaults. This suggests that among the civilians there are criminals who threaten the lives of the police officers. Thus, not only has there been actual bodily harm but there has also been grievous bodily harm.

Consequently, the respondents were asked if they agreed that there have been cases of sexual assaults of the female police officers by the civilians to which the majority strongly agreed. This suggests that sometimes the female police officers are overwhelmed as they discharge their duties hence being assaulted and this call for adequate reinforcement. The respondents were also asked about the other reasons behind assaults on the Police. The respondents gave two other major causes of assaults on the police by civilians. Based on the findings 54% of the respondents stated that most police assaults come from the existence of criminal gangs, while 27% of the respondents stated that vigilante groups have also been reported to assault police officers.

The third category of police victimization was intimidation and threats of the police by various groups including criminal groups and even in the workplace. The respondents were asked to respond whether intimidation of police was one of the forms of police victimization. From the outcome, most respondents strongly agreed. From these findings, it was evident that most respondents strongly agreed that intimidation of the police was one of the categories of police victimization in Mathare North. This clearly indicates that intimidation of the police was indeed an existing phenomenon that hinders the police from executing their duties in the area hence the high level of crime rates.

The respondents were also asked to state the extent to which they agreed that there were cases of intimidation of the police in the departments from the senior officers. From the results, it was apparent that the majority of the respondents agreed that intimidations also come internally from their seniors. The researcher establishes that such intimidations may come in form of threats of transfers to far and insecure locations or working for long hours.

The respondents were asked to indicate the extent to which they agree that intimidations also come from the armed groups and militant groups in Mathare North. The findings reveal that majority of the respondents agreed that intimidations also come from the armed groups and militant groups in Mathare North. This points to the existence of armed and militant groups in the area who are often reported to engage in killings and intimidations of the residents hence making the area insecure.

The respondents were also asked to indicate the extent to which they agree that threats and insults from civilians exist as one of the forms of intimidation. The findings reveal that most respondents agreed that threats and insults from civilians exist as one of the forms of intimidation of the police. Hence from the results, it was clear that there was a poor relationship between the police and the civilians hence the need towards bridging the gap between the police and civilians for the purpose of improving security in Mathare North.

The respondents were also asked to indicate the extent to which they agree that there are inadequate facilities in the police and this exposes them to intimidation from various sources. From the findings, it was apparent that the majority of the respondents agreed that there are inadequate facilities in the police service and this exposes them to intimidation from various sources. From the findings, it was apparent that the police in Mathare North

needs to be well equipped and facilitated so that they can be able to deal with threats and intimidations and ultimately be able to address the security challenge in the area.

Lastly, the respondents were asked to indicate the extent to which the respondents agreed that the intimidations of the police pose a security challenge in Mathare North. Based on the findings the highest number of respondents who strongly agreed, the researcher notes that one of the major reasons behind the rising insecurity in Mathare North was the intimidation of the police which often serves to de-motivate them and render them ineffective hence leading to insecurity.

5.2.2 Causes of Police Victimization.

The second objective of the study was to analyze the causes of police victimization and their implications on security in Mathare North, Nairobi City County. Most respondents agreed that corruption was one of the causes of police victimization. Corruption among the police in Kenya mostly comes in the form of bribes. The demand for bribes leads to the subversion of justice which tends to cause resentment among the members of the public.

The respondents also agreed that the perceived human rights violation by the police was the cause of victimization. The human rights bodies in Kenya have frequently raised an alarm on the human rights violation among the police. This has often been cited as the main reason why civilians view the police as an enemy as opposed to the law enforcers.

In the third statement, the respondents were asked to point out the extent to which they agreed that there was a lack of adherence to the justice system by the police and this causes victimization. Most respondents agreed that the lack of adherence to the justice system by the police causes victimization. Most cases of lack of adherence to the justice system occur

during arrests. The offender is supposed to be informed of the charges and reasons for the arrest.

