

**UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI**

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL WORK**

**ATTITUDE TOWARDS COMMUNITY-BASED POLICING BY THE  
KENYAN COMMUNITIES IN PREVENTION OF CRIME: A CASE OF  
KOIBATEK SUB-COUNTY OF BARINGO COUNTY**

**BY**

**AGNES WAKARIMA KAMAU**

**REG. NO: C50/85918/2016**

**A Research Project Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for  
the award of the Degree of Master of Arts in Sociology (Criminology and  
Social Order), University of Nairobi**

**NOVEMBER 2018**

## DECLARATION

This project is my original work and has not been presented for examination in any other Institution or University for academic purpose.

Sign \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Agnes Wakarima Kamau

REG.NO: C50/85918/2016

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

Sign \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Prof. Edward Mburugu,

## **DEDICATION**

To my dear husband James, daughters Alice, Charity, Purity, son Pius and my parents for their constant encouragement throughout the study.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

I sincerely thank the Almighty God for his love, provision and divine guidance as I studied the course. I also thank the University of Nairobi for granting me an opportunity to study this course. My sincere gratitude goes to my supervisor, Professor Edward Mburugu for his consistent professional guidance and encouragement that has led to the development of this document. I am also grateful to all the lecturers in the Department of Sociology for their professional support. Special gratitude also goes to all the chiefs of the different wards in Koibatek, key informants and the community of Koibatek at large where the study was undertaken for devoting their precious time to provide valuable information that led to the successful completion of this document. May the Almighty God bless you all.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>DECLARATION AND RECOMMENDATION .....</b>	<b>ii</b>
<b>DEDICATION.....</b>	<b>iii</b>
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENT .....</b>	<b>iv</b>
<b>TABLE OF CONTENT .....</b>	<b>v</b>
<b>LIST OF TABLES .....</b>	<b>vii</b>
<b>LIST OF FIGURES .....</b>	<b>viii</b>
<b>LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS .....</b>	<b>ix</b>
<b>ABSTRACT.....</b>	<b>x</b>
<b>CHAPTER ONE .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Background of the Study .....	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem.....	2
1.3 Research Objectives .....	5
1.3.1 General Objective .....	5
1.3.2 Specific Objectives .....	5
1.4 Research Questions .....	5
1.5 Justification of the Study .....	6
1.6 Scope and Limitations of the Study .....	6
1.6.2 Limitations of the Study.....	7
1.7 Definitions of Significant Terms .....	8
<b>CHAPTER TWO .....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>LITERATURE REVIEW .....</b>	<b>9</b>
2.1 Introduction.....	9
2.2 Literature Review.....	9
2.3 Key Issues in Community Policing.....	16
2.4 Principles of Community Based Policing in Relationship to Crime in Kenya.....	16
2.5 Challenges faced in Achieving Police Community Partnership.....	17
2.6 Theoretical Framework.....	20
2.7 Conceptual Framework.....	22

<b>CHAPTER THREE .....</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY .....</b>	<b>25</b>
3.1 Introduction.....	25
3.2 The Study Area .....	25
3.3 Research Design.....	26
3.4 Units of Analysis and Units of Observation .....	26
3.5 Target Population.....	26
3.6 Sample and Sampling Procedure .....	27
3.7 Data Collection Methods .....	29
3.8 Piloting.....	30
3.9 Validity and Reliability.....	30
3.10 Data Analysis .....	30
3.11 Ethical Considerations .....	31
<b>CHAPTER FOUR.....</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>DATA PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION.....</b>	<b>32</b>
4.1 Introduction.....	32
4.2 Social Demographics .....	32
4.3 Community Partnerships and Willingness to Combat Crime .....	34
4.4 Community Members Perception of the Role of CBP in Prevention of Crime.....	42
4.5 Community Members Distinction between CBP and Regular Police Service .....	47
4.6 Extent of Commitment by Community to Partner with CBP in Prevention of Crime .....	54
4.7 Community Partnership Approach of the CBP and Effect on Prevention of Crime .....	59
<b>CHAPTER FIVE .....</b>	<b>63</b>
<b>SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS .....</b>	<b>63</b>
5.1 Overview.....	63
5.2 Summary.....	63
5.3 Conclusion .....	65
5.4Recommendations.....	66
5.5 Suggestions for Further Studies .....	66
<b>REFERENCES.....</b>	<b>67</b>
<b>APPENDICES .....</b>	<b>70</b>

## LIST OF TABLES

<b>Table 3.1</b> Target Population .....	27
<b>Table 3.2</b> Target Population and Sample Distribution .....	28
<b>Table 4.1</b> Level of Willingness to Combat Crime .....	35
<b>Table 4.2</b> Rating of the Different Forms of Media .....	35
<b>Table 4.3</b> Community Policing Strategies.....	36
<b>Table 4.4</b> Level of Participation.....	37
<b>Table 4.5</b> Successful Community Based Policing .....	38
<b>Table 4.6</b> Challenges Facing CBP.....	39
<b>Table 4.7</b> Solutions to Problems Facing CBP .....	40
<b>Table 4.8</b> Rating of Crimes .....	41
<b>Table 4.9</b> How the Local Area should be Policed.....	42
<b>Table 4.10</b> Perception towards CBP .....	42
<b>Table 4.11</b> Reasons for not providing Information to Police.....	44
<b>Table 4.12</b> Neighborhood Watch Programs.....	44
<b>Table 4.13</b> Alternative Programs .....	45
<b>Table 4.14</b> Crime Rate .....	46
<b>Table 4.15</b> Factors Requiring Immediate Attention.....	47
<b>Table 4.16</b> Preference between CBP and Regular Police .....	48
<b>Table 4.17</b> Rating of Police Public Relationship .....	49
<b>Table 4.18</b> Rating of Teams in the Community.....	50
<b>Table 4.19</b> Rating of Criminal Information by Various Sources after Introduction of CBP .....	52
<b>Table 4.20</b> Rating of the Relationship between Police Officers and the Public .....	53
<b>Table 4.21</b> Rating of Crime.....	54
<b>Table 4.22</b> Commitment by Community to Partner with Police in Prevention of Crime .....	55
<b>Table 4.23</b> Rating of the Extent of Agreement or Disagreement of Certain Beliefs .....	58
<b>Table 4.24</b> Effect of CBP in Prevention of Crime .....	59
<b>Table 4.25</b> Trend of Crime in Koibatek Sub-County.....	60
<b>Table 4.26</b> Perception of CBP by Community.....	61
<b>Table 4.27</b> Community Organization.....	62

## LIST OF FIGURES

<b>Figure 2.1</b> Conceptual framework.....	28
<b>Figure 3.1</b> Map of Koibatek.....	29

## **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

<b>AP</b>	Administration police
<b>APTC</b>	Administration Police Training College
<b>CBP</b>	Community Based Policing
<b>CP</b>	Community Policing
<b>KPC</b>	Kenya Police College
<b>NPS</b>	National Police Service
<b>OCS</b>	Officer Commanding Station
<b>P O P</b>	Problem-Oriented Policing
<b>SOS</b>	Save Our Souls
<b>999</b>	Kenya Police Emergency Telephone Number

## ABSTRACT

The traditional forms of policing have not been effective in preventing and combating crime in the country. This form of policing is reactive in that it responds to calls from citizens through the SOS, telephone number (999), and the reporting of incidents to police stations. Drugs and substance abuse, robberies, burglary, assault, rape, defilement, illicit brew and other crimes pose a threat to residents of Koibatek and efforts are being made to address them. The purpose of the study was to establish the attitude towards Community Based Policing by the Kenyan communities in the prevention of crime, a case of Koibatek Sub-County, which was aimed at improving security situations in Kenya and challenges faced in its implementation. The specific objectives of the study were; to determine the extent that community partnership approach of the CBP has generated willingness to combat crime, to establish how the residents of Koibatek Sub-County perceives the role of CBP in prevention of crime, to establish whether the residents of Koibatek Sub-County make a distinction between CBP and the Regular Police Service, to determine the extent to which the residents of Koibatek Sub-County has shown commitment to partner with CBP in prevention of crime and to determine the effect of the community partnership approach of CBP in prevention of crime in Koibatek Sub-County. The researcher intended to adopt a descriptive research design. The study population comprised of Koibatek residents with a target population of 1710 respondents from various wards which included Eldama-Ravine, Mumberes/Maji-Mazuri, Lembus, Lembus-Kwen, Lembus-Perkerra and Koibatek. A stratified random sample of 10% of the target population was considered for the study. Data collection was done using Questionnaires, interviews and focused group discussions and was analyzed qualitatively and quantitatively. Percentages measure of central tendency was used for data analysis and presented in frequency distribution tables. The researcher used the statistical package for social sciences (SPSS) computer programme version 23.0 to analyze the data. The findings identified possible gaps and overlaps which assisted the police and the community to understand their level of success. Policymakers and scholars knew their strengths and weaknesses from the research. The drawn conclusion was that the members of the public have a negative attitude towards Community-Based Policing, due to lack of trust in police whom they fear would disclose vital information given to them, hence endangering their lives. They also fear that police misuse them for their own selfish gains, by arresting and releasing criminals after receiving bribes among other reasons. Some of the key recommendations included; creation of job opportunities especially to the youth to empower them economically thus reducing the risk of engaging in criminal activities, joint lectures between the police and the community to be held weekly so that members of the public can become acquainted with the police and also be guaranteed confidentiality of information as they fear victimization, both the police and community to work together if they need to succeed in fighting crime since it is community who knows the people they live with better and are in a good position to provide the police with accurate information about criminals, education and training to be provided to empower both the police and the communities to effectively participate in CBP especially in communities with high literacy levels and teachings on the importance of public participation, human rights and transparency to be provided to both the police and the community.

# CHAPTER ONE

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Study

Network policing or network arranged policing is a procedure of policing that centers around building ties and working intimately with individuals from the networks. Usually regarded as a takeoff from "conventional policing" where the police utilized activities, for example, quick reaction, routine watch and retroactive reaction as it were. The focal objective of network policing is for police to manufacture associations with the network through collaborations with nearby organizations and individuals from people in general in this manner making an association and techniques for decreasing wrongdoing and confusion. This can be achieved by urging the network to help avert wrongdoing by giving counsel, giving talks at schools, empowering neighborhood watch gatherings and an assortment of different procedures (Cordner, 2014).

It can in like manner be proficient through extended usage of foot or cycle watches, extended officer duty to the systems they should serve, influencing gatherings of officers to do arrange policing in allocated neighborhoods, clear correspondence between the police and the systems about their objectives and frameworks, relationship with various relationship, for instance, government workplaces, arrange people, not-revenue driven master associations, private associations and the media and decentralizing the police master, allowing more carefulness among lower-situating officers and greater movement foreseen from them. The conviction framework behind system policing was first discussed in the midst of the presentation of present day policing. Right when Sir Robert Peel set up London's Police in 1829, the nine Peel Principles were conveyed to graph how it should work. Strip measures express that the central mission of the police is "to abstain from bad behavior and disperse" and that they are an alternative rather than "concealment by military power." They extend that the police need to get the respect and willing joint effort of general society and alert that the use of over the best power is blocking to this point (Thurman & McGarrell, 2014).

In Kenya, the first community policing initiative was launched in the year 2001 to primarily help equip the police with first-hand criminal intelligence for combating the escalating crime. Public pressure for police reform in 2002 led the Government of Kenya to join with civil society and a more secure world to build up a program of CBP. The experimental run program of the Community Based Policing in Baringo County was first done in Eldama Ravine, Kabarnet, Ginyang and Marigat police headquarters. This was through a joint exertion between the Kenya police, AP, Jamii-Thabiti support gathering and officers from NPS Community Policing Directorate. The guiding has enhanced trust and collaboration between the police, common society and networks. Since 2003, the legislature of Kenya has held onto network policing as a center technique for wrongdoing counteractive action which includes the joining of endeavors and assets of law authorization organizations and network individuals. One of the center destinations of Community policing is to encourage an association with the goal that people in general can look for help from law implementation organizations. Nonetheless, the idea of CP is looked with the test of improving open support in security activities to elevate access to equity, adding to expanded wellbeing while urging the privilege to live without dread of wrongdoing. This requires an attention on connecting with people in general on wrongdoing avoidance endeavors (Matsuda, 2017).

As indicated by the police site (<http://www.administrationpolice.go.ke/cbp>), a significant number of the Kenyan youth today have practically no supervision at all on the grounds that their folks take a shot at a full-time premise either in a formal or casual segment. Unavoidably, numerous youngsters enjoy drug and liquor misuse, group movement and hazardous sex. The best number of brutal wrongdoings submitted in Kenya by young people is because of associate and drug impact. The accessibility of little guns in the nation has likewise subsided the brutal wrongdoing in Kenya. As per a 2008, wrongdoing report, in Nairobi alone, the police recouped 107 guns, 17 rifles, 162 toy guns, 526 ammo and 107 explosives from culprits wrongdoing report (Matsuda, 2017).

As per the previous Kenya police official (Major General Ali) in his discourse on 27th may 2006, amid the main commemoration of network policing declared that Kenya police had taken off network policing to every one of the areas and regions. He further affirmed that 322 police headquarters countrywide had practical network policing advisory groups with 625 officers prepared amid the first year alone. He included that both the KPC Kiganjo and the APTC offers

network policing as obligatory formal subjects to all cops. It is thusly critical to see if the network policing techniques have helped community oriented organizations between the police and inhabitants, helped in tackling the occupants' issues, decreased dread of wrongdoing among the inhabitants and improved the trading of criminal insight to the cops working in Koibatek (Wekesa & Muturi, 2016).

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

This study was intended to establish the attitude towards Community Based Policing by the Kenyan communities' in the prevention of crime in Koibatek, its strength, weaknesses, and other possible factors that contribute to violent crimes in the area and how the program can be effectively reviewed. Researchers such as Matsuda (2017) depicted Community Based Policing as a crime prevention strategy that envisages a closer partnership between responsible citizens of the community and the police in preventing crime. It is informed by a common interest to combat crime and therefore the need to forge closer links between law enforcement agencies, the communities they serve and more so protect the youth who quite often interact with a higher percentage of perpetrators. On the other hand, community policing programs and crime prevention strategies attempt to help the police transform into a community service rather than being a force.

Cordner (2014) states that setting up and keeping up common trust is the focal objective of the primary center segment of community policing that is, community organization. Preparation of community bolster requires diverse methodologies in various communities. Building up trust and acquiring collaboration are regularly is demanding in the white collar class and well-to-do communities than in poorer neighbourhoods, where doubt of police may have a long history. Building bonds in a few neighborhoods' may include supporting essential social establishments, families, houses of worship, and schools that have been debilitated by inescapable wrongdoing or confusion. The making of feasible communities is fundamental if enduring coalitions that support helpful endeavors are to be continued. Under people group policing, the police have turned out to be both impetus and facilitators in the advancement of these communities. Community policing extends police endeavors to avoid and control crime. The people group is never again seen by police as a latent nearness or a wellspring of restricted data, yet as an accomplice in this exertion. Community worries with wrongdoing and confusion in this manner turn into the objective of endeavors by the police and the community working in tandem. Determining the fundamental

reasons for wrongdoing depends, all things considered, on an inside and out learning of the community.

Along these lines, community support in distinguishing and setting needs added to viable critical thinking endeavors by the community and the police.

In spite of the fact that research has been done on the Kenyan people group policing activity, none of the research has fundamentally examined the state of mind issue showed in the Kenya community policing activities. Handling (2017) discovered that the targets of the police can't be completely acknowledged with people in general changing state of mind towards the law, part identity of the police, the mutilated figures of the wrongdoing e.g. viciousness and furnished theft and wrongdoing as a global undertaking. Braga and Weisburd (2015) stated that fear must be decreased if community residents need to take an interest in policing. Individuals won't act on the off chance that they feel that their activities will imperil their wellbeing. Despite the fact that the conveyance of police administrations is composed by geographic territory, a community may envelop generally diverse societies, qualities and concerns, especially in urban settings. A people group comprises of more than the nearby government and the area inhabitants. Temples, schools, social gatherings, private and open organizations and the individuals who work in the zone are likewise crucial individuals from the community. Furthermore, the individuals who visit for social or recreational purposes or give administrations to the area are likewise worried about the wellbeing and security of the area. Counting these 'communities of enthusiasm' in endeavors to address issues of wrongdoing and confusion can extend the asset base of the community.

This study sought to investigate critically on how the attitude problem among the public and the police have interfered with the performance of community policing strategies of community partnership and problem-solving on crime reduction in Koibatek. Significant crimes are still committed by young people in Koibatek despite the implementation of the community policing initiative. No research has been done to establish whether attitude could be the problem. This knowledge gap had to be filled by another research to know what could be affecting the relationship between those involved in the process.

### **1.3 Research Objectives**

#### **1.3.1 General Objective**

The general objective of this study was to investigate the attitude towards Community Based Policing by the Kenyan communities in the prevention of crime.

