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FACULTY OF ARTS

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL WORK

**PATTERNS ASSOCIATED WITH RESIDENTIAL BULGRALY IN
NYERI COUNTY**

BY

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SOCIOLOGY (CRIMINOLOGY AND SOCIAL ORDER) OF THE UNIVERSITY
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2015

DECLARATION

Declaration by the Student

I, the undersigned, declare that this is my original work and that no part of the work has been published or submitted to any other college, institution or University for academic credit.

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Recommendation by the Supervisor

This research project has been submitted with my approval as the University supervisor

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DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my late sisters Muthoni and Regina

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ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS

C.R.	Crime Register
CCTV	Closed Circuit Television Camera
CPTED	Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design
CRAVED	Concealable, Removable, Available, Valuable, Enjoyable and Disposable.
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigations
GBH	Grievous Bodily Harm
ICVS	International Crime Victim Survey Justice Systems
KIPPRA	Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research & Analysis
O.B.	Occurrence Book
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
UCR	Universal Crime Report
UN	United Nations
UNODC	United Nation Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
UNSCT	United Nations Survey of Crime trends
USNCVS	United States National Crime Victim Survey
VIVA	Value, inertia visibility and access.

ABSTRACT

Residential burglary is a centennial, universal and a worrisome crime for many people, since it leaves multiple, negative impacts on both property and victims. This research examined patterns associated with residential burglary in Nyeri County. The objectives of the research were to establish the social-demographic characteristics of victims of residential burglary; extent of residential burglary, the relationship between geographical location of households and residential burglary, to establish whether there is a connection between households' perceived wealth and residential burglary, to examine the relationship between time periods and residential burglary and to show whether there is a link between Security Measures in households and residential burglary. The research was guided by the Rational-Choice and Routine-Activity theories.

Descriptive survey research design was adapted in the study. The interview schedule was orally administered through face-to-face interviews to 94 respondents who included 41 victims and 41 non-victims of residential burglary randomly selected through stratified-proportionate sampling from six constituencies' and police stations' based strata and key informants who included 6 police investigation officers and 6 village elders purposively selected. The research instrument was pretested for reliability and validity. Data was analyzed by use of descriptive statistics and the Statistical Package for Social sciences (SPSS version 20) used in analyzing the data. Presentation of data findings is made through frequency tables and percentages, charts and graphs.

The research findings reveal a modal age class of 30-39 years for victimization and that residential burglary is on the decline. Most respondents have a proximate police presence, adequate power and mobile connectivity in neighbourhoods while re-victimization would lead to migration according to the findings. The findings indicate that households' perceived economic wealth makes them attractive burglary targets and that ownership of a small sized and rented house increases chances of being victimized. Items lost during burglary according to the research are mainly electronics. The dates towards end months; the month of April has high rates of burglary while the most vulnerable hours to burglary are between midnight and three in the morning. The research found-out that burglaries tend to peak on Friday and Monday nights and are followed by corresponding declines. Other research findings are that Community policing arrangements actively exist in most neighbourhoods and are considered highly useful in combating burglary among other crimes.

Conclusions drawn from the research is that factors related to geographical locations, households perceived wealth, critical times and security interventions in place are closely linked to the crime of residential burglary in Nyeri County while public lifestyles does not. Lastly recommended strategies to minimize residential burglary rates even further include increasing the police presence in neighbourhoods, educating the public on security, keeping the youth busy, providing affordable housing and community-police security partnerships.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

The word burglary etymologically derives from the Anglo-Saxon term *burg*. *Burg* is used in referring to a house or any other secure place for the safety of individual self, family and property while *Laron* refers to a thief. Burghers or burglary law outlawed breaking and entering into the house or the secure place especially at night with the intention of committing a crime (Freda Adler, 2010; Mike Maguire R. M., 2002). In its earliest recorded meaning about 1300 A.D. the extension of the term included breaking into houses, churches, walls and gates of cities (Mike Maguire R. M., 2002).

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) define burglary in general and specific terms (United Nations office on Drugs, 2010). Domestic, residential or household burglary is a very specific type of burglary. In General terms burglary refers to;

“unauthorized access to part of a building/dwelling or other premises; including by use of force; with intent to steal goods”

This definition extends to non- houses, buildings like shops and offices but does not include cars, or containers. On the other hand;

“Domestic burglary/housebreaking' means theft from a house; apartment or other dwelling place”

United Nation Office on Drugs and Crime and The International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) provide the main sources of data on World crime trends (United Nations office on Drugs, 2005). Primary crime data includes Police records,

Victimization surveys, both at National and International levels through personal interviews, Court records, other Administrative institutions such as special police units, and Correctional institutions. Victimization surveys and Police records are widely used and considered reliable sources of crime data. The General Statistical Congress of 1853 in Brussels (Belgium) provided the first collection of crime data at the International level but not until 1978 did the United Nations formally sanction crime surveys. Subsequently; an International Crime Victim Survey (ICVS) was first designed in 1987 and launched in 1989 (United Nations office on Drugs, 2010).

According to (United Nations office on Drugs, 2010) the United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems collected data on completed burglary for countries from police reports between 2003 and 2008. There were twelve participating countries each from Africa, America, and Southern Europe. Thirteen countries from Asia participated; nine each from Northern Europe and Western Europe, eight from Eastern Europe while Oceania had three countries participating respectively. Survey findings indicated that some Countries had high rates of general burglary calculated per 100,000 people. Countries with high rates included Zimbabwe in Africa at 378.3, USA at 713.0, Chile with 964.7, Israel at 614, Denmark at 1715, Belgium at 848.8 and 1401.2 for New Zealand (United Nations office on Crime). Interestingly the figures indicate a universal occurrence of the crime of household burglary among nations and communities. The figures are interesting to African Criminology in a World where International Media outlets selectively tend to portray Africa as languishing in untamed crime and insecurity.

Countries with low burglary rates per 100,000 population or not exceeding 10.0 across the five year period of the study included Kenya, Egypt, Morocco, Mexico, and Republic of Korea. Data on select countries with regard to domestic burglary for the same period include Kenya's 6.4, Morocco's 23.6, USA at 501.5, Israel at 465.7, Belgium at 592.2 and New Zealand at 965.7 (United Nations office on Crime).

According to (United Nations office on Drugs, 2005) statistical data on crime for more than half of the African states is unavailable. Irregularity and unreliability of data also characterize the cases where the data is available. International Crime Victimization Surveys (ICVS) related to crimes against property for example indicate that only a meager 14% of the cases are reported to the police. Low reporting occurs notwithstanding that property crimes and the fear of it have an inferentially higher likelihood in Africa than in other regions. Research also points out that only 55% of household burglary is reported to the police in Africa as compared to 72% and 59 % in Europe and in America respectively. Countries with high rates of reported burglary in Africa include Kenya, Zambia, Nigeria and Tanzania. The consequences for burglary in Africa with relation to development based on this report include reduced business investments, increased business costs and psychological trauma pursuant to victimization.

In the year 2010 The Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA) carried out a Victimization Survey in Kenya on behalf of UNODC which had two main categories. These groupings were crimes committed against households and crimes

targeting individuals. Crimes against households included motor vehicle theft, car-jacking and vandalization, theft of motorcycles, bicycles and livestock. The Survey equally addressed burglary with entry and attempted burglary (United Nations office on Crime, 2010).

The crime of burglary with entry among the 3,000 household surveyed was second only to theft of livestock at 201 incidences. When both completed and attempted burglaries are combined the figures are the highest in the strata of household crimes surveyed. The figures were evenly distributed between rural and urban areas though there is a general societal feeling of safety in rural areas compared to urban areas. The urban figures for both burglary with entry and attempted burglary are 151 while the same for rural areas are 145 making an aggregate total of 296 incidences for the period surveyed. These figures indicate that 38.2% of burglary with entry and only 18.4% of attempted burglary is reported to the police.

The Kenyan criminal system separates night from day house breaking. Based on Section 304 (1) a) breaking and entering any building that is used for the purposes of house dwelling with a criminal intent especially stealing, Section 279 (b) of the Kenyan Penal Code, is a punishable crime. House breaking at night is considered burglary and is punished more severely while house breaking during the day according to Section 304 par 2 is recorded as merely housebreaking and is not as severely punished (The Republic of Kenya, 2009).

The latest National crime report in Kenya indicates that there were 6,397 cases of breaking in 2013 and 5,656 cases in 2014. The figures for 2014 therefore reflect a 12% decrease when compared to those of 2013. Specific to the crime of burglary 1577 cases were reported in 2013 and 1390 cases in 2014 which is a 12% decline (National Police Service, Presentation on Annual Crime report 2014, 25th February 2015, Hilton Hotel, Nairobi). These figures may however be minimalistic as many cases go unreported to the police (Ronet Bachman, 2003).

The annual National and County crime trend report for the crime of residential burglary in Nyeri County for the (2013-2014) period indicates there was a total of 87 cases of residential burglary; 64 in 2013 and 23 in 2014 respectively (National Police Service, Presentation on Annual Crime report, 2014).

1.2 Statement of the problem

Residential burglary happens all over the world and remains the most worrisome crime for a majority of people. Researcher opinion is that urbanization, increasing population and household densities worsens the risks of residential burglary. The cost of protection against residential burglary is exorbitant both in terms of human and infrastructural resources required. The monetary value of stolen items continues to rise, the risk of other more heinous crimes in the event of burglary such as rape, arson and murder is also higher, more expenditures in sometimes not very necessary security measures required and the Kenyan dream for a 24 hours-economy obstructed.

Based on the background discussed, this research critically examines the patterns related to the crime of burglary targeting households in Nyeri County. The research desired to understand whether there is a relationship between households' geographical location, households' perceived wealth, time periods of burglary and existing security measures and household burglary.

Available literature mentions little specificities about household burglary and only treat it as a sub-theme in sociological and criminological books and surveys (.e.g. UNSCT, US NCVS and KIPPRA surveys of victimization survey). There is no known literature addressing household or residential burglary in Kenya or Nyeri County other than for the annual Crime trends in crime reports by the Police.

Previous researches have also relied on victims' narrative and have been very cautious not to be seen to blame the victims for their victimization (victimology). No comparative research between victims and non-victims of residential burglary has been done. The study seals this gap by interviewing non-victims of residential burglary and seeking in-depth information from key informants.

Other areas that have not been investigated include the relationship between burglary and geographical markers such as political units, distance to police facilities, electricity connections and mobile phone network coverage; migratory patterns related to burglary; in-depth opinions as to why households are burglarized, most vulnerable dates in a month for burglary and rationale for burglary in certain time periods and the likely

community-police partnerships that would be necessary in combating residential burglary. Whereas gated communities, absence of foot paths and main roads is indicated by literature as crime deterrence, it may also on the other hand provide surveillability and hiding opportunities for residential burglary.

This research investigated the gaps raised above in a survey study of residential burglary in Nyeri County by interviewing victims and non-victims of burglary, police investigating officers and village elders.

1.3 Research Questions

The research sought to answer five major questions;

1. What is the relationship between the household's geographical location and residential burglary in Nyeri County?
2. What is the connection between households' perceived wealth and residential burglary in Nyeri County?
3. What is the relationship between time periods (hours, days, dates & months) and residential burglary in Nyeri County?
4. What is the link between security measures in households and residential burglary in Nyeri County?

1.4 Objectives of the Research

1.4.1 Main Objective

The main objective of this research was to examine the patterns associated with residential burglary in Nyeri County.

1.4.2. Specific objectives

1. To establish the social and demographic characteristics of victims of residential burglary and extent of residential burglary
2. To establish whether there is a relationship between geographical location of households and residential burglary
3. To establish whether there is a connection between households' perceived wealth and residential burglary.
4. To examine the relationship between time periods and residential burglary.
5. To show whether there is a link between Security Measures in households and residential burglary.

1.5 Justification of the Study

Kenya Vision 2030 is founded on three major pillars; namely Economic, Social and Political. Security, housing and urbanization are small but direct concerns in the Social Pillar that relate to this study. The Country endeavours to create for herself more secure living and working environment thus reducing danger and fear (Government of the Republic of Kenya, 2007). Freedom from danger and fear of crime is more closely guarded in our households as they are the primary, immediate and intimate scenes of

human livelihoods. Our homes provide an intimate and private altar on which most of our personal life is acted. Desecration of this sacrosanct environment through burglary is in most cases immortally injurious.

Burglary creates many unnecessary costs and disturbing experience which nobody would ever wish to go through. The Christian bible alludes to this when it exhorts that “If the owner of the house had known at what hour the thief was coming, he would not have left his house be broken into” ((Bible, 1991); Luke 12:39). An expenditure allocation to burglary prevention diverts funds from more profitable family projects. Security expenditures for many urban families in Kenya include electric fences, private security guards, alarms and CCTV cameras (Achuka Vincent, (2014, March 2nd). Kenyan Residents worst hit by armed robbers. *Daily Nation pp. 6.*).

It is anticipated that the study findings will help in the local implementation of security concerns contemplated in Kenya Vision 2030. It is also envisaged that in understanding the reasons that invite burglary victimization the political, social and public security needs will be addressed. Security officers and policy makers, the media and County Policing Authority and Community Policing groups will also benefit with informed guidance on relevant legislation, policy and education programmes for general citizenry. This will enhance mitigation of household burglary (Loveless, 2012). We must however remain cognizant to the reality that despite burglary remaining the most worrisome crime for a majority of people, its detection and prevention remain challenging (Mike Maguire R. M., 2002).

1.6 Scope and Limitations of the Study

The research investigated the patterns relating to completed burglary targeting households in Nyeri County as administratively bordered and politically ordered. The research focused in burglary victimization guided by the directions that fit the Routine-Activity and Rational theories of crime.

The sample frame consisted of 64 adult members of households that had been victimized and incidence reported and recorded officially with the police in an Occurrence book (O.B) and the Crime Register (C.R.) between 1st of January 2013 and 31st December 2014 and who could be traced.

Like all surveys based on Universal Crime reports (UCR) the report is not devoid of statistical errors arising from sampling difficulties, subjective victim narratives and meanings, honesty of respondents, police reporting and recording practices, processing errors, societal and cultural attitudes (Ronet Bachman, 2003; United Nations office on Drugs, 2010). The findings of the research are limited to the victims of household burglary within the definition of Kenya's police recording system i.e. occurring between 18:30 and 06.30 hours. The benefits of the research findings cannot however be limited to Nyeri County and may be useful to other Counties and the whole world of academia.

