FACTORS INFLUENCING PERFORMANCE OF COMMUNITY POLICING IN KANGEMA SUB-COUNTY, MURANG'A COUNTY, KENYA.

BY

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A Research Project Report Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Award of the Degree of Master of Arts in Project Planning and Management of the University of Nairobi

2018

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DECLARATION

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

Nancy Wangechi Maina **Sign**..... **Date**...26/7/2018...

Reg No: L50/86003/2016

This research project has been submitted for examination with my approval as the university supervisor.

Dr. Solomon Mburung'a **Sign**..... **Date**...26/7/2018....

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DEDICATION

My dedication goes to my husband Francisco Masha Iha and my daughter Stephanie Nyevu Masha for their endless support both morally and financially.

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My particular thanks go to the University of Nairobi for offering me a chance to further my studies and to the University of Nairobi Library for offering me good services. I acknowledge my supervisor Dr. Solomon Mburung'a and Mrs. Alice Nderi for suggestions, wisdom and tireless guidance and positive criticisms in this project research. I also thank my lecturer in Research methods Mr. Njue and all other Lecturers who took me through the entire coursework. Special thanks to all my classmates for their cooperation during the whole period. I would also like to acknowledge NACOSTI for offering me a permit to collect data, the DCC Kangema, OCPD Kangema, and DAPC Kangema for their cooperation and to all the respondents who volunteered the information needed. Lastly, I thank my family for their endless support and acknowledge those who have been assisting me in the editing and typesetting the report.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ACC	Assistant County Commissioner
DAPC	District Administration Police Commander
DCC	Deputy County Commissioner
KNCHR	Kenya National Commission on Human Rights
NPS	National Police Service
OCPD	Officer Commanding Police Division
OCS	Officer Commanding Police Station
SPSS:	Statistical Package of Social Sciences
C.P	Community Policing

ABSTRACT

The government of Kenya rolled out community policing initiative as an alternative to fighting crime and disorder since the traditional policing approach has not worked on the same. The policing practices that worked in the past are being invalidated by the changing characteristics of crime and social disorder. These shifts necessitate the practice of community policing to control and manage crime efficiently. The success of community policing depends on effective implementation, thus factors influencing the performance of community policing are of importance in this study. The study aimed at achieving four objectives which included; to determine whether training of community policing members affect community policing; to investigate whether community policing policies influence community policing; to assess whether funding influence community policing; to investigate whether police-community relations influence community policing. The study was limited by time, availability of resources, and fear of victimization by respondents. To mitigate the challenges, the researcher prepared comprehensive open and close ended questionnaires. The study was narrowed down to Kangema Sub County and not the entire Murangá County. Lastly the researcher assured the respondents of confidentiality of the information they were to give. The study was based on the assumptions that all the independent variables remained constant during the whole period of the study and that respondents gave correct information. The study employed a descriptive research design. The target population was 449 comprising active community policing committee members, National Government Administration officers and members of the National Police Service. A sample of 45 respondents was selected through stratified random sampling and purposeful sampling methods. The study used questionnaires as research instruments to collect data. Data collected from questionnaires was edited, coded and analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics with the help of the SPSS program. Inferential statistics used frequencies and percentages while descriptive statistics used Spearman's correlation coefficient and hypothesis testing was done by use of Chi Square test.The results of analysis were presented through tables and figures besides the computed percentages and frequencies to enhance the understanding of the study findings. The study found out that crimes in Kangema Sub County were still prevalent because community policing members were not performing their roles effectively due to inadequate training. The study established that lack of clear policy guidelines and lack of funding also hindered the success of community policing. Lastly the study revealed that poor relationship between the police and the community has made it impossible to reduce crime in Kangema Sub County. The study therefore recommended that all stakeholders involved should work together to improve training of community policing members, funding of community policing should be made available, police-public relationship improved and community policing policies be made clear for easy understanding. Since the research was only conducted in one Sub County in Kenya, the researcher recommends further research in different Sub Counties and counties.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

The concept of community policing was initiated in the 1980s and has been practiced at large in North America and Europe. The concept was put forward by two American scholars – George Kelling and James Wilson – who argued that crime and disorder were bred by the decaying neighborhoods and therefore to prevent crime, disorder had to be controlled. The rise of community policing should be acknowledged as a search for more efficient and accountable policing as well as part of an extensive public sector reform movement. (Frühling, 2012) Public sector organizations all over the world have endeavored to improve both accountability and results and have adopted reforms that champion collaborations between the various stakeholders to ensure provision of public services. Many countries attest that without security, development cannot be achieved. Crime and disorder hinder socio-economic growth in several ways: the absence of safe living environments, threats to physical security, and dangers that prevent people from achieving sustainable livelihoods (Kamungi, 2017).

As an alternative policing approach, community policing has been embraced by many African countries rising from various conflicts and authoritarian regimes characterized by the politicization of police institutions, gross abuse of human rights by police, and lack of accountability (Kamungi, 2017). In Sub-Saharan Africa, South Africa was the first country to adopt and implement community policing (Gitau, 2017). After independence, the country embraced community policing and made provisions for it in the 1992 constitution. South Africans were emerging from an apartheid-era marked by hatred and fear of policemen. While community policing has been

adopted by many African countries, there is a debate on its effect on crime rate, police relations, and behavior. Casey (2010) argues that South Africa, Botswana, and Malawi have shown improved cooperation between local communities and the police in ensuring crime is reduced. Community policing in Uganda has boosted the relationship between the community and law enforcers and had also lead to a reduction in domestic violence cases (Davies et al. 2003).

The efforts to establish community policing program in Kenya began in the 1990s with some isolated projects (Muturi, 2016). In 1996, the then Kenya Police adopted community policing to combat crime. However, its implementation started in May 2001 when the government established community policing units in Ziwani, Kibera, and Isiolo. These units received immense backing from the Government who introduced a training manual for communities in police services and policing sites. The official launching of community policing in April 2005 reinforced the program. The National Task Force on Police Reforms that was conceived after violence broke out after the 2007 elections recommended the strengthening of community policing program so that citizens can participate in security issues and public safety. The task force further recommended the creation of a national community policing policy to provide an institutional and legal framework for implementing community policing (GoK, 2009).

Over time, the community policing idea has grown such that the Kenya security sector and the public regard it as an essential aspect of law enforcement. The constitution of Kenya 2010 provides for all citizens to play a role in securing their communities (GoK, 2010). Community policing is established and provided for in the National Police Service Act of 2011. The Act establishes explicitly community policing committees as the primary instruments for rolling out community policing in Kenya (GoK, 2011). These committees comprise the local police and local

communities who should work jointly to address security and crime issues. Community policing is structured into small clusters running from the village to sub-location, to location, to sub-county and finally to the police station level. To anchor community policing at the household level, the "Nyumba Kumi" (ten households) initiative was established. The "Nyumba Kumi" initiative is not anchored in the law, but instead, it was established as a result of a presidential directive. The initiative was intended to supplement the gaps identified in the community policing program (KNCHR, 2015). In most counties, the County Commissioners implemented the presidential directive by ordering the establishment of "Nyumba Kumi" initiatives, whereby Chiefs and Assistant Chiefs organized meetings to elect "Nyumba Kumi" officials at the village level.

Both "Nyumba Kumi" and community policing initiative boast of limited success alongside various challenges. In Busia County, for instance, the community policing committee was given the role of identifying and arresting suspects and providing intelligence information to the police. In Marsabit County, the community policing committee gathers intelligence information but does not have the power to arrest suspects. In Isiolo County, "Nyumba Kumi" committee is under the Administration Police while the community policing committee operates under the Kenya Police (KNCHR, 2015). A similar scenario is present in Kisumu, West Pokot, Nakuru, Trans Nzoia, and Embu counties. In some counties, these two committees are involved in a significant rivalry while in others the two committees operate as two independent units. This makes it very difficult to control crime.

Though community policing initiative had been rolled out in Kangema Sub County like in various parts of the country, its effectiveness in reducing crime, the fear of crime and disorders in the community had not been realized. This was clearly indicated by high rate crime and insecurity

(Kangema police Station Crime trend report). According to 4th draft guidelines on community policing 2015, community policing is based on the spirit of volunteerism without expecting any support from the government. Effective community policing in Kangema Sub County has been greatly hindered by inadequate funding by the government. Kangema Sub County Assistant County Commissioners Reports clearly indicates lack of facilitation like airtime, transport, lunch among others hinder community policing members from discharging their duties (Kangema Sub County ACC's Reports, 2016).

The fear of sharing information towards crime prevention due to possibilities of retaliation was another obstruction to effective community policing. This has been occasioned by unprofessional behavior of some police officers who conspire with criminals to harm whistle blowers. For community policing to succeed, the police and the communities they serve need to have good relations based on mutual trust and cooperation (Gitau, 2017). Kangema Sub County was not in exception when it comes to poor relationship between police officers and members of the community. As a result, many Kenyans lack interest in policing initiates and have developed a loathing towards the police. Under these circumstances of suspicion and mistrust, it is difficult to form cordial police-citizen relations and partnerships (Kangema Sub County ACC's Reports, 2016).

The meaning of community policing is not clear to various stakeholders. Some policemen regard the community as crime spotters whose role is to provide intelligence information to the police. The police in general also expect the public to use community policing as a means to register crime and security complains. To some citizens, community policing means they have freedom to patrol their neighborhood, arrest, judge and punish criminals. These mixed views demonstrate lack of

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information or training, by the public and police, on what community policing means or should mean in the Kenyan context (Gitau, 2017). In Kangema Sub County, community policing members are rarely trained on how the concept works and some only hear it though public "barazas". (Kangema Sub County ACC's Reports, 2016).

While the constitution of Kenya 2010 and the National Police Service Act 2011 offers a wider constitutional and legal framework for community policing, there are no clear regulations or policies with detailed guidelines on how community policing should be implemented (GOK 2010, 2011). Lack of clear policy and guidelines translates to a lack of a strong foundation for effective implementation of community policing in Kangema Sub County. However, the National Police Service standing orders 2017, indicates that the service shall develop a community policing policy and implementation guidelines to prescribe the strategies and initiatives to be employed by the service in engaging the broader society. (GoK, 2017)

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Crime and the fear of crime had escalated in Kangema Sub County over the past five years (Kangema Police Station Crime Trend Reports, 2005-2017). The police had previously used the traditional approach to crime management which mainly involves reacting to crime as it occurs. Over time, this policing approach had not been effective in the prevention and control of crime. It had also fostered a separation between the police and the communities they serve (KNCHR 2015). Thatcher (2001) argues that failure of traditional policing has informed police agencies and institutions in many countries to seek alternative approaches to managing crime. Thus many countries including Kenya have abandoned traditional methods of crime management and adopted community policing as an alternative. Community policing is envisioned as a promising

complementary method, than the traditional approach, by bringing the police closer to the people they serve.

In Kenya, community policing was officially launched in 2005, but it has not yet been understood clearly by the stakeholders, mainly the police and the public (Njiiri, 2015) Community policing was introduced across the county, including Kangema Sub County, to deal with crime, the fear of crime and disorder. However, cases of insecurity in Kangema Sub County are still rampant as they were before the implementation of community policing (Kangema Police Station Crime Trend Reports, 2005-2017). This shows that the program had not been effective. Inadequate training, inadequate community policing policies, limited funding and poor police-community relationship are some of the leading challenges that had made community policing ineffective in Kangema Sub County as well as in various parts of the country.

Previous studies in this area include (Kiarie, 2012) Factors affecting community policing as a crime prevention strategy in Kisii central Sub-county; a study in Kajiado North Police Division by Mwaura (2014) on how the implementation of community policing is affected by several factors; the influence of community policing in reducing crime in Kenya (Wanjohi, 2014); (Njiiri, 2015) Assessment of implementation of community policing program in Nakuru police Division, Nakuru County, Kenya; (Wekesa, 2017) on what affects community policing in preventing crime in Kenya; and what factors affect community policing in Teso South Sub County (Barasa,2016).