#### **1.3.2 Specific Objectives**

The specific objectives that guided this study are:

- i. To determine the extent that community partnership approach of the CBP has generated a willingness to combat crime by residents.
- ii. To establish how the residents of Koibatek Sub-County perceives the role of CBP in the prevention of crime.
- iii. To establish whether the residents of Koibatek Sub-County make a distinction between CBP and Regular Police Service.
- iv. To determine the extent to which the residents of Koibatek Sub-County have shown commitment to partner with CBP in the prevention of crime.
- v. To determine the effect of the community partnership approach of the CBP in the prevention of crime.

### **1.4 Research Questions**

The research questions that guided this study are:

- i. To what extent has the community partnership approach of CBP, generated a willingness to combat crime by residents of Koibatek Sub-County?
- ii. How do residents of Koibatek Sub-County perceive the role of CBP in the prevention of crime?
- iii. How do residents of Koibatek Sub-County make a distinction between Community Based Policing and the Regular Police Service?
- iv. To what extent have the residents of Koibatek shown commitment to partner with CBP in the prevention of crime?
- v. What is the effect of the community partnership approach of the CBP in the prevention of crime in Koibatek Sub-County?

## **1.5 Justification of the Study**

The purpose of community policing initiative has been appreciated by the public and the police but there is need to carry out research to establish the extent to which it has helped to prevent crimes that are committed in Koibatek Sub-County, taking into consideration that there are also other factors that contribute to crime prevention. This research, therefore, highlights the positive contributions and performance gaps of the community policing program on crime, in Koibatek Sub-County. The research is crucial in helping the police and the community to understand the level of success of the community policing program in the estate as well as the government of Kenya. The Kenya police department is able to assess the level of success of this program from the research findings.

The findings of this study are useful to the government policymakers, the Kenya police and community, especially in evaluating the strengths and weaknesses of the community policing program in their areas. Through the recommendations arising from this study, the government policymakers can find it necessary to incorporate them when viewing or upgrading the community policing program. Finally, the research findings can be made available as a resource material for scholarly work and further research in this area of Community Based Policing.

## **1.6 Scope and Limitations of the Study**

### **1.6.1 Scope**

The study was carried out in the rural areas of Koibatek Sub-County of Baringo County. Koibatek is among the growing Sub-Counties in the hub of upper Baringo where the illicit brew is rampant and leading in the County. The study determined the extent that community partnership approach of the Community based policing has generated willingness to combat crime by community members of Koibatek Sub-County and how the community members of Koibatek Sub-County perceived the role of CBP in the prevention of crime. Furthermore, the study sought to find out whether community members of Koibatek Sub-County made a distinction between CBP and the Regular Police Service, and the extent that the community of Koibatek Sub-County has shown commitment to partner with CBP in the prevention of crime. Finally, the study sought to identify the effect of the community partnership approach of the CBP in the prevention of crime in Koibatek Sub-County.

### **1.6.2 Limitations of the Study**

Sensitivity in matters concerning crime may bring hindrances in research. Fear of victimization and doubts of confidentiality of the process sometimes makes interview questions to fail to some extent in eliciting the desired responses. However, to minimize this, the researcher assured all the respondents a high degree of confidentiality of the data and reaffirmed to them the purpose for which the research was being carried out.

Research methodologies such as observation which required more time was a constraint factor. To ensure that quality data was collected the researcher dedicated most of her time to research for a certain period. Lack of finance for transport, pocket money and buying materials was also a drawback in carrying out the research effectively. The researcher solved this problem by taking a loan to ensure that she has provided good research. Language difference and illiteracy affected the research to some extent. To remove this barrier the researcher looked for a trusted interpreter to get the required information. Inaccessibility to get the required number of participants was a problem because some people were very engaged in their day to day duties and others considered it as wastage of time which made it difficult to collect data. The researcher approached the chief and religious leaders of the area to convince the community the importance of the research so that they could avail themselves. The hostility of respondents was another hiccup in that some people were not ready to provide information in fear of being killed by those concerned if the information leaked or on suspicion. Others provided inconsistent or inadequate information out of fear thus hindering the researcher from getting quality data.

Furthermore, the researcher promised confidentiality of information to minimize hostility. Another problem was that after finishing the project the researcher didn't know the extent of generalization of information collected because different people have different cultures and it may fail to suit some cultures or be denied in others altogether. This was a problem which could be solved by other researchers by doing another research to cover the gap.

## **1.7 Definitions of Significant Terms**

**Community:** A grouping of people who reside in a specific locality and who exercise some degree of autonomy in organizing their social life to satisfy their needs.

**Community-Based Policing:** A philosophy that promotes and supports organizational strategies to address the causes of crime and reduce the fear of crime and social disorder through the problem-solving tactics and police-community partnerships.

**Community participation:** Community level of involvement in the implementation of the CBO projects and programmes

**Crime:** Any act or default prejudicial to the community, which is punishable by law through fine, imprisonment, or another penalty.

**Criminal intelligence:** Information gathered, analyzed, recorded/reported and disseminated by law enforcement agencies on types of crime, identified criminals and known or suspected criminal groups.

**Modus Operandi:** A term used by law enforcement authorities to describe the particular manner in which a crime is committed.

**Training:** Acquiring skills that are essential in the implementation of the community policing initiative strategies.

**Violent Crime:** A crime in which the offender uses or threatens to use violent force upon the victim.

**Working conditions:** The quality of work environment that is conducive and supportive for the police officers to work effectively

**Youth:** Youth in this study is a young person male or female aged between 15 to 35 years

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.1 Introduction**

This chapter illustrates the available related literature and the theories to interpret the community policing concept and generally the strategies that are incorporated in this approach of crime prevention. The research has drawn the resource materials from several sources which include; research papers, reference books, police records and journals.

#### **2.2 Literature Review**

##### **2.2.1 The Role of Community Policing in Crime Prevention**

The absence of a solid definition for community policing and dubious proportions of progress has added to the challenges in deciding its viability. Moreover, the intricate idea of community policing limits the capacity to give adequate proof of either achievement or disappointment. Be that as it may, the writing demonstrates various advantages of actualizing community policing. As per Somerville (2009), the apparent advantages of community policing include: "enhancing police-community connections and community view of police; expanding community ability to manage issues; changing officers' demeanors and practices; expanding impression of wellbeing; and lessening wrongdoing, issue and hostile to social conduct". Despite the fact that it isn't displayed here, the writing points of interest each advantage with solid proof. The elements of social change straightforwardly influence the existence courses of adolescents through circumstances of anxiety, which are easygoing elements for reprobate association. Moreover, globalization gives new chances to salaried and composed wrongdoing (Somerville, 2009).

As indicated by Kappeler and Gaines (2012), the CBP has additionally acquired a considerable measure of its standards from the social hypothesis which centers on procedures and techniques that control human conduct and prompted congruity or compliance to society's principles and impact of family, school, religious convictions, moral qualities, companions and even convictions about government. Scholars who have received this account think about the laws, standards, traditions, ethics, morals and manners to be types of social control. This line of thought depends on the fact that individuals focused on ordinary exercises and had not disguised the tenets society

(Kappeler & Gaines, 2012). Chappell and Gibson (2009) underscore that attempts to turn away bad behavior must, along these lines, incorporate indicating standard characteristics. It is furthermore imperative to find ways to deal with strengthen individuals bonds to the overall population, promise to the standard demand, and consideration in customary activities. One course is to strengthen the associations that blend people and continue controlling their lead through life that is the family, the school and the territory.

Moreover, Ttofi and Farrington (2011) express that a test school-based parent preparing projects ought to be offered in all domains. The real commence of these projects is that a tyke's cling to a family is essential. To build up this bond, guardians figure out how to give openings that would enable the youngster to take an interest and prevail in a social unit, for example, the school and to fortify congruity or rebuff infringement of the gathering's standards. Their research discovered that the congregation and family have secured and keep up social neighborhoods and impart a feeling of pride and control in occupants (Ttofi and Farrington, 2011). The area as an organization of casual social control has been particularly debilitated. Different offices have endeavored to turn around this pattern with projects to keep an adolescent wrongdoing that are actualized through neighborhood-based associations. These projects try to lessen wrongdoing by fortifying neighborhood union.

### **2.2.2 The Concept of Community Policing Initiative**

The absence of a solid definition for network policing and dubious proportions of progress has added to the challenges in deciding its viability. Moreover, the intricate idea of network policing limits the capacity to give adequate proof of either achievement or disappointment. Be that as it may, the writing demonstrates various advantages of actualizing network policing. As per Somerville (2009), the apparent advantages of network policing include: "enhancing police-network connections and network view of police; expanding network ability to manage issues; changing officers' demeanors and practices; expanding impression of wellbeing; and lessening wrongdoing, issue and hostile to social conduct". Despite the fact that it isn't displayed here, the writing points of interest each advantage with solid proof. The elements of social change straightforwardly influence the existence courses of adolescents through circumstances of anxiety, which are easygoing elements for reprobate association. Moreover, globalization gives new chances to salaried and composed wrongdoing

According to Chriss (2015), community policy and problem-oriented policing have their roots in the police “research revolution” of 1960’s & 1970’s in the United States of America. The major findings of the research revolution revealed the complexity of the police role, the limitations on policies fighting’s abilities and the importance of private citizens’ participation is longing. The study showed that the police spend only about 30% of their time dealing with crime. Most police contacts with citizens involve peacekeeping and order maintenance. It also was found that their routine patrol is very limited in its ability to deter crime and thus increasing the level of patrol coverage did not reduce the crime rate. The most important conclusion is that police departments cannot expect to correct the crime rate by increasing the number of police or the level of patrol (Chriss, 2015).

The research likewise featured the way that few calls to the police include a wrongdoing in advancement, where a wrongdoer is available and, consequently, equipped for being captured. Subjects dependably defer calling the police, subsequently regardless of whether the reaction time is five minutes time or two minutes to the scene it winds up unimportant. At long last, it was discovered that there was a requirement for the acknowledgment of the points of confinement of police battling capacity brought another familiarity with the significance of residents' interest in poling. Beginning in the late 1960's, specialists started to consider nationals co-makers of police administrations. The police rely upon the natives to report wrongdoing and to ask for help in managing the turmoil. The choice to lessen is vigorously affected by the communicated inclination for capture with respect to a native. Effectively arraignment of wrongdoers depends vigorously on the participation of exploited people and witness' resistance is one of the significant reasons for case rejection (Chriss, 2015). To put it plainly, successful policing relies upon police-national collaboration. A few of the significant police changes programs since the 1960's have endeavored to enhance relations between the police and the general population. The most punctual program of group policing and extraordinary network relations (PCR) units neglected to accomplish this objective. Network policing speak to an elective methodology (Ratcliffe, 2016).

Dlamini (2018) additionally discovered that the targets of the police can't be completely acknowledged with the general population charging mentality towards the law, part identity of the police, the contorted figures of the wrongdoing e.g. viciousness and equipped theft and wrongdoing as a global undertaking. Thurman and McGarrell (2014) found that fear must be

reduced if arrange people need to take an intrigue adequately in policing. People won't follow up in the unlikely event that they feel that their exercises will jeopardize their security. In spite of the way that the transport of police organizations is dealt with by a geographic area, a system may encompass comprehensively devise social orders, characteristics and concerns, particularly in urban settings. A social order involves more than the adjacent government and the territory occupants. Places of love, schools, parties, private and open workplaces and the people who work in the district are furthermore basic people from the system. Furthermore, the people who visit for social or recreational purposes or offer organizations to the zone are moreover stressed over the prosperity and security of the region. Checking these 'systems of excitement' in undertakings to address issues of bad behavior and perplexity can expand the advantage base of the system (Cordner, 2014).

### **2.2.3 The Community Policing Strategies or Approaches**

As per Schanzer, Kurzman, Toliver, and Miller (2016), the most broadly acknowledged system for enhancing police-network relations is that of network approach that by and large comprises projects and arrangements dependent on an organization between the police and the network they serve. A few analysts have utilized the term 'network wellbeing's to portray the logic behind this sort of policing. Along these lines, the accentuation is on working as a team with occupants to decide network needs and the most ideal approach to address them and include subjects as 'co-makers of open security'. Among the objectives of network policing incorporates decrease in dread of wrongdoing, advancement of closer ties with the network, commitment of occupants in a joint exertion to counteract wrongdoing and keep up request an expansion in the level of open fulfillment with police administrations. The sorts of projects that have been portrayed as network policing include use of foot watch, retail facade police headquarters, network reviews, and police-supported youth exercises, neighborhood watch programs, smaller than normal police headquarters in every area and critical thinking. It is additionally worth for the police offices to take note of that networks have diverse necessities and needs that the police must know about the endeavors to avert wrongdoing and to be successful.

As indicated by Stein and Griffith (2017), policing systems that worked in the past are not constantly compelling today. The coveted objective, an improved feeling of wellbeing, security,

and prosperity, has not been accomplished. Professionals concur that there is a squeezing requirement for advancement to control the emergencies in numerous networks. Both the level and nature of the wrongdoing and the changing character of American people group are making police look for more successful strategies. Numerous urban networks are encountering major issues with unlawful medications, pack savagery, murders, muggings and thefts. They are additionally taking note of increments in wrongdoing and turmoil. These people group policing procedures or methodologies are extensively sorted into two classes' that is: network organization and critical thinking systems.

### **2.2.3.1 Community Partnership Approach in Addressing Crime**

As per Schanzer, Kurzman, Toliver, and Miller (2016), the most broadly acknowledged system for enhancing police-network relations is that of network approach that by and large comprises projects and arrangements dependent on an organization between the police and the network they serve. A few analysts have utilized the term 'network wellbeing's to portray the logic behind this sort of policing. Along these lines, the accentuation is on working as a team with occupants to decide network needs and the most ideal approach to address them and include subjects as 'co-makers of open security'. Among the objectives of network policing incorporates decrease in dread of wrongdoing, advancement of closer ties with the network, commitment of occupants in a joint exertion to counteract wrongdoing and keep up request an expansion in the level of open fulfillment with police administrations. The sorts of projects that have been portrayed as network policing include use of foot watch, retail facade police headquarters, network reviews, and police-supported youth exercises, neighborhood watch programs, smaller than normal police headquarters in every area and critical thinking. It is additionally worth for the police offices to take note of that networks have diverse necessities and needs that the police must know about the endeavors to avert wrongdoing and to be successful.

As indicated by Stein and Griffith (2017), policing systems that worked in the past are not constantly compelling today. The coveted objective, an improved feeling of wellbeing, security, and prosperity, has not been accomplished. Professionals concur that there is a squeezing requirement for advancement to control the emergencies in numerous networks. Both the level and nature of the wrongdoing and the changing character of American people group are making police

look for more successful strategies. Numerous urban networks are encountering major issues with unlawful medications, pack savagery, murders, muggings and thefts. They are additionally taking note of increments in wrongdoing and turmoil. These people group policing procedures or methodologies are extensively sorted into two classes' that is: network organization and critical thinking systems. (Bazemore & Schiff, 2015).

### **2.2.3.2 Problem Solving Approach in Controlling Crime**

Scott, Eck, Knutsson, and Goldstein (2016) made and pushed 'issue arranged policing' (ISP), which asked police to begin considering their inspiration. They suggested that issue objectives set up the veritable, substantive work of policing and maintained that police perceive and address hidden drivers of issues that fast repetitive calls for organization. POP required a move from an open, event arranged position to one that viably kept an eye on the issues that continually drained police resources.

Schnobrich-Davis, Block and Lupacchino (2018) recognizes Herman Goldstein (1979) argument that police have always defined their role in vague and general terms as law enforcement, order maintenance and so on. In practice, each of these general areas includes much different kind of problems. Murder is one form of crime, but residential burglary is very different kind requiring a different police response. Domestic disturbances are one form of disorder; public intoxication and panhandling are very different kinds of problems. At the same time police departs have no meaningful measures on their effectiveness in each of these areas. The standard statistics of crime rate are virtually useless for two reasons. First, they collapse all the different kinds of crime into one global category. Second, they are rarely a very imperfect measure of the actual incidence of criminal behaviour.

Furthermore, Scott (2016) recognizes the argument that police should disaggregate the different problems they face and the attempt to develop strategies to address each one. In this respect, problem-oriented policing primary a planning process i.e. it provides a framework for police to think in terms of specific problems. The police department has failed to engage in a meaningful planning because the modern police communication has forced them into a reactive role. They have become pre-occupied with responding to calls for service and have adopted a policy of responding as quickly as possible to all calls.

As indicated by Weisburd and Eck (2017), basic reasoning is a far reaching term that recommends more than essentially the end and abhorrence of infringement. Basic reasoning relies upon the supposition that 'bad behavior and strife can be decreased in minimal land zones by means of purposely thinking about the characteristics of issues in the region, and after that applying the correct resources' and on the assumption that 'Individuals settle on choices subject to the open entryways displayed by the speedy physical and social characteristics of an area, by controlling these factors, people will be less arranged to act hostile. Additionally, Weisburd and Eck (2017) illuminate the basic reasoning procedure communicating that the theory behind issue arranged policing is direct. Shrouded conditions make issues. These conditions may join the traits of the overall public included (transgressors, potential terrible setbacks and others), choosing the social setting in which these people team up, the physical condition shrouded purposes behind repairs, and the route individuals all in all deals with these conditions.