1.7 Definition of Key Terms and Concepts

Crime: A Crime is considered to be an offence against public good, violation of prohibitory rules or laws, to which legitimate punishments are attached, and which requires the intervention of a public authority; usually the state or a local body (Gordon, 2009).

Burglary: Breaking and entering any building that is used for the purposes of house dwelling with a criminal intent at night (The Republic of Kenya, 2009).

Household Burglary: *'Domestic burglary/housebreaking' means theft from a house; apartment or other dwelling place'* (United Nations office on Drugs, 2010). In this paper the term Household burglary also means residential or domestic burglary and the terms are interchangeably used.

The following definitions as borrowed from Kenya Bureau of Statistics (KBS) in her 2009 census are provided (Kenya Bureau of Statistics, 2010).

Household: This refers to a person or group of persons who share same homestead/compound as residence but not necessarily in the same dwelling unit. Cooking arrangements and answerability to household head is common. Household, residential or domestic burglary is interchangeably used in this study.

- Respondent:** This may be either the head of household or any other knowledgeable or responsible member of the household.
- County:** A County refers to specified geographical region of the country for administrative, electoral or other purposes (Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia) as contemplated in Kenya's Constitution (Kenya, 2010).
- Victims:** Persons who, individually or collectively, have suffered harm, including physical or mental injury, emotional suffering, economic loss or substantial impairment of their fundamental rights, through acts or omissions that are in violation of criminal laws (UN Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power, 1985 (United Nations office on Drugs and Crime)). Each crime against a household is assumed to involve a single victim, the affected household.

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Introduction

This chapter is a review of literature on burglary and connected subjects. Literature sources include Books, Internet sources such as Victim Surveys, Census reports and Journals, Newspapers, Police and other Government based reports.

Major themes of the research in relation to residential burglary include geographical location of households, household perceived wealth, temporal factors and security interventions. The literature review concludes with an examination of the research theoretical and conceptual framework built on the Rational Choice and the Routine Activities theories.

2.2 The Crime of Burglary

2.2.1. Law and Burglary

The crime of household or domestic burglary for many authors (Freda Adler, 2010; Hagan, 2010; Loveless, 2012; Molan, 2008; Monaghan, 2012; Ormerod, 2009) essentially involves breaking and unauthorized entry or trespass of a dwelling house belonging to another person at night while harboring the intention of committing a crime once inside. These jurisdictions have impacted on other jurisprudence in their legal conceptualization of burglary based on the history of colonization and continued socio-political and economic interdependence amongst nations. Kenya's penal code which heavily borrows from British Jurisprudence states that burglary is breaking and entering

any building that is used for the purposes of house dwelling with a criminal intent at night. A common acronym by Kenya police in describing burglary is INBED .i.e. Intention, Night, break in, and Entering. Matters such as means of entry, criminal activities upon entry and means of exiting the crime scene are relevant to investigators in demonstrating offender's culpability in a court process (Weston, 1997).

(Catalano, 2010) classifies burglary as a property crime. Burglary is aggravated if it occurs at a time when a household member is in the house since it raises chances of multiple crimes happening. When several crimes occur in course of burglary the most heinous of them all is highlighted for reporting, recording and prosecution purposes. Burglary is critical to public safety as it easily mimics crimes against the person based on the sensitivity of the crime to the victim. Common crimes that may happen in the course of burglary include physical assault, rape, sexual assault, robbery, and motor vehicle theft (United Nations office on Drugs, 2010). The mode of operation in the crime of burglary however constantly changes in time as a result of advancements in technology and architectural designs (Charles R. Swason, 2008).

2.2.2. Crime and Law

Crime is any human conduct or behaviour that violates criminal law or the penal code of a country for which some governmental authority (mainly through judicial proceedings) applies formal penalties; it is a departure from formal and acceptable social norms as administered by the state. Crime is an offence against the state. The essential components of a crime are commission of a prohibited and harmful act either to the

state, individuals or both, as intended by the actor (mens rea) and which has a legally defined punishment (Mushanga T. M., 1976; Mushanga, 1988; Stephen E. Brown, 2010; Shaefer, 2010). People commit crime when ability, opportunity and motive occur simultaneously (Stollard, 1991).

The major crime divisions are two. These are crimes against the person and crimes against property. The Federal Bureau of Investigations' (FBI) Universal Crime Report (UCR), from which other reporting methods generally build on, considers Robbery, Burglary, Arson and Motor vehicle theft as the main types of property crimes (Ronet Bachman, 2003).

2.3 World Crime Statistics

According to (Charles R. Swason, 2008) burglary is a centennial as well as a universal phenomenon among all societies. Crime does not distinguish age, gender, nationality, tribe or race. Indeed globalization which has been enabled by advancements in technology particularly the means of transportation and communication has given birth to newer forms of crime and transnational crimes (Giddens, 2011; Shaefer, 2010). Studies in crime in the 1930s mainly focused in the offenders and not victims. This trend has since the 1960s and 1970s changed and micro victimization surveys have become common in countries like the US, UK, Finland, Netherlands, Australia and Israel. Victimization surveys have extended in recent times to developing countries and Eastern Europe (United Nations office on Drugs, 2010). The world data on crime however has the challenge of comparability because it covers different jurisdictions.

In the 1980s and 1990s violent crimes such as murder, rapes and robberies were more prevalent in the US than in Western European countries like Italy, Austria, and New Zealand. On the other hand more cases were reported of theft of motor vehicles in these Western European countries than in the US in the same period. Related to this trend is that homicide and organized crime has dominated Russia since the end of the cold war in 1991 following the collapse of the Communist Party rule (Shaefer, 2010).

In Africa crime levels are considered comparatively higher than in other parts of the World. Factors considered in explaining African crime rates include easy access to firearms, high poverty levels and large income differentials between the rich and the poor. Similarly, Africa is prone to crime due to large young populations, fast urbanization rates and poor state funding of the criminal justice system such as the police and the judiciary (United Nations office on Drugs, 2005). Other factors that enable crime may include the demise of the extended family system that was a fundamental agency of social control and checks on criminal behaviour, widespread corruption among criminal justice officers, illegal immigrants and the African culture of concealing evils committed by close relatives and friends.

Crime data in Kenya according to the Kenya facts 2014 from (Kenya Bureau of Statistics, 2010) indicate that there were a total of 75,733 crimes reported in 2011, 77,853 in 2012 and 71,832 in 2013. The report mainly categorized the crimes into homicide, offences against morality, other offences against the person, Robbery, breakings, theft of stock, stealing, theft by servant, vehicles and other thefts, dangerous

drugs, Traffic offences, criminal damages, economic crimes, corruption, offences involving police officers, offences involving tourists and other penal code offences. Records retrieved from the County Crime Office in Nyeri indicate that there were 87 total cases of burglaries reported and recorded in in 2013 and 2014.

2.4 Characteristics of Burglary

2.4.1. Breaking

Use of force such as breaking of door locks, window grills and panes, removal of roofing materials and building materials is a common feature in burglary (Loveless, 2012; Molan, 2008; Monaghan, 2012; Ormerod, 2009). According to (Charles R. Swason, 2008) breaking in is accomplished through acts that involve a breaking into, a breaking out of or a breaking while inside the dwelling. The use of force may be through the use of inanimate objects or by exploitation of an innocent third party.

2.4.2. Unauthorized Entry

Entry into a dwelling is considered complete upon the extension of the offender's body or any part of it into the house, an inanimate object, animal or innocent third party with a criminal motive. The conceptualization of burglary traditionally was in reference to a house only but has been extended to include any building or part of a building that has some character of permanence. Houses, staff quarters, Shops, garages, factories and offices can thus be burglarized (Freda Adler, 2010; Charles R. Swason, 2008; Loveless, 2012; Molan, 2008; Monaghan, 2012; Ormerod, 2009).

2.4.3. Dwelling House

The building type is not significant in the definition of a dwelling. The important consideration factor is the manner in which the building is used (Charles R. Swason, 2008). Dwelling house is a building or place where people reside in. Entering another person's home whether the house is occupied or not at the time as well as threatening the occupants makes burglary more serious compared to theft (Siegel, 2000).

2.4.4. Time element

The Kenyan Penal system has traditionally differentiated between burglary from housebreaking. Burglary is considered to be housebreaking occurring between sunset set and sunrise i.e. between 18:30 and 6:30 hours. Housebreaking outside these hours is categorized merely as housebreaking (The Republic of Kenya, 2009).

2.4.5 Intention to commit a crime

The *actus reus* of burglary is an unauthorized physical entry into a building or its part, while the intention to commit a crime upon entry forms its *mens rea*. The crime of burglary inherently presents itself together with the crime of stealing and is jointly prosecuted in most of the instances (Monaghan, 2012). Stealing, attempting to steal, causing grievous bodily harm (GBH), damaging the building and property in the house or while armed with deadly weapon are the commonest accompaniments to burglary (Catalano, 2010).

2.5 Types of Burglary

Jennifer Hardison writing in the NCVS states there is two major categories of burglaries; namely completed and attempted burglary (Catalano, 2010). Burglary may happen when there is somebody at home or not and may involve contact or not between the offenders and their victims. Sometimes victims may not even know that a burglary is in progress. Data on attempted burglary is however not collected in NCVS and is equally not contemplated in this study.

Completed burglary which is the concern of both local and international victimization surveys is categorized into two. There is burglary that involves the use of force and hence damage to building or property and the second type is where no force is used in gaining entry. Majority of forcible entry and attempted forcible entry incidences involve damaging and removing doors, windows and locks, cutting a hole in the roof, ceiling or wall. While businesses are attacked from the rear, residence entry is mainly from the front and preferably from the door and not the window (Charles R. Swason, 2008; Weston, 1997).

Reported burglary without forceful entry for households' victimization occur through an open or unlocked door or window, use of duplicate keys or keys received from an informant, stolen or master keys and picking locks. Other means of entry included stepping over from the balcony or the adjacent building to a nearby open window, opening of the door by someone from inside and offender pushing in their way (Catalano, 2010; Charles R. Swason, 2008; Weston, 1997).

2.6 Impact of Burglary on Victims

The crime of burglary entails multiple direct and indirect negative impacts on property and victims. Most burglaries inherently carry a theft motive. Goods of innumerable value which victims have taken considerable time to invest in are stolen or damaged. In most of the cases victims have no domestic insurance cover meaning the loss has devastating economic consequences. In Kenya cases have also been reported of arson when attempted burglary fails. This leads to loss of property of immense property and sometimes life, disorganization and damage to property such a broken doors and windows (Mike Maguire R. M., 2002; Wanyoro Charles, 2014, September 30th, Daily Nation pp. 20.). Damage to victims is both physical and psychological. Emotional loss includes annoyance, anger, shock, fear of vulnerability and repeat victimization, insomnia, anxiety, depression and event bouts of crying tears (Mike Maguire R. M., 2002). The psychological trauma following burglary is immense especially when children are part of the household. Burglary at time leads to minor or major bodily injuries that may be permanent and requiring hospitalization. People living alone and having neither friends nor close family members, those having limited financial resources, those living in poverty and lacking insurance as well as single parents tend to bear heavily the consequences of burglary (Mike Maguire R. M., 2002). In Kenya Households have been known to dispose of their property and migrate to relatively secure places after burglary.

2.7 Types of Offenders in Burglary

The crime of burglary is all over the world generally committed by younger men aged below twenty five years, mostly from poor background, with medium level of education and who generally operate as networks of perpetrators. Difference in choice of premises to be attacked and items to be stolen or not is diverse among the offenders both in time and place (Charles R. Swason, 2008). Burglars can be categorized based on skills or by target premises type, means of entry, the type of property stolen, the time of the offence or whether the crime is committed with others or not (Weston, 1997). Burglary is mainly intended to get money in order to meet immediate needs. The needs include keeping the party going, maintaining lavish life styles, procuring illicit drugs or alcohol, seeking admiration of women and engaging in other hedonistic practices. Requirements for sustaining families, enjoying symbols of successful living or even solving financial crisis following extravagant lifestyles is also tempting (Wright, 1994). Based on planning and coordination skills offenders are either amateur or professional burglars.

2.8. Patterns Associated with Residential Burglary

2.8.1. Geographical Location and Residential Burglary

Victim and offender inseparably meet in place for most property crimes to occur. Scouting dwellings to burglarize and transporting stolen items, especially if heavy to carry, is impeded by both physical and neighbourhood environment (Wright, 1994).

John Eck in a survey study for the US congress addressed places and premises as a sub discipline of situational crime. Contributing in the same report Lawrence suggested that

there are certain social structures that influence crime patterns. Population size, the number of people in employment proportionate to the unemployed, the poverty levels, the presence of children, and the number of households headed by women have positive relationship to the crime patterns. Other social structures that relate to crime patterns include social interactions, networking and personal knowledge amongst neighbours in communities, residential stability, the number of adult men and criminal-subcultures (Lawrence W. Shreman). It is also observed that areas commonly perceived to have anti-social behaviour, having no home security, a domicile below an year or dominated by single adult households have high risks of burglary (Pamela Davies, 2007).

For (Freda Adler, 2010; Goldsmith, 2000 and Mike Maguire R. M., 2002) there is a connection between burglary victimization and the distance to a major road and footpaths, remoteness of the target, density of other homes, the duration the house has been in existence and household visibility. Opinion is also held that transportation infrastructures greatly influence travel times, destinations and travel paths. This has consequences to the types of crimes that are likely to occur at a given location (Goldsmith, 2000).

A report by KIPPRA for UNODC in Kenya found that even with regard to the fear of crime; -people living in rural areas felt more safe and less fear with regard to crime of burglary victimization. Some geographical factors that increase burglary include very low structural densities such as a lone house, camouflage by trees, shrubs, and poor lighting (United Nations office on Crime, 2010). It is however held that surveillance-

ability, occupancy and the risk of being caught more than the physical environment influence burglary (Stollard, 1991).

This literature is however based within the context of developed countries. The studies fail to interrogate geographical conditions in developing countries and their semi-urban cities where employment and poverty levels are rampant and produce different neighbourhood settings and household occupancy ratios. Other issues not covered by existing literature include distances to police facilities, the role of electricity and mobile telephony, burglary-initiated migratory patterns and the negative impacts of gated compounds.

Based on the Rational Choice theory site selection is determined by surveillance-ability, neighbourhood settings and household occupancy. Offenders usually operate within an area known to them but try to minimize contact with victims to avoid recognition. They calculate profit and safety considerations as well (Weston, 1997).