While these studies reveal that effective implementation of community policing is influenced by several factors, their examination and analysis took a general approach and not on specific factors. Therefore, the researcher found it necessary to conduct this study and examine specific factors that

influence the performance of community policing. The researchers however recommended further research on community policing.

The previous studies were conducted in other areas that had different social-cultural and economic conditions. Therefore, this study was necessary to bring out the factors that influence the performance of community policing in Kangema Sub County.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to evaluate factors influencing performance of community policing in Kangema Sub-County, Murangá County, Kenya.

1.4 Objectives of the study

i. To determine whether training of community policing members influence community policing performance in Kangema Sub County.

ii. To investigate whether community policing policies influence community policing performance in Kangema Sub County.

iii. To assess whether funding influence community policing performance in Kangema Sub County.

iv. To determine how police-community relations influence community policing performance in Kangema Sub County

1.5 Research Questions

The following research questions guided this study:

i. Does training of community policing members influence community policing performance in Kangema sub County?

ii. To what extent do the existing community policing policies influence community policing performance in Kangema Sub County?

iii. In which way does funding influence community policing performance in Kangema Sub County?

iv. To what extent does police-community relations influence community policing performance in Kangema Sub County?

1.6 Hypotheses of the Study

This study tested the following null hypotheses:

H_{o1}: There is no significant relationship between training of community policing members and community policing performance.

H_{o2}: There is no significant relationship between community policing policies available and community policing performance.

H_{o3}: There is no significant relationship between funding and community policing performance.

H_{o4}: There is no significant relationship between police-community relations and community policing performance.

1.7 Significance of the Study

As Kenya seeks to strengthen its community policing initiative, understanding, and exploration of similar efforts in similar contexts will provide lessons for effective implementation of community policing. A more in-depth understanding of community policing will provide policymakers and stakeholders with the necessary information for managing crime in the society. The findings of this study can be useful in helping the policy formulators to review the community policing policy, emphasizing its strengths and restructuring the weak points in order to make the implementation process more effective

The study can be of benefit the police as they will be aware of how effective community policing initiatives are, so that they know the areas to emphasize on and those that need improvement. The research is also useful to community members as the finding of the study addresses the gap between the police and the community focusing on improving the engagement between the citizens and the security agencies. In this way reporting of criminal activities by the citizens will be greatly improved. The study will most likely attract support both from the citizens and the security agencies as they will benefit from its findings. Lastly, the survey will be a useful source of information for other researchers interested in similar studies.

1.8 Delimitation of the Study

The study was carried out in Kangema Sub County, Murangá County. A study population of 449 was used. A sample size of 45 respondents was selected and included 17 Active community policing members, 14 National Government Administration officers and 14 National police service officers.

The study sought to identify factors that influence community policing in Kangema Sub County. In terms of independent variables, the study focused on training, Community policing policies, police-community relationship and funding while performance of community policing was the dependent variable. The study, however, was not focused on government policy and its effect on the success of community policing though it was identified as an intervening variable.

1.9 Limitations of the Study

The research was likely to be faced by fear of victimization by the respondents. The researcher explained to the respondents on the purpose of the study and its significance and also assured them confidentiality of the information they gave which was used for research purposes only. Timeframe to carry out the research was not enough and therefore the researcher prepared close and open ended questionnaires to elicit much information from the respondents within the shortest time possible. The resources available to carry out the research were limited and this necessitated the study to be narrowed down to Kangema Sub County and not the entire Murangá County.

1.10 Assumptions of the Study

The study was based on the assumption that all the independent variables remained constant during the entire period of the study. It was also assumed that the respondents would answer all the questions and give correct information.

1.11 Definition of Key Terms

Community policing:	An initiative that promotes systematic partnerships between the police and the community to proactively address security issues
Community:	A group of people residing in the same defined area sharing the same core values, organization, and interests
Policing:	Refers to the proactive process that is put in place to maintain law and order, social cohesion and respect for the rule of law in the country.
Crime:	An offense which goes beyond the personal and into the public sphere, breaking prohibitory rules or laws, to which legal punishments or sanctions are attached.
Reduction of Crime Rates:	Means the variation between the initial crime rate and the final crime rate after the introduction of community policing programs.
Security:	Refers to the ability of the state to protect individuals and the nation from physical and social economic threats.

Training:	Refer to the imparting of skills, Knowledge, and ideas about the concept of community policing and how it works.
Community policing policies	Laws and guidelines that govern how community policing is carried out
Police community relations	This refers to the relationship between the police and the communities they serve.
Funding of community policing	Provision of money by government or organization to enable running of community policing activities.
Performance of community policing	Refer to reduced crime rates, increased participation of community members in community policing and instant reporting of incidents.

1.12 Organization of the Study

This study is organized into five chapters. Chapter one focuses the background to the study, followed by a comprehensive study of the statement of the problem. It states the purpose of the study as to determine the influence of community policing on crime reduction in Kenya, a case of Kangema Sub County. The objectives of the study were: To determine whether training of community policing members influence performance of community policing in Kangema Sub County; To investigate whether community policing policies influence performance of community policing in Kangema Sub County; To assess whether funding influence community policing

performance in Kangema Sub County; To determine how police-community relationship influence community policing performance in Kangema Sub County. The research questions were developed followed by the hypothesis, significance of the study, delimitations of the study, limitations of the study and assumptions for the study. Finally, definition of key terms was developed to facilitate the full understanding of the text by the readers.

Chapter two provides a review of literature related to the study that illuminates work which influenced this research and which justified the need for extending this research. Conceptual framework was also developed to show the relationship between independent and dependent variables and their respective indicators.

Chapter three details the research methodology which covers research design, target population, sampling procedure, validity, reliability, data analysis and ethical considerations.

Chapter four discusses key issues related to data presentation, analysis and interpretation while chapter five presents the summary, conclusions and recommendations based on the research findings.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter explored various literature in the area of community policing. The researcher attempted to understand the different factors responsible for the success or failure of community policing. The chapter begins by presenting community policing training, community policing policies, community policing funding and police community relationship. The chapter then reviews theoretical framework relevant to this research and concludes by formulating a conceptual framework.

2.2 Influence of training on community policing

According to Casey (2010), training had a significant impact on all aspects of police service delivery and was of critical importance in controlling police-community violence. Policing institutions must prioritize on educating police officers in the practices of community policing and problem-oriented policing to implement community policing effectively. Police officers should then be encouraged translate their training into actual field activities. Casey (2010) observes that the aim of community policing training is to instill some level of understanding in police officers that will enable them to effectively employ community engagement and problem-solving techniques in their daily work. Wekesa and Muturi (2016) affirm that with limited training, it was almost impossible to realize the full potential of community policing.

In his study on community policing conducted in Kibera Nairobi, Ndukui (2012) observed that majority of residents in Makina village lacked the understanding of the concept of community

policing. The findings of the study revealed that there was inadequate training on community policing to the residents of Makina village. Community and problem-oriented policing requires a fundamental change in the manner and process the police uses to conduct business. All too often, these efforts had not been accompanied by effective training that might assist police officers to make a shift in their behavior, culture and practice.

Though community policing had ignited a lot of debate and research in the recent past, the training of police officers and the public within such a framework had not received much attention. While community policing had been existing for over a decade, police training on community-oriented approach was a relatively new phenomenon. In the developing world, the police had for long been trained on traditional policing approaches. However, the roles of police officers differ under community policing and the existing training curriculums inadequately address the causes of crime and crime prevention (Chumba, 2012). The traditional policing training prepares police officers to focus on law enforcement duties and does not include community policing. Traditional training focuses on physical training, firearms training, driving and defensive tactics. The areas that are neglected include police-public relations and community involvement in problem-solving.

Peak et al. (2014) argue that despite the obvious connection between police training and policing itself, changes to training practices have historically lagged behind changes in actual policing philosophies and practices. Due to concerns about safety, traditional training focused primarily on the technical and mechanical aspects of acquiring skills, such as honing physical skills, driving skills, and defensive tactics, while neglecting subjects like police-community relations and problem-solving. Many police training colleges in developing countries including Kenya continues to train this way today. This training approach emphasizes on what had traditionally

been done on the job and not necessarily what needs to be learned to improve the job of police officers. Police institutions had been slow to adopt community policing. This partly attributed to the conflicting practices and values between traditional and community policing. For instance, traditional policing puts more emphasis on strict law enforcement while community policing emphasizes on establishing police-public partnerships (Mwaura, 2014).

Peak et al. (2014) stress that the aim of community policing training was to provide officers with a level of understanding that would allow them to effectively employ problem-solving and community engagement techniques in their daily work. Casey (2010) notes that without proper training, officers would be less likely to understand the philosophy of community policing and how to translate this philosophy into effective practice. Casey further suggests that if service activities dominate police work, then training should focus more on conflict management, social relations and improving police-community relations. Many police officers and communities in the developing countries had little information about community policing. This implies lack of awareness on what community policing is and what it does. Partly this was due to an absence of unity in security matters. For example, security was not consistently organized as a functional group within an organization. Security organizations usually do not train in mutual aid, and there was a shortfall in communications interoperability.

Gitau (2017) observes that from the police's perspective, communities' are termed as crime spotters who should provide information to the police on crime. The police also expect the public to use community policing as a method for reporting a crime related complains. On the other hand, some members of the public understand community policing to mean that they have the liberty to form vigilante groups to carry out neighborhood patrols and arrest judge and punish culprits.

However, others understand that community policing involves joint planning and close consultations between the police and the public on developing and implementing strategies for preventing and reducing crime. If community-oriented policing is to be successful, training is an essential component (Wekesa and Muturi, 2016). Transforming the police force requires huge resources to meet the demands of police training and the cost of supporting community policing forums activities (Justin and Crowl, 2017).

In February 2004, the United Kingdom-based organization called Safer world, partnered with the Office of the President, civil society, Kenya institute of administration and the administration police training college to implement pilot community policing programs in various parts of Kenya (Saferworld, 2008). The organization prepared a curriculum to use in the training of the stakeholders in the selected pilot sites. The modules included an introduction to community-based policing, legal framework and human rights, strategic management, society and community based policing, partnership policing, crime prevention and reduction. After the development of the curriculum, very little or no efforts have been put in place to ensure its implementation. This explains why community policing has not achieved much after it was launched in 2005. This failure has been based on the primary assumption that people would develop interest and search for information on the concept of community policing for them to be effectively involved in its implementation. However, this has resulted to the misconception of the idea of community policing by the citizens, due to a misunderstanding on their specific roles.

Njiri et al. (2014) found out that police officers involved in community policing needed training on how the concept works and that more funds needed to be allocated to support the operations of community policing. However, the training should not only focus on the police officers but more

also to the members of the community, the majority of who have low levels of education. In another study titled 'Evaluation of the factors affecting community policing project in Teso South Sub-County of Busia County, Kenya' by Barasa, Nabuswa, Sakataka & Biraori (2016), the majority of members of community policing heard about community policing through pubic barazas together with the other members of the public. It means that very little or no initiative has been put in place to train them on how the concept works and the skills they needed to implement the same.

In Kangema Sub County there is no record that any community policing training has been carried out by police officers and members of the public since its introduction in Kenya. There are also not enough reading materials available in the sub-county for police offices and members of the public on community policing. (Kangema Sub County APS and NPS reports, 2017) According to Kangema Sub County Assistant county Commissioners' Reports, 2016, Chiefs and Assistant Chiefs who are also members of the community policing committees have never been taken for any form of training except for a few seminars here and there.