Security and Braga (2015) found that as police see the ampleness of the basic reasoning methodology, there is creating cares that arrange incorporation is basic for its thriving. Choosing the concealed purposes behind bad behavior depends, everything considered, on a through and through data of the system. Thusly, arrange interest in recognizing and setting needs will add to effective basic reasoning undertakings by the system and the police. Pleasant basic reasoning also fortifies trust empowers the exchanging of information and prompts the ID of various locales that could benefit by the basic thought of the police and the system. The basic reasoning procedure, like system association, is self-restoring. For this system to work effectively the police need to devote respect for and see the authenticity of system concerns. Neighborhood social occasions and the police not for the most part agree on which specific issues justify thought first (Bond & Braga, 2015).

Police may see thefts as the most concerning issue in a specific network, while occupants may discover cast offs that rest in entryways, break bottles on walkways, and pick through refuse jars to be the main issue. Network concerns and needs will fluctuate inside and among these networks of intrigue. A few networks of intrigue are enduring and were conformed to racial, ethnic, word related lines, or a typical history, church or school. Others from and changes as new issues are recognized and tended to. Intrigue bunches inside networks can be contrary to each other. Intra-

people group debate have been normal in substantial urban focuses, particularly times in changing socioeconomics and populace movements (Sparrow, 2018).

According to Schnobrich-Davis, Block and Lupacchino (2018), the community policing strategy (Herman Goldstein's approach) has been tried in many communities and has worked. In Madison, Wisconsin, police were called regularly to deal with people behaving strangely at a shopping mall. The local press characterized the mall as a haven for vagrants and put their number at 1,000. But after the public analyzed the problem, they discovered that the individuals in questions had been under psychiatric supervision and were disruptive when they did not take their medication. Through the help of this community, intelligence reports the police worked with mental health professionals to set up better supervision and within a short time the problem was solved. Customers returned to the shopping mall and business went as usual.

According to Scott (2016), the crime preventive patrols which entail an increase in police presence and visibility, distress criminals from the community crimes and thereby reducing citizens' fear and foster good police-community relation. However researchers have also found that increased patrol levels have no effect on crime rates, citizen's fear of crime and especially drugs and drug-related crime.

### **2.3 Key Issues in Community Policing**

As indicated by Spalek (2016), in spite of the fact that network policing is a critical advancement, numerous unanswered inquiries concerning it remain; A genuine police job? He contends that one key issue in the network approach banter includes the correct police job. Should cops work as network coordinators? Would it be advisable for them to take a shot at lodging issues and empty parts? Is this the best possible job of a cop? There is no set in stone to this inquiry (Spalek, 2016).

A people group may allude to the more customary police job. The way that the police job has been characterized in one path for one more years does not mean it can't be characterized. As per Blackshaw (2010), this includes the potential misfortune or responsibility and control of officer conduct. Blackshaw perceives the recommendation by David Bayley (1996) that network policing may disintegrate some imperative measures in policing. Officers might be urged to utilize any technique available to them to deal with neighborhood issue. Certain strategies could disregard the privileges of individual natives (particularly members of gatherings whom network occupants

don't care for). This issue is particularly intense in network policing in light of the fact that the idea puts a high incentive on police responsiveness to saw network needs. Blackshaw (2010) states that there are not kidding perils in the network policing with respect to the development of the police job. Network policing may dissolve a portion of the breaking points on all administration control on the police specifically. On the off chance that the police sort out local gatherings, there is the risk that these gatherings will transform into political promotion bunches who will campaign for political applicants or issues coming about into an observation that the police are in full help of the gathering's exercises.

#### **2.4 Principles of Community Based Policing in Relationship to Crime in Kenya**

As per Ruteere (2011), network Based policing is guided by essential thing standards which incorporate, making of comprehension between the police and the network about their job in wrongdoing aversion, enhancing police watches through private watchmen and neighborhood watch gatherings, instruction, limit building, upgrading Kenya Police work force and individuals from the network in tending to the issues of wrongdoing, framing network policing injured individual help focuses, preparing reaction groups (units), enhancing road lighting (security lights) with the end goal to diminish wrongdoing, and assessing network policing programs Ruteere (2011).

Moreover, it incorporates giving uncommon thoughtfulness regarding defenseless gatherings who are destined to end up exploited people e.g. ladies and kids, share duty and basic leadership and also continued responsibility from both the police and network, as to wellbeing and security needs, improving of responsibility of the police to the network they serve, settling strife between and inside network groupings in a way which upgrades harmony and soundness, constructing critical thinking exercises with respect to a consultative methodology that continually looks to affirm responsiveness to distinguished network needs, investment of all individuals from the Kenya Police in network policing and critical thinking activities and guaranteeing that network policing illuminates, directs and supports all police exercises (Mutahi, 2011).

## **2.5 Challenges faced in Achieving Police Community Partnership**

The best obstruction in their discoveries spins around mistaken assumptions, doubt or poor correspondence that influences the manner in which individuals interface. This is incompletely the consequence of various gatherings of individuals being uneasy cooperating or being confounded about responsibility. It is mostly the consequence of farfetched desires by either gathering (e.g. excessively energetic, excessively suspicious), distinctive impression of the issues or potentially anxiety in experiencing the procedure before hopping onto arrangements. The discoveries additionally show that errors and correspondence issues are integral to the issues influencing network based policing (Ortmeier & Meese, 2010). The impression of deficient duty by police is additionally another test that scientist have discovered. This incorporates the officers included or potentially don't energize new thoughts. The involvement with some police is that may have faith in looking for network input, yet not in tolerating a network job in basic leadership or in working with police as accomplices. Network individuals likewise look for an absence of police responsibility as the fundamental boundary because of police protection from switch or trouble surrendering control and needing to stay free (Ortmeier & Meese, 2010).

Moreover, the absence of satisfactory police assets includes the assignment of police assets so that there is sufficient time accessible for officers to make a relationship or to center around wrongdoing avoidance. Staffing levels or accentuation on crisis reaction blocks police accessibility for critical thinking. This could mirror an absence of duty, disregard or volunteer burnout. Discovering volunteers and keeping them intrigued network policing programs is an issue. Somewhat, people group individuals don't have sufficient energy and this prompts an inclination for network individuals to get included just when there is a pressing issue of concern. Notwithstanding, it has been discovered that at any rate mostly it is a consequence of the way that volunteers don't get enough contribution from police (Ruteere, 2011).

There is additionally a requirement for network individuals to be outfitted with more abilities and data about principles and directions in regards to what police can and can't do. Natives may expect excessively of police since police don't give enough data to them about what is conceivable or how they function. There is likewise a requirement for police to ensure that network individuals see how their association functions. Network accomplices require some data on police principles, spending plans and administrative orders to empower network individuals to create sensible

desires (Mutahi, 2011). According to Ortmeier and Meese (2010), for network policing activities to accomplish their objectives, accentuation ought to be put on showing aptitudes, giving data and down to earth openings that improve the capacity of police and network individuals to collaborate in a positive and valuable way.

In an examination done by Kiprono (2007) on the difficulties confronting the execution of network policing in Kenya, a portion of the real difficulties towards network policing incorporates poor open picture of the police, poor client care methods inside the police compel which demoralize occupants from revealing wrongdoing, conviction by a few people that wrongdoing is a wellspring of business, determination of doubt on the police by the networks they serve, poor administration of criminal data, recognition that the CBP isn't a powerful method to battle wrongdoing, disappointment of the CBP systems to consolidate municipal training program on standards and routine with regards to network policing and government laxity in giving metro instruction assets.

As per Blackshaw (2010), specialists have discovered that an adjustment in 'attitude' is vital for criminal equity offices and police associations. This can be accomplished by changes to the preparation, advancement and assessment frameworks; however such changes are needy upon an expanded hierarchical duty to the standards whereupon policing activity is based. Network based policing can't be the only one accomplish the fundamental changes. Offices and relationship for authoritative arrangements and systems, and additionally preparing improvement of staff, should cooperate to find a way to limit existing boundaries to compelling police-network critical thinking.

### **2.5.1 Police-Public Relationship in Relation to Crime**

Mawby (2010) found out in a systematic research carried out in the 1970's by marketing advisory services on the image of the police that the police are more favourable than unfavourable. Many people think that police are respected than the cause apprehension since they provide an important role or services in protecting the citizens and helping them when in trouble. However, there is also a feeling of fear that the police are down on the educated young people and unconventional. The worst potential danger of these feelings and attitudes is that they could lead to the creation of a gap between the police and the public wide enough to undermine the public cooperation with the police, as people would be less eager to get in touch with the police. The researcher further found out that there is a much simpler and more obvious reason for a gap between the public and the

police. The public knows that the police are there to enforce the law and they are trained to be sceptical and suspicious. This brings out the guilty in the people (Mawby, 2010).

Gibb (2011) found out that the geneses of complaints against the police arise most frequently from some of the multitudes of police-public encounters which characterize the activities of the uniformed police, motor patrol and CID officers. Such encounters which are related to physical powers or the knowledge of the large sections of the law learnt. He further argues that some of the skills that police recruits should acquire in training centres include socialization skills which will help them in handling domestics, know local drunks, football crowds and local magistrates.

### **2.5.2 The Public Expectations of the Police**

Bradford, Jackson, and Stanko (2009), in a survey, demonstrated that what the public expects from the police varies from area to area. People living predominantly middle-class area reacted favourably to the police on all counts. Such people are less likely to consider the police as vindictive or brutal than those living elsewhere and are generally likely to be lenient with policemen breaking the rules. People living in slums clearance schemes, and those living in the predominantly stable working-class community, the survey found out that they were more critical of the criticism of the police and were more likely to report them if they broke the law.

## **2.6 Theoretical Framework**

This research tool intends to develop awareness and understanding of the study. This study was guided by two theories namely, control theory and social exchange theory.

### **2.6.1 Control Theory**

According to Giddens (2000), Control Theory, crime occurs as a result of an imbalance between impulses towards criminal activity and the social or physical controls that deter it. It is assumed that people act rationally and that, given the opportunity, everyone would engage in deviant acts. Many types of crime are as a result of situational decisions or opportunities motivating persons to act. Travis Hirsh (1969) argued that humans are fundamentally selfish and make calculated decisions about whether or not to engage in criminal activity by weighing the potential benefits and risks. Bonds hold people to society and good behaviour and when strong, they maintain social control by binding people not to commit crimes but if weak, delinquency and deviance occurs.

Some control theorists see the growth of crime as an outcome of the increasing number of opportunities and targets for crime in modern society. Target hardening offers a way of preventing such crimes by taking practical measures to control the criminal's ability to commit a crime. Control theory is linked to an influential approach to policing called the theory of broken windows. The proponents of this theory were Wilson and Kelling (1982) who suggested that there is a direct connection between the appearance of disorder and actual crime. If a single broken window is left unrepaired, it sends a message to potential offenders that neither police nor local residents are committed to the upkeep of the community. As time goes by, more signs of disorder will occur such as graffiti, litter and vandalism.

Cohen (1985) states that a decline of secondary social control occupations or agents is the reason for the rise in insecurity and thus the need of more security. These persons occupied physical space and were capable of performing a surveillance function but as a consequence of broader shifts in the economy and employment patterns, they were phased out. This created a security vacuum that resulted in persons demanding of the public police a greater number of services which they have not been able to fulfil owing to finite resources. There is also the increasing role by police in protective services traditionally provided without charge, the hiring of police officers as private guards and the increasing civilization of public policing. The absence of effective structures and mechanisms for terrorism detection encourages terror to be perpetrated more by criminals taking advantage of ineffective enforcement agencies.

In this theory, since many crimes are as a result of situational decisions or opportunities motivating people to act, CBP should be the best solution in that the police and the community should partner to prevent the commission of crime by ensuring that there is target hardening and reporting the intention to commit crimes by the community members since they are the people on the ground and know the criminals better. The community should act as police informers and the police should promise them confidentiality of information.

### **2.6.2 Social Exchange Theory**

Social trade hypothesis is a social mental and sociological point of view that clarifies social change and strength as a procedure of arranged trades between gatherings. Social trade hypothesis sets that human connections are shaped by the utilization of emotional money saving advantage research and the examination of choices (Emerson, 1976).

To begin with, people pick those choices from which they expect the most benefit. Second, cost being equivalent, they pick options from which they envision the best rewards. Third, rewards being equivalent, they pick choices from which they foresee the least expenses. Fourth, Immediate results being equivalent, they pick those choices that guarantee better long haul results. Fifth, Long-term results being seen as equivalent, they pick options giving better prompt results. 6th, costs and different prizes being equivalent, individual pick the choices that supply or can be relied upon to supply the most social endorsement [or those that guarantee the minimum social objection. Seventh, cost and different prizes being equivalent exclusively pick statuses and connections that give the most independence (Emerson, 1976).

Eighth, different rewards and costs square with, people pick choices described by minimal equivocalness as far as expected future occasions and results. Ninth, different expenses and rewards measure up to, they pick choices that offer the most security for them. Tenth, different rewards and costs rise to, they connect with, wed, and frame different associations with those whose qualities and sentiments by and large are in concurrence with their own and dismiss or evade those with whom they constantly oppose this idea. Eleventh, different rewards and cost measure up to, they will probably connect with, wed, and frame different associations with their equivalent, than those above or underneath them. Uniformity here is seen as the aggregate of capacities, exhibitions, qualities, and statuses that decide one's allure in the social commercial center. Twelfth, in modern social orders, different expenses and rewards equivalent, individual pick choices that guarantees the best monetary benefits for the minimum money related uses. The presumptions that the hypothesis makes about human instinct incorporates; Human look for remunerations and keep away from disciplines, Humans are regular creatures, and the models that human use to assess cost and rewards change after some time and from individual to individual. It likewise makes presumptions

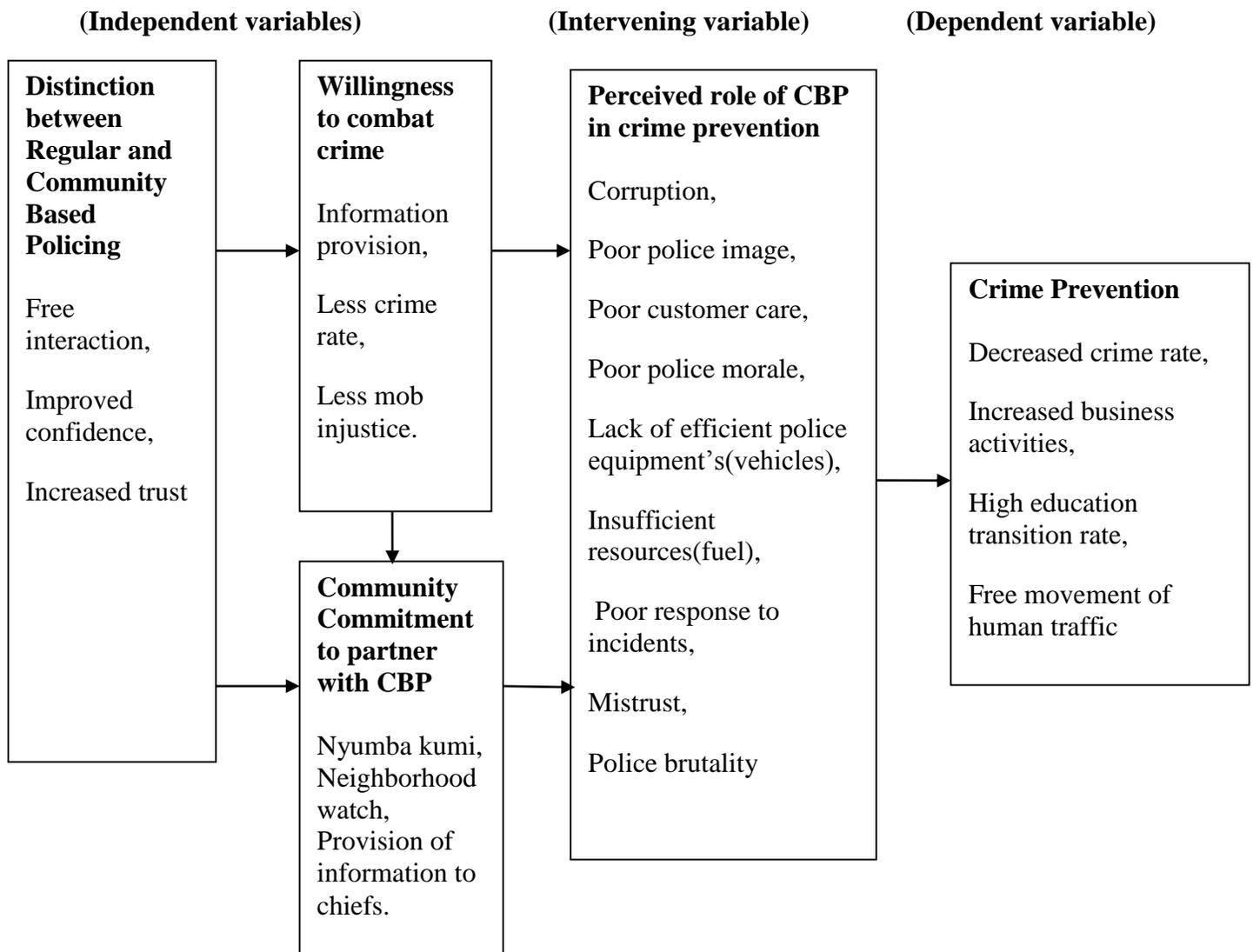
about the idea of connections which incorporates; Relationships are associated and social life is a procedure (Emerson, 1976).