2.8.2. Households' Perceived Wealth and Residential Burglary

The choice of burglary targets happens in two steps. These are suitable area and secondly suitable or big and highly perceived houses in terms of economic value. The selection of a house is determined by its manifest attractiveness, available opportunity and accessibility. Attractiveness is based on ease of access and possible gains. The level of household income equally makes the rich more vulnerable compared to poor households. The popular assumption is that families with high incomes possess valuable

items like TV, personal computers and money (Mike Maguire R. M., 2002; Turkish Police; Williams, 2001). Well groomed compounds, extensive structures in size or homes where expensive property was seen being moved into are considered attractive to burglars (Wright, 1994).

For (Freda Adler, 2010; Stephen E. Brown, 2010) households that own motor vehicles, houses that have loud TV and music systems, and small houses are easy targets. The global presence of technology has increasingly enabled the production of light weight and attractive items that require spending of little time to burglarize. These items include Jewelry, electronic equipments such as Flat TVs, DVD players, personal laptops and desktop computers, Ipads, cellphones and digital cameras. (Freda Adler, 2010 & Muncie, 2010) Consider these items valuable, easy to take away and dispose, removable, concealable, and enjoyable.

Jennifer Hardison did a study with regard to all completed burglaries in the US to find out the most commonly stolen property in a burglary (Catalano, 2010). The study found out that items of high cost values and money lead in items stolen during burglary. In Kenya for example media reports mainly report theft of T.V. sets, DVD players, cameras and phones, personal items such as clothing, shoes, bags and luggage during burglary.

Existing literature fails to acknowledge the high unemployment levels in Africa, the rising numbers in lucrative private businesses, the difficulties of house ownership and

the near absence of insurance policy cover against burglary. Based on the reward concept in Rational Choice theory Households' perceived wealth makes the target attractive. House size, its perceived value, items that can be stolen and their monetary value influences burglary.

2.8.3. Temporal Factors and Residential Burglary

Most burglars are apprehensive of three inimical elements namely time, noise and light. Indeed Burglars prefer to spend no more than five minutes in a house (Stephen E. Brown, 2010). In order to achieve this, considerable time is spent in reconnaissance of the residences to establish the number of occupants and their appearances as well as their daily routines. Routine activities of neighbours, age composition of the population, regularity of police patrols and peculiar security interventions is investigated before breaking in order to minimize risks (Wright, 1994).

In a study carried out by George Rengert and John Wasikchwick in order to understand suburban burglars' techniques it was established that time and place play significant role in victimization (Freda Adler, 2010). Burglars seek to spend the shortest time possible on target areas and prefer times when dwellings are unprotected or unguarded and without occupants. There are also peak hours for burglary such as when people leave homes for work, escort children to school or when people are attending church functions (Freda Adler, 2010). Determination of the exact time of the offense in most of the cases is difficult. This is explained by most victims failure to witness the crime commission because they were either absent, asleep and may have heard noises or seen a person near

the house but failed to investigate. In other instances the discovery is only made later (Mike Maguire R. M., 2002).

Memory as to the actual time the crime occurred elapses increasingly with the expiry of time (Mike Maguire T. B., 1982). Summer months and Weekends experience increased burglary rates. Between Monday and Thursdays burglary is lower and is mainly reported in the evenings and declines from 10 pm in the night. Fridays are the peak days for burglary and have high rates through the night while Saturdays have very high risks between 9 pm-10 pm. Winter months and Sunday evenings do not experience many burglary risks.

The cycle of human activities at night or upon the entrance of darkness is of special relevance to the study of burglary especially in developing countries. According to a survey investigating Household Source of Lighting Fuel in Kenya (Kenya Bureau of Statistics, 2010) many households are neither connected to the national power grid nor do they have a reliable alternative lighting system. Power blackouts are also frequent and the power company's response poor.

Researcher experience is that widespread darkness leads to minimalist human activities at night. This denies neighbourhoods necessary advantages of collective watch. Offenders also know well that chances of recognition and identification in darkness is reduced as they approach the households or eaves drop from the compound. The cover of darkness also makes it easier to disappear without detection upon completion of crime

than in daylight. During the night most families are also tired, asleep, some under medication, and hence difficult to observe any trespass. Experience is also that neighbours are more hesitant to respond to a burglary alarm at night than during the day. People have been killed as they responded to a neighbour's cry for help. At night the number of police officers available for patrols is also reduced as government allocates them to protection of significant public and private facilities. Based on the Rational Choice theory, night time, end-month dates, weekends, festive and school holiday months are *prima facie* most favoured by professional burglars as they either have reduced risks or high rewards.

2.8.4. Security Interventions and Residential Burglary

According to (Lawrence W. Shreman) results in reduced events of crime rather than the interventions are the best indicators of crime prevention. The reason could be that offenders have a universal presence and people can only minimize the attractiveness of their houses as the best mitigating factor against burglary (Turkish Police).

Several security interventions are available that make committing crime more risky and unrewarding. Based on CPTED approach .i.e. Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design, (Crowe, 2000; Robbert R. Robinson, 1999) suggested three interconnected strategies namely natural access control, natural surveillance and territorial reinforcement in order to prevent crime. Burglary prevention strategies include keeping security dogs (the German shepherd and Rotwerer dogs are popular guard dogs in Kenya), installation of burglar alarms & Intrusion detection systems. Adequate external

lighting, caution in routine activities like locking doors and keeping purses or wallets hidden, avoiding being showy with hard cash, and not visiting known or perceived risky places is also helpful. Target hardening practices like steel locks, fencing and barriers, time and attendance schedule platforms, formal surveillance by CCTV cameras and security guards provide other useful security interventions. Other deterrence measures include vandal resistant architectural designs, metal detectors, request for identification cards in order to enter buildings, making restrictions for pedestrian movements in neighbourhoods, grills on windows and doors. Formal neighbourhood watch schemes like community policing in Kenya, requests to friendly neighbours to mutually watch each other's house and shortened police response time also helps. Lighting similarly enhances visibility and reduces fear of crime by creating ease of identification and hence informal surveillance and guardianship (Dempsey, 2003; Freda Adler, 2010; Fennelly, Handbook of Loss Prevention and Crime Prevention, 1999; Goldsmith, 2000; Gordon, 2009).

Dempsey (2003) also suggests that properties should be clearly marked; signage made to indicate that a house is under surveillance or alarmed. Auto programming of audio household appliances could as well be made to play in the evenings as to give impressions of occupancy. Similarly (Stollard, 1991) observes that buildings can be designed in a way that obstructs offender's ability and opportunity for committing crime and by extension dissuading their motivation.

John Eck sees security interventions as a system consisting of both informal and formal interdependency between seven institutional settings. The institutional settings are the communities, families, schools, labour markets, places or particular premises, the police and the Criminal Justice System (Lawrence W. Shreman).

Despite prevalence of literature in the usage of electronic security interventions their access and ownership is still limited by procurement and installation costs in Kenya. Training on their usage and monitoring is minimal and it is only after burglary that interest is aroused again. Communal training and strategies in ordinary collective security precautions and response is similarly ignored by most authors with regard to Kenya. In existing literature the views of the citizens on how police would better their security strategies is not considered. The existence of relevant security interventions creates capable guardianship which can be explained by the Routine-Activity/opportunity theory.

2.9. Theoretical Framework

The commonest causes of crime to an uncritical thinker include temperamental traits, personality disorders, family problems such as lack of love & poor parenting, poor family ties and child labour. Other factors include limited facilities for children and youth, lack of access to formal education, poverty, idleness, heredity and environmental conditioning such as deprived neighbourhoods, mixed tenancies, poor housing, TV Violence and fraudulent Court rulings (Atri, 1998; Stollard, 1991).

Socio-criminologists (Abadinsky, 2003; Ronald L. Akers, 2009; Ronet Bachman, 2003;) however have developed various theories in an attempt to explain criminality. This study borrows from the Rational Choice and Routine-Activity theories as they appropriately support situational or environmental crime prevention. The underlying thinking of both theories is that offenders' choice of their victims is a response to some presenting situations such as rewarding opportunities in the physical and social environment (Trevor Bennet, 1986, Crowe, 2000).

2.9.1. The Rational Choice Theory

For (Abadinsky, 2003; Ronald L. Akers, 2009) Rational choice theory is a crime specific theory that was developed by Derek Cornish and Ronald Clarke in 1986 in "*The Reasoning Criminal: Rational Choice Perspectives on offending*" to explain why offenders make a specific choice to commit or not commit a crime. According to (Ronald L. Akers, 2009) the theory borrows closely from the economic language of cost-benefit analysis. This view is supported by (Stephen E. Brown, 2010) who holds that the theory extends deterrence approach by adding several other elements to the choice making process not only for the offender but also for the likely victims making it more complex. Offenders consider the benefits due to themselves or best interests and engage in a choice making process of both the positive and negative likely outcomes of the crime. The principal tenet of the theory is that offenders manifest reasonableness based on available time and relevant information, risks, personal capability, needs and skills as well as the nature of the offence (Muncie, 2010; Ronald L. Akers, 2009). The perceived utilitarian value of engaging in crime is defined by the State, the self and the

societal norms (Abadinsky, 2003). Committing a crime is thus considered a preferable alternative to not doing it. Accordingly to the theory criminals are ordinary life people or amateurs who seize available opportunities. The Rational choice theory incorporates the defensible space theorem and CPTED principles founded on the assumption that environmental factors rather than psychological and socio-cultural factors influence the crime processing choices of offenders. The theory does not however exonerate offenders' culpability but only puts into considerations related contributing factors (Kitchen, 2002).

For (Abadinsky, 2003) the theory lays out three steps in its conceptual framework to crime causation. The first step involves Choice Structuring where offenders make an evaluation of their own capacities or skills and general needs vis a vis a certain crime requirements.

Second step is the Involvement Decisions stage. This is a multi-level process ending with decision to commit crime. Evaluation to get involved involves social, family, demographic and psychological background like intelligence, temperament, past experiences and learning. Secondary evaluation includes the efforts or works involved, the perceived dia-tribe of rewards and punishment as well as the moral costs or family values and other formative values entrenched in early childhood. Upon these considerations then offenders are ready, and may or may not engage in criminality when the opportunities arise.

Event decision is the third stage to engaging in crime. This happens immediately before an offender commits crime and follows the decision to be involved in crime. The theory is considered particularly relevant for the crime of burglary as it closely relates to the routine Activity theory as well as pragmatic application to crimes for gain (Muncie, 2010).

Crime prevention according to this theory is therefore based on engaging in both legal and moral education especially in schools and the inescapable threat of formal punishment. The specific strategies intended to frustrate the benefits of burglary involve enhanced vigilance during preferred crime times and areas. This alertness by individuals, communities and police increases the possibilities of offenders being apprehended which are both an unreasonable risk and a deterrence exercise.

2.9.2 Routine-Activity Theory

According to (Abadinsky, 2003; Freda Adler, 2010; Ronald L. Akers, 2009) Lawrence Cohen and Marcus Felson developed the Routine-activity theory in 1979 in an article on *“Social change and crime rate trends: A Routine Activity Approach”*. The theory is considered a situational or lifestyle theory (Freda Adler, 2010) and is extremely favourable in explaining predatory crimes (Fennelly, 2012). The fabric of the theory is that motivated offenders and potential victims are always available (Abadinsky, 2003; Muncie, 2010). Unlike other theories of crime which seek an explanation for crime commission by interrogating the characteristics of criminals such as his mental state or

background, this theory seeks to understand the same by studying what it is in the individual victim or target and places that attracts the offender (Turkish Police).

For (Abadinsky, 2003; Fennelly, 2012; Gordon, 2009; Ronald L. Akers, 2009; Siegel, 2000, Stephen E. Brown, 2010) the theory proposes that crime happens when there is a simultaneous physical presence in time and space of a motivated offender, attractive target and absence of a capable guardian. A motivated offender includes people such as a burglar, unemployed, drug addict or thief in need of cash or easily disposable items like clothing or car. An appropriate or attractive target could be a person or a property like a house with easily transportable goods of high value. Absence of a capable guardian who could effectively prevent a crime from occurring involves lack of the police, the home owners and the security systems. Capable guardianship has a human intelligence character that includes monitoring, police patrols, security guards, friends and neighbours among others. Technology by itself is incapable of putting meaning to data without the human component.

According to (Abadinsky, 2003) Target suitability for victimization is based on four factors namely; exposure which refers to target's physical visibility and accessibility; guardianship which entails ability and presence of both persons and object to prevent the crime from occurring; material or symbolic attractiveness of the person or property; and proximity which refers to the physical distance between potential victims and offenders. A crime therefore occurs when offender, target and absence of capable guardian interact in the day-to-day activities of both victim and offender. The absence of any of these

components diminishes the chances of a crime being committed while the presence of the three together and the strengthening of one makes crime occurrence imminent. The essence of the theory is that it is not social situations such as poverty and unemployment that lead to crime but the presence of situational opportunities (Freda Adler, 2010; Abadinsky, 2003). The risk of victimization according to this theory is inherently related to the behavioural patterns of victims (Stephen E. Brown, 2010).

The theory holds therefore that it is in the course of our daily, habitual or routine activities that vulnerable victims and targets come into contact with willing offenders (Turkish Police). Routine programmes such as taking children to school, going to work, out-of town travel, night work shifts, regular leisure or religious activities away from home, habitual visits to the rural village for family visits and meetings are some of the commonest routine activities that happen among many Kenyans. The arrangements we make when we are away such as locks, drawing curtains and switching lights off are perfect sell out indicators for unguarded homes.

The theory considers persons who are both capable and willing to commit crime as likely offenders (Freda Adler, 2010). Offenders on the other hand make calculated and considered selection of their targets. They select those targets with minimum risks and maximum gain for self-gratification (Turkish Police). The ease of access, manageability, and lack of guardianship makes targets attractive to the offender. Suitable targets may be persons, objects or places that manifest vulnerability and attractiveness to the offender given their particular circumstance. According to (Freda Adler, 2010; Muncie, 2010) the

acronym VIVA indicates four elements that define an attractive target. These are Value, inertia or easiness to take away, visibility and access). These were expanded by Ronald Clarke to form the acronym (CRAVED) to include concealable, removable, Available, valuable, enjoyable and disposable.

The Routine Activity theory also explains that crime has a causal relationship to temporal factors such as hours of the day and climatic seasons. This is because the two relates closely to guardianship and chances of offenders to commit crime because people have either gone to work during the day or out for leisure in the night. In warm weathers there is more likelihood than in cold weather for people to go out. In cold weather people prefer to remain in their houses thus difficulties for offenders to successfully engage in property crimes (Turkish Police).