Further, the respondents agreed that the proliferation of illegal firearms among civilians was the cause of various forms of police victimization. The outcome shows that majority of the respondents agreed that the proliferation of illegal firearms among civilians was the cause of various forms of police victimization. There was an upsurge in the number of civilians having illegal firearms in Mathare North. This was mostly driven by the high levels of poverty which makes youths resort to crimes and in the process, even the police are not spared. Lastly, the respondents strongly agreed that there was mistrust between the police and the civilians in the area making them subjected to forms of victimization. The mistrust between the police and the civilians has been reported in most countries of the world.

5.2.3 Effect of Police Victimization on Security in Mathare North

The study sought to assess the relationship between police victimization and security in Mathare North. The respondents were asked to indicate the effect of police victimization on the security of Mathare North, based on various categories of victimization of the police. The respondents were asked to point out the extent to which cases of insecurity results from the rampant killings of the police. Based on the findings, it is apparent that the killings of the police lead to insecurity in Mathare North. The findings from both the correlation and regression analysis also reinforced the conclusions. The killings of the police interfere with their role in law enforcement hence criminals continue to execute their criminal activities to the detriment of the residents.

The respondents also agreed that the assaults on the police officers negatively influenced security in Mathare North. The results from the correlation and regression analysis also revealed an increase in insecurity is due to an increase in the cases of assaults on the police. The assaults on the police tend to weaken their morale while rendering them less effective in maintaining law and order.

The respondents were also asked to point out the extent to which they agreed that threats and intimidation of the police was one of the reasons behind the rising cases of insecurity in Mathare North. Most respondents agreed that threats and intimidation of the police was one of the reasons behind the rising cases of insecurity in Mathare North. The results from correlation and regression analysis also showed that as intimidations of the police increase, insecurity in Mathare North also increases.

Finally, the respondents were asked to point out to what extent they agreed that there has been an increase in crime rates in Mathare over the last five years (2015-2019). Based on the findings, it was apparent that crime rates have been on the increase in Mathare North. Most respondents agreed that police victimization affects the security of Mathare North at 60%, with 40 % citing other causes like poverty and the low standards of living in the area.

5.3 Conclusion

The study's conclusion was based on the outcomes from the study. On the categories of police victimization, the study concluded that the killings of the police by civilians, fellow officers and among themselves are prevalent in Mathare North, Nairobi City County. The study concludes that the major reasons for the killings were occupational stress (stress related to the nature of their work), domestic challenges and the perceived poor

administration of justice by the police. The study also concludes that assaults on the police were prevalent in Mathare North with such cases resulting in injuries among the police officers. The cases of assaults were mostly linked to the existence of criminal gangs in Mathare North. On the issue of intimidation and threats of the police, the study concludes that not only were these threats and intimidation coming from civilians and members of the public, they also occurred internally from the fellow officers and their seniors.

On the causes of police victimization, the study concludes that major causes of police victimization were; Corruption, human rights violations, lack of adherence to justice, the proliferation of firearms, and lack of public trust in the police. Corruption among the police comes in the form of demand for bribes which often lead to the travesty of justice. Human rights violation involves arbitrary arrests where civilians were arrested without being clearly told why. Lack of adherence to the justice system was manifested where the offenders were detained for a long time without being taken to court to answer charges. The proliferation of illegal firearms causes the citizens to engage in crime including killings of the police. These issues should thus be addressed to deal with insecurity in Mathare North.

The study concludes that police victimization negatively affects the state of security in Mathare North, Nairobi City County. The study concludes that an increase in the number of police killings increases the level of insecurity in Mathare North. On the effect of assaults on the police on the security of Mathare North, the study concludes that with an increase in the cases of assault on the police other factors held constant, the insecurity level in Mathare North increases. The study also concludes that an increase in the cases of intimidation of the police other factors held constant, results in a significant increase in the

insecurity level in Mathare North. The study, therefore, concludes that police victimization had a significant and positive effect on the level of insecurity of Mathare North other factors kept constant.