The most broad utilization of social trade has been in the region of relational connections. Personal circumstance can urge people to settle on a choice that will profit them generally speaking. People that offer a lot to others attempt to get much from them and people that get much from others are experiencing tension to offer a lot to them. For a man in a trade, what he gives possibly an expense to him, similarly with respect to what he gets perhaps a reward and his conduct changes less as the distinction of the two, benefit, keeps an eye on a greatest. At the point when personal circumstance and self-centeredness urge people to settle on choices that will profit them by and large, this is the place CBP comes in. The police and the network should cooperate to guarantee that the personal responsibility does not influence different natives or wrongdoing isn't submitted to the detriment of different inhabitants as they attempt to fulfill their sense of self (Emerson, 1976).

## **2.7 Conceptual Framework**

It is developed to show the conceptualization of the link between the dependent and independent variables as they relate to each other. A conceptual framework is a set of broad ideas and principles taken from the relevant fields of enquiry and used to structure a subsequent presentation (Reichel & Ramey, 1987). When the conceptual framework is clearly articulated, it has potential usefulness as a tool to support research and therefore to assist the researcher to make meaning of subsequent findings (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2003).

Independent variable is the distinction between regular and Community Based Policing which is operationalized in terms of willingness to combat crime and community commitment to partner with CBP. An intervening variable is the perceived role of CBP in crime prevention operationalized in terms of corruption, poor police image insufficient resources and mistrust among others. Crime prevention is the dependent variable operationalized in terms of decreased crime rate, increased business activities, high education transition rate and free movement of human traffic.



**Figure 2.1 Conceptual framework of independent and intervening variables in crime prevention (dependent variable)**

The conceptual framework highlights how the regular and community policing leads to information sharing between the community and the police, through the neighbourhood watch and Nyumba Kumi initiatives, which leads to reduced crime and cases of mob injustice within the community. These variables may be affected by corruption, mistrust, and insufficient resources availed to the police, all of which will play a part in reducing the crime rate, enhancing business environment and movement of the members of the community.

## CHAPTER THREE

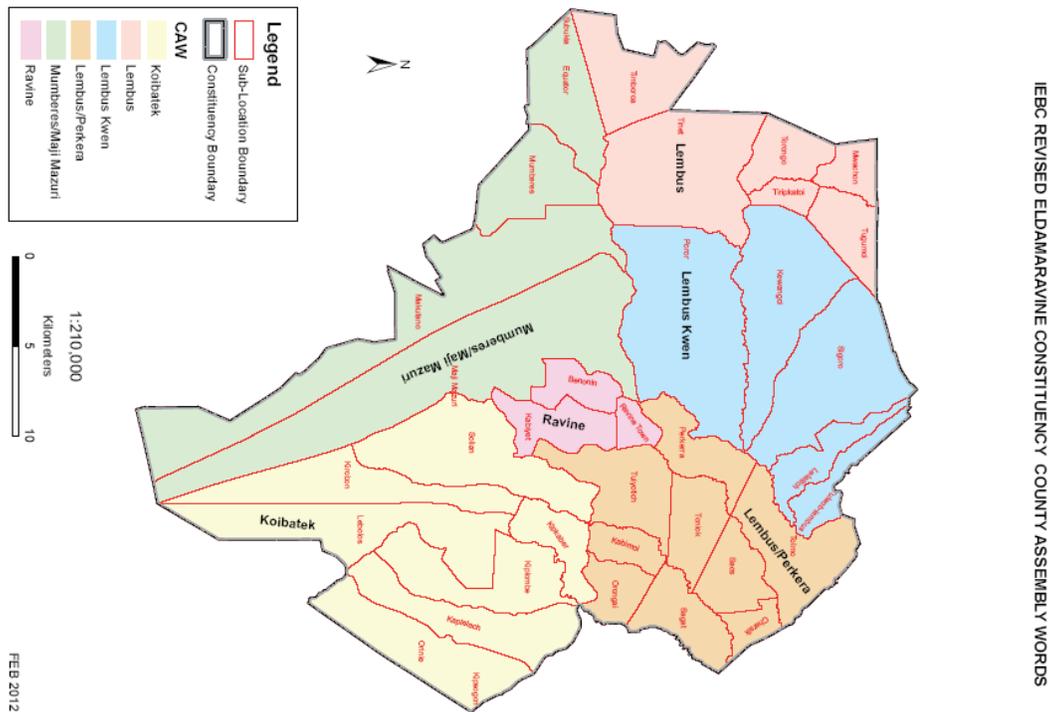
### RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 Introduction

The chapter describes the research methodology that was applied in this study. It focuses on research design, the location of the study, target population, sample and sampling procedure, research instruments, data collection, and data analysis procedure.

#### 3.2 The Study Area

The study focused on Koibatek Sub-County. The Study dealt with the said locality so as to reduce the diverse living standards that would affect the Study. The area chosen is within Baringo County and it was chosen due to its familiarity with the study. It borders Kericho to the South, Nakuru to the East, Molo to the South East, Uasin Gishu to the North, Keiyo to the North West and Mogotio to the South West. Below is the map for the area of study; Baringo County.



**Figure 3 Map of Koibatek Sub-County**

### **3.3 Research Design**

This research embraced a graphic study structure which as indicated by Mugenda and Mugenda (2003), is fitting for studies trying to discover the connection between two factors and intended to get appropriate and exact data concerning the status of marvels and at whatever point conceivable to make a substantial general determination from the certainties found. As indicated by Salaria (2012), the illustrative review gets data that depicts existing wonders by getting some information about their recognitions, state of mind, practices or qualities. Subsequently, this plan was viewed as reasonable in light of the fact that it empowered the specialist to accumulate information from countless with the end goal to depict the idea of the issue under scrutiny.

### **3.4 Units of Analysis and Units of Observation**

The units of analysis were the attitude towards community based policing by Kenyan communities in the prevention of crime and the units of observation were Koibatek residents aged between 18 to 50 years. The study targeted the communities that live in the Sub County. After collecting data, it was organized and broken into manageable units before subjecting it to statistical analysis.

### **3.5 Target Population**

According to Mugenda and Mugenda (2003), population refers to the entire group of individuals, events or objects having common observable characteristics. The target population for this study was drawn from the six wards (locations) in Koibatek Sub-County which include; Eldama-Ravine, Mumberes/Maji-Mazuri, Lembus, Lembus-Kwen, Lembus-Perkerra and Koibatek. The total number of households was 1710 and this data was obtained from the 2009 Kenya preliminary census report. The area has three police stations which include; Eldama-Ravine, Timboroa and Makutano police stations under the OCS's. The respondents were aged 18 years and above composed of both men and women in different households.

**Table 3.1 Target Population**

<b>Locations (Wards) in the Sub-County</b>	<b>No. of households</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Eldama- Ravine	380	22.2
Mumberes/Maji-Mazuri	334	19.5
Lembus	226	13.2
Lembus-Kwen	260	15.2
Lembus-Perkerra	276	16.1
Koibatek	234	13.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,710</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### **3.6 Sample and Sampling Procedure**

According to Mugenda and Mugenda (2003), sampling is the process of selecting individuals for study in such a way that the individuals selected represent a large group from which they were selected. A sample is a group of individuals or objects from a population with characteristics that are representative of the population (Orodho & Kombo, 2002). In this research study, stratified, purposeful and simple random sampling techniques were used.

A sample of 171 respondents comprising of different households was picked and the distribution in each category is as shown in Table 3.2 below. The sampled population was then used to provide information based on their perceptions about their attitude towards Community based policing in the prevention of crime in their area of residence or operation. From the records the number of households who participated in the study was determined as follows:

**Table 3.2 Target Population and Sample Distribution**

<b>Locations (Wards) in the Sub County</b>	<b>Target Number of households</b>	<b>Sample Distribution of Households</b>
Eldama-Ravine	380	38
Mumberes/Maji-Mazuri	334	33
Lembus	226	23
Lembus-Kwen	260	26
Lembus-Perkerra	276	28
Koibatek	234	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,710</b>	<b>171</b>

### **3.6.1 Determination of Sample**

The sample size used was determined based on the expense of data collection and the need to have sufficient statistical power. A large sample size was used since it more closely approximate the population and it makes it easier to generalize from a sample to a population. From the categories, 10% of the total target population in each household was selected for the study based on Salaria (2012), who recommends a minimum sample size of 10 – 20 percent of the population is considered adequate when the population is high.

### **3.6.2 Sampling Procedure**

Sampling is the process of selecting units (people, organizations) from a population of interest so that by studying the sample we may fairly generalize our results back to the population from which they were chosen. The researcher used simple random sampling to select sample members or respondents from the population. This technique ensured that each element in the study population had an equal and independent chance of being selected. Nevertheless, probability sampling formed the dominant part of the sampling design in regard to respondents because it is fairly simple,

precise and it reduces bias especially when all elements of the population have similar characteristics. A ratio of ten percent was used when drawing elements from the target population and this ensured fair representation of the households with both high and low population.

The 1,710 households in the Sub County were stratified according to their wards as Eldama-Ravine, Mumberes/Maji-Mazuri, Lembus, Lembus-Kwen, Lembus-Perkerra and Koibatek, 171 households were selected and the stratification ensured that the different households were well represented in the sample. Samples selected from each ward were then divided into four to ensure equal representation from all the directions of the compass, that is, East, West, North and South and the remainder added to the household with the highest population. A distance of 200 metres was used when selecting the sample. All the chiefs from the six wards were purposively selected for the interview.

### **3.7 Data Collection Methods**

The study employed questionnaires to collect data from the selected sample. The questions were carefully designed in order to elicit the respondents' information's, perception and belief in the area of study. Questionnaires were administered to all the respondents and were both open-ended and closed-ended. Some questionnaires were self-administered while others were hand-delivered to the respondents by the researcher or research assistant. The justification for the use of this instrument is that it is economical to use in terms of time and money. They also permit a greater depth of response. Questionnaires are free of the researcher bias and are cost-effective in construction and administration (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2003). The questionnaires are preferred when the sample is large.

The researcher also employed interview schedules which included; structured, semi-structured and unstructured to gather data especially from respondents who were illiterate and also data that was not captured by the other research instruments. Interviews are advantageous because they are quite flexible and adaptable. Information can also be obtained in detail and is well explained. The interview schedule has both open and close-ended questions and the researcher is able to get a complete and detailed understanding of the issue under study (Kombo & Tromp, 2006).

Furthermore, the study involved the use of a special type group of 6-10 individuals who were familiar with the concept of Community Based Policing and the trend of crime in Koibatek. The researcher carefully planned and designed the discussion to obtain information on the participants' belief & perception on this research study. The heads of each household (chiefs), three OCS's and the deputy County Commissioner Koibatek were purposefully selected for this purpose.

### **3.8 Piloting**

The researcher carried out a piloting of instruments in the neighbouring Mumberes/ MajiMazuri Sub County, using a sample of 30% of the targeted sample size to the actual sample of the study which the researcher planned to use to test the validity and reliability of the questionnaire. The purpose of the pilot study was to remove any irrelevant items and focus the questionnaires so that the right information was gathered (Newby, 2014). After the pilot study, the researcher proceeded to administer the questionnaires to the targeted respondents.

### **3.9 Validity and Reliability**

According to Mugenda and Mugenda (2003), reliability is a measure of the degree to which the research instrument yields consistent results after repeated trials. Validity is the degree to which results obtained from the analysis actually represents the phenomenon under study. The number of cases in the pre-test should be 10% for small samples and 1% for large samples. The study did a pre-test of thirty questionnaires to the respondents. After which an editing was carried out for comprehensiveness. According to Kombo and Tromp (2006), the manner in which a question is formulated can result in an inaccurate response. The researcher, therefore, carried out a pre-test of three research instruments to all sampled population to check the validity of the instruments. To ensure the validity of the questionnaires, a pre-test was undertaken. This assists in ensuring that the questionnaires administered for the final study will be capable of eliciting the kind of information required for the study. Validity was achieved through reference to the United Nations Human rights policies and security standards.

### **3.10 Data Analysis**

Data analysis involves examining the data collected and making deductions and inferences which is made possible by uncovering underlying structures, extracting important variables, detecting any anomalies and testing underlying assumptions (Singh & Masuku, 2014). Questionnaires

administered to the students and teachers were first checked to ensure completeness. The questionnaires generated quantitative and qualitative data. Quantitative data were generated from closed-ended items and qualitative data from open-ended items from both principals' interview schedule and teachers and students questionnaires. Quantitative data was first coded as per the research question and then keyed into the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 23 for analysis. The qualitative data, which is data that cannot be quantified, was analyzed using a thematic analysis where the researcher presented detailed literature description of the respondents' views. The quantitative data were analyzed through descriptive statistics such as percentages, and frequencies and then presented using tables and graphs.

### **3.11 Ethical Considerations**

Moral contemplations in research are basic. Morals are the standards or models for behaviour that recognizes good and bad. They help to decide the contrast among worthy and inadmissible practices. This is the major moral issue in leading exploration. As indicated by Armiger "it implies that a man intentionally, willfully and astutely, and in a reasonable and visible way, gives his assent". Those educated seek to join the privileges of self-governing people through self-assurance. It likewise tried to avoid strikes on the honesty of the individual and secure individual freedom and veracity. It expected to fuse a prologue to the examination and its motivation and in addition a clarification about the determination of the exploration subjects and the method that was pursued. It was basic to portray any physical damage or uneasiness, any intrusion of protection and any danger to pride and additionally how the subjects were to be repaid all things considered. The subjects additionally had to realize any normal advantages by increasing new learning. The analyst educated the subjects about the techniques to be utilized to ensure the abovementioned. She likewise gave a non-coercive disclaimer which expressed that interest was deliberate and no punishments were engaged with refusal to take an interest.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **DATA PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION**

#### **4.1 Introduction**

This section presents the empirical findings of the study. The method that was used is the survey research method which was employed to elicit data from 171 respondents. The statistical package for social sciences (SPSS) computer programme version 23.0 was used to analyze the data. After analysis, the data was cross-checked, summarized and presented using frequency distribution tables, and percentages. Data was collected from the members of the public and key informants, analyzed and interpreted in line with the purpose of the study which included: to determine the extent that community partnership approach of the Community based policing has generated willingness to combat crime by residents of Koibatek Sub-County; to establish how the residents of Koibatek Sub-County perceives the role of Community Based Policing in prevention of crime; to establish whether residents of Koibatek Sub-County make a distinction between Community Based Policing and the Regular Police Service; to determine the extent that the residents of Koibatek Sub- County has shown commitment to partner with Community Based Policing in prevention of crime; to determine the effect of the community partnership approach of the Community Based Policing in prevention of crime in Koibatek Sub-County. This study targeted the communities that live in the Sub County.

#### **4.2 Social Demographics**

This formed part one of the questionnaires and consisted of information that regards to the personal information about the respondents i.e. gender, age, and marital status, level of education, employment status and monthly income.

##### **4.2.1 Gender Distribution**

The questionnaires were distributed to the respondents and out of the 162 returned; the study revealed that majority of the respondents (66.7%) were male while (33.3%) were female. This distribution implies that majority of the respondents were female.

#### **4.2.2 Age Distribution**

The study also revealed that the majority of those who participated in the study were aged 45 and above at 53.1%, followed by those between the age of 40 to 49 at 18.5%, then those of ages between 25 to 29 at 8.6%, 30 to 34 at 8.6%, 35 to 39 at 6.2% while those between ages 18 to 24 were the lowest at 5.0%. This implies that majority of those who participated in the study are aged 40 and above years meaning they are the most affected by crime since they are the ones who own property and this is the age group where the majority of the parents lie. It may also imply that the youth are not conversant with CBP hence did not contribute much to the study or has a very negative attitude towards it and didn't want to participate.

#### **4.2.3 Marital Status Distribution**

The study also sought to know the marital status of those who participated. Most of the respondents (67.9%) were married, 18.5% were single, and 8.6% were divorced or separated while 5.0% were widowed. This implies that those who are married contributed more to the study meaning that they are the most affected when it comes to matters of crime hence are committed to its prevention.