Crime prevention according to this theory is therefore based on making little adjustments to our daily life practices in order to fend off likely offenders and mitigate easy victimization (Muncie, 2010). Collective guardianship, control of exposure and enhanced efforts by the police are some of the public policy and criminal Justice Practices that flow from the theory (Abadinsky, 2003).

2.9.3 Conceptual Framework

Conceptual framework according to (Mugenda Abel G, 1999; Mugenda, 2008) provides an overview, structure or skeleton of the study; it is a specific description of the phenomenon under study usually in a graphic or visual presentation of the key research

concepts. The study investigated the patterns associated with residential or household burglary victimization in Nyeri County based on five key areas.

Socio-demographic characteristics deemed relevant include gender, age, marital status, education level, household composition and main household activity. These factors are likely to influence how time is spent, location of households, household possessions and lifestyle.

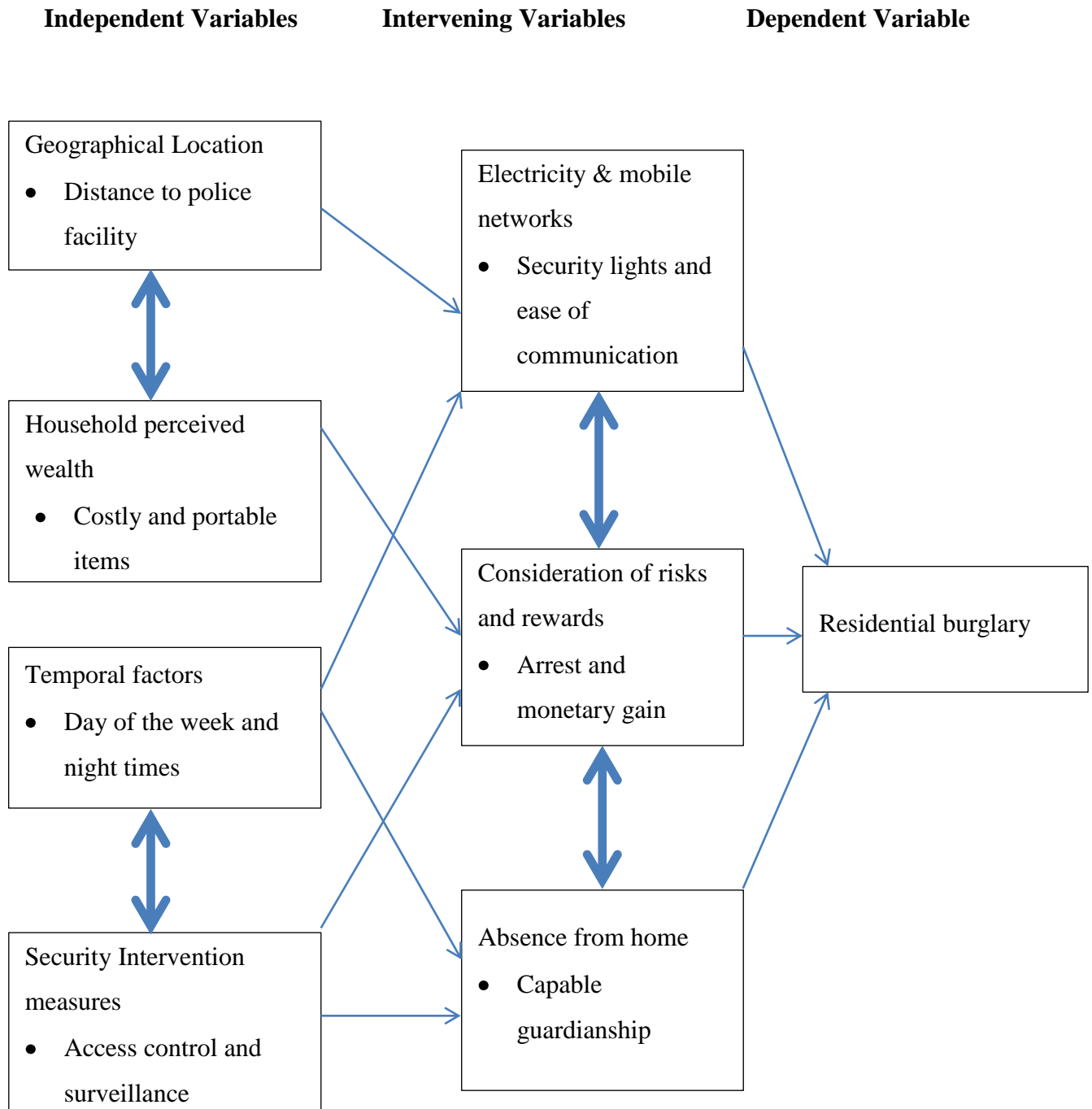
Geographical location of households is considered important as both victim and offender inherently meet in place for a crime to occur. Geography and neighbourhood conditions contribute in enhancing this proximity e.g. Urban, semi-urban and rural areas; neighbourhood settings such as schools, bars, churches, and vegetation; distance to police facilities, availability of electricity and mobile network and transportation infrastructure among others produce different crime patterns (Goldsmith, 2000; Mike Maguire R. M., 2002; Wright, 1994).

Households' perceived wealth influences burglary victimization based on two stages. These are suitable area and suitable house. This is mainly associated with the presumed levels of household income, presence of high cost and portable electronic devices and household items (Mike Maguire R. M., 2002; Turkish Police Williams, 2001).

Temporal factors such as festive seasons, days of the week, and night times have correlational value to burglary (Mike Maguire T. B., 1982). Burglars seek to target areas when dwellings are unprotected or unguarded and without occupants.

The availability of security intervention measures is important in crime prevention and avoidance of victimization. Several security interventions are available that make committing crime more risky and unrewarding. For (Crowe, 2000 and Robbert R. Robinson, 1999) three interconnected strategies namely natural access control, natural surveillance and territorial reinforcement are suggested.

Figure 2.1: Patterns of Household Burglary: A Conceptual Framework



CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. Introduction

This chapter demonstrates the practical steps and techniques followed in the process of conducting the field research study. Site selection and description, research design, target population, unit of analysis and observation, sample and sampling procedures, the research instruments, data collection and data analysis and ethical considerations are discussed.

3.2. Site Selection and Description

Nyeri County was purposively chosen as the site of the research study. Familiarity of the researcher with the region, distance, financial and time considerations informed the choice. The County lies between Mt Kenya and the Aberdare ranges in the Central region of Kenya. According to the 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census Report the County covers an area of approximately 3,337.1 square kilometers, has a total population of 693,558 persons and 201,703 households. The Density or persons per square kilometer is 208 against the national density of 66 (Kenya Bureau of Statistics, 2010).

Records at relevant Police County offices indicate that there are thirteen police stations distributed in the six constituencies. In total there are 56 regular police facilities and 111 Administration police facilities.

Records from the County Police Stations indicate that general theft and housebreaking, use of Narcotics and illicit brews are the highest crimes in the region. Rampant theft of chicken and pockets of murder, physical assault, rape, defilement and robbery with violence are frequent. Key informants stated that domestic violence, prostitution especially in some peak seasons in Nyeri and Othaya towns, stealing by false pretense (conman ship) and creating public disturbance are also common crimes in the County.

3.3. Research Design

Research design refers to the “structure of research” or “an arrangement of conditions for collection and analysis of data” (Donald Kisilu Kombo, 2006). The research design provides the broad outline and shape the study takes. It also spells out the methods of data collection and analysis (Gordon, 2009). Glenda Mac Naughton (2010) describes Research design as;

“..the creative process of translating a research idea into a set of decisions about how the research will proceed in practice....., a range of approaches to the problem to be researched”

Descriptive survey research design was adapted in the study. The patterns of household burglary with regard to the offense and victims of burglary are better demonstrated though a survey design. The design allows organized collection of facts concerning a certain group such as the victims of household burglary in Nyeri County.

3.4. Unit of Analysis & Units of Observation

Residential, Household or domestic burglary is the unit of analysis for the study. The victims and non-victims of residential burglar, police investigating officers and village elders are the units of observation.

3.5. Target Population

Population is a statistical term which refers to the whole group of individuals, objects, items, cases, articles or things with common attribute or characteristics (Mugenda, 2008, Kothari, 2004). The research investigated households that had experienced and reported residential burglary in 2013 and 2014 as well as those that had never been victimized by interviewing victims, non-victims, police officers and village elders.

3.6. Sample and Sampling Procedure

Sample describes a smaller group, a sub-group, part, proportion or representative of a population that is obtained from the target population or the population of interest but which has shared characteristics (Douglas A. Lind, 2000; Mugenda Abel G, 1999; Ronet Bachman, 2003,). The aim of sampling is to allow generalising sample findings to the wider population (Muncie, 2010). The process of selecting the subject or cases to be included in the sample is called sampling procedure (Mugenda Abel G, 1999).

The sample frame of the study involves 64 actual cases of residential burglary which had been recorded in 2013 and 2014. 37 cases were reported and recorded in 2013 while 2014 had 27 cases. The victims were picked on a probability sample method so that each

Household in the population had a known and non-zero likelihood of being included in the sample (Douglas A. Lind, 2000). Randomization of non-victims had some link to randomness of victims while key informants were purposively selected.

Stratified-Proportionate random sampling was used in order to obtain representative household sample for both victims and non-victims from the Constituencies and the Police Stations within the County. Simple random sampling was used in picking the actual victim respondents from the identified strata (Douglas A. Lind, 2000; Kothari, 2004; Mugenda Abel G, 1999; Ronet Bachman, 2003).

Though the County has de facto thirteen Police stations, three stations namely Chinga, Witima and Munyange have not yet been gazetted. The three stations use the crime/charge registers for Othaya Police station. Similarly Tetu police division headquartered at Ndugamano uses the charge register for Nyeri Police Station. The recording at Nyeri station however makes it easy to differentiate the cases belonging to Tetu from those of Nyeri.

Victims sampled from the ten Police stations that enjoy full recognition in law were classified into six strata based on their geo-political locations corresponding to the six constituencies in order to form six sub-populations or strata (Table 3.1). The purpose of this was to facilitate wide inclusion of respondents as well as create more accurate and detailed information (Kothari, 2004). Simple random sampling was consequently used to

select respondents from each stratum. The study exempted and replaced those respondents picked but who were not accessible.

The Stratified-proportionate sampling and simple random sampling procedures used involved several steps. Importantly however is that the sample frame of all victims (64) was identified from the police stations in the County. Researcher decided to interview 40 victims for the actual research study (this however rounded to 41 victims) while six victims picked by simple random method and representing every constituency were used to pilot the research instruments.

By use of simple random method the required number of respondents for each stratum (constituency) was picked while ensuring proportionate representation of each Police Station where cases had been reported.

Table 3.1: Distribution & proportionate Representation of Residential burglaries for Constituencies & Police stations

Constituency	Police Station	2013	2014	Proportionate Presentation
Kieni	Nairutia	1	1	1
	Mweiga	0	1	0
	Naromoru	0	1	1
	Kiganjo	2	2	3
Mathira	Kiamariga	3	1	3
	Kiamacimbi	0	1	0
	Karatina	6	0	4
Mukurweini	Mukurweini	3	3	4
Nyeri Town	Nyeri	13	9	14
Othaya	Othaya	8	4	8
Tetu	(Nyeri)	1	4	3
TOTAL		37	27	41

Researcher decided to interview equal number of Non-victimized households to the number of victims for ease in analysis (this however rounded to 41 victims). The non-victims were selected through stratified-proportionate random stratified. Households the researcher came into contact within a distance of two kilometers series from a victimized household, either on a main or feeder road, were randomly interviewed. If the household had been victimized the interview was carried on the next available non-victimized household.

Six village elders and six police investigation officers representing all the constituencies were purposively selected as Key informants based on researcher opinion with regard to their usefulness to the research topic.

3.7. Methods of Data Collection & Sources of Data

3.7.1. Collection of Quantitative and Data

Quantitative data was collected from Household heads by use of close-ended or structured questions in the interview schedule. Closed ended question were used to produce quantitative data because they are easy to handle, easy to answer, time saving and easier to analyze as they give uniform responses (Kothari, 2004).

3.7.2. Collection of Qualitative Data

Qualitative data was collected by use of open-ended questions in the interview schedule for household heads and interview guide for key respondents. Open ended questions allow free response from the respondents in their free words (Kothari, 2004).

3.7.3. Secondary Data

Secondary or already existing data (Kothari, 2004) was collected from existing literature on burglary and connected subjects from books, Web sites, Journals, Newspapers, Census reports, police records and other Government based reports.

3.8. The Research Instruments

An interview schedule or guide was prepared in order to accommodate non-literate respondents and orally administered in personal face-to-face interviews. This was aimed at making possible collection of in-depth data and probing questions, building rapport, allow flexibility, minimize drop outs, clarification of questions and objective of the research. Researcher administration of the interview schedule was equally intended to facilitate higher response rate and ensure certainty that questions were answered by the designated interviewees (Mugenda Abel G, 1999; Ronet Bachman, 2003; (United Nations office on Drugs, 2010). The method of data capture was by reading questions and recording responses in the forms.

3.9. Pretesting of Research instruments

The research instrument was pretested for reliability and validity. Validity refers to ability of instrument to measure what they purport to measure while reliability deals with consistency of results (Douglas A. Lind, 2000).

A pilot study involving simple random selection of respondents was used to test the reliability of the research instruments. Respondents in the pilot study were dropped from

the sample frames when selecting respondents for the actual research study. Test of validity was obtained by submitting the instruments to two independent experts; one in Research Methods and the other in Statistics for Social Sciences. The revised draft of the instruments accommodated in as far as it was possible gains from the Pilot study and expert suggestions concerning both content (missing or redundant items) and structure (ordering of the questioner).

3.10 Ethical Considerations

(Ronet Bachman, 2003; Mugenda, 2008; Mugenda Abel G, 1999; Kothari, 2004 and United Nations office on Drugs, 2010) suggest several ethical considerations, great diligence and attention in carrying out research study. These considerations amongst others advised the ethical components of the study.

Written authority to carry out the research was requested and granted by the University of Nairobi and the relevant government and police departments. Systematic and objective procedures were maintained in collecting, processing, analyzing and interpreting data. The researcher identified himself appropriately to all respondents, stated the purpose of the research, promised confidentiality and privacy and allowed questions. Free and informed consent of the respondents was procured prior to conducting the interviews. Confidentiality was similarly contained with regard to information accessed in informal discussions with police and in reading the police reports. All sources of information have been appropriately acknowledged through proper citation and reporting (Mugenda Abel G, 1999).