2.3 Influence of community policing policies on community policing.

Efforts on community policing policy in Kenya began to take shape in 1999 when the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) invited senior police managers and officials from the Kenya Institute of Administration (now Kenya School of Government) to attend an introductory training on community policing in Sweden (Gitau, 2017). During the same period, the then Kenya Police, the Kenya Human Rights Commission and the Nairobi Central Business District Association with the support of the US-based Vera Institute of Justice and the FORD Foundation launched pilot community policing programs in several parts in Nairobi. The police supported

these programs partly to improve their strained relations with the public and to demonstrate that they were open to reforms.

According to Gitau (2017), the official recognition of community policing policy occurred in 2003 when the government introduced security and justice reforms under the Governance, Justice, Law and Order (GJLOS) Program. Through this program, some community policing guidelines were formulated by the then Ministry of State for Internal Security and the police. This saw the establishment of various pilot community policing projects in Kimilili, Kajiado, Isiolo, Kikuyu and Ruai among other places. The 2007-2008 post-elections violence further enhanced calls for police reforms and improved police relations with the public. The National Task Force on Police Reforms that was set up after the post-election violence recommended that the police should change their approach and embrace community policing. The taskforce also recommended the creation of a National Community Policing Policy to provide an institutional and legal framework for implementing community policing (GoK, 2009). Police reforms got another boost through the passage of the Constitution of Kenya 2010. The constitution states that all Kenyans have a responsibility in the management of security.

The Constitution in Chapter 14 (244(e) requires the National Police Service to "foster and promote relationships with the broader society." Also, the National Police Service Act 2011 provides for the creation of a more professional, independent and accountable police service. The Act has provisions for community policing and specifically establishes the County Policing -Authority and the Area Community Policing Committees to take part in community policing across all parts of the country. These committees constitute the police and the local communities who should jointly address crime and security problems. Though these constitutional and legal provisions have laid a

broader framework for the establishment of community policing, there was no policy or regulation with more detailed guidelines on how to implement community policing (Gitau, 2017).

In his study on the factors that affected effective community policing in Kajiado North Police Division, Mwaura (2014) observed that lack of relevant policy framework hindered the operations of community policing forums in Kajiado North Police Division. The researcher emphasizes that unavailability of a legal framework to guide community policing partnerships may result in blame games between the police and the public. Mwaura laments that the absence of an enabling legal environment to support community policing approaches was a major obstacle to the implementation of community policing programs. The researcher argues that this was as a result of the slow pace of both legal and administrative reforms in the police sector.

In Kangema Sub County, there are no clear guidelines on how community policing should be carried out and who should be responsible for the different community policing activities to be carried out. This has rendered community policing activities vulnerable as they are left out to volunteers, National Government Administrators, and the National Police Service members to brainstorm on how to implement community policing. (Kangema Sub County Assistant county Commissioners' Reports, 2016)

2.4 Influence of funding on community policing

Justin and Crowl (2017) observe that in this era of limited budgets, the police are expected to do more with limited resources. It was clear that the most obvious challenge for community policing was the unavailability of the basic resources required by the police and those they serve in a particular locality. For the police, this challenge refers to a lack of those resources required for

undertaking basic policing tasks including the availability of functioning vehicles, equipment and infrastructure appropriate to the topography, and a lack of the means to gather and analyze intelligence. For people in these localities, the lack of basic resources refers to their inability to contribute in a meaningful manner to their community policing forums. This relates to the difficulty in getting to and from the police station and lack of communication means.

In South Africa, the legal framework on community policing states that community policing was based on voluntary bases and therefore members of community policing do not expect any form of compensation for their services. This was based on the fact that they are the beneficiaries of better security. This was therefore the practice in most of the community policing forums where they provide services free of charge. Unlike Kenya, most community policing Forums are based in areas where people are wealthy and therefore do not have issues helping the government to protect them (Akgoadi, 1995). In Rwanda like in South Africa, Community policing was also done on voluntary basis but unlike South Africa it has experienced challenges in areas where levels of poverty are high (Call,2007).

According to Ruteere (2011), the foundation of the revived community policing in Kenya was based not only on the constitution and the National Police Service Act but also on Ransley (2009) report on police reforms. The Ransely report specifically cited the need for structural reforms, to include the adequate funding of community policing and the training of police and the community on community policing. The biggest budget on security goes into the salaries and wages of the government policing agencies, with nothing going to the members of community policing.

According to KNHCR (2015), Kenya's budgetary allocation for the security sector has increased gradually since the year 2002. The increase in budgetary allocations was a clear indication that the

government was committed to securing the country. This increase in budgetary allocation saw an increase of other parameters within the police force including vehicles, housing, and guns among others. However, the same has not necessarily translated into better service delivery. It was difficult to ascertain what amount of the police budget goes into community policing because of the overlap that exists between community policing activities and other regular policing activities. KNHCR (2015) further notes that there seem to be several parallel community policing initiatives in Kenya. Policing committees established by the police are in operation in many parts of the country, alongside the "Nyumba Kumi" committees linked to chiefs working under the National government administration office. There is little coordination between the two and in some areas, the two are competing. The consequence of this gap was a duplication of efforts, wastage of resources and ineffectiveness of interventions.

Gitau (2017) maintains that when there are no sufficient resources to support the police, the public loses trust in the capacity of the police, which negatively affects their willingness to cooperate in community policing programs. While equipping the police was not a sufficient condition for solving the problem of police performance, it was apparent that the common difficulty that community policing is likely to encounter in developing countries like Kenya is inadequate police resources and capacity. Poor police response to calls of crime has been blamed on inadequate resources and equipment. Responding effectively to the diversity of calls for service as well as to an increasingly wide range of crime and disorder issues, while attempting to meet public demands for a visible presence, presents significant pressures on police resources. Therefore, due to the scarcity of resources, the police are forced to make decisions on which crimes to attend to at the expense of others.

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Policy makers and policing institutions need to invest in basic police infrastructures, particularly in information technologies and organizational reform, to achieve success in reducing and preventing crimes into the 21st century. Resources are needed to change the basic infrastructure of information technology systems and organizational structures to make them complementary to community policing and problem-oriented policing. However, Ransley (2009) maintains that the severe scarcity of resources was the principal cause of dysfunctional policing and that police institution must cope with this scarcity. The findings of a study conducted by Mwaura (2014) revealed that the declining police resources were among the key factors that hindered effective implementation of community policing. The researcher discovered that inadequate community policing resources impeded the success of the program. The researcher learned that community policing forums lacked short term and long term resources to advance safety matters to the expectation of the public. For example, the study found out that lack of basic resources such as phones and means of transport had a negative effect on community policing and this lead to low motivation among the police and public to a level where some community members withdrew from community policing committee forums.

In Kangema Sub County, insecurity was mainly brought about by the failure of community policing members to provide information voluntarily to the police to enable them to combat crime. This was partly because most community policing members do not attend community policing meetings held in the sub-county mainly because some come from far and the government provides no facilitation. Members of community policing are also not provided with airtime or mobile phone for communication in case they have any information to relay to police officers. This was a big challenge since some of the community policing members are unemployed hence cannot afford airtime. Police vehicles are also a challenge since they are not enough to respond to issues in good

time. The number of police officers was also not enough to timely respond to all security issues (Kangema Sub County Assistant Commissioners' Reports, 2016).

2.5 Influence of police-community relations on community policing

The police should engage with the public in partnerships aimed at fighting crime and disorder in the community. This involves establishing cordial relationships between the police and the public. The police must establish a relationship of confidence and trust with the community to undertake their law enforcement duties effectively. According to CHRIPS (2014), strengthening partnerships in community policing calls for genuine appreciation and inclusion of people's views in shaping security matters and not just having the community as a channel for information on crime. A good police-public relation gives the police a greater access to important information from the community that will help in the prevention and control of crime. Besides engaging the community members, the police should work with businesses, community organizations and other agencies in addressing security matters (Wanjohi, 2014).

In a study conducted by Kiarie (2012), developing trust and active partnership with the community was one of the major objectives of the community policing strategy in Kenya. However, it was revealed in different focus group discussions and interviews within the police service and outside that community policing officers were worried that the already established trust with the public was being destroyed by inappropriate behavior such as corruption and criminal collusion.

In a study titled local policing accountability in Kenya, CHRIPS (2014) explored the challenges facing policing in Mtwapa, Eastleigh, Kisii, and Kirinyaga communities in Kenya. The findings of the study revealed that there are poor relations between the police and the public. This translates

to weak police-public partnership in the fight against crime. The study showed that the public feels at risk when they play the role of informants and volunteers of crime information to police because the police do not keep it confidential. The study found out that several residents in Mtwapa provided information to the police but were later threatened by the drug traders they had reported to the police. Such incidence makes the public to believe that the police are in collusion with criminals.

Onwudiwe (2009) study revealed that police culture in Nigeria undermined police-public relationships because police officers saw themselves as 'crime experts,' thereby neglecting the community contribution when offering solutions. While it was acknowledged that the police were engaging the community for help and support, they were still unwilling to share decision-making and power with them. In addition, the study noted that the police solely determined the terms of engagement regarding various social problems thereby disempowering the community and limiting its participation.

In his study, Aremu (2009) laments that the relationship between the community and the police has long been negative and efforts by community leaders and police to improve the relations have not yet been fruitful. Aremu further notes that the persisting mistrust was a clear evidence that effective implementation of community policing has not yet been realized. From the study findings, 90% of respondents revealed that community policing committee members are suspected to be police spies. This was a clear indication that the public in general did not trust community policing committees because its members were perceived as spies who were out to gather information and report to the police.

Hills (2011) argues that in situations where the community was divided in terms of religion and tribe, there was a likelihood of rampant crime and disorder and the community that ought to partner with the police was party to that crime. Hills further says that the police officers could also be influenced along their religious and tribal orientation and this will affect their decisions.

2.6 Theoretical Framework

This study presented two theories to explain the factors that influence community policing. These were the systems theory and the social disorganization theory.

2.6.1 Systems Theory

Talcott Parsons was the main proponent of the systems theory who in the 1960s viewed the society as a system made up of different parts known as the subsystems. Parsons argued that societies are social systems with identifiable parts with established boundaries, which distinguishes the system itself from its external environment and the various parts or units within the system that makes up the whole (Luhmann, 2013). To remain viable, healthy and thus persist over time, Parsons argues that all social systems must solve four functional problems namely:- Adaptation, which involve securing adequate resources from the environment and distributing them throughout the system; Goal attainment, which entail rallying energies and internal resources to achieve the broader system goals and establishing priorities among them. In other words, it involves directing resources to specified collective ends. Latent pattern maintenance that ensures that actors within the system are amply motivated to play their parts. Latency also involves the provision of mechanisms for internal tension management. Integration, which entails adjusting, regulating and coordinating relationships among different units or actors within the system.

The systems theory further suggests that the failure of subsystems will eventually fail the entire system, hence the failure of the society. Luhmann, (2013) holds that the relationship between units or subsystems in a society was founded on information exchange. By participating in decisions regarding crime control through community policing, communities are empowered to have control over their lives. Regardless of the various forms that participation may take, the actual practices face significant obstacles. Mwaura (2014) says that Public participation frequently fails to be participatory since they can have little bearing on final decisions and restricted influence on resulting policy. The systems theory maintains that civic education, defense, decision making and awareness should be integrated appropriately to achieve the desired results. This theory is relevant to this study since it demonstrates that community policing members and the police are some of the subsystems that make up the whole, that is, the society. Also, these subsystems - the police and community policing members among others - must work together to fight crime and disorder to have a healthy society. In the context of community policing, a failure of any of the social systems will render the program ineffective.

2.6.2 Social Disorganization Theory

This social disorganization theory was put forward by Shaw and McKay in 1942. The theory was founded on the notion that crime thrives in disorganized communities because of informal social controls break down and this results in high rates of crime and social disorder. Such communities lack collective ability to fight criminal activity and disorder. In their examination of the residential locations of the juvenile persons that were referred to Chicago courts, Shaw and McKay found out that crime rates were not evenly spread out across space and time in the city. Instead, crime incidents were concentrated in specific areas in the city (Wanjohi, 2014). Additionally, crime

remained relatively stable in different areas even after continual changes in the residents who lived in each region.