#### **4.2.4 Level of Education**

On the level of education, the findings show that majority (56.8%) of the respondents reached secondary level followed by college level at 29.6%, 7.4% were university graduates while only 6.2% reached primary level. This implies that majority of the respondents who filled the questionnaires were literate hence could understand what was required in the study. The level of illiteracy in the sub-county is very low.

#### **4.2.5 Employment Status**

The findings of the study also revealed that the majority of those who participated were self-employed at 46.9%, 35.8% were unemployed and only 17.3% were employed. The participants also revealed that those who were self-employed were contented with what they got since the majority of them depended on dairy farming and business. Those who were unemployed do menial jobs for their leaving and majority of them were youths. This implies that since the majority of the community are self-employed they are very much interested in crime prevention to protect their

property and would like very much to partner with police to prevent crime only that they lack trust in them due to lack of confidentiality of information and fear of victimization.

#### **4.3 Community Partnerships and Willingness to Combat Crime**

The study sought to establish the community partnerships and willingness to combat crime in the sub-county. The level of public participation in curbing crime is very low. From the findings, only 22.0% had shown willingness to combat the crime of which 9.0% were females, with 78.0% having never participated in CBP of which 10.0% were female. Those who knew what Community Based Policing is were 69.0% of which 8.0% were female, while 31.0%, 6.0% of them being female didn't know. This shows that although the majority of the members of the community knew about CBP, they were not willing to participate.

Chief Lembus supported this claim by saying that the community is very much willing only that they fear being exposed to criminals. He also sighted financial constraints, low motivation and mistrust as hindrances. The rating of the level of willingness to participate in CBP to curb crime by the respondents was average. From the findings 40.7% rated it fair where 13.7% of them were female, 37.0% where 9.0% of them were female rated it good, 10.0% rated it poor where 5.0% of them were female, 8.6% rated it very well where 4.6% of them were female and 3.7% rated it very poor where 1.7% of them were female.

The age group that was mostly involved in violent crimes according to the findings is between 18 to 35 years with 94.0% of which 31.0% were female, followed by those between 36 to 50 years with 1.0% all of whom were male and 5.0%, 2.0% of them being female were not sure which age group was mostly involved in violent crimes. This implies that the youth committed the most violent crimes and that's why they were disinterested in CBP. Chief Eldama-Ravine who is a key informant supports this by saying that majority of the crimes are committed by the youth who are jobless.

**Table 4.1 Level of Willingness to Combat Crime**

<b>Rating on the level of willingness to combat crime</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Very poor	6	3.7
Poor	16	10.0
Fair	66	40.7
Good	60	37.0
Very good	14	8.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**4.3.1 Mechanisms used to Facilitate Public Participation**

This study sought to establish the forms of media that had been used to facilitate public communication and access to information in the sub-county. The findings show that the most used form of media to access information about CBP was public meetings at 90.0%, 63.0% of them being male respondents. A further 6.0% of the respondents, 2.0% of them being male confirm to have obtained the information from social media, 4.0% where 2.0% of the respondents were male got it from radio making it a total of 100%. None of the respondents got the information about CBP from the TV Stations. The Sub County Commissioner was a key informant and the response was supported by affirming that majority of the members of the public attend public Baraza's, as indicated by the responses offered in table 4.2.

**Table 4.2 Rating of the Different Forms of Media**

<b>Media mechanism</b>	<b>High (%)</b>	<b>Moderate (%)</b>	<b>Low (%)</b>	<b>Total %</b>
TV stations	17.3	40.7	42.0	100.0
Websites	5.0	18.5	76.5	100.0
Radio	46.9	43.2	9.9	100.0
Print Media	7.4	43.2	49.4	100.0
Social media	24.7	51.8	23.5	100.0
Public meetings	65.4	30.9	3.7	100.0

From the findings, public meetings are the most effective form of media that is used to facilitate public participation in CBP with 65.4%. This was followed by radio at 46.9%, Social media with 24.7%, TV stations with 17.3%, print media at 7.4% and the lowest being websites with 5.0%. This shows that majority of the respondents hear about CBP in public meetings meaning that the meetings are frequently organized to sensitize the public about CBP and majority of the respondents attend making it an effective form of media to access information

#### **4.3.2 Most Frequent Community-Based Policing Strategies Used**

From the findings, majority of the respondents (60.5% where 25.0% of them were females) said Nyumba-Kumi initiative is the CBP strategy most frequently used, followed by problem solving at 19.7% where 3.0% of the respondents were female, chief Baraza's at 8.0% where 2.0% were female, social media at 5.0% where 2.0% were females, use of informers at 3.0% where females had 0%, monthly meetings at 1.9% where 1.0% were female respondents and sharing information at 1.9% where none of the females responded (0%). This shows that members of the public have embarked on Nyumba-Kumi initiative as a community based policing strategy where they organize themselves into groups of ten to provide neighbourhood watch. The findings are as indicated in the table 4.3.

**Table 4.3 Community Policing Strategies**

<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Nyumba-Kumi initiative	98	60.5
Problem-solving	32	19.7
Baraza's	13	8.0
Social media	8	5.0
Informers	5	3.0
Monthly meetings	3	1.9
Sharing information	3	1.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### 4.3.3 Attendance in Organized Community Meetings on CBP

The study also sought to find out whether members of the community attended a meeting called by the local leadership on CBP. Results showed that 140 of the respondents representing 86.4% where 27.4% were female answered yes and 22 of the respondents representing 13.6% where 5.6% were female answered no. This shows that the community is committed in attending Community Based Policing meetings despite the fact they have a very negative attitude towards it due to lack of confidentiality of information given to police, lack of trust in police by community members among others and this is supported by chief Lembus-Perkerra who says that the members of the public are not free to provide information because they fear they might be jailed if it leaked and see majority of the participants in CBP as spies. Chief Maji-Mazuri/ Mumberes also supported saying that there is lack of trust since the majority of police officers collaborate with criminals.

### 4.3.4 Level of Participation by Community Members

The study also sought to find out the levels of participation by members of the community in the CBP meeting. The results showed that 96 respondents (59.3%), said that the participation by community members was moderate, followed by 32 (19.7%),said that the participation was high, 18 members (11.1%) didn't know and 16 members (9.9%),said it was low. None of the members said that the participation was very high. This is supported by OCS Eldama-Ravine who said that betrayal, uncertainty, fear, mistrust, lack of confidentiality and lack of clear boundary between what police officers do and other players making terrorists to take advantage of the situation. This is as indicated in table 4.4 below.

**Table 4.4 Level of Participation**

<b>Level of participation</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
No Participation	18	11.1
Low	16	9.9
Moderate	96	59.3
High	32	19.7
Very high	0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### 4.3.5 Factors Leading to Successful CBP

On being asked this question about the factors leading to successful CBP, 50.0% of the respondents, 12.0% of whom were female found that building trust between the police and the community would ensure that the community policing initiative is a success, sensitization of community members followed at 19.8%, 7.8% of whom were female, frequent Barraza's at 8.0%, 5.0% of whom were female, sharing information at 7.4%, 3.4% of whom were female respondents, creating awareness at 5.0%, 2.0% of whom were female, members of the public should be motivated through payment of token at 3.1%, 1.1% being female, awards to good performers at 2.4%, 1.4% being female respondents, punishment to wrongdoers at 2.4%, 1.0% being female, and increasing political will at 1.9%, all of them being male respondents. The findings indicate that for Community based Policing to succeed there must be mutual trust between the police and the members of the public to remove the fear of victimization and increase confidentiality to ensure the free flow of information. This is supported by the OCS Timborea, who was a key informant, and stated that the community's commitment to partner with police is below average due to lack of trust in police. The findings are presented in table 4.5.

**Table 4.5 Successful Community Based Policing**

<b>Factors leading to successful CBP</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Building trust between police and the community	81	50.0
Sensitization of community members	32	19.8
Frequent barazas	13	8.0
Sharing information	12	7.4
Creating awareness	8	5.0
Motivating the public through payment of a token	5	3.1
Payment of awards	3	2.4
Punishing wrongdoers	3	2.4
Increasing political will	2	1.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### 4.3.6 Challenges Facing the Implementation of the Community Based Policing Initiative

Community-Based Policing has been faced with a lot of challenges since its implementation. The findings show that ignorance is one of the challenges at 25.3%, where 8.3% of the respondents were female followed by lack of training at 19.8% 4.8% of them being female, fear of victimization at 14.9%, 3.9% of them being female, lack of confidentiality at 11.7%, 2.7% of them being female, negative attitude to CBP at 8.0%, 3.0% of them being female, lack of trust at 6.8% ,2.8% being female, inadequate information at 5.0%, 2.0% being female, poor perception of CBP at 3.7%, 1.7% being female, poor public image of police at 3.0%, 2.0% being female and communication mechanisms at 1.8% of whom 0.8% were female respondents. The study reveals that a majority of the members of the public are ignorant about CBP and it has become hard to embrace it. Further, other members lack trust in police hence fear victimization and all the above challenges hinder successful CBP. This is also supported by OCS Makutanoa key informant who sighted lack of financial support from the government, mistrust of the police by the community, and community's unwillingness to participate on a voluntary basis as some of the challenges. This information is as indicated in table 4.6;

**Table 4.6 Challenges Facing CBP**

<b>Challenges</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Ignorance	41	25.3
Lack of training	32	19.8
Fear of victimization	24	14.9
Lack of confidentiality	19	11.7
The negative attitude towards CBP	13	8.0
Lack of trust	11	6.8
Inadequate information about the policy	8	5.0
Poor perception of CBP	6	3.7
Poor public image of police	5	3.0
Poor communication mechanisms	3	1.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### 4.3.7 Solutions to Problems Facing CBP

From the findings, 34.0%, of the respondents 10.0% of them being female suggested allocation of funds to be the solution to the challenges facing CBP, followed by training at 21.0%, 9.0% being female respondents, promise of confidentiality at 14.0%, 6.0% of them being female, guidance about CBP at 6.8%, 2.8% being female respondents, respect of the rule of law at 5.0%, embracing integrity at 5.0%, 2.0% being female, improving trust on police at 6.2%, 2.0% being female, compulsory security meetings at 3.0%, where 1.0% were female and use of incentives at 2.0% where 1.0% were female respondents. These solutions are supported by the respondents who state that there is mistrust, lack of confidentiality, ignorance about CBP, members of the public require incentives to provide information among others meaning that the above solutions can change the situation. This is as shown in table 4.7;

**Table 4.7 Solutions to Problems Facing CBP**

<b>Solutions</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Allocation of funds	55	34.0
Training	34	21.0
Promise of confidentiality	23	14.0
Guidance about CBP	11	6.8
Respect of the rule of law	8	5.0
Embrace integrity	8	5.0
Improve trust	10	6.2
Compulsory security meetings	5	3.0
Use of incentives	8	5.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### 4.3.8 Rating of the Community Policing Success on the following Crimes

The study sought to rate some of the crimes committed in Koibatek sub-county whereby 17.3% said that mugging is not effective, 7.4% said that it is poor, 23.5% were not sure, 40.7% rated it effectively and 11.1% most effective. 6.2% rated robbery not to be effective, 12.3% poor, 17.3% were not sure, 48.2% rated it effectively and 16.0% said it was most effective. On burglary, 13.6%

of the respondents rated it not effective, 9.9% poor, 17.3% were not sure 49.3% effective and 9.9% most effective. Sexual assault was rated as not effective by 18.5% of the respondents 5.0% as poor, 11.1% were not sure, 50.6% as effective and 14.8% as most effective. On breakings, 7.4% rated it as not effective, 8.6% poor, 10.0% were not sure 58.0% as effective and 16.0% as most effective. Illicit brew was rated 6.3% not effective, 13.6% as poor, 6.2% were not sure, 43.2% as effective and 30.7% as most effective. This means that although the members of the public are not willing to assist the police, they have managed to curb some of the crimes in the sub-county effectively as shown in table 4.8;

**Table 4.8 Rating of Crimes**

Forms of crime	Rating scale					Total	
	1	2	3	4	5	Percent (%)	Frequency
Mugging	17.3	7.40	23.5	40.7	11.1	100.0	162
Robbery	6.2	12.3	17.3	48.2	16.0	100.0	162
Burglary	13.6	9.9	17.3	49.3	9.9	100.0	162
Sexual assault	18.5	5.0	11.1	50.6	14.8	100.0	162
Breakings	7.4	8.6	10.0	58.0	16.0	100.0	162
Illicit brew	6.3	13.6	6.2	43.2	30.7	100.0	162

**Key: 1=Not effective, 2=Poor, 3=Not sure, 4=Effective, 5=Most effective**

#### 4.3.9 Deciding how the Local Area is Policed

The study sought to know from the respondents how the local area should be policed. 12 respondents representing 7.4% stated that this should be done by the police, 32 respondents representing 19.8% said that it should be done by the provincial administrators, 16 respondents representing 9.8% said that it should be done by the household heads, majority of the respondents (102) representing 63.0% said that policing should be done by a combination of all the above and none (0.0%) of the respondents said that policing should be done by politicians. This means that all the stakeholders and their leaders in the sub-county should join hands and work together for the security of the sub-county. This is as shown in table 4.9;

**Table 4.9 How the Local Area should be Policed**

<b>Policing</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Police	12	7.4
Politicians	0	0.0
Provincial administrator	32	19.8
Combination of all	102	63.0
Household heads	16	9.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>100.0</b>

#### **4.4 Community Members Perception of the Role of CBP in Prevention of Crime**

Most of the community members (80.2%) perception of Community-based policing is that it is a good idea. Those who were not sure about their perception were 8.6%, 5.0% of them being female, 6.3% where 4.3% were female thought that it was the best idea, 3.7% where 2.3% were female said that it is a bad idea and 1.2% perceived that it is the worst idea showing that although majority of the inhabitants of Koibatek perceive CBP to be a good idea, they have a negative attitude towards the same because they perceive police officers as corrupt, brutal and using members of the public for their own selfish ends. The Sub-county commissioner who is a key informant supported this by saying that the members of the public have a negative perception of CBP and believe that the police are using them for their own gain. She also added that the community has not fully embraced their role in CBP because they don't fully understand it hence there is a need for community sensitization of the same. This is as indicated in table 4.10.

**Table 4.10 Perception towards CBP**

<b>Perception</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Worst	2	1.2
Bad	6	3.7
Good	130	80.2
Not sure	14	8.6
Best	10	6.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>100.0</b>

#### **4.4.1 Freedom to Provide Vital Information**

Although the majority of the respondents perceive CBP to be a good idea, the majority of them (64.2%) said that they were not free to provide vital information to the police while only 35.8%, were free to do so. Chief Koibatek supports this by saying that CBP has sadly been mistaken for a subsidiary branch of police with powers to arrest, search homes, conduct patrols, deliberate on complaints (including those which are criminal in nature) and has been viewed as an accepted vigilante group.

#### **4.4.2 Reasons for not providing Information to Police**

The respondents were asked why they were not free to provide vital information to the police whereby 40.0% of whom 12.0% were female said that this is due to lack of confidentiality, 19.8% where 5.8% were female said that they have no trust in police, 9.9% where 4.9% were female gave reason of police brutality, 9.3% where 3.3% were female gave fear of victimization, 8.0% where 3.0% were female sighted threat from suspects as the reason for not giving information to the police, 6.8% where 1.8% were female said that police collude with criminals, 3.1% where 1.0% were female said that police are corrupt, 1.9% where 1% were female said that police release prisoners before being charged and 1.0% who were all male respondents said that many cases are never concluded.

Only 36.0%, 10.0% being female said that they are free to give vital information to the police with 64.0% of whom 23.0% were female saying they are not free. OCS Makutano supported the above information by saying that community members are not free to deliver information because some fear victimization and lack of protection.

**Table 4.11 Reasons for not providing Information to Police**

<b>Reasons</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Lack of confidentiality	65	40.0
Lack of trust in police	32	19.8
Police brutality	16	9.9
Fear of victimization	15	9.3
Threats from suspects	13	8.0
Police collude with criminals	11	6.8
Corruption	5	3.1
The release of criminals before being charged	3	1.9
Many cases are never concluded	2	1.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>100.0</b>

#### 4.4.3 Neighborhood Watch Programmes

Since the introduction of CBP, the majority (37.0%, 15.0% of whom were female) of the respondents said that no neighbourhood watch programs were introduced since the CBP was brought in place. 26.0%, 8.0% being female said that over 4 neighbourhood watch programs were introduced, 16.0%, 5.0% being female said 2, 12.5%, 3.5% being female said 1, 8.5%, 1.5% of them being female said 3 and none of the respondents mentioned over 4 programs.