5.4 Recommendations

The first recommendation from the study is that there is a need to strengthen the criminal justice system. Case backlog was a big challenge. People who maim or kill the police take a long time to be prosecuted and this denies victims justice due to the long duration of the cases and prosecution may not end up in fruition. Therefore, the study recommends that special courts in the judicial system need to be set up to deal with all cases involving police victimisation and such cases are dispensed within a period not more than six months after reporting. This will help in deterring such crimes against the police. Since assaults against police are punishable by fine, the legislative arm of government should amend the clause to stipulate a tough punishment to curb the menace.

The second recommendation is that there is a need by the government to strengthen the collaboration between the National Police Service and the civilians in Mathare North. This will ensure that there is a good relationship between the civilians and the police hence strengthening the state of security in the area. Given that most respondents agreed that the proliferation of illegal firearms in the area was one of the key causes of police victimization, the study recommends that the ministry of interior in conjunction with the police should issue an amnesty for the surrender of illegal firearms in the area.

Finally, the study recommends the reforms of the police security through more advanced and modern trainings since most trainings instilled to the police involve old police drills.

Training should also be done on gymnastic and boxing skills to enable the police to defend themselves from rowdy civilians and make them effective in maintaining law and order. These trainings should not only be during basic courses but a continuous process to ensure fitness at all times.

5.5 Suggestions for Further Research

Future studies can also be extended to other low-income settlements within Nairobi and other major towns in Kenya to ascertain whether the reasons behind police victimization are similar so that based on the findings the various forms of police victimization can be addressed holistically.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: INTRODUCTION LETTER

Dear respondents

Jairus Mutinda

P O BOX 49456-00100

Nairobi.

Tel No: 0723680722

**REF: RESEARCH ON POLICE VICTIMIZATION AND SECURITY IN
MATHARE NORTH**

I am a student at Kenyatta University doing a Master's degree in Security Management and Police Studies. I am currently doing research on police victimization and insecurity in Mathare North, Nairobi City County as part of my studies.

You are being requested to take part in this research by accurately filling the questionnaire. The information provided will be of value to the research and is meant solely for academic purposes. Further, the information will be treated as confidential.

Your involvement is highly appreciated.

Yours sincerely,



Jairus Mutinda

MA, Security Management and Police Studies, Kenyatta University

APPENDIX II: QUESTIONNAIRE

This questionnaire has two sections. You are requested to answer the questions in the first section regarding your personal background. All section two items require responses from strongly agree to strongly disagree. Tick appropriately.

SECTION A: Background Information

1. Gender

Female ()

Male ()

2. What is your age bracket?

18-31 yrs. ()

32- 41 yrs. ()

42- 51 yrs. ()

51- 60 yrs. ()

3. How long have you been in the National Police service?

0- 9 yrs. ()

10- 16 yrs. ()

17- 21 yrs. ()

Over 21 yrs. ()

4. Which category of the police are you in?

a) General Duty Police ()

b) Traffic Police ()

c) Administration Police ()

5. What is your education level?

a) Certificate ()

b) Degree ()

c) Masters ()

SECTION B: POLICE VICTIMIZATION

Key: strongly agree=5, Agree=4 Neutral=3, Disagree=2 and strongly Disagree=1)

1. CATEGORIES OF POLICE VICTIMIZATION

This section aims at discussing the categories of police victimization in Mathare North, Nairobi City County Kenya.

a) Killings of the police by Civilians and Fellow officers

This section aims at assessing the relationship between police killings and the security situation in Mathare North, Nairobi City County, Kenya. Key=SA-strongly agree, A-Agree, N=Neutral, D=Disagree and SA=Strongly Agree

No	Statement	S A	A	N	D	SD
1	There have been cases of police killings by civilians.					
2	The killings of the police result from the mistrust between the police and the civilians					
3	There have also been cases of police being killed by their fellow officers including their seniors					
4	The killings of the police by the seniors or fellow officers arises due to disagreements on work-related matters					
5	The police killings have had an adverse effect on the security situation in the area					

6. In your opinion what are the other causes of police murders in Mathare North.....

.....

b) Assault on the police by Civilians

This section aims at assessing the relationship between the assaults on the police and insecurity in Mathare North, Nairobi City County, Kenya. Key=SA-strongly agree, A-Agree, N=Neutral, D=Disagree and SA=Strongly Agree