For instance, in neighborhoods that had high crime rates, the high rate of crime did not change irrespective of the ethnic or racial group that resided there at any particular time. When the crime-prone groups moved to areas with lower crime rates in the city, their criminal activity rate reduced to the level of the particular lower-crime area. Based on these observations, Shaw and McKay concluded that crime was possibly a function of neighborhood dynamics and not a function of the people within the neighborhood (Lombardo and Lough, 2007).

The social disorganization theory proposes that the police are called to address incidences and occurrences of social disorder thereby preventing more serious crimes. The police should use specific approaches that will increase communities' capacity to exert informal social control. Wanjohi (2014) notes that the theory highlights the importance of organizing communities with the aim of developing formal social control mechanisms within those communities and not just increasing police resources and capacity. The theory suggests that organizing communities can involve talking to business people with the aim of identifying their problems and concerns, offering support in organizing community watch groups and security meetings, and visiting people in their residential areas to educate them on security matters. By doing this, Kimeli, (2010) says that the police will be able to understand specific security needs in a community and thus develop tailor-made solutions that will address those needs.

Wanjohi (2014) observes that the scope of social disorganization theory is narrower than the overreaching philosophy of community policing and thus fits well within the context of community policing. For instance, unlike the community policing philosophy, social disorganization does not

attempt to find out particular organizational changes in policing institutions that are essential in institutionalizing these kinds of police interventions. Thus, situating this theory within the broader context of community policing will aid to advance organizational changes necessary for making the interventions of social disorganization sustainable and successful. In this study, this theory helps in the understanding that crime is more prevalent in disorganized communities. Therefore, to implement community policing in such communities, the police should use policing approaches and mechanisms that will restore social controls thereby empowering the community to participate in security matters that concern them. Community policing is one of the approaches that can be used.

2.7 Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework adopted in this study contains constructs that have demonstrated theoretical support based on previous research done in the area of community policing. This framework was ideal for this study as it provided factors influencing community policing and the performance of community policing.

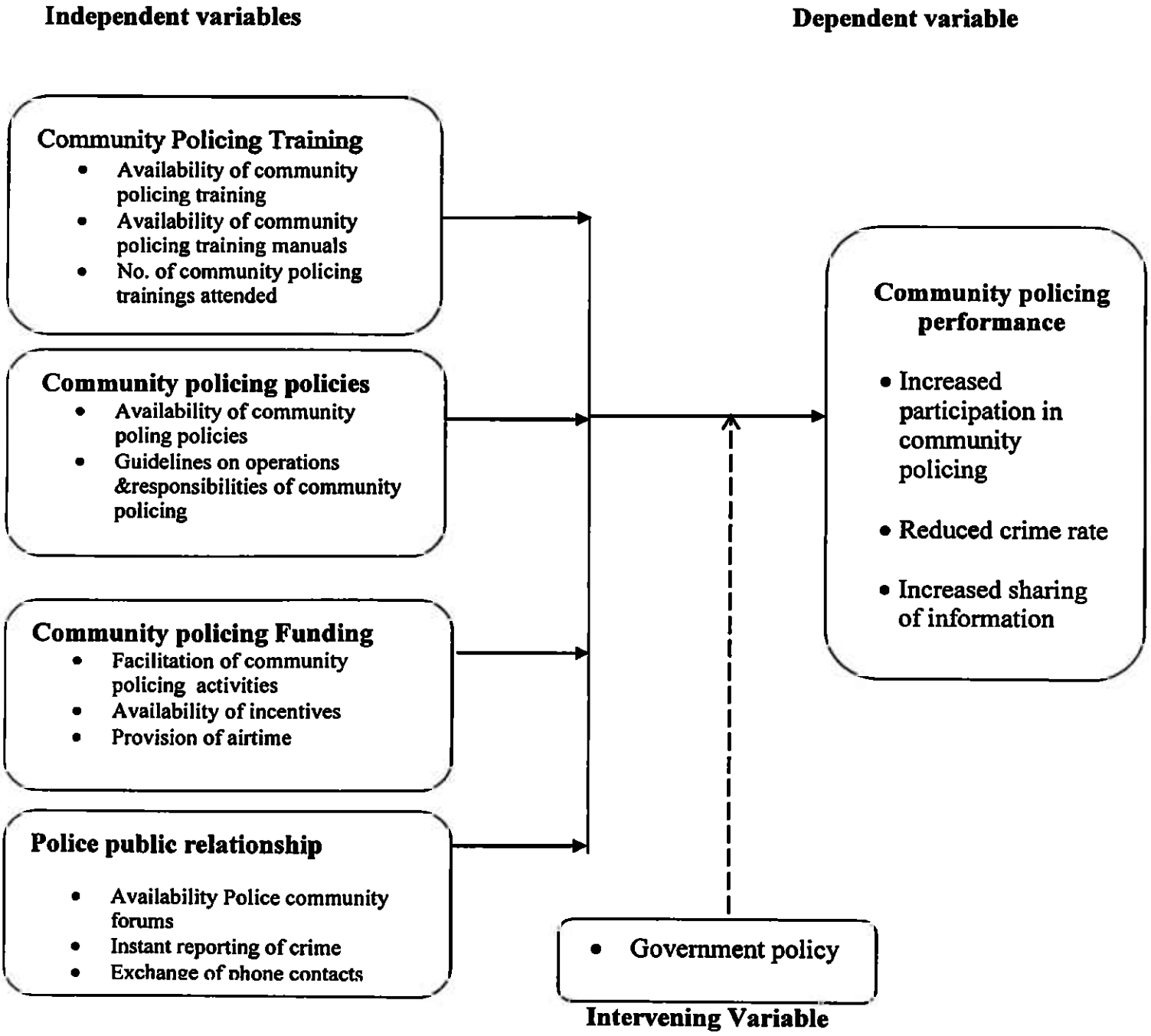

Figure 1: Conceptual framework

As shown in framework, performance of community policing which is a dependent variable is characterized by increased participation in community policing, reduced crime rate and increased sharing of information. For community policing to be successful, some factors must be available which are categorised as independent variables. Training of police officers and other members of community policing on how the concept works will increase its success. The study looked at availability of training and availability of training manuals. The community policing policies is another factor affecting success of community policing. The study looked at community policing policies available, guidelines on operations and responsibilities. Funding of community policing is another factor which was identified by looking at facilitation of community policing activities and provision of incentives. The other factor affecting performance of community policing that was looked into was police community relationship which was identified by availability Police community forums and instant reporting of crime.

The study identified government policy as an intervening variable. However, this factor was not measured in the study but instead was ignored.

2.8 Research Gaps

Table 2.1 Research Gaps

Research conducted	Findings	Gap	Focus of current Study
Factors influencing implementation of community policing programs: a case study of Thika municipality in Kiambu County (Kiarie,2012)	For effectiveness of CP, confidentiality of security information, community sensitization on community policing importance and regular meetings on security matters should be implemented	The researcher did not focus on the effects of community policing policies, and funding of community policing	The study focused on how training, funding, community policing policies and police public relationship affect community policing
Factors that affect effective implementation of community policing in Kenya: a case study of Kajiado North police Division (Mwaura,2014)	Factors obstructing effective implementation of CP include low level of basic trust, lack of an enabling legislative and administrative environment, poor public image of the police and declining police resources	The study did not focus on how training, affect the community policing	The study focused on how training, funding, community policing policies and police public relationship affect community policing
Influence of community policing on crime reduction in Kenya: a case study of Machakos County (Wanjohi,2014)	There exists a positive association between police-community partnership and crime reduction in Machakos County	The study did not focus on how training, funding and community policing policies affect community policing	The study focused on how training, funding, community policing policies and police public relationship affect community policing
Assessment of implementation of community policing program in Nakuru police Division,Nakuru County, Kenya (Njiiri,2015)	Sensitization programs should be enhanced, relationship between police and public be improved and More funds to support the operations of CP	There was no focus on effects of community policing policies and funding on community policing	The study focused on how training, funding, community policing policies and police public

			relationship affect community policing
Factors affecting community policing as a crime prevention strategy in Kisii Central Sub County, Kenya (Wekesa,2015)	Security information Contributes greatly to community policing performance	There was no focus on effects of training, funding and community policing policies on community policing	The study focused on how training, funding, community policing policies and police public relationship affect community policing
Evaluation of factors affecting community policing project in Teso south Sub County, Busia County, Kenya (Barasa,2016)	Found out that unclear legal and institutional framework of CP committee structures affects effective implementation of CP project.	The study did not focus on effects of community policing policies and funding on community policing	The study focused on how training, funding, community policing policies and police public relationship affect community policing

2.9 Summary of Literature Review

The chapter focused on factors influencing community policing which include training, community policing policies, funding of community policing and community policing relations. This was discussed in details drawing comparisons from countries such as Nigeria, South Africa, Rwanda and other developing countries.

From the literature it was clear that other countries also face similar challenges like those ones faced in Kenya when it comes to Implementation of community policing. Various studies were also discussed and how their findings relate to this study.

Theoretical framework was discussed with systems theory and social disorganization theory being the focus. Lastly, conceptual framework which is the roadmap of what the researcher intended to do was clearly drawn indicating the relationship between the dependent, independent and the intervening variables.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

The methodology is an outline of the appropriate approach to be adopted by a study to adequately address the concerns on the selected issues, consequently shaping the direction of the study. As such, this chapter presents the research design, target population, sampling design and procedures, data collection methods, data analysis and ethical considerations. The chapter concludes by outlining the ethical issues that the researcher considered while conducting the study.

3.2 Research Design

This study adopted the descriptive survey research design which helped the researcher collect data to determine the current status of community policing in Kangema Sub County based on research variables. The descriptive study aimed at establishing factors influencing community policing. According to Mugenda & Mugenda (2003), a descriptive research determines and reports the way things are. In the view of the aforementioned, descriptive design emerges as the most suitable in helping the researcher evaluate the relationship between factors influencing community policing and the effectiveness of community policing in Kangema Sub County.

3.3 Target population

The target population used in this study was 449 and was broken down as follows: 172 active community policing committee members, 135 National Government Administration officers that is 11chiefs, 4 Accs, 1 DCC and 119 village elders (Kangema Sub County ACC's Reports,2016) and 142 members of the National Police Service (APS & KPS Personnel Return 2017).

3.4 Sampling Design and procedures

This study employed stratified random sampling and purposeful sampling methods to select a representative sample from the target population. The target population was stratified into the following strata: - Active community policing members, National Government Administration officers and National Police Service officers. From the stratum formed the researcher then used purposeful sampling to select the respondents. The two sampling techniques helped the researcher to achieve the desired representation in the population of study.

3.4.1 Sample Size

According to Mugenda & Mugenda (2003), 10% of total population is enough for descriptive studies. As such, the study sampled 10% of respondents from each strata of the study population as shown in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1: Sample size

Strata	Population	Sampling	Sample Size
Active community policing members	172	172/100*10	17
National Government Administration officers	135	136/100*10	14
National police service officers	142	142/100*10	14
Total	449		45

From 172 active community policing members, the researcher purposively selected 17 respondents who were the chairpersons from the 11 locations and six vice chairpersons in kangema Sub County. Out of 142 members of the National police service, the researcher purposively selected 14 respondents who were 7 post commanders and 3 ward commanders, OCS, OCPD, DAPC and Deputy DAPC. From 135 National Government Administration Officers, the researcher purposively selected 14 who were 11chiefs, 2 ACCs and 1 DCC as respondents from the National Government Administration Officers.

3.5 Methods of Data Collection

The study used both primary and secondary sources of data. Primary data was collected directly from the respondents. Respondents included police officers and active community policing

members of Kangema Sub County. Secondary data was gathered through a review of relevant literature which included policy documents, government reports, previous research on community policing, and National Police Service Records.