**Table 4.12 Neighborhood Watch Programs**

<b>Programs</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Nil	60	37.0
1	20	12.5
2	26	16.0
3	14	8.5
4	0	0.0
Over 4	42	26.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>100.0</b>

#### 4.4.4 Existence of Alternative Programs

The study sought to find out whether there were other programs whereby 40.7%, 9.7% of them being female responded positively and 59.3 %, 23.3% of whom were female of the participants responded negatively. The study also sought to know whether there were other programs whereby, 50.0%, 10.0% of whom were female mentioned Nyumba-Kumi, 16.0%, 6.0% of whom were female mentioned community elders forum, 9.9%, 4.9% being women mentioned Jamii-Thabiti, 9.2%,4.2% being women mentioned formation of youth groups, 6.2%,3.2% being female mentioned sporting activities, 5.0%, 2.0 % being female stated security meetings and3.7% where 0.7% were female mentioned Peace forums. This shows that the community has embraced other programs mostly Nyumba-Kumi households as a means of preventing crime. This was supported by chief Lembus-Kwen who said that Nyumba-Kumi where neighbours keep watch of each other supplement CBP and have been successful since there is no mistrust or fear of leakage of information. This is as indicated in table 4.13.

**Table 4.13 Alternative Programs**

<b>Programs</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Nyumba-Kumi	81	50.0
Community elders forum	26	16.0
Jamii-Thabiti	16	9.9
Formation of youth groups	15	9.2
Sporting activities	10	6.2
Security meetings	8	5.0
Peace forums	6	3.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>100.0</b>

#### 4.4.5 Rate of Crime in your Area since the Introduction of Community Based Policing

The respondents were asked about the rate of crime since the introduction of CBP and they responded as follows: Majority of the respondents (54.3%, 18.3% of them being female) said that

the crime rate was moderate 27.2%, 9.2% being female said that the crime rate was high, 17.3%, 5.3% of them being female low and 1.2% all of them being male said it was very high. This was supported by all the key informants who said that crime rate is moderate since the members of the public use other means for their security like Nyumba-Kumi households. The findings of the study are as shown in table 4.14.

**Table 4.14 Crime Rate**

<b>Crime rate</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Low	44	17.3
Moderate	88	54.3
High	28	27.2
Very high	2	1.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>100.0</b>

#### **4.4.6 Factors Requiring Immediate Action**

On being asked about the immediate action that should be taken to reduce the above, 40.7%, 10.7% of whom were female said poverty, 17.3%, 6.3% being female said illicit brew, 8.0%, 3.0% being female said increase of confidentiality, 6.8%, 2.8% being female said unemployment, 6.8%, where 2.8% were female said police brutality, 6.2% where 2.2% were female said corruption, 5.0% where 2.0% were female said drug and substance abuse, 3.7% where 0.7% were female said poor infrastructure, 3.7% where 1.7% were female said street lighting and 1.8% where 0.8% were female said training. This shows that poverty is the major contributor to crime and with intervention, crime prevention can be improved. Chief Koibatek supported this by saying that majority of the members of the public are not employed and cannot manage to attend CBP meetings as some of them earn from hand to mouth meaning there is poverty in the area due to unemployment. The results are captured in table 4.15.

**Table 4.15 Factors Requiring Immediate Attention**

<b>Factors</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Poverty	66	40.7
Illicit brews	28	17.3
Confidentiality	13	8.0
Unemployment	11	6.8
Police brutality	11	6.8
Corruption	10	6.2
Drug and substance abuse	8	5.0
Poor infrastructure	6	3.7
Street lighting	6	3.7
Training	3	1.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>100.0</b>

#### **4.5 Community Members Distinction between CBP and Regular Police Service**

The study sought to investigate whether there is any distinction between CBP and regular police whereby 108 respondents representing 66.7%, where 19.7% were female answered yes whereas 54 respondents representing 33.3%, where 13.3% were female responded negatively. Those who said that there is distinction gave the following reasons; CBP is involved directly with residents whereas regular police have their own machinery and cases may reach higher levels, CBP enables everybody to participate in curbing crime, regular police are law enforcers while CBP supplement them, CBP is a service to the community in the village and CBP create exposure to the community. However, OCS Timboroa a key informant posited that the communities do not fully understand the role of CBP and the role NPS as provided in the constitution and training on the same would be the best option to enlighten them. Chief Lembus-Kwen also echoed his sentiments saying that the members of the public do not distinguish between the two as they consider both of them as threats or enemies. The table below shows the response;

#### 4.5.1 Preference between CBP and Regular Police

Those who said that there is no distinction gave the reason that both CBP and regular police are working towards a common goal of curbing crime and hence there is no difference. When asked which they prefer, 126 respondents representing 77.8%, where 22.8% were female were for CBP whereas 36 respondents representing 22.2%, where 10.2% were female preferred regular police. Those who preferred CBP said that CBP is trusted during raids since residents understand their area of jurisdiction and source of crimes very well. However, both groups said that the only problem is that they don't trust regular police because of lack of confidentiality of information, fear of victimization since after giving information, police are bribed and disclose where they got the information from making it a risk to the informer whereby he/she is either killed or his/her life put in danger. They said that this is the reason why CBP has failed to succeed though a very good initiative. All the key informants supported the above feelings as to why the members of the public don't trust the police making CBP a failure. Table 4.16 below shows the above information.

**Table 4.16 Preference between CBP and Regular Police**

<b>Prefer</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
CBP	126	77.8
Regular	36	22.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>100.0</b>

#### 4.5.2 Rating of police-public relationship before the introduction of CBP

The respondents were asked to rate the relationship between the police and the public before the introduction of CBP in their areas. The study shows that 106 respondents representing 65.3%, where 15.3% were female and who were the majority said that that relationship was not friendly, 28 respondents (17.3%) said that there was some relationship, 14 respondents (8.7%, 5.7% being female) were not sure, 14 respondents representing 8.7% where 2.7% were female said that the relationship was friendly and none (0.0%) of the respondents said that it was very friendly. OCS Timboroa, a key informant, said that police officers have increasingly realized the need of working closely with the wider society in combating crime while the community is slowly realizing their

role in partnership with the police as they think that this is still the traditional police which brutality and corruption was the order of the day. This is as indicated in table 4.17.

**Table 4.17 Rating of Police Public Relationship**

<b>Relationship</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Not friendly	106	65.3
Some relationship	28	17.3
Not sure	14	8.7
Friendly	14	8.7
Very friendly	0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>100.0</b>

#### **4.5.3 Rating of Certain Teams in the Community**

The study also sought to rate the efforts of some teams in the community to know the role they play as far as Community Based Policing is concerned in prevention of crime in their areas and the respondents rated them as follows; Youth vigilante groups were rated by majority of the respondents as not effective (25.9%), 18.5% poor, 7.4% of the respondents were not sure, 24.1% of the respondents rated them effectively and 24.1% as most effective.

Provincial administration was rated 13.6% not effective, 6.2% poor, 9.9% of the respondents were not sure, 40.7% who were the majority as effective and 29.6 % most effective. Administration police officers were rated 21.6% not effective, 8.0% poor, 16.7% of the respondents were not sure, 37.0% who were the majority rated them as effective and 16.7% as most effective. Kenya police service officers were rated 11.7% not effective, 17.3% poor, 11.7% of the respondents were not sure, 42.0% who were the majority rated them as effective and 17.3% rated them as most effective.

Majority of the respondents rated CBP 43.2% not effective, 35.8% poor, 13.6% of the respondents were not sure, 7.4% rated it as effective but none of the respondents rated it as most effective. This means that CBP has not been effective in Koibatek Sub-County. The church was rated 13.6% not effective, 8.0% poor, 27.2% of the respondents were not sure, 19.1% rated it effectively and 32.1% of the respondents who were the majority rated it as most effective. This shows that the church

plays a very vital role in the prevention of crime in Koibatek Sub-County. The public/Mob justice was rated 34.6% not effective by the majority of the respondents, 16.7% poor, 24.7% of the respondents were not sure, 16.0% rated it as effective and 8.0% as most effective. Others were rated as 22.2% not effective, 11.1% poor, 66.7% of the respondents who were the majority were not sure and none of the respondents rated it as either effective or most effective. The above information is as indicated in the table 4.18;

**Table 4.18 Rating of Teams in the Community**

Teams	Rating scale					Total	
	1	2	3	4	5	Percent (%)	Frequency
Youth vigilante groups (if any	25.9	18.5	7.4	24.1	24.1	100.0	162
Provincial administration (chief/DO's)	13.6	6.2	9.9	40.7	29.6	100.0	162
Administrative police officer	21.6	8.0	16.7	37.0	16.7	100.0	162
Kenya police officer	11.7	17.3	11.7	42.0	17.3	100.0	162
Community Based Policing	43.2	35.8	13.6	7.4	0.0	100.0	162
The church	13.6	8.0	27.2	19.1	32.1	100.0	162
Public justice/mob justice	34.6	16.7	24.7	16.0	8.0	100.0	162
Others;	22.2	11.1	66.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	162

**Key: 1=Not effective; 2= Poor; 3=Not sure; 4=Effective; 5= Most effective**

#### **4.5.4 Rating Source of Criminal Information after Introduction of CBP**

The respondents were also required to rate the source of information in their areas after the introduction of the CBP program. The study found that as far as the public was concerned, 8.6% of the respondents had no trust in them, 14.2% had little trust, 24.7% had medium trust, 31.5% which was the highest had trust and 21.0% had high trust in the public. Another source of information was informers whereby 19.1% of the respondents had no trust in it, 21.0% had little trust, 14.2% had medium trust, and 38.9% which was the highest trusted informers and 6.8% highly trusted them. Youths were another source of information whereby 24.7% of the respondents had no trust in them, 19.1% had little trust, 19.1% had medium trust, 27.2% which was the highest

trusted them and 9.9% highly trusted them as a source of information. Suspects were also listed as a source of information whereby 53.7% of the respondents and who were the majority had no trust in them, 24.7% had little trust, 13.6% had medium trust, 8.0% trusted them and none of the residents (0.0%) highly trusted the suspects as a source of information.

Chiefs as a source of information were rated as follows; No respondent had little or no trust in them (0.0%), 15.4% had medium trust, 31.5% trusted them and 53.1% of the respondents who were the majority had high trust in chiefs as a source of information. With media, 24.7% had no trust in it, 19.1% had little trust, 19.1% had medium trust, and 27.2% which were the majority of the residents trusted media as a source of information while 9.9% highly trusted it.

Victims rating was 28.4% no trust, 20.4% little trust, 8.6% medium trust, 35.2% which were the majority of the residents trusted victims while 7.4% highly trusted them. Police as a source of information were rated 29.6% no trust, 22.8% little trust, 32.2% which was the highest response had medium trust, 15.4% trusted police while none of the residents (0.0%) highly trusted the police as a source of information. On other sources, 55.6% of the respondents who were the majority had no trust, 28.4% had little trust, 16.0% medium trust but none (0.0%) of the residents either trusted or had high trust on other sources of information.

This shows that the residents are free to provide information to the administrators like the chiefs and the church whom they exist with, unlike the police whom they fear due to reasons earlier mentioned like lack of confidentiality, corruption brutality and victimization among others. Table 4.19 shows this information;

**Table 4.19 Rating of Criminal Information by Various Sources after Introduction of CBP**

Source of criminal information by:	Rating scale					Total	
	1	2	3	4	5	Percent (%)	Frequency
Public/residents	8.6	14.2	24.7	31.5	21.0	100.0	162
Police informers	19.1	21.0	14.2	38.9	6.8	100.0	162
Youth	24.7	19.1	19.1	27.2	9.9	100.0	162
Suspects	53.7	24.7	13.6	8.0	0.0	100.0	162
Chiefs	0.0	0.0	15.4	31.5	53.1	100.0	162
Media	24.7	19.1	1.1	27.2	9.9	100.0	162
Victim of crime	28.4	20.4	8.6	35.2	7.4	100.0	162
Other police officers/radio communication	39.6	22.8	32.2	1.4	0.0	100.0	162
Other:	55.6	28.4	16.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	162

**Key: 1=Not trusted; 2= Little trusted; 3=Medium trust; 4=Trusted; 5=Highly trusted**

#### **4.5.5 Relation between Police Officers and the Public**

The study also sought to know how the members of the community rate police officers as they interact with them during their normal duties and the findings were as follows; those who rated them as not friendly were 33.3% and were the majority of whom 15.3% were female, 24.7%, of whom 8.7% were female said there was some relationship, 13.6%, 5.6% of whom were female were not sure and 28.4%, 3.4% of whom were female said that they were friendly. This shows that majority of the residents cannot give information to the police whom they consider to be very unfriendly.

Chief Lembus-Perkerra, who is a key informant, supported this by saying that majority of the members of the community consider police to be very unfriendly because sometimes they are very brutal and can't keep information provided confidential hence don't trust them as they can put one's life in danger by exposing them to the criminals. This information is as indicated in the table below;

**Table 4.20 Rating of the Relationship between Police Officers and the Public**

<b>Relationship</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Not friendly	54	33.3
Some relationship	40	24.7
Not sure	22	13.6
Friendly	46	28.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>100.0</b>

#### **4.5.6 Crime Rate**

The study also sought to know the crime rate in the area and the findings were as follows: For robbery with violence, 114 respondents representing 70.4% of the population and who were the majority said it was low while 48 respondents (29.6%) said it was fair. No respondent said he/she was not sure, high or very high (0.0%). On sexual assault, 9.9% of the respondents said it was low, 24.7% said it was fair, none (0%) of the respondents was sure, 21.0% said it was high and 44.4% who the majority were said it was very high.

The use of drugs was rated by 12.3% of the respondents as low, 11.2% as fair, 15.4% of the respondents were not sure, 16.0% as high and 45.1% as very high. This shows that the members of the public don't provide information to the police concerning the vice. Snatching was rated by 45.0% of the respondents as low, 28.4% as fair, 9.3% were not sure, 0.0% rated it high and 17.3% very high. This means that snatching is not common in the area of study. Vehicle theft was rated by 77.8% of the respondents as low, 22.2% as fair and none of the respondents said that they were not sure, high or very high (0%). This shows that there is no such crime committed in the area of study.

Burglary was rated 28.4% low, 37.6% fair, 9.3% said they were not sure 24.7% high but none (0.0%) of the residents said that it was very high. This means that the crime is controllable by the police. On assault, 28.4% of the respondents rated it low, 38.9% who were the majority rated it fair, none (0.0%) of the respondents said that they were not sure, 24.1% rated it high and 8.6% rated it very high. This shows that crime is also controlled.

Traffic offences were rated low by 38.9% of the respondents, 21.0% rated it fair, 8.6% were not sure, 11.7% rated it high and 19.8% rated it very high. This shows that crime is also manageable. Prostitution was rated low by 40.8% residents who were the majority, 14.8% fair, 19.8% were not sure, 8.6% high and 16.0% as very high. This shows that crime is not very common in the area. Other offences were rated low by 32.1% of the residents, 16.0% rated it fair, 42.6% who were the majority were not sure, 9.3% rated it high and none (0.0%) of the residents rated it very high. This conclusively means that crimes in Koibatek Sub County are manageable whether with the assistance of the community members or not. This information is as indicated in the table 4.21:

**Table 4.21 Rating of Crime**

Crimes	Rating					Total	
	1	2	3	4	5	Percentage (%)	Frequency
Robbery with violence	70.4	29.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	162
Sexual assault on women	9.9	24.7	0.0	21.0	44.4	100.0	162
Use of hard drugs	12.3	11.2	15.4	16.0	45.1	100.0	162
Personal belongings snatching	45.0	28.4	9.3	0.0	17.3	100.0	162
Vehicle theft	77.8	22.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	162
Burglary	28.4	37.6	9.3	24.7	0.0	100.0	162
Physical assault	28.4	38.9	0.0	24.1	8.6	100.0	162
Traffic offences	38.9	21.0	8.6	11.7	19.8	100.0	162
Prostitution	40.8	14.8	19.8	8.6	16.0	100.0	162
Other	32.1	16.0	42.6	9.3	0.0	100.0	162

**Key: 1=Low; 2=fairly; 3=Not sure; 4=High; 5=Very high**

#### **4.6 Extent of Commitment by Community to Partner with CBP in Prevention of Crime**

The study sought to know whether the community of Koibatek Sub-County was committed to partner with CBP in the prevention of crime. The findings of the study were that 87.7% of the respondents 27.7% of whom were female said yes while 12.3 %, 5.3% who were female were not committed. The reasons they gave for their answers are that the members of the public are ready to partner with the policethrough the police frustrate them through taking of bribes and throwing away cases, disclose their communication to the culprits hence putting their life at risk, it is for

their wellbeing, Those who said that they were not ready gave reasons that police do their things alone without involving members of the public, people shy away from police, they prefer giving information to the chiefs who sensitize them through Baraza's and they fear the long process of giving evidence among others. This shows that the community of Koibatek is very much willing to partner with police to curb crime despite a few problems which hinder free interaction between the two as mentioned above. Chief Lembus-Perkerra a key informant supported the above information by saying that majority of the community members just pretend to be committed whereas they are not. OCS Eldama-Ravine also said that the extent of commitment is very minimal unlike at first when CBP was introduced and the majority showed commitment thinking that they could gain financially. The response is as indicated in table 4.22.