3.11 Data Analysis

Data is analyzed by the use of descriptive statistics. Quantitative data collected by use of closed ended questions was coded, cleaned or checked and edited (Mugenda Abel G, 1999). This was followed by transferring the data to computer based files (SPSS) for analysis. Presentation of data findings is made through frequency tables and percentages, charts and graphs.

Qualitative data received form interviews was summarized and categorized based on the research questions and applied to support the quantitative data collected as to produce quantifiable characteristics and categories.

3.12 Challenges Encountered in the Field

Police bureaucracy delayed requisition of relevant research authorities and guidance in order to collect data especially from the police records. The police records were in some of the stations poorly organized and challenging to retrieve, some households were difficult to locate and transportation was costly. Records from the County crime office and National annual crime report hand indicated that there were 87 victims of burglary in the period under study. The actual number that could be verified in police stations' Crime registers was however 64. This did not however affect the desired sample size.

CHAPTER FOUR: DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION

4.1. Introduction

This chapter is a presentation of relevant results from data analysis and interpretations of the research findings.

4.2. Interviews Response Rate

The interview schedule was orally administered through face-to-face interviews to 94 respondents. The respondents included forty one (41) victims and forty one (41) non-victims of residential burglary, six (6) Police Investigation officers and six (6) Village elders. The response rate was very impressive.

4.3 Socio and demographic characteristics of respondents

Gender, age, marital status, education level and household structure by membership constitute the socio-demographic characteristics investigated.

4.3.1 Distribution of respondents by gender

As indicated in Table 4.1 below, among the 82 respondents (Victims and non-Victims) interviewed for the purposes of this inquiry 51.2% were of male gender while 48.8% were of the female gender. The data findings indicate that there are more or less equal probabilities between men and women of being victims of residential burglary in Nyeri County. This is in agreement with The 2009 Kenya Population and Census report that 51% of the total population (693,558) in the County is female and 49% male. The number of non-victims was based on equal proportion to the number of randomized

victims' selection. The near equal comparative gender sizes between victims and non-victims of residential burglary is however coincidental and not founded on any mutual influence.

Table 4.1: Distribution by type of Respondent and Gender

Type of Respondent	Gender		Total	
	Male	Female	Percent	N
Victim	51.2%	48.8%	100.0%	41
Non Victim	51.2%	48.8%	100.0%	41
Total	51.2%	48.8%	100.0%	82

4.3.2. Age Distribution of respondents

The range for Victim's age is 56yrs while that for non-Victims is 46yrs. This means that the spread out or dispersion 14.61 for the victims' age is large as compared to that of the non-victims' age 11.90. Table 4.2 below presents the age distribution of respondents.

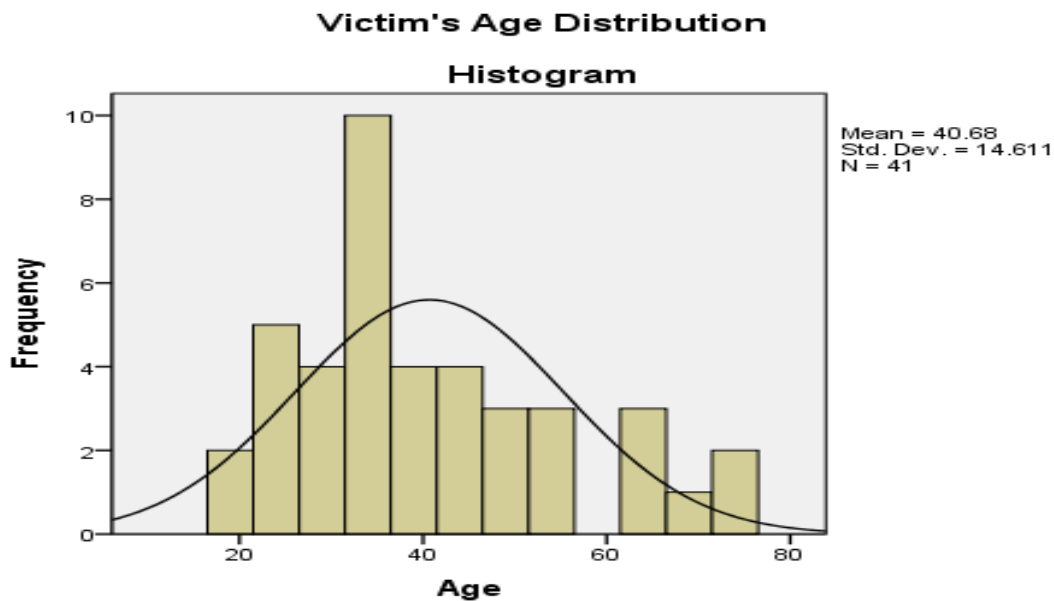
Table 4.2: Distribution by type of respondent and age

Type of Respondent	Age Group				Total	
	Under 30	30-39	40-49	Over 50	Percent	N
Victim	19.5%	31.7%	26.8%	22.0%	100.0%	41
Non Victim	2.4%	7.3%	36.6%	53.7%	100.0%	41
Total	11.0%	19.5%	31.7%	37.8%	100.0%	82

The modal age class and median class for victimization is 30-39 years. Comparing Age Statistics using un-classified data, the mean age for victims is 40.68, median age 36 and modal age is 32 years. It is observed that 52.07, 52.00 and 65 are the mean, median and

mode for the non-victims' ages respectively. The implication is that higher chances for victimization exist at a more youthful age and tends to decrease in old age. The age distribution is slightly skewed to the right (positive skewness) for victims as supported by the Histogram below (Figure 4.1).

Figure 4.1: Victims' Age Distribution



4.3.3 Respondents' marital status

The marital status of respondents (victims & non-victims) was classified into either never married, married, widowed or separated. From table 4.3 below the results indicated that 58.5% were married, 20.7 % had never attempted marriage and 13.4% widowed while a low of 7.3 % had separated with their spouses. Based on the findings it was largely noted that more than half the number of respondents was married at the time of the study. This is understandable given respondents' mean and median age.

Table 4.3: Marital Status of respondents

Marital status	Frequency	Percent
Never Married	17	20.7
Married	48	58.5
Widowed	11	13.4
Separated	6	7.3
Total	82	100.0

With regard to the victims of burglary when considered alone 53.7% were married and 31.7% had never attempted marriage while those that were widowed or separated were each at 7.3%. Having never been married, being widowed or separated appears amongst victims to be related to increased likelihoods of burglary regardless of location and gender. Single adult households have high risks to burglary (Pamela Davies, 2007). It is noted that 63.4% amongst non-victim respondents interviewed were married, 9.8% never married, 19.5% widowed and 7.3% separated. Table 4.4 below depicts these results

Table 4.4: Distribution by type of respondent and marital Status

Type of Respondent	Marital Status				Total	
	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Separated	Percent	N
Victim	31.7%	53.7%	7.3%	7.3%	100.0%	41
Non Victim	9.8%	63.4%	19.5%	7.3%	100.0%	41
Total	20.7%	58.5%	13.4%	7.3%	100.0%	82

4.3.4. Respondents' highest education level

Table 4.5 below clearly indicates that there is no radical disparity between the education levels of victims and non-victims. This implies that education is not a singular indicator of wealth or target attractiveness. Within victims observation is however made that most respondents had either completed secondary, college or University education. Education level amongst victims is seen as a predisposing factor to burglary as it most likely affects their occupation, monthly income, property ownership and place of residence.

Table 4.5: Distribution by type of Respondent and Highest Education level

Type of Respondent	Highest education level						Total	
	None	Primary incomplete	Primary complete	Secondary incomplete	Secondary complete	College/ University	Percent	N
Non Victim	2.4%	9.8%	24.4%	9.8%	26.8%	26.8%	100.0%	41
Victim		9.8%	17.1%	4.9%	36.6%	31.7%	100.0%	41
Total	1.2%	9.8%	20.7%	7.3%	31.7%	29.3%	100.0%	82

4.3.5 Household structure by membership

The Household structure of respondents (victims & non-victims) was classified into seven categories for this research. The findings indicate that household structure of victims was single with no children (24.4%); single with children (17.1 %) ; married, spouse present and no children (4.9%); married, spouse present and with children (43.9%); married, spouse absent and no children (2.4 %), married, spouse absent and with children (2.4 %), and others (4.9%). The category 'other' included those that were single and staying with relative(s), worker, workmate, or friend. Table 4.6 below

indicates respondents' household structure while Table 4.7 presents victims' household structure only.

Table 4.6: Household structures of respondents

Household structure	Frequency	Percent
Single, no children	14	17.1
Single, with children	17	20.7
Married, present spouse, no children	2	2.4
Married, present spouse, with Children	44	53.7
Married, absent spouse, no children	2	2.4
Married, absent spouse, with children	1	1.2
Single, with relative(s), worker, workmate, friend	2	2.4
Total	82	100.0

Table 4.7: Victims' household structure

Household structure	Frequency	Percent
Single, no children	10	24.4
Single, with children	7	17.1
Married, present spouse, no children	2	4.9
Married, present spouse, with Children	18	43.9
Married, absent spouse, no children	1	2.4
Married, absent spouse, with children	1	2.4
Single, with relative(s), worker, workmate, friend	2	4.9
Total	41	100.0

For non-victims the household structure included single with no children (9.8 %); single with children (24.4 %) ; married, spouse present and no children (2.4 %); married, spouse present and with children (63.4 %). There were no results for married, present spouse and no children; married, spouse absent and with children and Single, with relative(s), worker(s), workmate(s) or friend(s).

Observations evidentially indicate that the modal household structure for both victims and non-victims involves married, spouse present and with children. This is consistent with the respondents' age classes in a society where marriage and child bearing is highly valued.

4.4. Perceived extent of residential Burglary

Data on the extent of residential burglary in the County was collected from Non-victims, Police Investigation Officers and Village elders for comparison purposes. Questions asked included frequency of residential burglary, number of households known to have been burglarized in the last three years, whether rates have increased or decreased in the last twelve months and comparison with those of other crimes and lastly the commonest crimes in the area.

Few houses had been burglarized for the last three years preceding the interviews with zero recollection (36.6%) and two households at (26.8%). 63.4% of respondents (non-victims) indicated that residential burglary rates have decreased while 24.4% indicated an increase. Indeed burglary rates had lowered compared to that of other crimes according to 87.8% of the respondents. This is supported by corresponding observation by key informants. (67%) of Police officers indicated that residential burglary is not frequent and were 100% in unanimous agreement that residential burglary rates have decreased. This is in agreement with Kenya's ranking of low rates of burglary by a UN survey in 2003-2008 (United Nations office on Crime) and despite high rates of reporting by Victims in a Kenyan Survey by KIPPRA. The annual National Police Service Crime report 2014 also indicated a 12% decrease in rates of burglary. The

explanation by Police officers must however remain suspect as wanting to be good (respondent bias) is usually the outcome when one is judge in his/her own case. Increased police presence in terms of numbers, facilities and patrols, more funding for police in regard to motor vehicles and public involvement in security matters may reasonably explain this decline.

The respondents stated that general theft and housebreaking (24.4%) and use of Narcotics and illicit brews (34.1%) are the highest crimes in their areas. Rampant theft of chicken and pockets of murder, physical assault, rape, defilement and robbery with violence were mentioned. Key informants stated that domestic violence, prostitution especially in some peak seasons in Nyeri and Othaya towns, stealing by false pretense (conman ship) and creating public disturbance are common crimes in the County.

4.5. Geographical Locations of Households and Residential Burglary

Geographical facts requested from respondents included their resident constituency, the nearest town to their homes, approximate distance in kilometers, means of household lighting, mobile network coverage of preferred provider, whether the house is in gated compound or not and what would be the reaction and the explanation thereof in case of re-victimization or victimization.

4.5.1. Constituency and nearest town home

The locations of respondents' households in terms of constituencies for both victims and non-victims was at 7.39% for Tetu Constituency, equally located for Kieni and

Mukurweini Constituencies at 12.2%, equally located for Mathira and Othaya Constituencies at 17.1% while Nyeri Town Constituency had the highest at 34.1%. Nearest town home for respondents include Chaka, Karatina, Othaya and Nyeri towns which are also considered urban, Mweiga and Naromoru are which are thought to be rural towns. Mukurweini is somehow semi-urban. Key informants police officers that towns tend to have higher crime rates compared to rural areas. The population density and density of other homes in cities is known to attract more criminal victimization than rural areas (Goldsmith, 2000).

Following the multiplication rule of probability this means that chances of being victimized while within Tetu Constituency is 0.073, Kieni and Mukurweini constituencies is 0.12, Mathira and Othaya Constituencies each 0.17 while Nyeri's 0.34 is the highest.

4.5.2. Distance to the nearest police facility

The findings with regard to households' victimization in relation to the distance to the nearest police station are mystifying. The prima facie observation is that the likelihood of victimization is higher between 100 meters to one kilometer (43.9%) of the police facility and decreases away. Indeed police officers themselves had fallen victims within the police lines at Kiganjo and Othaya Police stations and also within the presumably secure premises of Kingo'ong'o GOK prison. Unbelievably the victims said this was habitual. This may however be explained by the poor state funding of the police and the judiciary in Africa and hence reduced deterrence impact of police presence (United

Nations office on Drugs, 2005). The common tendency to locate police facilities in high density and high risk crime areas is another alternate explanation. Popular fair comment within respondents is that a few officers may be engaging in criminal activities. The approximate class distance to the nearest police facility for both victims and non-victims is as indicated in the Table (4.8) below.

Table 4.8: Distribution by type of respondents and the nearest Police facility

Type of respondent	Distance to nearest Police facility						Total percent	N
	0.1-1km	1.1-2km	2.1-3km	3.1-4km	4.1-5km	5.1km &above		
Victim	43.9%	24.4%	26.8%	0.0%	2.4%	2.4%	100.0%	41
Non Victim	22.0%	51.2%	12.2%	12.2%	0.0%	2.4%	100.0%	41
Total	32.9%	37.8%	19.5%	6.1%	1.2%	2.4%	100.0%	82

4.5.3. Source of household lighting & mobile network coverage of respondents

The source of household lighting for most households both victims and non-victims is electricity at 75.6 for victims and 65.9% for non-victims. When considered together household connectivity to the national grid is at 70.7% for all respondents. This indicates that the area has an excellent power connection level compared to the national connectivity estimates which are considered very low. Kerosene is the second source of lighting for both victims and non-victims. Though electricity availability does not indicate significant difference between victimization and non-victimization this may be explained by the general observation that households across bode have not invested in electricity powered intervention measures such as security lights, alarms, motion detectors, or CCTVs. Table 4.9 below illustrates the source of lighting for households.