The study utilized questionnaires as the main instruments for collecting data. Kothari (2008) argues that a questionnaire is the best tool for acquiring original data that can be used to describe a population. The questionnaire comprised of both close and open-ended questions. Open ended questions were used so as to get free responses from respondents. However, a fair share of closed-ended questions was used to elicit clarity that may not be obtained through open-ended questions. The questionnaire had five sections: sections A - background information; section B – training of community policing members; section C – community policing policies D – funding of community policing and E - police-community relationship. The 5-point Likert measurement scale was used in this study where 1 represent strongly disagree and 5 is strongly agree. This scale helped to get responses that are more accurate.

3.6 Validity

The study ensured that the data gathering instruments measured what they are supposed to measure. The researcher conducted a pilot study in Kahuro Sub County prior the actual research with the aim of identifying any anomalies in the data collection instruments. Mugenda (2013) argues that the usual process of assessing the content validity of a measuring instrument is to use an expert or professional in a particular field. Further, the research adopted content validity, which refers to the extent to which a measuring instrument provides adequate coverage. Validity was achieved by subjecting the data collection instruments to an evaluation group of experts who provided their comments and relevance of each item of the instruments. Therefore, to establish

content validity, the researcher had the research instruments appraised by the supervisor(s) and any proposed amendments were implemented accordingly. The content validity formula by Yin (2015) was used in this study.

Content Validity Index= (No. of judges declaring item valid)/ total no. of items

It is recommended that instruments used in research should have CVI of about 0.78 or higher and three or more experts could be considered evidence of good content validity (Yin, 2015)

3.7 Reliability

The study ensured that the data gathering instruments were consistent. According to Kothari (2011), a measuring instrument is reliable if it provides consistent results. To ensure reliability, the researcher pre-tested the research tools using the pilot group selected for the pilot study. The pilot study was used to determine limitations and weaknesses within the data collection instrument to make necessary revisions before implementation of the study. It is recommended that 10% of the sample should constitute the pilot test (Neumann, 2006). A pilot study was undertaken on ten respondents to test the reliability of the questionnaire. To assess the reliability of the instrument, the researcher used split half technique. According to (Mugenda & Mugenda 2003), subjects' scores are divided into two groups, and scores from one part are then correlated with scores from the second part. This approach eliminates the chance of error due to differing conditions as in the test-retest or the equivalent form techniques.

The numerical scores from the pre-test was split into two halves, one for odd items and the other for even items. The two sets of values were correlated using Pearson product moment correlation coefficient to calculate the coefficient of the relationship. According to Mugenda & Mugenda

(2003), a coefficient of 0.80 or more implies that there is a high degree of reliability of the instrument. The formula below was used.

$$r = \frac{N\sum XY - (\sum X)(\sum Y)}{\sqrt{N\sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2}\sqrt{N\sum Y^2 - (\sum Y)^2}}$$

Where

r= product-moment coefficient

N = the number of subjects

X= the sum of each subjects scores for odd numbers

Y= sum of each subjects scores for even numbers

3.8 Data Analysis

The study used quantitative and qualitative methods of data analysis and interpretation. The purpose of data analysis is to obtain meaning from collected data. Data from the completed questionnaires underwent editing to detect and correct errors and omissions. The data was then put into categories or classes through coding then tabulation. Quantitative analysis used both descriptive and inferential statistical techniques while qualitative data was analyzed using content analysis. This data was then processed and analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). The results were presented in the form of descriptive statistical tools such as percentages and frequency distributions.

Descriptive statistics included frequencies and percentages. Inferential statistics used Spearman's Correlation Coefficient to measure the relationship between variable, and Chi-Square Test to examine the null hypotheses. The significance level in this study was 0.05.

3.9 Ethical Considerations

The researcher obtained a transmittal letter from the University, authority from NACOSTI and DCC to conduct the study. The respondents were also assured of confidentiality and their protection from disclosure of information and respect for their privacy. This ensured that nobody links the data provided to specific respondents. This helped to obtain quality and honest of responses. The researcher indicated the purpose of the study as academic only. To get intellectual honesty in respondents, the researcher obtained consent from the respondents. This enabled respondents to give information voluntarily and smooth running of research operations. Mutual relationship and understanding was kept between the researcher and respondents. This was achieved by keeping the respondents anonymous and going by the research agenda throughout the study. Lastly, all the referenced sources were acknowledged at the end of the study.

3.10 Operationalization of variables

Table 3.2 Operationalization of variables

Objectives	Variables	Indicators	measurement	Data collection	Data Analysis method
To determine whether training of community policing members influence community policing performance in Kangema Sub County.	Independent Variable- Training	Availability. of training	Ordinal	Questionnaire	Frequencies, Percentages &Inferential statistics
		Availability of training Manuals	Ordinal	Questionnaire	Frequencies, Percentages &Inferential statistics
		No. of community policing trainings attended	Ordinal	Questionnaire	Frequencies, Percentages &Inferential statistics
To investigate whether community policing policies influence community policing performance in Kangema Sub County.	Independent Variable- community policing policies	Availability of community policing policies	Ordinal	Questionnaire	Frequencies, Percentages &Inferential statistics
		Guidelines on operations &responsibilities	Nominal	Questionnaire	Frequencies, Percentages &Inferential statistics

To assess whether funding influence community policing performance in Kangema Sub County	Independent Variable- Funding	Facilitation of Community Policing activities	Nominal	Questionnaire	Frequencies, Percentages &Inferential statistics
		Availability of incentives	Ordinal	Questionnaire	Frequencies, Percentages &Inferential statistics
		Provision of airtime	Ordinal	Questionnaire	Frequencies, Percentages &Inferential statistics
To determine how police-community relationship influence community policing performance in Kangema Sub County.	Independent Variable- Police-community relationship	Police community forums	Ordinal	Questionnaire	Frequencies, Percentages &Inferential statistics
		Instant reporting of crime	Nominal	Questionnaire	Frequencies, Percentages &Inferential statistics
		Exchange of phone contacts	Nominal	Questionnaire	Frequencies, Percentages &Inferential statistics

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION OF THE FINDINGS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter takes a systematic analysis of the factors that influence community policing in Kangema sub-county. It presents, interprets and discusses the collected data based on specific factors that include: - effect of community policing members training on community policing performance, influence of community policing policies on community policing performance, influence of funding on community policing performance, and influence of police-community relations on community policing performance. The chapter further describes questionnaire response rate and demographic characteristics of the respondents. The key findings on the objective areas of the study are interpreted and analyzed using descriptive and inferential analysis.

4.2 Questionnaire Response Rate

The researcher administered 45 questionnaires as per the sample population selected for this study. Each respondent was expected to fill the questionnaire within a given period and have it ready for collection. After the end of the allowed period, the researcher collected 45 dully filled questionnaires. This translated to a response rate of 100%. Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) points out that a response rate of 70% and above is acceptable for data analysis and publication.

4.3 Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

The questionnaire was able to capture some characteristics of the sample population. The demographic information captured include gender, age, education level, marital status and occupation of respondents.

Table 4.1: Distribution of Respondents on demographic information

Demographic Information	Response	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Gender	Male	29	64.4
	Female	16	35.6
Age	20-30yrs	9	20.0
	31-40yrs	23	51.1
	Above 40yrs	13	28.9
Educational level	Primary	0	0.0
	Secondary	18	40.0
	College/University	27	60.0
Marital Status	Single	7	15.6
	Married	37	82.2
	Divorced	1	2.2
Occupation	Salaried	28	62.2
	Casual Worker	8	17.8
	Self- employed	9	20.0

4.3.1 Distribution of Respondents by Gender

Gender is of interest in this study because historically, security has been dominated by the male gender. Respondents were requested to indicate their gender on the questionnaire and the results are presented in Table 4.1. The results in Table 4.1 reveal that majority of respondents 29 (64.4%) were male against 16 (35.6%) female. This implies that more men were involved in community policing in Kangema sub County than women. Historically, security in Kenya and around the world has been dominated by men. Various literatures confirm this scenario including Siegel and Senna (2007) who observes that during the Roman Empire, the police force constituted soldiers who were all men.

4.3.2 Distribution of Respondents by Age

The researcher sought to establish the distribution of participants by age. This was necessary to ascertain whether participants' age had any influence on implementation of community policing at Kangema Sub County. To achieve this, respondents were asked to indicate their age brackets as reflected in Table 4.1 Out of 45 respondents, 23 (51.1%) were between 31 to 40 years while 13 (28.9%) were above 40 years and only 9 (20%) were from 20 to 30 years. According to the findings from Table 4.1, it can be concluded that many youths below the age of 30 years do not engage in community policing. Past studies on policing have established that crime and disorder in the community is mostly associated with young people. Thus as a precaution measure, they are left out in community policing matters. Besides, youths are very mobile in search for ventures that can earn them more money and thus for continuity purposes, older people are preferred in community policing matters.

4.3.3 Distribution of Respondents by Education Level

The researcher sought to establish how education qualifications of respondents' influence implementation of community policing in Kangema Sub County. As such, the respondents were asked to state their education level on the questionnaire and the results are presented in Table 4.1.

The results in Table 4.1 show that majority of respondents have attained college/university education 27 (60%) as their highest level of education. The results further reveal that a significant number of participants have attained secondary school level education 18 (40%). From the findings in this study, it can be concluded that all respondents had attained above-primary level education. This is a good gesture as they can clearly understand community policing policies and it is also easy to train them.

4.3.4 Distribution of Respondents by Marital Status

In order to establish whether the respondents were married or unmarried, the researcher requested them to indicate their marital status in the questionnaire. The results are presented in Table 4.1.

It is evident from the data shown in Table 4.1 that majority of the participants (82.2%) indicated they were married. The results further show that 15.6 % of respondents were single, while an insignificant number of participants (2.2%) are divorced.

4.3.5 Distribution of Respondents by Occupation

The researcher attempted to find out whether the respondents were salaried, casual workers or self-employed. To establish this, the participants were required to indicate their occupation in the questionnaire. The results are presented in Table 4.1.

The results in Table 4.1 reveal that majority of the participants in the study are salaried (62.2%). while a significant number of respondent are self-employed in this study were salaried. Out of the 45 participants in the study, 9 (20%) are self-employed while 8 (17.8%) are casual workers.

4.4 Influence of training of community policing members on community policing performance

Training facilitates effective implementation of community policing. It enables community policing members to understand their roles in policing and execute them successfully. The subsequent sub themes discuss the influence of training on effective implementation of community policing.

Table 4.2 Training of Community Policing Members

Statement	SA %	A %	N %	D %	SD %
1. I have been trained adequately on community policing	2.2	6.7	0.0	75.6	15.6
2. Training has helped me to work effectively in community policing	8.9	4.4	0.0	64.4	22.2
3. Training on community policing is often done in Kangema Sub County	0.0	0.0	4.4	51.1	44.4
4. Training has helped in reducing crime in my area	0.0	13.3	2.2	57.8	26.7
5. Training is necessary for community policing committee members	77.8	22.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
6. There are enough community policing training materials	0.0	8.9	40.0	35.6	15.6
7. I need more training on community policing	66.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0

The results presented in Table 4.2 reveal that majority of respondents disagreed (51%) that training on community policing is often done in Kangema sub County. In fact, a significant number of respondents strongly disagreed (44.4%) with the statement. When asked if they have been trained adequately on community policing, majority of respondents disagreed (75.6%) against a small number of participants who agreed (6.7%) they are adequately trained. These findings imply that

community policing members in Kangema sub County are not trained adequately on community policing. This may be occasioned by lack of regular trainings on community policing as revealed by the results in Table 4.2. This study was in line with the findings of a study conducted in Kibera that revealed there is inadequate training on community policing to the residents of Makina village (Ndukui, 2012).