**Table 4.22 Commitment by Community to Partner with Police in Prevention of Crime**

<b>Committed</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Yes	142	87.7
No	20	12.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>100.0</b>

#### **4.6.1 Provision of Information to Police**

The respondents were also asked whether the members of the public provide information about the commission or preparation to commit a crime to police. Those who responded yes on the provision of information to police were 81.5%, while 18.5% of the respondents said no. Those who responded positively said that crime commission is reported to police expecting them to assist but most of the time they are frustrated by poor response to incidents. They also said that they are interested in improving their security hence suspects are arrested prior to the commission of the crime. Those who said no gave the reasons that police are not ready to mix with the community, they are not ready to testify, fear not to be called liars if crime does not happen and they fear the police among others. OCS Timboroa was a key informant said that majority of the community members don't provide information to police since they think that police are taking advantage of the information either to extort money from the culprit or break the confidentiality. They also accuse police of colluding with the criminals.

#### **4.6.2 Rating of the Extent of Agreement or Disagreement of Certain Beliefs**

The study sought to find out whether the local communities agree or disagree with certain beliefs in the public domain. On being asked about the police believe that there is high reluctance from the public to accept responsibility in the fight against crime, 16.0% strongly disagreed 33.4% who were the majority disagreed, 9.3% were not sure, 25.3% agreed and 16.0% strongly agreed. Hence the majority of the members of the public disagreed that they were reluctant to fight crime.

About the belief that the police have the very image, 16% of the respondents strongly disagreed, 16% disagreed, 10% were not sure, 25% agreed and 33% strongly agreed. This shows that the members of the public still believe that the police have not changed much from their traditional methods of policing hence fear to provide any information to them. On customer care procedure being poor in the police stations hence scaring many people from reporting a crime, 9.3% strongly disagreed, 12.3% disagreed 18.5% were not sure, 40.1 % who were the majority agreed and 19.8% strongly agreed. This shows that there is poor customer care in police stations making the members of the public be scared of reporting crimes. On senior officers interacting rarely with the members of the public, 16.7% strongly agreed, 16.0% disagreed, 14.2% were not sure, 34.6% who were the majority agreed and 18.5% strongly agreed. This shows that senior officers rarely meet with the members of the public to know their problems. About a member of the public having the confidence to report a criminal activity to a senior officer rather than a junior officer, 8.6% strongly disagreed, 21.6% disagreed, 9.3% were not sure, 29.0% agreed and 31.5% who were the majority strongly agreed. This shows that senior officers are always ready to attend to the members of the public, unlike junior officers.

On the belief that the members of the public know the criminals living in their estates, 14.1% strongly disagreed, none (0.0%) of them disagreed, 20.4% were not sure, 34.6% who were the majority agreed and 30.9% strongly agreed. This shows that the criminals are living amongst the members of the public and they know them very well hence with a good relationship, they can reveal them to the police making their work easier, improving security and curbing crime. On the belief that the members of the public cannot genuinely give out information on the criminals living in their estates, 19.8% of the respondents strongly disagreed, 37.0% who were the majority disagreed, 14.2% were not sure, 16.0% agreed and 13.0% strongly agreed. This shows that

majority of the members of the public are ready to reveal the criminals living amongst them by providing information to the police hence preventing the commission of the crime if a good relationship exists between the two devoid of fear of victimization and with the promise of confidentiality of information. All the key informants agreed with the statement that there is high reluctance from the members of the public to accept responsibility in the fight against crime some like chief Mumberes/ Maji-Mazuri saying that the members of the public still consider the police as a “force” as opposed to it being a “service”. They believe giving information about crime translates to being the criminal and therefore liable to reprisal. The responses are as indicated in table 4.23;

**Table 4.23 Rating of the Extent of Agreement or Disagreement of Certain Beliefs**

Beliefs	Rating (%)					Total	
	1	2	3	4	5	Percent (%)	Frequency
A belief in the police service that there is high reluctance from the public to accept responsibility in the fight of crime?	16.0	33.4	9.3	25.3	16.0	100.0	162
A belief that the police department has the very image.	16.0	33.4	9.3	25.3	16.0	100.0	162
There is poor customer care procedure in the police stations which scare many people from reporting the crime to the police.	9.3	12.3	18.5	40.1	19.8	100.0	162
Senior police officers interact rarely with the public in their area of operation. (Koibatek)	16.7	16.0	14.2	34.6	18.5	100.0	162
A resident is likely to have the confidence to report a criminal activity to a senior police officer than report the crime to a junior police officer in your area of residence	8.6	21.6	.3	29.0	31.5	100.0	162
A belief that the public members know the criminals living in their estates.	14.1	0.0	20.4	34.6	30.9	100.0	162
A belief in that the public members cannot genuinely give out information on the criminals living in their estates	19.8	37.0	14.2	16.0	13.0	100.0	162

**1=Strong disagree    2=Disagree    3=Not sure    4=Agree    5=strongly agree**

#### 4.7 Community Partnership Approach of the CBP and Effect on Prevention of Crime

The respondents were asked whether CBP has any effect in prevention of crime whereby the study shows that 40.7% who were the majority of the respondents 14.7% being female said that it was not effective, 16.7%, 6.7% being female said it was poor, 14.8%, 4.8% being female were not sure and 14.8%, 4.8% being female said it was effective while 13.0% said it was most effective. Those who said that it was not effective gave the reasons that there was a delay in bringing criminals to book; lack of confidence in the police who disclose the information given, fear of victimization and feedback on issues reported is not given among others. This shows that CBP is not well implemented in the community and something has to be done for the community and the police to work together to curb crime and improve security in Koibatek Sub-County. Chief Eldama Ravine a key informant says that if the challenges and the few teething problems can be addressed it can greatly positively impact towards crime reduction and prevention. This information is presented in table 4.24.

**Table 4.24 Effect of CBP in Prevention of Crime**

<b>Effect</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Not effective	21	13.0
Poor	24	14.8
Not sure	27	16.7
Effective	66	40.7
Most effective	24	14.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>100</b>

##### 4.7.1 Members Confidence in CBP to Provide Vital Information

The study sought to know whether Community Based Policing has brought the members of the public closer to the police increasing their confidence to provide vital information which would assist in curbing crime in Koibatek. The study shows that 47 respondents' which is 29.0%, 8.0% being female said yes while 115 respondents representing 71.0% where 25.0% were female said no. Those who responded negatively gave the reasons that criminals are dealt with slowly, there is a delay in bringing criminals to book, lack of confidence in the police, slow response to incidents

by police are corrupt, other agencies understand the community better than the police, lack of education. Those who responded positively said that the police encourage the community to share their knowledge about crime by developing a friendly attitude and frequent meetings enable them to present their ideas. Chief Lembus, a key informant supported the majority of the members of the public by saying that there is a problem between the police and the members of the public due to mistrust in providing information and the way the police handle cases.

#### **4.7.2 Trend of Crime in Koibatek since the Introduction of Community Based Policing**

The respondents were asked to rate the trend of crime in Koibatek Sub-County since the introduction of CBP which they did as follows; those who said it was very low were 13.6% where 4.6% were female, 48.8% 14.8% of them being female said it was moderate, 16.0%, 8.0% being female were not sure, 13.6% 4.6% being female rated it high and 8.0%, 1.0% of whom were female rated it as very high. This shows that crime in Koibatek is manageable. OCS Makutano supported the idea that crime in Koibatek Sub-County is moderate. Table 4.25 indicates this information.

**Table 4.25 Trend of Crime in Koibatek Sub-County**

<b>Trend of crime</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Very low	22	13.6
Moderate	79	48.8
Not Sure	26	16.0
High	22	13.6
Very high	13	8.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>100.0</b>

#### **4.7.3 How the Members of the Public Perceived the Issue of Community-Based Policing**

The respondents were asked how they welcomed the issue of CBP and the findings of the study were as follows; those who stated that the community was not friendly were 17.3% where 7.3% of them were female, 37.0% who were the majority where 12.0% of them were female said that the police were corrupt, 13.0% where 3.0% of them were female were not sure, 16.7% where 5.7% of them were female said that the police are brutal and 16.0% where 5.0% of them were

female said that the police are friendly. With the mentality that the police are corrupt which is a belief by majority of the members of the community, police are brutal and not friendly, then it reveals that they did not welcome the issue of CBP with a positive mind and not unless something is done to bring the police and the community together to remove the negative attitude, then CBP will never succeed. Chief Maji-Mazuri/ Mumberes support this by saying that the members of the public see the police as very unfriendly and brutal hence fear to provide vital information to them. Table 4.26 reveals this information;

**Table 4.26 Perception of CBP by Community**

<b>Welcome of CBP</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Not friendly	28	17.3
Corruption	60	37.0
Not sure	21	13.0
Brutal	27	16.7
Friendly	26	16.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>100.0</b>

#### **4.7.4 Alternative Ways of Curbing Crime by the Community**

The respondents were asked whether there is any other way that they have organized themselves to curb crime and the findings of the study were as follows; those who mentioned “Nyumba-Kumi” initiative were 59.2%. Those who mentioned neighbourhood watch were 31.5%. Those who mentioned vigilante groups were 5.6% and those who were not sure were 3.7%.

Those who mentioned Nyumba-Kumi initiative were the majority and explained that they organize themselves into groups of ten households to keep watch and they elect their own chairman and report any issues arising to them especially strangers who visit the households. They respect and understand one another since they are near each other. They collaborate with Community policing committee who report to the administration. The chairman addresses the matter before reporting to the police and they discuss security matters freely. Neighbourhood watch acts as the watchdog in combating crime. Everybody watches or keeps vigil to his/her neighbor's premises in his/her absence and this lowers crime. Chief Eldama-Ravine a key informant supports this by saying that

Nyumba-Kumi initiative is doing very well in preventing crime as neighbours keep watch of what is happening in their surrounding among the ten households. Table 4.27 shows the above information;

**Table 4.27 Community Organization**

<b>Organization</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Nyumba-kumi	96	59.2
Neighbourhood watch	51	31.5
Vigilante group	9	5.6
Not sure	6	3.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **5.1 Overview**

The research was carried out in six wards of Koibatek Sub-County. The aim of the study was to show the attitude towards Community Based Policing by the Kenyan communities in the prevention of crime in Koibatek within Baringo County. In this chapter, the following subjects are presented.

- i. Summary of the study
- ii. The conclusion of the study
- iii. Recommendation of the study

#### **5.2 Summary**

Chapter one of the studies dealt with the background of the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, research questions, justification of the study, scope and limitation of the study and the definitions of the key terms used in the study. In chapter two, literature review and theoretical framework provided a summary of what other researchers and authors have examined and documented the attitude towards community-based policing and effect on crime prevention in Kenya. In the subsequent chapters, the researcher talked about the study area and the researcher also used questionnaire method about the subject of the study i.e. the attitude towards community-based policing by the Kenyan communities in the prevention of crime. The researcher used tables which are elaborated in chapters three and four. This study was summarized according to the five objectives as follows;

The study revealed that the community of Koibatek Sub-County are very much willing to combat crime but their level of participation in doing so is very low owing to the fact that they have developed a negative attitude towards CBP since they fear to report any criminal activity to police due to fear of victimization, lack of confidentiality of information, police brutality, lack of finances to attend Community Based Policing meetings and corruption among others. Although they show their commitment to curb crime, the police frustrate their efforts by taking bribes and releasing the culprits or ensuring that they charge them with offences which they were not arrested for to make them escape severe punishment.

The perception of the residents of Koibatek towards CBP is that the idea is good but they have failed to embrace it and embarked on other initiatives like Nyumba-Kumi, neighbourhood watch and vigilante groups among others since they are not impressed with police partnership in curbing crime and have lost trust in them. The leaders of the Nyumba-Kumi households try to deal with issues arising in those households before they report to the police since they have little trust in them because of the way they handle cases and corruption. Only complicated matters are reported to police but all other issues are sorted out within the households.

The residents of Koibatek understand the distinction between CBP and regular police and even said that they prefer CBP where they are involved in policing. However, it is very hard for them to work with people whom they have lost trust in, who don't keep information confidential instilling fear of victimization in them. They also said that regular police knew traditional policing cannot involve the police alone in curbing crime which is not the best method since the community are the people on the ground and know the culprits better. So, if only the relationship between the police and the members of the public can be improved CBP would be the best initiative in crime prevention

The study shows that the residents of Koibatek were very much ready to partner with CBP in the prevention of crime though they said that police frustrate their efforts in crime prevention. The communities provide information on the crime to police but they handle it in a manner which makes them feel discontented to work with them anymore. Due to this mistrust, the communities no longer show commitment to CBP but has opted to use other initiatives like "Nyumba-Kumi" to prevent crime in their areas.

Majority of the respondents said that CBP is not effective because although the community members are willing to work with the police in the prevention of crime, they take too long to bring the prisoners to book and also respond to incidents very slowly. They provide information to police but they are never contented in the way they handle cases. So they prefer working with the chiefs whom they are close to since majority of them also shy away from police. However, although CBP is not effective most crimes in Koibatek Sub-County have gone down since the communities have implemented other initiatives of crime prevention like Nyumba-Kumi where they provide information to their leaders and chiefs who deal with them and consult the police as the last resort.

### **5.3 Conclusion**

From the research of this examination, the accompanying significant ends were made in accordance with the goals. The old arrangement of wrongdoing counteractive action, the connection between the police benefit and the general public has changed with the coming and working of CBP. The logic of CBP as demonstrated in various types of writing permits proactive aversion, synergistic work and building up a feeling of responsibility for society to security issues in general. The state of mind of the cops and the network about CBP was evaluated in this examination and officers clarified that they have an uplifting mentality towards the technique regardless of the way that they are working loaded with difficulties and issues. They unequivocally stressed the progression and significance of CBP to defeat wrongdoing and to build a suspicion that all is well and good to the network.

However, the study revealed that Community partnership with the police has not been effective since the members of the public fear victimization after providing information to the police. The residents of Koibatek perceive the idea of CBP to be good but they have failed to embrace it wholly due to corruption in the police service, brutality and lack of confidentiality among others. The study also established that majority of the members of the public distinguish between CBP and regular police but they are not ready to embrace CBP because the government doesn't provide incentives to enable them to embrace the programme and they have no trust in police. The residents of Koibatek has shown commitment to CBP by attending public Baraza's to be enlightened about crime prevention and how to partner with police. However, they prefer working alone and report cases to police through their representatives like the chiefs due to fear of information leakage which has adverse consequences. Hence, CBP has not been effective in the prevention of crime in Koibatek Sub-County, due to a lack of collaboration and misunderstanding between the society and the police.

#### **5.4 Recommendations**

After considering the poor relationship between the police and the members of the public, the following recommendations were made:

Since poverty and unemployment were found to be some of the major factors contributing to the increase of crime, the respondents recommended that the government should create job opportunities, especially to the youth to make them economically empowered. This reduces the risk of engaging in criminal activities since they will be able to provide for themselves. If this is done, crime will be a thing of the past in our society. Traditionally, police officers are known to be very brutal and members of the public fear to provide any information to them. To avert this, respondents recommended lectures to be held weekly so that they can become acquainted with the police and also be guaranteed about the confidentiality of information as they fear victimization.

The police were also noted to have lacked proper skills in dealing with crime and the respondents recommended that both the police and community should work together if they needed to succeed in fighting crime since it is community who knows the people they live with and are in a better position to provide the police with accurate information about criminals. Education and training are crucial in empowering both the police and the communities to effectively participate in CBP, especially in communities with high literacy levels. Teachings on the importance of public participation, human rights and transparency should be taught. If this is done it will be easy to fight crime. Transfer of police officers who have overstayed in one station for long is another recommendation. Some police officer's associated with criminals who make it very hard to prevent crime in the area and this is brought about by corruption. They steal and commit other crimes but escape punishment since they are assisted or hidden by police officers whom they share the proceeds of crime with.

#### **5.5 Suggestions for Further Studies**

- i. Why is Community Based Policing diminishing instead of increasing?
- ii. To what extent has the community partnership approach of community-based policing influence the reporting of a crime?
- iii. To what extent has the problem-solving approach of Community Based Policing, influence the reporting of a crime?