No	Statement	S A	A	N	D	S D
1	Assault on the police is one of the forms of police victimization in Mathare North					
2	Assault on the police by civilians happens with an intention of resisting arrests					
3	There have been cases of actual bodily harm due to assaults					
4	There have been cases of Grievous body harm due to assaults					
5	Some female police officers have been sexually assaulted by civilians					
6	The reported cases of assaults on the police are due to the mishandling of the offender by the police					
7	The human rights violations by the police contribute to assaults on the police					

8	Assaults on the police are caused by demand for bribes by some officers					
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9. Describe other causes of reported assaults on the police in Mathare North.....

c) Intimidation of the Police

This section aims at assessing the effect of threats to the police on the security situation in Mathare North, Nairobi City County Kenya. Key=SA-strongly agree, A-Agree, N=Neutral, D=Disagree and SA=Strongly Agree

No	Statement	SA	A	N	D	SD
1	Intimidation of the police is one of the reported forms of police victimization in Mathare North					
2	There are internal intimidations in the police service departments in the area from the senior officers					
3	There are reported cases of intimidation from militants and armed groups in Mathare North					
4	Most often the police in Mathare North are insulted and threatened by civilians in the course of their duties.					
5	Inadequate facilities among the police in Mathare North exposes the police to intimidation from various places					

6	The intimidations of the police notwithstanding the source poses a security challenge in Mathare North					
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7. How are the intimidations of the police being addressed in Mathare North?.....

.....

.....

2. CAUSES OF POLICE VICTIMIZATION

This section aims at analyzing the causes of police victimization in Mathare North, Nairobi City County Kenya. Key=SA-strongly agree, A-Agree, N=Neutral, D=Disagree and SA=Strongly Agree

No	Statement	S A	A	N	D	SD
1	Corruption is one of the reasons behind police victimization					
2	The cases of human rights violation by some police officers are to be blamed for police victimization					
3	There is a lack of adherence to the justice systems hence causing police victimization					
4	The proliferation of illegal firearms among civilians is the cause of police killings					
5	Lack of public trust in the police by the civilians is to blame for police victimization					

SECTION C: EFFECT OF POLICE VICTIMIZATION

This section aims at assessing the effects of police victimization on security in Mathare North, Nairobi City County Kenya. Key=SA-strongly agree, A-Agree, N=Neutral, D=Disagree and SA=Strongly Agree

No	Statement	SA	A	N	D	SD
1	Most reported cases of insecurity are as a result of rampant police killings					
2	Many crimes reported can be traced to the assaults on the police in Mathare North					
3	Threats to the police are the cause of the rising cases of insecurity in Mathare North.					
4	There has been an increase in the rates of crimes over the last five years.					

5. In your opinion do you think police victimization is the main cause of rampant insecurity in Mathare

North?.....
.....