When asked if training has helped them work effectively in community policing, majority of participants disagreed (64.4%) and (22.2%) strongly disagreed. Ineffectiveness of community policing members results to inability to curb crime and disorder as cited by majority of respondents who disagreed (57.8%) when asked if training has helped to reduce crime in their area. The findings in this study reveal that only a small number of respondents (13.3%) agreed that training has helped in eradicating crime in their area. Majority of respondents strongly agreed that; they need more training on community policing (66.7%) and, training is necessary for community policing committee members (77.8%). By saying they need more training, the community policing members in Kangema Sub County agree with Wekesa and Muturi (2016) statement that training is an essential component for the success of community-oriented policing.

4.4.1 Number of Community Policing Trainings Attended

Community policing training plays a critical role in effective management and control of crime and disorder. Without adequate training, it is almost impossible to implement community policing. In order to know the level of understand of community policing principles among the participants, the researcher asked them to state the number of trainings they have attended. The results of this study are presented in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3: Community Policing Trainings

Demographic Information	Response	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
No. of trainings attended	None	13	28.9
	1-2 trainings	28	62.2
	3-5 trainings	3	6.7
	Over 5 trainings	15	2.2
Adequacy of training	Yes	15	33.3
	No	30	66.7

The results on Table 4.3 show that 28 (62.2%) respondents said they had attended from 1 to 2 trainings. The results further revealed that 3 (6.7%) participants had attended 3 to 5 trainings and only one respondent (2.2%) had participated in more than 5 trainings. The findings of this study, however, show that 13 (28.9%) respondents had not attended any training on community policing. This finding confirms the Kangema Sub County Assistant Commissioner's Reports (2016), which highlights that Chiefs and Assistant Chiefs, who are members of community policing committees, had never attended any form of community policing training apart from a few seminars. In an attempt to ascertain the adequacy of the training offered, the researcher asked respondents whether the training offered to members of community policing is adequate for them to work effectively. The results of this study are presented in Table 4.3.

When asked if the training offered is adequate for community policing members to work effectively, 30 (66.7%) respondents disagreed while 15 (33.3%) agreed. This study is in line with the findings in Table 4.3 where 64.4% of respondents reported that training had not helped them to work effectively in community policing. From the findings in this study, it can be concluded that many community policing members do not perform their roles effectively due to inadequate training. As echoed in this study, inadequate training is one of the major factors that have made community policing ineffective in Kangema Sub County as well as in various parts of the country. Hence, there is need for more training to equip community policing members with the necessary skills to perform their roles effectively.

The respondents in this study were also asked to recommend how members of community policing are trained. Majority of respondents recommended regular trainings, involvement of all community policing members and that more youths be trained on community policing.

4.5 Influence of community policing policies on community policing performance

Policy and specific legal framework that outlines the role of community policing members or other partners in provision of security is very important in the management of crime and disorder in the community. Lack of clear policy guidelines incapacitates all the stakeholders involve thus making it difficult to control criminal activities. The study examined the influence of community policing policies on community policing at Kangema sub County. Hence, the researcher asked several questions relating to the policy and the results are presented in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4: Familiarity of Community Policing Policy

Statement	SA %	A %	N %	D %	SD %
1. A community policing policy exists	6.7	44.4	37.8	8.9	2.2
2. I am conversant with the community policing policy	4.4	46.7	2.2	33.3	13.3
3. My roles as a community policing member is well elaborated in the policy	0.0	11.1	24.4	40.0	24.4
4. I clearly understand my responsibility in community policing as documented in the policy	4.4	6.7	2.2	55.6	31.1
5. The policy outlines how Community Policing should be implemented at all levels	0.0	4.4	33.3	55.6	6.7
6. There are clear policy guidelines on how Community Policing should be carried out	2.2	2.2	6.7	62.2	26.7
7. Lack of clear guidelines on community policing hinders its implementation.	51.1	31.1	8.9	6.7	2.2
8. Clear community policing policy will help to curb crime in Kangema Sub county	28.9	64.4	6.7	0.0	0.0

The findings presented in Table 4.4 show that a significant number of participants (44.4%) were aware that a community policing policy exists. However, a significant number of respondents (37.8%) remained neutral regarding this statement. While majority of participants (46.7%) agreed that they are conversant with the community policing policy, a considerable number of participants (33.3%) disagreed. The findings in this study further revealed that majority of respondents disagreed that; they clearly understand their responsibility in community policing as documented in the policy (55.6%), there is clarity on the guidelines of carrying out community policing (62.2%), and the policy outlines how community policing should be implemented at all levels (55.6%). In addition, a sizeable number of participants disagreed (40%) that their roles as community policing members is well elaborated in the policy. This finding mirrors reports by Kangema Sub County Assistant Commissioners (2016), which state that Kangema Sub County does not have clear guidelines on how community policing should be implemented and who should be responsible for the different community policing activities.

On the other hand, majority of respondents strongly agreed (51.1%) and (31.1%) agreed that lack of clear guidelines on community policing hinders its implementation. This finding concur with that of Mwaura (2014) which revealed that lack of relevant policy framework hindered the operations of community policing forums in Kajiado North Police Division. The results in this study further show that 64.4% of respondents agreed that clear community policing policy will help to curb crime in Kangema Sub County.

Respondents were asked to give their thought on what should be done on community policing policies and the most common responses were: the policy should be improved to make it more specific, the policy should be availed to all stakeholders, members of community policing should

be helped to understand their roles as documented in the policy and more funds should be allocated for policy implementation at all levels.

4.6 Influence of Funding on Community Policing Performance

Community policing should be funded just like any other project or program. Funding will definitely determine the success or failure of the program. Respondents in this study were asked several questions on the availability of funds for community policing program at Kangema Sub-County and the findings are laid down in Table 4.5.

Table 4.5: Availability of Community Policing Funds

Statement	SA %	A %	N %	D %	SD %
1. There is enough facilitation of community policing activities	6.7	8.9	8.9	40.0	35.6
2. I am always provided with transport whenever I attend community policing meetings	2.2	6.7	4.4	48.9	37.8
3. I am facilitated with mobile phone airtime to enable me make calls	0.0	8.9	0.0	42.2	48.9
4. I always get allowances when I attend community policing meetings	0.0	8.9	4.4	55.6	31.1
5. Increased funding will increase the effectiveness of community policing	75.6	24.4	0.0	0.0	0.0

The results in Table 4.5 on whether there is enough facilitation of community policing activities indicate that a significant number of respondents (40%) disagreed and (35%) strongly disagreed while a small number 8.9% agreed and 6.7% strongly agreed on this matter. This implied that community policing activities in Kangema sub County are not funded adequately. According to Gitau (2017), the public loses trust in the capacity of the police when there are no sufficient resources to support policing. To underscore inadequate funding of community policing in Kangema Sub County, majority of respondents (48.9%) strongly disagreed and (42.2%) disagreed that they are facilitated with mobile phone airtime to enable them make calls. In addition, majority of respondents (48.9%) disagreed that they are always provided with transport for attending community policing meetings and (55.6%) disagreed that they always get allowances when they attend community policing meetings. This study coincides with a study conducted by Mwaura (2014) which revealed that police funding in Kajiado North Police Division was in a deplorable state. Such severe scarcity of resources is what Ransley (2009) underscores as the principal cause of dysfunctional policing. The results in Table 4.5 further reveal that an insignificant number of participants (8.9%) concurred that they are given airtime to make calls and allowances for attending community policing meetings. When asked whether increased funding will increase the effectiveness of community policing, majority of respondents strongly agreed (75.6%). The researcher further asked respondents whether it was possible for members of community-policing to work on voluntary basis. The findings of this study are represented in Table 4.6.

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Table 4.6: Possibility of Community Policing Members to Volunteer

Response	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
No	34	75.6
Yes	11	24.4
Total	**45**	**100.0**

Table 4.6 shows that majority of the respondents disagreed (75.6%) that community policing members can work on voluntary basis. This is against a smaller number of respondents who agreed (24.4%) with this statement. Majority of those who disagreed pointed out that working on voluntary basis will demotivate community policing members and hence make them unproductive. It can, therefore, be concluded that members of community policing were not willing to work on voluntary basis.

The study further sought to find out respondents' views on funding of community policing. Majority of respondents were of the views that the government should increase funding of community policing and there should be better management and improved accountability of those funds. This recommendation is in line with police reforms report by Ransley (2009) which cited the need for adequate funding of community policing. Consequently, this will improve the effectiveness of community policing program in Kangema Sub County.

4.7 Influence of police-community relations on community policing performance

Historically, the poor relations between the public and the police have resulted to increased crime rates. However, community policing takes an approach that seeks to promote good relations

between the police and the community they serve. The researcher asked respondents to rate police-community relationship in their area. The findings of this study are in Table 4.7

Table 4.7: Police-Community Relations

Statement	SA %	A %	N %	D %	SD %
1. There exists a good relation between the public and the police	0.0	20.0	0.0	37.8	42.2
2. The public report cases of crime as they occur	6.7	15.6	0.0	44.4	33.3
3. The public report criminals without fear of retaliation	2.2	17.8	2.2	40.0	37.8
4. Police-community partnership has aided in reducing crime levels in our area.	8.9	17.8	0.0	42.2	31.1
5. We often have forums with the police to discuss crime issues	8.9	20.0	6.7	37.8	26.7
6. Community-police confidence makes crime reporting easy	6.7	15.6	4.4	40.0	33.3
7. Community is aware of common trends of crime acts as a result of frequent updates from the police.	4.4	6.7	2.2	55.6	31.1

From the results in Table 4.7, on the influence of police-community relations on community policing, majority of participants (42.2%) strongly disagreed and (37.8%) disagreed that good relations existed between the public and the police. This finding concurs with Aremu (2009) study which found out that, for a long time, the police-public relations had been negative. This was

underscored by a huge number of respondents who disagreed that the confidence between the police and the public has eased crime (40%) and partnering with the police in community policing had helped reduce crime levels in the area (42.2%). These findings are similar to those obtained in a study by CHRIPS (2014) which revealed that there are poor relations between the police and the public. However, a small number of participants agreed that; there is good police-public relationship (20%), partnering with police had helped reduce crime levels (17.8%) and confidence between the community and police had made reporting of crime easier (15.6%).

According to Gitau (2017), community policing can succeed if the police and the communities they serve have good relations based on mutual trust and cooperation. Poor community-police relations result to lack of confidence and limited partnership between the two groups. The results in Table 4.7 imply that the relations between the police and community in Kangema sub country are not cordial. Some of the results of these poor relations was the difficulty of getting crime information from the community as revealed by a significant number of respondents who disagreed that the public report criminals without fear of retaliation (40%) as well as cases of crime as they occured (44.4%). In his study, Aremu (2009) noted that police-public mistrust is a clear evidence that effective implementation of community policing had not yet been realized.

The researcher further asked police officers and community policing members if they had each other's phone numbers. Out of 17 members of community policing who took part in this study, majority 14 (82.4%) did not have any mobile phone number for a police officer in Kangema sub County. The findings of this study further reveal that out of 14 police officers involved in this study, majority 8 (64.3%) did not have any contact for community policing members. This implies that police officers and community policing members did not have any faster means of contacting

each other when crime activities are spotted. The findings further suggest that the two groups only contacted each other when they met physically.

4.8 Correlation Analysis

In order to ascertain the correlation between the independent variables – community policing training, community policing policies, community policing funding, police public relationship – and dependent variable (performance of community policing), the Spearman's Correlation Coefficient measure was used. A monotonic relationship exists between variables such that the value of dependent variable will increase as the value of independent variables increases. The statistical package for social sciences (SPSS) was used to compute correlation analysis. In addition, the Chi-Square Test was used to test the null hypotheses in this study. The results of the findings these analyses are presented in the subsequent tables.