Table 4.9: Distribution by type of respondent and means of household lighting

Type of respondents	Means of household lighting			Total	
	Electricity	Solar	Kerosene lamp	Percent	N
Victim	75.6%	4.9%	19.5%	100.0%	41
Non Victim	65.9%	9.8%	24.4%	100.0%	41
Total	70.7%	7.3%	22.0%	100.0%	82

Network coverage for household's provider of choice is considered very adequate at 87.8% for all respondents.

Key informants' stated that electricity and good mobile network coverage leads to reduction of residential burglary. The presence of adequate lighting in households especially when security lights are retained throughout the night is highly deterrent as burglars have an innate fear of recognition as well as other safety concerns (Weston, 1997). Mobile telephony helps households and neighbourhoods communicate and call for help when there is need according to the Police.

4.5.4. Household compound and possible migration due to burglary

The number of respondents (victims & non-victims) living in a gated compound is as indicated in Table 4.10 below. It is very clear that majority of the respondents do not live in a gated compound (79.3%) and that being in a gated compound in this given instance has no deterrence implications. Some respondents (victims) attributed their victimization to the gated compound as offenders could not be noticed by their neighbours. This opposes existing literature that presumes low victimization in gated or

walled communities (Catalano, 2010). Gated compounds are mainly located for households near Nyeri and Chaka towns which also compares favourably to the estimated monthly income for both victims and non-victims alike.

Table 4.10: Distribution by type of respondent and houses in gated compound

Type of respondent	Gated compound		Total	
	Yes	No	Percent	N
Victim	26.8%	73.2%	100.0%	41
Non Victim	14.6%	85.4%	100.0%	41
Total	20.7%	79.3%	100.0%	82

Nearly 42% of victims would move out if a repeat burglary occurred which is understandable given that a sizeable number is in a rented house at 36.6%. Most non-victims own their residences (82.9) and would not likely migrate (90.2%) even if burglary occurred. Search for more secure housing location was the explanation for those who indicated that they would migrate out of their current area. This supports the ambitions of Kenya Vision 2030 to create more secure living, reduce danger and fear (Government of the Republic of Kenya, 2007). These findings are indicated in Table (4.11.) below.

Among the respondents who indicated that they would probably move out (migrate) of their areas in case of burglary or its repeat 71.4% were in rented house. Moving out of a rented house is less inconveniencing both economically and emotionally than having to abandon one's land and house.

Table 4.11: Distribution by type of Respondent and migration if burglarized (again)

Type of respondent	Would migrate if burglarized (again)		Total	
	Yes	No	Percent	N
Victim	41.5%	58.5%	100.0%	41
Non Victim	9.8%	90.2%	100.0%	41
Total	25.6%	74.4%	100.0%	82

4.6. Household perceived wealth and residential burglary

Data on household perceived economic wealth based on financial characteristics such as occupation, estimated monthly income, house ownership status, size of the house, type of properties stolen and their economic value was collected. Other relevant data included whether any identification mark existed on the items lost, whether there was an insurance policy cover against the same and the victims' opinion as to why they were targeted.

4.6.1. Occupation of respondents

Table (4.12.) below indicates the occupation of respondents. With regard to the occupation of victim respondents 31.7% are in formal employment, 39.0% are self-employed either as dairy farmers, peasant farming or small and medium enterprises, 22.0% in the informal sector, 2.4% are not employed, while 4.9% is retired. No significant differences with regard to occupation are noted between victims and non-victims. There is probable link however between residential burglary and occupation

amongst victims as it relates to the hours a rented house is unoccupied and vulnerable within unmarried respondents.

Table 4.12: Distribution by type of respondent and occupation

Type of Respondent	Type of Occupation					Total Percent	N
	Formal employment	Self employed	Informal sector	Not employed	Retired		
Non Victim	22.0%	70.7%	4.9%	0.0%	2.4%	100.0%	41
Victim	31.7%	39.0%	22.0%	2.4%	4.9%	100.0%	41
Total	26.8%	54.9%	13.4%	1.2%	3.7%	100.0%	82

4.6.2. Estimated monthly income of respondents

The estimated monthly income of respondents (victims & non-victims) had a very large spread. Some respondents were dependents while some opted to refrain from stating their income. For respondents who stated their monthly income the range was Ksh 199,000, the median income 10,000 and the income has bimodal of 5,000 and 30,000. The range for victims' income when considered for them alone is 148,000, the median income 7,000 and the modal income is 30,000. Monthly income has significant relationship to burglary. Assumption is that families with high incomes are likely to own highly valuable items and therefore reasonably rewarding target (Mike Maguire R. M., 2002; Turkish Police; Williams, 2001).

4.6.3. Ownership status and sizes of houses

Majority of the respondents own their houses whether victims (51.2%) or non-victims (82.9%). The number of victims in rented houses is however triple that of non-victims (Table 4.13). Rented houses appear a predisposing factor to residential burglary as supported by literature (Turkish Police).

Table 4.13: Distribution by type of respondent and ownership of houses

Type of Respondent	Ownership of houses			Total	
	Owned	Rented	Employer	Percent	N
Victim	51.2%	43.9%	4.9%	100.0%	41
Non Victim	82.9%	14.6%	2.4%	100.0%	41
Total	67.1%	29.3%	3.7%	100.0%	82

Majority of the victims have houses with one or two bedrooms at an aggregate percentage of 68.3% houses while the same class for non-victims is at 43.9%. Most non-victims have three bedroomed houses. It must be noted that in town areas people tend to take one bedroom house as the family is settled elsewhere. A bigger house thus looks safer compared to a smaller one (Freda Adler, 2010; Stephen E. Brown, 2010) though it falsifies (Wright, 1994) thinking that an extensive structure in size of home is unsafe. This may be due to offender's certainty of the unlikelihood of an unknown occupant being in the house at the time of the crime and thus getting accosted or getting known. A smaller house equally allows offenders to spend the shortest time possible on target areas (Freda Adler, 2010).

4.6.4. Properties stolen, identification mark and insurance Policy

The researcher spontaneously allowed respondents to freely list the items stolen without leading them into premeditated classes. From the long list it is evident that Electronics such as laptops, T.V., D.V.Ds, speakers, mobile phones, money, gas cylinders, clothing and beddings, household cutlery and foodstuffs are favoured in household burglary. (Freda Adler, 2010 & Muncie, 2010) consider these items valuable, easy to take away and dispose, removable, concealable, and enjoyable.

It is also supported by key informants' observation that perceived household wealth and availability of readily selling items are the single highest reasons as to why certain houses are targeted while others are left out. Unfortunately in most of the cases the victims did not have any identification mark in the properties stolen (73.2%) nor had an insurance policy against burglary (97.6%). The phenomenon is however universal amongst all respondents. Cost and cultural apathy towards insurance policies is very prevalent. The absence of identification mark on property may lead to non-recovery of the items which is worsened by lack of an insurance policy against burglary. Identification marks are considered unnecessary as common presumption considers personal loss of property unlikely.

4.6.5. Economic value of items stolen

The stated financial value of items stolen is between 1,000 -300,000. The mode value is 10,000 while the median loss is 12,000. The modal class is 1 i.e. (1,000-10,000) as indicated in Table (4.14) below.

Table 4.14: Economic value of stolen items

Economic value	Frequency	Percent
1,000 -10,000	17	46.0
11,000-20,000	6	16.2
21,000-30,000	2	5.4
31,000-40,000	3	8.1
41,000-50,000	1	2.7
51-60,000	1	2.7
61,000-70,000	1	2.7
71,000-80,000	1	2.7
Over 100,000	5	13.5
Total	37	100.0

4.6.6 Respondents' opinions as to why they were targeted

The opinion of respondents (victims) as to what explains why they were targeted included familiarity and collusion with employees (36.6%), perceived household wealth and proximity to ready market (17.1%), victim was known to be away from the house (26.8%), fate or chance (12.2%). Other reasons included the house being apparently isolated, lack of any visible security interventions, and a house left open. The same thinking finds support in key informants, literature and rational choice theory. Offenders fear unfamiliar territory and risk of being apprehended (Stollard, 1991; Wright, 1994).

4.7. Temporal factors and residential burglary

Time is considered one of the most important factors in the crime of burglary. Respondents were therefore asked about how they came to know about the burglary. Time clocks such as the date, month and the hour , day of the week and the possible

reasons the burglary took place and the explanation for these time variants was interrogated.

4.7.1. Knowledge about the burglary

Source of knowledge about the occurrence of burglary was primarily from other people such as neighbours and workmates (34.1%) and through self-discovery (34.1%). Knowledge from others predominantly happened when houses had zero occupants and hence very vulnerable to burglary (Freda Adler, 2010). Victims who discovered their victimization were mainly staying in their own houses. For victims present in their houses during the crime, a non-violent encounter occurred and high losses incurred in terms of the value of goods stolen. The probable gains outweighed the accompanying risks making offenders brave and daring.

4.7.2. Dates and months households burglarized

The known existing literature does not address the date variable in burglary. This study however indicates that the most likely date in a month to be victimized in Nyeri County (or the modal date) is 21. This is also the median date. Other vulnerable dates are 28th and 29th, followed by 7th, 8th, 24th, 25th & 26th. This indicates that burglaries tend to occur mainly towards the end of the month. This according to key informants is due to expected high cash flow based on salaries and debt payments, pressing economic needs for offenders and assumption that there are visiting household members or that money has been sent home.

The most burglar prone month according to the data collected is the month of April (24.4%) followed by September (17.1%), December (14.6%) and August (12.2%). The months also enjoy long and short rains respectively. This finds concurrences with key informants (Police officers) and non-victims who indicated that weather especially rains at night attract burglary. Key informants (village elders) had no specific months of heightened burglaries. Rains make it difficult for intruder noise to be heard by victims or alarm to be heard by neighbours if raised. Wet seasons and rains make police patrols and movements difficult. The period between January and March have very low incidences of burglary. Popular lay perception is that households are generally broke in these months due to the excesses of December-New Year festivities and payment of school fees. The Histogram (Fig 4.3) and the bar chart (Figure. 4.2) below illustrate trends discussed above.

Figure 4.2: Month burglarized

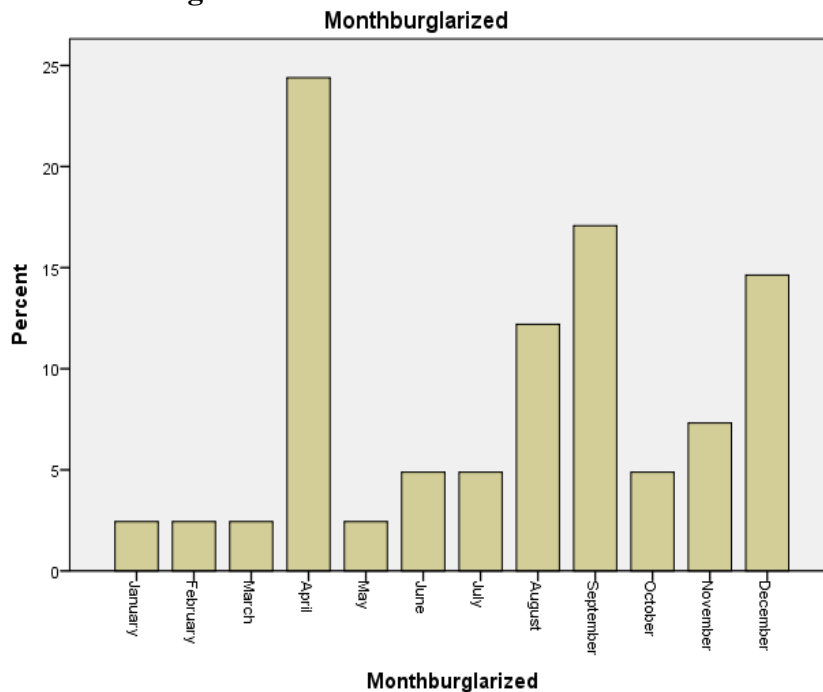
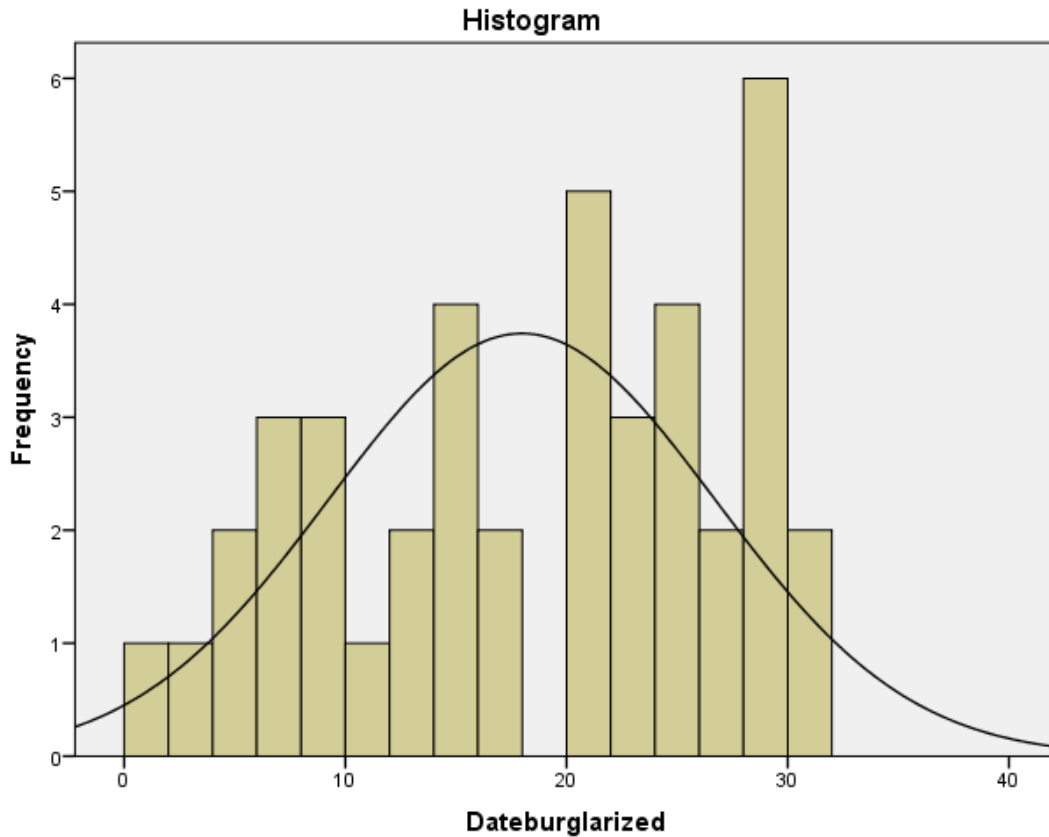


Figure 4.3: Dates Households Burglarized



4.7.3. Hour of the night Burglarized

Most people actually never witness what hour the burglary took place (46.3%) and only come to know about it later or are informed by others (Mike Maguire R. M., 2002). This fits well with both rational choice theory and opportunity theory. The hours between midnight and three in the morning when people are fast asleep and movements outside minimal are the most burglary prone time (modal class hours) of the night for all respondents (Victims, non-victims and key informants). This challenges existing literature that burglary tends to decline from 10 pm (Mike Maguire T. B., 1982). Table 4.15 below shows the night hour-class patterns relating to household burglary.