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME AND RESPONSE

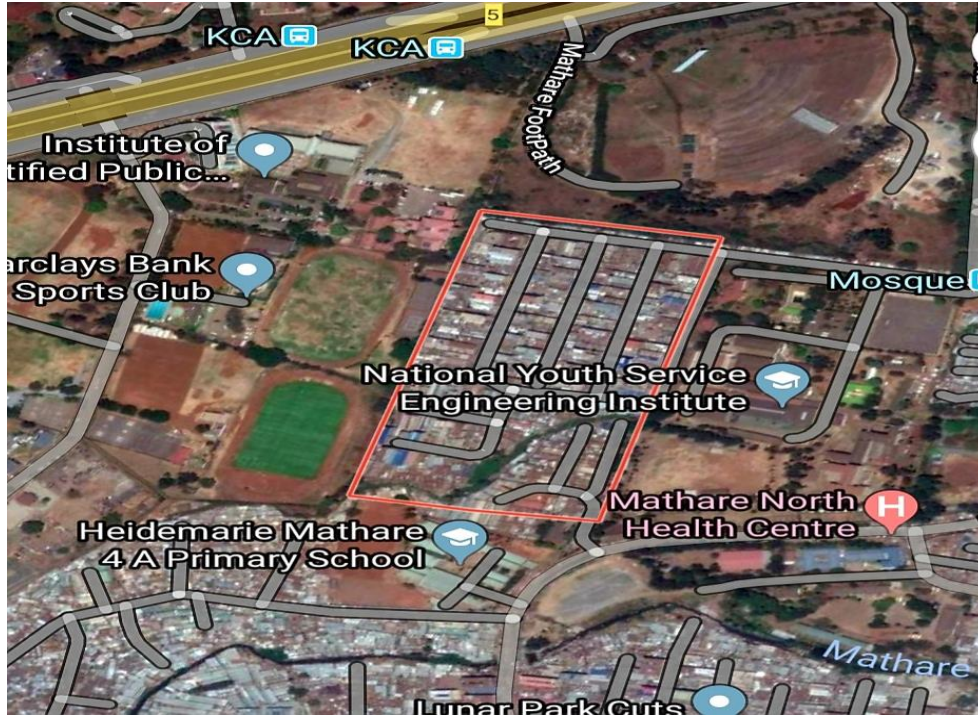
APPENDIX III: WORKPLAN

DUTIES	Nov- Jan 2020	February 2020	September 2020	October 2020	August 2021	September 2021
Proposal formulation and writing						
Proposal's corrections and departmental approvals						
Data collecting						
Data analyzing						
Submission of the final document						

APPENDIX IV: BUDGET

	ITEMS	(KSH)
1	Stationery	15,000
2	Travel expense	15,000
3	Typing and printing	10,000
4	Photocopying and Binding	15,000
5	Data Analysis	20,000
6	Research assistant	20,000
7	Miscellaneous	5,000
	Grand Total	100,000

APPENDIX V: MAP OF THE STUDY AREA





APPENDIX VI: RESEARCH LICENSE FROM NACOSTI



Research_Permit_B...



 REPUBLIC OF KENYA	 NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION
Ref No: 276674	Date of Issue: 11/November/2020
RESEARCH LICENSE	
	
This is to Certify that Mr., JAIRUS MUTINDA KILATYA of Kenyatta University, has been licensed to conduct research in Nairobi on the topic: POLICE VICTIMIZATION AND INSECURITY IN MATHARE NORTH, NAIROBI CITY COUNTY, KENYA for the period ending : 11/November/2021.	
License No: BAHAMAS ABS/P/20/7603	
Applicant Identification Number 276674	 Director General NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION
Verification QR Code	
	
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APPENDIX VII: KENYATTA UNIVERSITY RESEARCH APPROVAL LETTER



KENYATTA UNIVERSITY
GRADUATE SCHOOL

E-mail: dean-graduate@ku.ac.ke

Website: www.ku.ac.ke

P.O. Box 43844, 00100
NAIROBI, KENYA
Tel. 810901 Ext. 4150

Internal Memo

FROM: Dean, Graduate School

DATE: 22nd October, 2020

TO: Jairus Mutinda Kilatya
C/o Security & Correction Science Dept.

REF: S201/CTY/PT/38489/2017

SUBJECT: APPROVAL OF RESEARCH PROJECT PROPOSAL

This is to inform you that Graduate School Board at its meeting of 21st October, 2020 approved your Research Project Proposal for the MA Degree Entitled, "Police Victimization and Insecurity in Mathare North, Nairobi City County, Kenya".

You may now proceed with your Data Collection, Subject to Clearance with Director General, National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation.

As you embark on your data collection, please note that you will be required to submit to Graduate School completed Supervision Tracking and Progress Report Forms per semester. The forms are available at the University's Website under Graduate School webpage downloads.

Thank you.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Eljah Mutua'.

ELJAH MUTUA
FOR: DEAN, GRADUATE SCHOOL

c.c. Chairman, Security & Correction Science Department.

Supervisors:

1. Dr. Cyprian Kavivya
C/o Department of Security & Correction Science
Kenyatta University

EM/enj