Table 4.8: Relationship between Community Policing Training and Community Policing Performance

			I am adequately trained	Training is done often	Training helped curb crime	Training materials enough	Training offered is enough	Perform. of C P
Spearman's rho	I am adequately trained	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.789**	.607**	.518**	.561**	.758**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
		N	45	45	45	45	45	45
	Training is done often	Correlation Coefficient	.789**	1.000	.438**	.638**	.517**	.575**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.	.003	.000	.000	.000
		N	45	45	45	45	45	45
	Training helped reduce crime	Correlation Coefficient	.607**	.438**	1.000	.874**	.397**	.588**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.003	.	.000	.007	.000
		N	45	45	45	45	45	45
	Training materials are enough	Correlation Coefficient	.518**	.638**	.874**	1.000	.384**	.485**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.	.009	.001
		N	45	45	45	45	45	45
	Training offered is enough to work effectively	Correlation Coefficient	.561**	.517**	.397**	.384**	1.000	.650**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.007	.009	.	.000
		N	45	45	45	45	45	45
	Performance of community policing	Correlation Coefficient	.758**	.575**	.588**	.485**	.650**	1.000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.001	.000	.
		N	45	45	45	45	45	45

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.001 level (2-tailed).

The research question under investigation was whether training of community policing members influence the performance of community policing. The summary of findings on Spearman's correlation in Table 4.8 revealed that there was a strong, positive correlation between community policing training and performance of community policing. The relationship between the two variables was statistically significant at 0.001.

The null hypothesis for the study was that there is no significant relationship between training of community policing members and community policing. In order to analyze this hypothesis, the Chi-Square test was run and the findings are presented in Table 4.9.

Table 4.9: Chi-Square Test for Hypothesis H_{01}

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	28.974[a]	9	.001
Likelihood Ratio	30.246	9	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	18.865	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	45		

a. 12 cells (75.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .40.

After analyzing the hypothesis with the chi-square test, a p-value of 0.001 was yielded as shown in Table 4.9. This value suggests that there is a statistically significant association that exists between training of community policing members and performance of community policing. Since the p-value generated in this test is less than the significance level (0.05), the study rejected the null hypothesis and adopted the alternative hypothesis that training of community policing members significantly influence the performance of community policing.

Table 4.10: Relationship Between Community Policing Policies and Community Policing Performance

			Conversancy with the policy	Clarity of roles in the policy	I understand my responsibility	Policy and C.P implementation	Perform of C. P
Spearman's rho	Conversancy with the policy	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.322*	-.082	.114	.446**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.031	.592	.455	.002
		N	45	45	45	45	45
	Clarity of roles in the policy	Correlation Coefficient	.322*	1.000	.294*	-.271	.390**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.031	.	.050	.071	.008
		N	45	45	45	45	45
	I understand my responsibility	Correlation Coefficient	-.082	.294*	1.000	-.668**	.426**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.592	.050	.	.000	.004
		N	45	45	45	45	45
	Policy and C.P implementation	Correlation Coefficient	.114	-.271	-.668**	1.000	-.521**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.455	.071	.000	.	.000
		N	45	45	45	45	45
	Performance of community policing	Correlation Coefficient	.446**	.390**	.426**	-.521**	1.000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.002	.008	.004	.000	.
		N	45	45	45	45	45

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

A Spearman's correlation was run in order to establish the association between community policing policies influence on community policing. The findings of this study, as presented in Table 4.10, revealed the existence of a positive correlation between community policing policies and performance of community policing, with a significance of 0.008. This means that community policing can be implemented effectively if its policy framework is improved. Else, a policy

framework that does not clearly indicate how community policing should be implemented at all levels will make the program very difficult to implement.

The null hypothesis for this study was that there is no significant relationship between community policing policies and community policing performance. This hypothesis was examined and the findings of analysis are tabulate in table 4.11

Table 4.11: Chi-Square Test for Hypothesis H_{o2}

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	36.071[a]	16	.003
Likelihood Ratio	39.609	16	.001
Linear-by-Linear Association	6.682	1	.010
N of Valid Cases	45		

a. 22 cells (88.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .02.

The p-value of 0.003 that was yielded by the analysis presented in Table 4.11 reveals that there is a positive significant association between community policing policies and the performance of community policing. Therefore, the study finds that there is no statistical basis to support the null hypothesis under investigation and thus it is rejected. Instead, the alternative hypothesis which holds that community policing policies influence the performance of community policing was accepted.

Table 4.12: Relationship between Funding and Community Policing Performance

			Facilitation is adequate	Transport facilitation	Airtime facilitation	Meeting allowances	Performance of C. P
Spearman's rho	Facilitation is adequate	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.682**	.379*	.379*	.651**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.000	.010	.010	.000
		N	45	45	45	45	45
	Transport facilitation	Correlation Coefficient	.682**	1.000	.312*	.638**	.455**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.	.037	.000	.002
		N	45	45	45	45	45
	Airtime facilitation	Correlation Coefficient	.379*	.312*	1.000	.718**	.600**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.010	.037	.	.000	.000
		N	45	45	45	45	45
	meeting allowances	Correlation Coefficient	.379*	.638**	.718**	1.000	.362*
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.010	.000	.000	.	.015
		N	45	45	45	45	45
	Performance of community policing	Correlation Coefficient	.651**	.455**	.600**	.362*	1.000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.002	.000	.015	.
		N	45	45	45	45	45

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

In an attempt to determine the relationship between funding and the performance of community policing, correlation analysis between the two variables was conducted using Spearman's rho and the findings are presented in Table 4.12. The results demonstrate that a positive relationship exists between funding and community policing, with a significance of 0.015. This implies that increased funding will facilitate and operationalize community policing and thereby make it successful.

The null hypothesis in this study was that there is no significant relationship between funding and community policing. This hypothesis was analyzed using the Chi-Square test and the finding are presented in Table 4.13.

Table 4.13: Chi-Square Test for Hypothesis H_{o3}

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	58.513[a]	9	.000
Likelihood Ratio	41.418	9	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	29.350	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	45		

a. 13 cells (81.2%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .13.

The results in Table 4.13 showed that the p-value for the study was less than 0.000. Statistically, this value demonstrates that there is a strong positive relationship between community policing performance and funding. The null hypothesis is rendered false and therefore rejected since the p-value in this study is less that the significance level (0.05). Consequently, the study adopted the alternative hypothesis which maintains that funding has a significant influence on community policing.

Table 4.14: Relationship between Police-Community Relations and Community Policing Performance

			Good relations exist	Public reports crime cases	Public unafraid to report crime	Partnership help reduce crime	Regular forums are held	Perform. of C. P
Spearman's rho	Good relations exist	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.418**	.902**	.384**	.496**	.452**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.004	.000	.009	.001	.002
		N	45	45	45	45	45	45
	Public reports crime cases	Correlation Coefficient	.418**	1.000	.418**	.164	.386**	.639**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.004	.	.004	.282	.009	.000
		N	45	45	45	45	45	45
	Public unafraid to report crime	Correlation Coefficient	.902**	.418**	1.000	.257	.389**	.489**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.004	.	.088	.008	.001
		N	45	45	45	45	45	45
	Partnerships help to reduce crime	Correlation Coefficient	.384**	.164	.257	1.000	.166	.340*
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.009	.282	.088	.	.277	.022
		N	45	45	45	45	45	45
	Regular forums are held	Correlation Coefficient	.496**	.386**	.389**	.166	1.000	.332*
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.001	.009	.008	.277	.	.026
		N	45	45	45	45	45	45
	Performance of community policing	Correlation Coefficient	.452**	.639**	.489**	.340*	.332*	1.000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.002	.000	.001	.022	.026	.
		N	45	45	45	45	45	45

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

The results of the Spearman Rank Correlation analysis presented in Table 4.14 revealed that a statistically significant relationship exists between police-public relations and the performance of community policing, with a significance of 0.026. The results in Table 4.14 also imply that community policing will perform better if community-police relationship is improved. This means the kind of relationship that exists between the community and the police determines the way

community policing will be carried out, its success or failure. Therefore, police-community relationship is a determinant factor in the successful implementation of community policing.

In addition, the null hypothesis for this study held the assumption that there is no relationship between police-community relations and community policing. To test this assumption, the hypothesis was tested using the Chi-Square measure and the results are presented in Table 4. 15.

Table 4.15: Chi-Square Test for Hypothesis H_{04}

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	22.493[a]	9	.007
Likelihood Ratio	26.938	9	.001
Linear-by-Linear Association	.490	1	.484
N of Valid Cases	45		

a. 12 cells (75.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .04.

The analysis presented in Table 4.15 returned a p-value of 0.007. This value is less than the significance level (0.05) and hence implies that police-community relations and community policing performance have a significant association. The null hypothesis was therefore rejected since it is statistically false as proved by the findings in this study. Consequently, the study adopted the alternative hypothesis, which maintains that there is a significant relationship between police-community relations and the performance of community policing.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

The chapter summarizes the study's findings, conclusions and recommendations. The study established various determinations that will directly contribute to the knowledge in this area and policy formulation. The study concludes by putting forward recommendations for policy formulation, practice and further research.

5.2 Summary of Research Findings

The study looked at the aspects that have an influence on community policing in Kangema Sub-County in Muranga County.

5.2.1 Training of community Policing Members

The study's first objective sought to find out whether community policing members' training influences community policing in Kangema Sub County. It was established that community policing members had not received adequate training to help work effectively. Many community policing members did not perform their roles effectively due to inadequate training. Ineffectiveness of community policing members results to inability to curb crime and disorder. The study established that there were no regular trainings on community policing. The small number of respondents who said they were adequately trained had attended at least three training sessions. Majority of participants said they were inadequately trained because they had attended between one and two trainings and a considerable number had not been trained at all. The study revealed that crimes were still prevalent because community policing members were not performing their

roles effectively due to inadequate training. It was unanimous that more training is necessary for community policing committee members to equip them with the necessary skills to perform their roles effectively. The results of the study strongly indicate that training of community policing members influence successful implementation of community policing. This finding, therefore, resulted to the rejection of the null hypothesis and subsequent adoption of the alternative hypothesis, which maintained that community policing members' training significantly influence community policing.

5.2.2 Community Policing Policies

The second objective was to investigate whether community policing policies influence community policing in Kangema Sub County. It was established that a policy on community policing was in existence. A significant number of respondents said they were conversant with the community policing policy in place. The study revealed that the existing policy was not being implemented effectively because it lacks clarity on many areas. Majority of respondents said that the policy lacks clear guidelines on how community policing ought to be implemented at all levels. The study established that lack of clear policy guidelines hinders implementation of community policing. The study also revealed that the existing policy guidelines are not written in a language that a layman can understand. Majority of respondents said they did not understand their roles as documented in the policy. Based on the findings of this study, community policing policies influence the success of community policing. As a result, the null hypothesis was overruled and the study adopted the alternative hypothesis. This is because, statistically, a significant relationship exists between community policing policies and community policing performance.

5.2.3 Funding of Community Policing

The study's third objective was to assess whether funding has an influence on community policing in Kangema Sub County. The study revealed that community policing effectiveness can be boosted through increased funding. It was established that there is inadequate facilitation of community policing activities. A considerable number of participants said they are not facilitated with mobile phone airtime to enable them make calls. In addition, majority of respondents said they do not always get allowances when they attend community policing meetings. The study revealed that members of community policing members cannot work on voluntary basis. Majority of participants said that many members of community policing are either jobless or retired and therefore they will be demotivated to work on voluntary basis. The study findings established that funding adversely affect successful implementation of community policing. This finding proved the null hypothesis as false. Consequently, the study accepted and concurred with the study's alternative hypothesis, which holds that funding has a considerable influence on community policing.