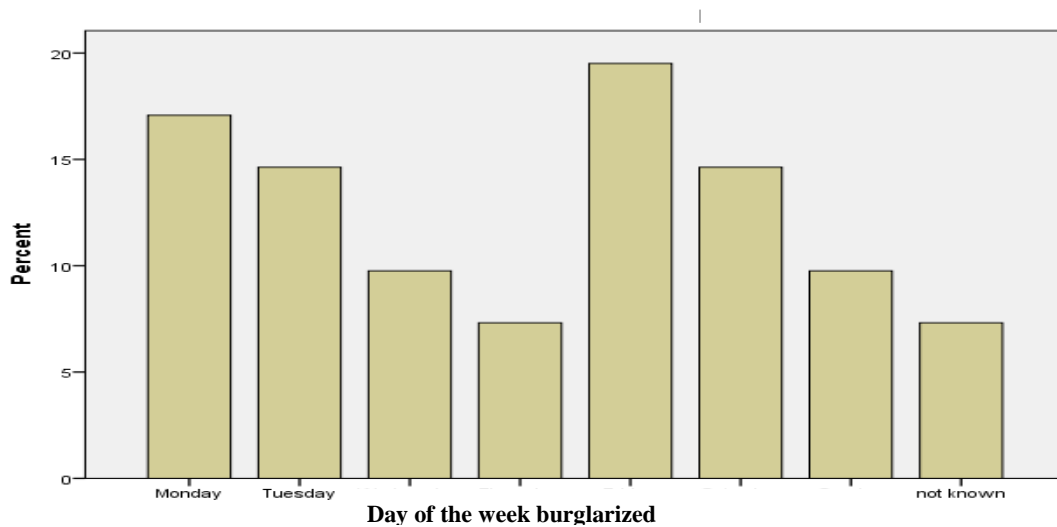
Table 4.15: Hour Class of the night Burglarized

Hour class	Frequency	Percent
1=18.0hrs-20.59hrs	4	9.8
2=21.00hrs-23.59hrs	5	12.2
3=00.00hrs-02.59hrs	10	24.4
4=03.00hrs-05.59hrs	3	7.3
5=Don't Know	19	46.3
Total	41	100.0

4.7.4 Days of the week and burglary

The most likely day to be burglarized is on Friday. Burglaries tend to peak on Fridays (19.5%), Saturdays (14.6%) and Mondays (17.1%) and tend to decline from Tuesdays (14.6%), Wednesday (9.8%) until Thursdays (7.3%). Sunday incidences are average (9.8%) while 7.3% of victims have no knowledge of the day burglary happened as they had travelled and only discovered the crime upon return several days later. Key informants (Police and village elders) observed that cases of burglary tend to rise over weekends and decrease in weekdays and is supported by existing literature, rational choice and routine activity theories (Freda Adler, 2010; Mike Maguire T. B., 1982). Weekends in urban areas such as Nyeri town are characterized by absent tenants as lone household members travel home or employees take leave from work.

Figure 4.4: Day of the week Burglarized



The Bar chart (Figure. 4.4.) above shows two clear patterns when crime tends to peak i.e. Friday and Monday with corresponding subsequent declines.

4.7.5 Reasons for burglary occurrence and time cohorts

Various reasons were offered (victim respondents) as to why burglary occurred within the stated periods. The most frequent explanation offered was that the offenders apparently knew that the household resident(s) was/were absent from the house (43.9%). The second reason is that household members as well as other members in the neighbourhood were fast asleep and movements outside were minimal (12.2%. This had the net effect of reducing possibilities of offenders being seen. Other reasons included absence from home on leisure and religious festivities, presence of a weekend visitor thought to have money or taking advantage of the weather conditions. Key informants had similar observations.

4.8. Security interventions and residential burglary

This section deals with security interventions households have put in place, their direct monthly expenditure in security and assessment of existing community policing arrangements. Security strategies required of communities and police as well as evaluation of victims' feelings of satisfaction towards police service is also evaluated.

4.8.1 Security interventions in households

The commonest security interventions in place are based on CPTED approach (Crowe, 2000; Robbert R. Robinson, 1999). Most households have burglar proof doors, windows and steel locks (30.5%), dog(s) (14.6%), a fence and an alarm system. Sizeable proportion of victims interviewed (24.4%) however have no security intervention in place. Key informants advised deterrent measures and target hardening mechanisms such as security considerations in housing architectural designs, security lights, security dogs, gates, and security guards.

4.8.2 Community policing: existence, usefulness and evaluation

Table 4.16 below shows that 54.9% of respondents (both victims and non-victims) mentioned there was an active community policing arrangements in their village while 42.7% indicated none was in existence. A small percentage of 2.4% did not actually know whether the arrangements existed in their community. The number of respondents without an existing community policing arrangements is however higher for victims than non-victims. Existence of Community policing arrangements may thus be inferred to be great crime deterrence.

Table 4.16: Existence of Community Policing arrangement

Type of Respondent	Have community policing arrangement			Total	
	Yes	No	Don't know	Percent	N
Victim	41.5%	56.1%	2.4%	100.0%	41
Non Victim	68.3%	29.3%	2.4%	100.0%	41
Total	54.9%	42.7%	2.4%	100.0%	82

Table 4.17 below is based on the rating of the usefulness of community policing by respondents. A sizeable number of respondents (33%) could not do the rating either because it never existed or didn't know about it in their neighbourhoods.

25 victims (61%) and 30 non-victims (73%) rated the usefulness of community policing. The total percentages of respondents who think that community policing is a good idea is 49.1% (for both victims and non-victims). Amongst those who had fallen victim to burglary the number that considers community policing fair is 36.0 % while 16.0% evaluates as very bad. This may be explained by the general perception of victims that in most cases when alarm was raised the response from neighbours was poor. Victims of residential burglary equally experienced societal distrust because in most cases suspects were members of the immediate neighbourhood (Mike Maguire T. B., 1982). Non-victims have a more positive thinking as 50.0% and 46.7% thinks it is good and fair respectively. The thinking with regard to the usefulness of community policing would likely change if victimized.

Table 4.17: Usefulness of Community Policing

Type of Respondent	Usefulness of community policing			Total	
	Good	Fair	Very bad	Percent	N
Victim	48.0%	36.0%	16.0%	100.0%	25
Non Victim	50.0%	46.7%	3.3%	100.0%	30
Total	49.1%	41.8%	9.0%	100.0%	55

4.9.3 Strategies by Communities and Police

The Strategies that communities would put in place in order to deter the crime of residential burglary include both proactive and reactive responses. Priority in the proactive list is that all members of communities must be actively involved in securing their village. Other key methods proposed include neighbourhood watch, street lighting especially *mulika mwizi*, controlling night noise that falsifies alarms especially by drunkards, outlawing illicit brews and enrolling private security companies in neighbourhoods. Compensating *nyumba kumi* volunteers for time and transport directly spent taking suspects to the police or attending court hearings as witnesses was recommended. There was great agreement that communities should also not conceal criminal suspects in their midst. Members of the immediate and extended families were considered an obstacle to the cause of justice by bribing way out for their relatives when arrested or convicted.

The respondents (victims and non-victims) proposed several strategies that need to be carried out by the Police service in order to curb residential burglary in the County. The dos in the list included regular night patrols, ensuring privacy and confidentiality of information received from the public, quick response to security alarms, simplifying the legal process with regard to registering complains, giving active police hotline numbers to the public and transfer of inefficient officers. Avoidance of taking bribes and corruption, collaborating with criminal suspects, and harassing innocent peoples were the priority don'ts.

4.9.4. Respondents' feelings of satisfaction towards the police service

Only 35 victims indicated their feelings of satisfaction towards the police service. Research findings show that 45.7% were not satisfied in the way the police service handled their complaints. The number of victims who indicated that they were satisfied is (22.9%) and those very satisfied is 20.0%. 11.4% were very dissatisfied. The trend is however not surprising as Kenyan Police Service has always been negatively rated in any national opinion poll or popular talk. Table 4.18 below reflects the respondents' feelings of satisfaction towards the police service concerning the way the matter was handled.

Amongst complains raised is that police officers sometimes appear to collaborate in favour of criminal suspects to suffocate the process of justice. It was also raised that police officers hardly return the stolen items which have been taken from victims as

exhibits even after the conclusion of the court process i.e. properties never gets recovered even in the hands of the police officers.

Table 4.18: Respondents' feelings of satisfaction towards the police service

Feelings of satisfaction	Frequency	Percent
Very satisfied	7	20.0
Satisfied	8	22.9
not satisfied	16	45.7
Very dissatisfied	4	11.4
Total	35	100.0

CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter summarizes the research findings, conclusions drawn, recommendations made and suggestions considered relevant for further research on the topic. The association between residential burglary and households' geographical location, households' perceived wealth, time periods and existing security measures forms the pillars of this summary.

5.2 Socio-Demographic Characteristics of respondents and the Extent of Residential Burglary

The research findings indicate nearly equal gender representations and a modal age class of 30-39 years for victimization in residential burglary. Victimization is most likely at the age of 32 years and is highly reduced at the age of 65 years. Majority of respondents are married and have a household structure of married with spouse present and with children. Single status and a higher education level circumstantially lead to heightened burglary vulnerability. Residential burglary has decreased in the County. Other common crimes in the County include general theft, house breaking, defilement, use of narcotics and illicit brews.

5.2.1 Geographical location of households and residential burglary

Households that are located in Nyeri town, Othaya and Mathira Constituencies are evidentially more vulnerable to the crime of residential burglary. Nyeri town and its major nodal towns of Othaya, Karatina and lately Chaka have the highest rates of

residential burglary in Nyeri County according to the research findings. Within towns themselves middle income residential places are hot spots of crime including residential burglaries. This finds explanation in that higher numbers of residents have significant monthly incomes (whether from formal employment or private businesses) and are in rented houses as compared to those in rural areas. High income goes with ownership of highly attractive properties consistent with affluent living especially electronics. High population and household densities in urban areas also allows surveillance of households by offenders as city anonymity makes it impossible that neighbours sufficiently know each other. Transportation network in towns is equally better allowing easy transportation and disposal for items stolen during burglary. The rural-urban interaction also creates a vulnerable household composition with women heading rural families in the absence of husbands working away from home. When residents working away from rural homes travel to visit their families such as on weekends or during other family activities, their town residences remain unoccupied and become easy targets of burglary.

Urban-type Constituencies and their major towns are therefore hotspots of residential burglary based on supply of likely rewarding targets, reduced risks due to easy escape and readily available markets for stolen items. This conclusion is supported by rational choice theory where profit and security are primary considerations for property crimes especially that of burglary. Other necessary findings are that most respondents have a proximate police presence, adequate power and mobile connectivity in neighbourhoods. Findings on the utility of being in a gated compound as a deterrence to burglary are not however conclusive. Non-victims of residential burglary would not likely migrate if they

were burglarized while re-victimization would lead to migration into more secure areas for victims.

5.2.2 Household perceived wealth and residential Burglary

The research findings clearly indicate that the households' perceived economic wealth makes them attractive targets. The Rational-choice theory holds that the availability of costly items, easy to conceal and easy to transport properties in households as well as readily accessible markets in towns make burglary rewarding.

Majority of the respondents are in formal employment or lucratively self-employed in private businesses and record an impressive monthly income extending a perception that targeting them would be rewarding. In order to minimize safety risks for victims as well as avoidance of personal contact with victims burglary in most of the cases happened when residents were away. The findings indicate that ownership of a small sized and rented house increases chances of being victimized. A small house is definitely easier to surveillance, has reduced occupancy and facilitates shortest time possible on target. An assurance that the tenant is away makes the crime reasonable and less risky.

Items ranging between Ksh. 1,000 and Ksh. 300,000 in monetary value were lost during burglary and mainly included electronics such as T.Vs., DVDs, and Mobile phones; money, gas cylinders and clothing. Victims thought that their households perceived wealth, familiarity and collusions with employees and access to market of stolen goods explained why they were targeted.

5.2.3 Temporal factors and residential burglary

Residential burglary ordinarily happens when households or dwellings are unoccupied or without capable guardianship to stop the offender according to both rational choice and Routine opportunity theories. Majority of victims never witnessed burglary and only came to discover it later or were informed by others. The dates towards end months, long and short rains-months and school holiday months of April, August and December have high rates of burglary. Rains minimize chances of intruder noise detection while holiday months flood villages with young people who in most cases are the suspects in property crimes such as burglary. It could also be that young parents with hefty financial obligations for families such as school fees and festivities also engage in criminality. Families also tend to take vacation away from home during school holiday months thus leaving houses un-attended.

Data findings of the research indicate that the most vulnerable hours to burglary are between midnight and three in the morning. This is the period when occupants are fast asleep and human movements on roads and foot paths minimized. Burglaries tend to peak on Friday and Monday nights and are followed by corresponding declines.