5.2.4 Police Community Relations

The fourth and last study's objective was to find out how police-community relations influence community policing in Kangema Sub County. The findings of the study revealed that there exist poor relations among community members and the police. The poor community-police relationship was evidenced by limited partnership and lack of confident between the police and public. A huge number of respondents said that partnering with the police had not helped to reduce crime in their area. In addition, they felt that the confidence that existed between the police and the public did not ease crime reporting. It was revealed that the police could not control crime effectively because they had a difficulty of getting crime information from the public. A significant

number of respondents said that the public neither reported criminals without fear of retaliation or cases of crime as they occurred. The study findings revealed that there were no regular forums between the police and community to discuss crime matters. A significant number of community policing members said they do not have forums often with the police to discuss crime issues. It was established that the community is not informed about common crime trends because the police do not give frequent notices on the same. The police and community policing members hardly community while away because they do not have each other's' phone contacts. The findings of the study strongly indicated that police-community relationship has an influence on the success of community policing. Based on the statistically significance relationship that was established in this study, the null hypothesis was overruled. Consequently, the study adopted the alternative hypothesis, which maintains that the successful implementation of community policing is significantly influenced by community-police relations.

5.3 Conclusion of the Study

The study established that there is a positive relationship amongst the variables in this study.

First, training of the members of community policing influences directly the performance of community policing program. This means that the program can be implemented and maintained successfully if all the community policing members are trained adequately. In order to achieve this, training manuals should be available. This will ensure that trainings are conducted systematically and enable quick reference to various aspect that are documented. This should be followed by regular training sessions so as to ensure that members of community policing are fully equipped to undertake their responsibilities.

Second, community policing policies are important in directing how community policing should be carried out. The policy framework should outline how community policing should be implemented, from the top managers to the grassroots. In addition, the roles and responsibilities of every member should be documented clearly. This will ensure that all community policing members can read and understand their duties.

Third, community policing cannot be implemented in isolation of the community. Good community-police relationships will not only enable the police to disseminate security information to the public, but will enable the community to report security problems in their areas. By exchanging their contacts with the police, the community will be able to instantly report crime and criminals. In addition, it will enable ease coordination of various operations in community policing.

Lastly, funding is at the center of effective implementation of community policing. An increase in funding will translate to better performance of community policing. Therefore, community policing members should be facilitated adequately. This includes providing them with transport, airtime and meeting allowances so that they are able to successfully fulfill their duties and responsibilities. In addition, community policing activities should be funded adequately in order to guarantee their success.

Since there is a positive association between independent variables and the dependent variable, an increase in one of those influencing factors will improve the implementation of community policing. Having established that the independent variables in this study were statistically significant in influencing community policing in Kangema Sub County, the null hypotheses were rejected and alternative hypotheses were accepted. The study therefore concludes that training of

community policing members, community policing policies, funding, and police-community relations influences the performance of community policing.

5.4 Recommendation for the Study

On the basis of the study's findings and conclusion, the researcher made the following recommendation for policies, practice, and more research on the factors that influence community policing in Kangema Sub County.

5.4.1 Recommendation for Policy and Practice

There is need to offer adequate training to community policing members. This should aim at equipping them with the necessary skills and knowledge so that they can perform their roles effectively. The trainings should be conducted regularly and all stakeholders should be involved to ensure no one is left out of training. By offering adequate training, community policing members will be able to perform their roles effectively and this will reduce crime rates.

The study recommends that the community policing policy be made more detailed and clear. The policy should have clear guidelines on how community policing should be implemented at all levels. It also involves making it simple to understand so that all community policing members can clearly and easily know their roles as documented in the policy.

There is need to increase funding of community policing activities so as to successfully achieve the objectives of the program. Besides providing the necessary facilities and equipment, police officers and members of community policing should be adequately facilitated so that they can perform their roles effectively. This include giving them enough mobile phone airtime regularly

to enable them make calls and facilitating them with allowances relating to community policing meetings and forums. Adequate funding will go a long way in enhancing the implementation of community policing.

The study further recommends the need to improve police-community relations. All stakeholders should employ strategies that will improve and maintain police-public relations. The police can win public confidence and trust by avoiding collusion with criminals. This will encourage the community to provide crime information to the police without fear of retaliation. It will also build strong partnership that will help in fighting crime in the community. The police should also have frequent forums with the public to educate them about crime issues. These forums will enhance police-public relation by encouraging openness of each group to the other. The police and community policing members should have each other's phone numbers so as to maintain contact on matters relating to community policing.

5.4.2 Recommendation for Further Research

The aim of this study was to evaluate the factors that influence performance of community policing in Kangema Sub-County, Murangá County in an attempt to bridge the identified knowledge gap. While the study attained its objectives, it centered on only one county in Kenya, which is Murangá County. This calls for further studies in different counties in Kenya so as to compare the findings. In the wake of police reforms in Kenya, several institutions and changes have come up such as the police's independent oversight authority, the Inspector General's office and the National Police Service Commission. Further research should be conducted on how police officers are engaging with these institutions so as to provide benchmarks for evaluating such institutions.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1

TRANSMITTAL LETTER

Dear Respondent

RE: PARTICIPATION IN RESEARCH

I am Nancy Wangechi Maina a post graduate student at the University of Nairobi, Department of Extra mural studies pursuing a Master's degree in Project Planning and Management. This questionnaire is aimed at collecting information on factors influencing performance of community policing in Kangema Sub-County. The information you give will be treated with outmost confidentiality. Thank You in advance.

Yours Faithfully,

NANCY WANGECHI

APPENDIX II

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR COMMUNITY POLICING MEMBERS

This research tool is aimed at collecting data on factors influencing performance community policing in Kangema Sub-County. The information provided will only be used for academic purposes.

INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer all questions where applicable in the provided space
- Do not tick more than one box as a response to a question.

SECTION A: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Tick appropriately

1. Gender Male [ ] Female [ ]

2. Please choose your age bracket (a) 20-30 [ ] (b) 30-40 [ ] (c) Above 40 [ ]

3. What is your educational Level (a) Primary [ ] (b) Secondary [ ] (c) College / University [ ]

4. What is your marital Status (a) Single [ ] (b) Married [ ] (c) Divorced [ ]

5. What is your occupation? (a)Salaried/employed [ ] (b) Casual Worker [ ]

(c) Self-employed [ ]

Others (Specify).....

SECTION B: TRAINING OF COMMUNITY POLICING MEMBERS

6. Kindly tick appropriately the extent to which you agree with the following statements: Use the scale of 1–5, where 5 is strongly disagree and 1 is strongly agree.

Strongly agree (SA)=1,Agree(A)=2, Neutral(N)=3, Disagree(D)=4, Strongly Disagree(SD)=5					
Statement	**SA**	**A**	**N**	**D**	**SD**
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
I have been trained adequately on community policing					
Training has helped me to work effectively in community policing					
Training on community policing is often done in Kangema Sub County					
Training has helped in reducing crime in my area					
Training is necessary for Community Policing committee members					
There are enough community policing training materials					
I need more training on community policing					

7. How many community policing trainings have you attended? .....

8. Do you think the training offered to members of community policing is adequate for them to work effectively? .....

9. What do you recommend on how members of community policing are trained?

.....

.....

SECTION C: COMMUNITY POLICING POLICIES

10. To what extent do you agree with the following statements? Tick appropriately using the scale of 1–5, where 1 is strongly agree and 5 is strongly disagree.

Strongly agree (SA)=1,Agree(A)=2, Neutral(N)=3, Disagree(D)=4, Strongly Disagree(SD)=5					
Statement	**SA**	**A**	**N**	**D**	**SD**
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
A community policing policy exists					
I am conversant with the community policing policy					
My roles as a community policing member is well elaborated in the policy					
I clearly understand my responsibility in community policing as documented in the policy					
The policy outlines how Community Policing should be implemented at all levels					

There are clear policy guidelines on how Community Policing should be carried out					
Lack of clear guidelines on community policing hinders its implementation.					
Clear community policing policy will help to curb crime in Kangema Sub county					

11. What do you think should be done on community policing

policies.....

.....

SECTION D: FUNDING OF COMMUNITY POLICING

12.Tick appropriately the extent you agree or disagree with the following statements using the scale of 1–5, where 1 is strongly agree and 5 is strongly disagree.

Strongly agree (SA)=1,Agree(A)=2, Neutral(N)=3, Disagree(D)=4, Strongly Disagree(SD)=5

Statement	SA	A	N	D	SD
	1	2	3	4	5
There is enough facilitation of community policing activities					
I am always provided with transport whenever I attend community policing meetings					
I am facilitated with mobile phone airtime to enable me make calls					
I always get allowances when I attend community policing meetings					
Increased funding will increase the effectiveness of community policing					

13. (a) Is it possible for members of community policing to work on voluntary basis? .....

(b) If No in 13 above give.....

.....

14. What do you suggest on funding of community policing?

.....

.....

SECTION E: POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONSHIP

15. Tick appropriately the extent you agree or disagree with the following statements using the scale of 1–5, where 1 is strongly agree and 5 is strongly disagree.

Strongly agree (SA)=1,Agree(A)=2, Neutral(N)=3, Disagree(D)=4, Strongly Disagree(SD)=5					
Statement	**SA**	**A**	**N**	**D**	**SD**
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
There is good relationship between the police and the community					
The public report cases of crime as they occur					
The public report criminals without fear of retaliation					
Partnering with police in community policing has helped reduce crime levels in our area					
We often have forums with the police to discuss crime issues					
Confidence between community and police makes reporting of crime easy					
Community is familiar with common trends of crime acts due to frequent notices from the police					

16. Kindly respond to the question

For police-officers	**For Community-policing member.**
Do you have any mobile phone number for members of community policing in Kangema Sub County?	Do you have any mobile phone number for a police officer in Kangema Sub County? .....

17. If No, give reasons.....

.....

APPENDIX III

IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

Implementation Schedule

Main Activities	Proposed duration of activities			
	November, 2017	December, 2017	January, 2018	February, 2018
Proposal selection				
Literature review				
Proposal writing				
Data collection				
Data analysis				
Report writing and presentation				

APPENDIX IV

WORK BUDGET

Work budget

ACTIVITY	COST (KSH.)
Proposal Writing	
· Computer time	4,500
· Stationery	2,000
· Printing	4,500
· Proposal binding	1000
Questionnaire Preparation	
· Typing	1,300
· Editing	2,000
· Printing	5000
Questionnaire Delivery – Transport & Lunch for 3 days	3,000
Questionnaire Collection – Transport & Lunch for 2 days	5000
Data analysis and report writing	12,000
Proposed total cost estimates	**40,300**

APPENDIX V

RESEARCH CLEARANCE PERMIT

CONDITIONS

1. The License is valid for the proposed research, research site specified period.
2. Both the Licence and any rights thereunder are non-transferable.
3. Upon request of the Commission, the Licensee shall submit a progress report.
4. The Licensee shall report to the County Director of Education and County Governor in the area of research before commencement of the research.
5. Excavation, filming and collection of specimens are subject to further permissions from relevant Government agencies.
6. This Licence does not give authority to transfer research materials.
7. The Licensee shall submit two (2) hard copies and upload a soft copy of their final report.
8. The Commission reserves the right to modify the conditions of this Licence including its cancellation without prior notice.

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

NACOSTI

National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation

RESEARCH CLEARANCE PERMIT

Serial No.A 17379

CONDITIONS: see back page

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT:
MISS. NANCY WANGECHI MAINA
of THE UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI, 339-10202 KANGEMA,has been permitted to conduct research in ***Muranga County***

on the topic: ***FACTORS INFLUENCING COMMUNITY POLICING IN KANGEMA SUB COUNTY,MURANGA COUNTY,KENYA***

for the period ending:
7th February,2019

Permit No : NACOSTI/P/18/85964/21188
Date Of Issue : 7th February,2018
Fee Recieved :Ksh 1000

.....
Applicant's Signature

.....
Director General
National Commission for Science, Technology & Innovation

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