5.2.4 Security interventions and residential burglary

Rational choice theory's tenet with regard to target hardening through security interventions and the routine-opportunity theory dictum of denial of opportunity through community participation in security matters is supported by the study findings. Community policing arrangements actively exist in most neighbourhoods and are

considered highly useful in combating burglary among other crimes. Victims however have mixed enthusiasm on the utility of community policing arrangements. Findings indicate that respondents' desire both pro-active and reactive strategies in combatting crime by communities and the Police service. Proactive measures include target hardening through fencing and keeping of guard dogs, installation of alarms, security conscious architectural house designs that include steel doors, burglar proof doors and windows. Other measures include community policing security arrangements that are collective in nature, engagement of private companies, regular and active police patrols. Reactive activities include relatives not concealing the misdeeds of their kinsmen or bribing for their release. Police should equally cultivate a culture of confidentiality with the intelligence provided by members of the public, improve general public relations and not to detain properties taken as exhibits. Simplifying the legal process especially with regard to the time witnesses are required to attend court sessions would also be helpful. Victims expressed dissatisfaction with the manner the Police service handled their complaints.

Research findings also indicate that respondents rarely budgeted for their security, little training was done to better community policing in neighbourhoods nor did the police bother to seek feedback about their work from communities.

5.3. Conclusions

The research aimed at examining the patterns associated with residential burglary in Nyeri County. This is an area that has not been investigated before both at the national

or county levels despite being among the most heinous and traumatic crime that targets households. Literature specific to residential burglary in Kenya and Nyeri County was therefore not available as most of the studies have been done in foreign countries since 1978.

This research is considered important as burglary rates will require increased efforts to sustain the declining rates amidst increasing urbanization, populations and household densities. The country is moving towards a middle income state and more costly life properties will become more accessible to an increasing population. This will produce more favourable targets for burglary.

The revelation collected from the study is that geographical locations, households perceived wealth, critical times and security interventions in place are closely linked to the crime of residential burglary in Nyeri County.

5.4. Recommendations

Guided by the research findings, researcher experience and reflections on the study raises several recommendations. This section states recommendations in terms of what requires to be done in order to reduce rates of residential burglary in Nyeri County and other similarly defined counties

5.4.1. Police presence

Certain geographical locations and neighbourhoods that are susceptible to residential burglary such as the middle-income dormitories in urban and semi-urban centres should have more visible police presence. Police presence is advised in terms of facilities, mobile night patrols and specialized technical interventions such as night vision goggles and CCTV cameras. Public lighting by County Government in densely populated areas and market places especially by erecting *mulika mwizi* is recommended.

5.4.2. Public education on security

Public education to residents on the need to mark their household items and insuring them is highly recommended to mitigate the impacts of losing long time and hard earned household items. Ordinary security precautions for communities and individuals are recommended.

5.4.3. Keeping the youth busy

It is recommended that County governments and communities design initiatives that keep the youths busy during the school holidays. These initiatives include sports, public theatre, religious activities and public libraries.

5.4.4. Affordable urban housing

County and national governments should make urban housing affordable so that families are encouraged to stay together as to provide capable guardianship of households at all times.

5.4.5. Community-police security partnerships

Lastly communities must be increasingly engaged collectively and meaningfully in securing their neighbourhoods. In the other hand Police service must up their game to build confidence and trust with communities by appearing not to be a beehive of corruption.

5.5. Areas for Further research

This research acknowledges that all factors associated with residential burglary are broad and could not possibly be singularly exhausted by this study. The inquiry was however intellectually stimulating from both criminological and sociological perspectives. The findings are considered important to the depository of scientific knowledge in the field of criminology.

Further research is recommended in a manner that allows comparison between offenders' motivation and victims' experiences. The scope would be extended to include residential burglary research in a purely urban County, purely rural county and a mixed rural-urban county. The socio-psychological impact of residential burglary on family members with emphasis on health and academic performance of school going children's is recommended. Other recommendations include studying offender-burglary-market chain and the role of churches in community policing initiatives and as a trust-bridge with formal security agents. The role of police officers, judicial officers and victims themselves in suffocation of justice through withdrawal of complaints needs inquiry.

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APPENDIX I
INTERVIEW SCHEDULE FOR VICTIMS OF RESIDENTIAL
BURGLARY IN NYERI COUNTY

NO. _____ NEAREST POLICE STATION _____

(CONFIDENTIAL)

I am Muthee Mbai John, a Masters of Arts student in Criminology and Social Order at the University of Nairobi.

I am conducting a study to find out “**Patterns associated with Residential Burglary in Nyeri County**”.

The information given is for the purposes of this study only and will be treated with strict confidentiality. Your assistance will be highly appreciated. Kindly and honestly answer the questions in the interview schedule and others that may be asked during the interview.

Section one: Socio Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

1. Gender Male Female

2. How old are you? _____

3. Marital Status

(a) Never married <input type="checkbox"/>	(c) Widowed <input type="checkbox"/>
(b) Married <input type="checkbox"/>	(d) Separated <input type="checkbox"/>

4. What is your highest education level?

(a) None <input type="checkbox"/>	
(b) Primary incomplete <input type="checkbox"/>	
(c) Primary complete <input type="checkbox"/>	
	<input type="checkbox"/>

- (d) Secondary Incomplete
- (e) Secondary complete
- (f) College/University

5. Which is your household structure by membership?

- (a) Single, no children
- (b) Single, with children
- (c) Married, present spouse, no children
- (d) Married, present spouse, with children
- (e) Married, absent spouse, no children
- (f) Married, absent spouse, with children
- (g) Single with, with relative(s), worker(s), workmate, friend(s)

Section Two: Geographical Location of households

6. Resident Constituency _____

7. Which is the nearest town to your home?

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| (a) Nyeri <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) Mukurweini <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (b) Karatina <input type="checkbox"/> | (e) Mweiga <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Othaya <input type="checkbox"/> | (f) Naromoru <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (g) Chaka <input type="checkbox"/> | |

8. Approximately how far (in Kms) is your home from the nearest police facility? ___

9. What means do you mainly use to light your house?

- | | |
|--|--|
| (a) Electricity <input type="checkbox"/> | (c) Solar <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (b) generator <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) Kerosine lamp <input type="checkbox"/> |

(e) Other (specify)_____

10. Do you have adequate network coverage by your preferred mobile service provider?

(a) Very adequate

(b) Adequate

(c) Not adequate

(d) Very inadequate

11. Is your house in a gated compound/community?

(a) Yes

(b) No

12. Would you migrate from this area if you were burglarized again?

(a) Yes

(b) No

13. If yes why would you move? _____

Section Three: Household's Perceived Economic Value

14. What is your Occupation

(a) Formal Employment

(c) Informal sector

(b) Self employed

(d) Not employed

15. What is your estimated monthly income? _____

16. What is the ownership status of the household?

(a) Owned

(b) Rented

17. How big is the size of your house in terms of bedrooms? _____

18. What properties were stolen from your house?

19. Was there any identification mark on the properties that were stolen?

- (a) Yes
- (b) No

20. Do you have an insurance policy against burglary?

- (a) Yes
- (b) No

21. What was the economic value of the items stolen? _____

22. In your opinion why do you think your household was targeted?

Section Four: Time

23. How did you know about the burglary?

- (a) Family member
- (b) Noise
- (c) Barking dogs
- (d) Others (Specify) _____

24. On what date was your household burglarized? _____

25. In which month was your household burglarized? _____

26. On what hour of the night was your household burglarized? _____

27. On what day of the week was your household burglarized? _____

28. Why do you think burglary occurred in the periods indicated above?

Section Five: Security Interventions

29. From the list below tick all security interventions that were in place and in use at your house at the time of burglary?

- (a) Alarm
- (b) Security guards
- (c) Dogs
- (d) fence
- (e) CCTV Cameras
- (f) Burglar proof Doors
- (g) Burglar proof windows
- (h) Steel locks
- (i) Others (specify) _____

30. About how much is your direct monthly expenditure in security? _____

31. Do you have community policing arrangements in your neighbourhood?

- (a) Yes
- (b) No

32. If yes how do you rate the usefulness of community policing arrangements in your neighbourhood?

- (a) Bad
- (b) Good
- (c) Fair
- (d) Very bad.

33. What do you think about community policing in your neighbourhood?

34. What strategies do you think should be put in place to curb residential burglaries by communities? _____

35. What strategies do you think should be put in place to curb residential burglaries by police

36. Please rate your feeling of satisfaction towards Police response?

- (a) Very satisfied
- (b) Satisfied
- (c) Not satisfied

APPENDIX II

**INTERVIEW SCHEDULE FOR NON-VICTIMS OF RESIDENTIAL
BURGLARY IN NYERI COUNTY**

NO. _____ NEAREAST POLICE STATION _____

(CONFIDENTIAL)

I am Muthee Mbai John, a Maters of Arts student in Criminology and Social Order at the University of Nairobi.

I am conducting a study to find out **“Patterns associated with Residential Burglary in Nyeri County”**.

The information given is for the purposes of this study only and will be treated with strict confidentiality. Your assistance will be highly appreciated. Kindly and honestly answer the questions in the interview schedule and others that may be asked during the interview.

Section one: Socio Demographic Characteristics

1. Gender Male Female

2. How old are you? _____

3. Marital Status

(e) Never married (g) Widowed
(f) Married (h) Separated

4. What is your highest education level?

(g) None
(h) Primary incomplete
(i) Primary complete
(j) Secondary Incomplete

- (k) Secondary complete
- (l) College/University

5. Which is your household structure by membership?

- (a) Single, no children
- (b) Single, with children
- (c) Married, present spouse, no children
- (d) Married, present spouse, with children
- (e) Married, absent spouse, no children
- (f) Married, absent spouse, with children
- (g) Single with, with relative(s), worker(s), workmate, friend(s)

Section Two: Extent of Residential burglary

6. How often does residential burglary happen in your area?

- (e) Very frequent
- (f) Frequent
- (g) Not frequent
- (h) Never

7. About how many houses have been burglarized in the last three years?

8. Have the rates of burglary increased or reduced in the last 12 months in your area?

- (a) Increased
- (b) Reduced

9. How do you compare the rates of residential burglary with that of other crimes in your area? _____

10. Which crimes are common in your area?

Section Three: Geographical Location of households

11. Resident Constituency _____

12. Which is the nearest town to your home?

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| (h) Nyeri | <input type="checkbox"/> | (k) Mukurweini | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (i) Karatina | <input type="checkbox"/> | (l) Mweiga | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (j) Othaya | <input type="checkbox"/> | (m) Naromoru | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (n) Chaka | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |

13. Approximately how far (in Kms) is your home from the nearest police station/post? _____

14. What means of do you mainly use to light your house?

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| (f) Electricity | <input type="checkbox"/> | (i) Kerosine lamp | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (g) generator | <input type="checkbox"/> | (j) Other (specify) _____ | |
| (h) Solar | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |

15. Do you have adequate network coverage by your preferred mobile service provider?

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| (i) Very adequate | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (j) Adequate | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (k) Not adequate | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> |

(l) Very inadequate

16. Is your house in a gated compound/community?

(c) Yes

(d) No

17. Would you migrate from this area if you were burglarized?

(c) Yes

(d) No

18. If yes why would you move? _____

Section Four: Household perceived wealth

19. What is your Occupation?

(e) Formal Employment

(f) Self employed

(g) Informal sector

(h) Not employed

20. What is your estimated monthly income? _____

21. What is the ownership status of the household?

(c) owned

(d) Rented

22. How big is the size of your house in terms of bedrooms? _____

23. Do you have any identification mark on your household properties?

(c) Yes

(d) No

24. Do you have an insurance policy against burglary?

(c) Yes

(d) No

25. In your opinion why do you think households are targeted in residential burglary?

Section Five: Time

26. Do you know of any case of household burglary in your neighbourhood?

_____ Yes _____ No _____

(If Yes go to question 27 and if No go to question 30)

27. On what hour of the night are households commonly burglarized in your area?

28. On what day of the week are households commonly burglarized in your area?

29. Why do you think burglary occurs in the periods indicated above?

Section Six: Security Interventions

30. From the list below tick all security interventions that are in place and in use at your house?

- (j) Alarm
- (k) Security guards
- (l) Dogs
- (m) fence
- (n) CCTV Cameras
- (o) Burglar proof Doors
- (p) Burglar proof windows
- (q) Steel locks
- (r) Others (specify) _____

31. About how much is your direct monthly expenditure in security? _____

32. Do you have community policing arrangements in your neighbourhood?

- (c) Yes
- (d) No

33. If yes how do you rate the usefulness of community policing arrangements in your neighbourhood?

- (e) Bad
- (f) Good

(g) Fair

(h) Very bad.

34. What do you think about community policing in your neighbourhood?

35. What strategies do you think should be put in place to curb residential burglaries by communities?_____

36. What strategies do you think should be put in place to curb residential burglaries by police

APPENDIX III

KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW SCHEDULE FOR VILLAGE ELDERS

NO. _____

(CONFIDENTIAL)

I am Muthee Mbai John, a Masters of Arts student in Criminology and Social Order at the University of Nairobi.

I am conducting a study to find out “**Patterns associated with Residential Burglary in Nyeri County**”.

The information given is for the purposes of this study only and will be treated with strict confidentiality. Your assistance will be highly appreciated. Kindly and honestly answer the questions in the interview schedule and others that may be asked during the interview.

1. How frequent is residential burglary in your village?
2. How would you compare residential burglary rates with those of other crimes in your villages?
3. Do you have residential burglary crime spots in your village and what do you think is the explanation?
4. What relationship do you think exists between electricity, mobile network coverage, and means of transportation with residential burglary
5. Why do you think some households are burglarized while others are not?
6. With regard to the hour of the night, days of the week and months of the years when is residential burglary most likely to occur in your village and what is the likely explanation according to you?
7. What security measures do you think should be put in place and by whom to stop residential burglary?

APPENDIX IV

**KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW SCHEDULE FOR CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION
POLICE OFFICERS**

NO. _____

(CONFIDENTIAL)

I am Muthee Mbai John, a Masters of Arts student in Criminology and Social Order at the University of Nairobi.

I am conducting a study to find out **“Patterns associated with Residential Burglary in Nyeri County”**.

The information given is for the purposes of this study only and will be treated with strict confidentiality. Your assistance will be highly appreciated. Kindly and honestly answer the questions in the interview schedule and others that may be asked during the interview.

1. How frequent is residential burglary in the area covered by your office?
2. How would you compare residential burglary rates with those of other crimes in your villages?
3. Do you have residential burglary crime spots in your village and what do you think is the explanation?
4. What relationship do you think exists between electricity, mobile network coverage, and means of transportation with residential burglary
5. Why do you think some households are burglarized while others are not?
6. With regard to the hour of the night, days of the week and months of the years when is residential burglary most likely to occur in your village and what is the likely explanation according to you?
7. What security measures do you think should be put in place and by whom to stop residential burglary?