## REFERENCES

- Bazemore, G., & Schiff, M. (2015). *Restorative community justice: Repairing harm and transforming communities*. London, Routledge.
- Blackshaw, T. (2010). *Key Concepts in Community Studies*. London, Sage publication.
- Bond, B. J., & Braga, A. A. (2015). Rethinking the Compstat process to enhance problem-solving responses: Insights from a randomized field experiment. *Police Practice and Research*, 16(1), 22-35. Retrieved from [psycnet.apa.org/record/2014-49220-004](https://psycnet.apa.org/record/2014-49220-004)
- Bradford, B., Jackson, J., & Stanko, E. A. (2009). Contact and confidence: Revisiting the impact of public encounters with the police. *Policing & Society*, 19(1), 20-46. Retrieved from [eprints.lse.ac.uk/21535/](https://eprints.lse.ac.uk/21535/)
- Coburn, C. E., & Penuel, W. R. (2016). Research–practice partnerships in education: Outcomes, dynamics, and open questions. *Educational Researcher*, 45(1), 48-54. Retrieved from <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.3102/0013189X16631750>
- Chappell, A. T., & Gibson, S. A. (2009). Community policing and homeland security policing: Friend or Foe?. *Criminal Justice Policy Review*, 20(3), 326-343. Retrieved from [encompass.eku.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1328&context=etd](https://encompass.eku.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1328&context=etd)
- Chriss, J. J. (2015). *Beyond community policing: From early American beginnings to the 21st century*. London, Routledge.
- Clear, T. R. (2018). *The Community Justice Ideal*. London, Routledge
- Cordner, G. (2014). Community Policing. In M. Reisig, & R. Kane. (Eds.), *Handbook on Police and Policing* (pp. 148–171). New York: Oxford University Press.
- Dlamini, S. (2018). *A criminological exploration of community policing forums in Durban, South Africa: a study based on Glenwood Suburb and Cato Manor Township* (Doctoral dissertation). Retrieved from <https://researchspace.ukzn.ac.za/handle/10413/7765>
- Frerichs, L., Lich, K. H., Dave, G., & Corbie-Smith, G. (2016). Integrating systems science and community-based participatory research to achieve health equity. *American Journal of Public Health*, 106(2), 215-222. Retrieved from <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4815818/>
- Gibb, D. A. (2011). *Camouflaged Killer: The Shocking Double Life*. New York, Penguin.
- Gill, C., Weisburd, D., Telep, C. W., Vitter, Z., & Bennett, T. (2014). Community-oriented policing to reduce crime, disorder and fear and increase satisfaction and legitimacy among citizens: A systematic review. *Journal of Experimental Criminology*, 10(4), 399-428.

- Homel, P., & Masson, N. (2016). Partnerships for human security in fragile contexts: where community safety and security sector reform intersect. *Australian Journal of International Affairs*, 70(3), 311-327.
- Kappeler, V. E., & Gaines, L. K. (2012). *Community policing: A contemporary perspective*. UK, Routledge.
- Kiprono, W. (2007). *Challenges facing the implementation of community policing in Kenya: A case study of Kibera, Nairobi*. Unpublished Master's Thesis, University of Nairobi, Kenya.
- Matsuda, M. (2017). Everyday Knowledge and Practices to Prevent Conflict: How Community Policing Is Domesticated in Contemporary Kenya. *African Virtues in the Pursuit of Conviviality: Exploring Local Solutions in Light of Global Prescriptions*, 2, 275.
- Mawby, R. C. (2010). Police corporate communications, crime reporting and the shaping of policing news. *Policing and Society*, 20(1), 124-139.
- Mugenda, O. M., & Mugenda, A. G. (2003). *Research Methods. Quantitative and Qualitative Approaches*. Nairobi, Actis Press.
- Mutahi, P. (2011). Between illegality and legality:(In) security, crime and gangs in Nairobi informal settlements. *South African Crime Quarterly*, 37, 11-18.
- Newby, P. (2014). *Research Methods for Education*. London, Routledge.
- Orodho, A. J., & Kombo, D. K. (2002). *Research Methods*. Nairobi: Kenyatta University, Institute of Open Learning. Retrieved from [https://www.ijssse.org/articles/ijssse\\_v1\\_i5\\_118\\_132.pdf](https://www.ijssse.org/articles/ijssse_v1_i5_118_132.pdf)
- Ortmeier, P. J., & Meese, E. (2010). *Leadership, Ethics, and Policing: Challenges for the 21st Century*. Washington, Prentice Hall.
- Ratcliffe, J. H. (2016). *Intelligence-led Policing*. London, Routledge.
- Reichel, M., & Ramey, M. A. (Eds.). (1987). *Conceptual frameworks for bibliographic education: Theory into practice*. Littleton, CO: Libraries Unlimited.
- Ruteere, M. (2011). More than political tools: the police and post-election violence in Kenya. *African Security Review*, 20(4), 11-20.
- Salaria, N. (2012). Meaning of the term descriptive survey research method. *International journal of transformations in business management*, 1(6), 1-7.
- Schanzer, D., Kurzman, C., Toliver, J., & Miller, E. (2016). *The Challenge and Promise of using Community Policing Strategies to Counter Violent Extremism*. Unpublished Thesis. U.S. Department of Justice.

- Scott, M. S. (2016). Pioneers in policing: Herman Goldstein. *Police Practice and Research*, 17(6), 582-595.
- Scott, M. S., Eck, J. E., Knutsson, J., & Goldstein, H. (2016). *Problem-Oriented Policing: From Innovation to Mainstream*. NY, Criminal Justice Press.
- Schnobrich-Davis, J., Block, S., & Lupacchino, J. (2018). Analysis of Herman Goldstein Problem-Oriented Policing Awards from 1993-2017. *Policing: A Journal of Policy and Practice*, 10.
- Singh, A. S., & Masuku, M. B. (2014). Sampling techniques & determination of sample size in applied statistics research: An overview. *International Journal of Economics, Commerce and Management*, 2(11), 1-22.
- Somerville, P. (2009). Understanding community policing. *Policing: an international journal of police strategies & management*, 32(2), 261-277.
- Spalek, B. (2016). *Counter-terrorism*. New York, Palgrave Macmillan.
- Spalek, B. (2010). Community policing, trust, and Muslim communities in relation to “New Terrorism”. *Politics & Policy*, 38(4), 789-815.
- Sparrow, M. K. (2018). Problem-oriented policing: matching the science to the art. *Crime Science*, 7(1), 14
- Stein, R. E., & Griffith, C. (2017). Resident and police perceptions of the neighbourhood: Implications for community policing. *Criminal Justice Policy Review*, 28(2), 139-154.
- Tilley, N., & Sidebottom, A. (2017). *Handbook of Crime Prevention and Community Safety*. London, Routledge.
- Thurman, Q. C., & McGarrell, E. F. (2014). *Community Policing in a Rural Setting: An Introduction*. New York, Routledge
- Ttofi, M. M., & Farrington, D. P. (2011). The effectiveness of school-based programs to reduce bullying: A systematic and meta-analytic review. *Journal of Experimental Criminology*, 7(1), 27-56.
- Wekesa, D., & Muturi, W. (2016). Factors affecting community policing as a crime prevention strategy in Kisii central Sub-County, Kenya. *International Journal of Economics, Commerce and Management*, 4(4), 1147-1166.
- Weisburd, D., & Eck, J. E. (Eds.). (2017). *Unravelling the Crime-Place Connection: New Directions in Theory and Policy*. London, Routledge.

## APPENDICES

### APPENDIX I: LETTER OF TRANSMISSION

AGNES WAKARIMA KAMAU,  
NAIROBI UNIVERSITY,  
P. O BOX 00100- 30197,  
NAIROBI.

TO COUNTY COMMANDER, BARINGO,  
P.O BOX 2,  
BARINGO

Dear Sir/ Madam,

**RE: RESEARCH ON ATTITUDE TOWARDS COMMUNITY BASED POLICING BY  
THE KENYAN COMMUNITIES IN PREVENTION OF CRIME: A CASE OF  
KOIBATEK SUB-COUNTY OF BARINGO COUNTY.**

I am the above-named student at Nairobi University, Main Campus, pursuing a Masters of Arts Degree in Sociology (Criminology and Social Order). I wish to carry out a research on attitude towards Community Based Policing in the prevention of crime in Kenya: A case of Koibatek Sub-County of Baringo County. The purpose of this letter is to request you to kindly allow me to interact with the people and officers under you with the aim of getting the required information. I intend to collect information through questionnaires, interviews and focused group discussions. All information collected will remain confidential and only used for the purpose intended. I look forward to your consideration and cooperation.

Yours faithfully,

**AGNES W. KAMAU**

## APPENDIX II: QUESTIONNAIRE

### ATTITUDE TOWARDS COMMUNITY BASED POLICING BY THE KENYAN COMMUNITIES IN PREVENTION OF CRIME: A CASE OF KOIBATEK SUB- COUNTY OF BARINGO COUNTY

Sub-County \_\_\_\_\_

Ward \_\_\_\_\_

This questionnaire consists of five parts A, B, C, D and E. Please read the questions given carefully and give your answer by ticking the appropriate box or by writing in the space provided.

#### SECTION A: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1. Gender : Male() Female ()
2. Age : 18-24() 25-29 () 30-34() 35-39() 40-44() 45 & Above()
3. Marital status: Single () Married () Divorced/ Separated () Widowed ()
4. Highest level of Education attained:  
Primary () Secondary () Middle level college () University ()
5. Employment status:  
Employed () Unemployed () Self- Employed ()
6. What is your monthly income (Kshs) on average?  
Under 20,000 () 20,001- 50,000 () 50,001-100,000 () Over 100,000 ()

#### SECTION B: COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIPS AND WILLINGNESS TO COMBAT CRIME

7. Have you ever participated in Community Based Policing?  
Yes () No ()

Are you aware what Community Based Policing is?

If your answer is yes, please explain;

---

---

---

8. How would you rate the level of public participation in CBP in your area?  
Very poor ( ) Poor ( ) Fair ( ) Good ( ) Very good ( )
9. Which age group is mostly involved in violent crime in your area of operation?  
Not sure ( ) 18-35 Years ( ) 36- 50 Years ( ) Over 51 Years ( )
10. Which mechanisms in the form of media have been used to facilitate public participation in CBP?  
Social media ( ) Public meetings ( ) Radio ( ) Websites ( ) TV Stations ( )

11. How would you rate the effectiveness of each form of media?

High = 3                      Moderate=2                      Low=1

Please tick appropriately

Media mechanism	High	Moderate	Low
-----------------	------	----------	-----

TV Stations

Websites

Radio

Print media

Social media

Public meetings

12. How is the rate of crime in your area since the introduction of the Community Based Policing programme?

Low ( ) Moderate ( ) High ( ) Very high ( )

13. Which are the most frequent Community Based Policing strategies used in your area?

---



---



---

14. Have you ever attended organized community meetings on Community Based Policing in your area?

Yes [ ]      No [ ]

If yes what is the participation level of community members

Nil [ ]      Low [ ]      Moderate [ ]      High [ ]      Very high [ ]

15. In your own opinion, what should be done to ensure that Community Based Policing is successful in your area?

---



---



---

16. What are the main challenges facing the implementation of Community Based Policing initiative in your area?

---



---



---

17. What can be done to overcome the challenges above?

---



---



---

18. How do you rate Community Based Policing success on the following crimes? On a scale of 1 -5 assign a point to each crime, where;

1=Not effective    2=Poor    3=Not sure    4=Effective    5=Most effective

	Forms of crime	1	2	3	4	5
1	Mugging in your area					
2	Robbery at the estate					
3	Burglary					
4	Sexual assault on women					
5	Break to residences and shops					
6	Operation on illicit brew					

19. In your opinion, who should be controlling or deciding how the local area is policed?

- a) The police
- b) The politician
- c) The provincial administrator
- d) The combination of all
- e) Household head

**SECTION C: COMMUNITY MEMBERS PERCEPTION OF THE ROLE OF COMMUNITY-BASED POLICING IN PREVENTION OF CRIME**

20. In your opinion how do community members perceive the role of CBP in the prevention of crime in your area?

Worst  Bad  Good  Not sure  Best

21. In your day to day interaction with the police, are you free to provide vital information concerning the commission of crime in your area? Yes  No

If your answer is No, Please give reasons

---

---

---

---

22. Since the introduction of Community Based Policing programme in your area, how many neighborhood watch programmes have been established to curb crime?

Nil  1.  2.  3.  4.  over 4

23. Are there other programmes that have been introduced to support Community Based Policing in curbing crime in your area? Yes  No

If your answer is yes, please name them.

---

---

---

---

---

24. How is the rate of crime in your area since the introduction of Community Based Policing?  
Low ( ) Moderate ( ) High ( ) Very High ( )

25. What issues do you think are affecting the members of the public that require immediate attention? List them

---

---

---

**SECTION D: COMMUNITY MEMBERS DISTINCTION BETWEEN CBP AND REGULAR POLICE SERVICE**

26. According to you, is there any distinction between Community Based Policing and regular police? Yes ( ) No ( )

If your answer is yes, kindly explain

---

---

---

27. Which one do you prefer, Community Based Policing or Regular Policing?

---

---

Give reasons for your answer.

---

---

---

28. How would you rate the police-public relationship BEFORE the introduction of Community Based Policing programme in your estate?

1=Not friendly ( ) 2=some relationship ( ) 3=Not sure ( ) 4=Friendly ( )

5=Very friendly ( )

29. In your opinion, how could you rate the efforts of the following teams in crime prevention in your area of residence on a scale of 1-5? Where;

1=Not effective 2=Poor 3=Not sure 4=Effective 5=Most Effective

		1	2	3	4	5
1	Youth vigilante groups (if any)					
2	Provincial administration (chief/ DO's)					
3	Administrative police officer					
4	Kenya police officer					
5	The Community Based Policing programme					
6	The church					
7	Public justice/mob justice					
8	Other;					

30. On a scale of 1-5 below, how do rate the source of criminal information in your area of operation AFTER the introduction of the Community Based Policing programme? Indicate by an (X) in each category. Where;

1=Not trusted    2= Little trusted    3=Medium trust    4=Trusted    5=Highly trusted

	Source of criminal information	1	2	3	4	5
1	Public/residents of your area of operation					
2	Police informers					
3	Youth					
4	Suspects					
5	Chiefs					
6	Media					
7	Victim of crime					
8	Other police officers/radio communication					
9	Other:					

31. How can you describe police officers as you interact with them while undergoing your normal duties?    Not friendly( )    Some relationship ( )    Not Sure( )    Friendly ( )

32. From the crime listed and any other, rate them on a scale of 1-5 on how you think they are in your area of operation. Where;

1=Low    2=Fairly    3=Not sure    4=High    5=Very high

		1	2	3	4	5
1	Robbery with violence					
2	Sexual assault on women					
3	Use of hard drugs					
4	Personal belongings snatching					
5	Vehicle theft					
6	Burglary of shops and residence					
7	Physical assault					
8	Traffic offences					
9	Prostitution					
10	Other					

**SECTION E: EXTENT OF COMMITMENT BY COMMUNITY TO PARTNER  
WITH CBP IN PREVENTION OF CRIME**

33. Do you think the community of Koibatek Sub County is committed to partner with the police in prevention of crime? Yes ( ) No ( )

Kindly explain your answer.

---



---



---

34. In your opinion, do the members of the public provide information about the commission or preparation to commit crime to the police? Yes ( ) No ( )

Kindly give reasons to your answer.

---



---



---

35. By applying a scale of 1-5 points provided on the table below, rate the extent of agreement or disagreement to these beliefs by ticking the boxes. Where;

1=Strong disagree    2=Disagree    3=Not sure    4=Agree    5=strongly agree

		1	2	3	4	5
1	A belief in the police service that there is high reluctance from the public to accept responsibility in the fight of crime?					
2	A belief that the police department has a bad image.					
3	There is poor customer care procedure in the police stations which scare many people from reporting the crime to the police.					
4	Senior police officers interact rarely with the public in their area of operation. (Koibatek)					
5	A resident is likely to have the confidence to report a criminal activity to a senior police officer than report the crime to a junior police officer in your area of residence					
6	A belief that the public members know the criminals living in their estates.					
7	A belief in that the public members cannot genuinely give out information on the criminals living in their estates					

**SECTION F: COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIP APPROACH OF THE CBP AND EFFECT ON PREVENTION OF CRIME**

36. What's the effect of Community Based Policing in prevention of crime in Koibatek Sub County?

Not effective ( ) Poor ( ) Not sure ( ) Effective ( ) Most Effective ( )

Please explain your answer.

---



---



---

37. In your view, has Community Based Policing brought the members of the public closer to the police increasing their confidence to provide vital information which would assist in curbing crime in Koibatek? Yes ( ) No ( )

Kindly explain your answer.

---

---

---

38. How would you rate the trend of crime in Koibatek since the introduction of Community Based Policing?

Very low ( )    Moderate ( )    Not sure ( )    High ( )    Very high ( )

39. How do the members of the community view police officers as far as curbing crime is concerned?

Not friendly ( )    Corrupt ( )    Not sure ( )    Brutal ( )    Friendly ( )

Give reasons to your answer.

---

---

---

40. How has the community organized themselves to curb crime in your area?

Nyumba-Kumi initiative ( )    Neighborhood watch ( )    vigilante group ( )    Not sure ( )

Explain your answer.

---

---

---

**APPENDIX 111: KEY INFORMANTS INTERVIEW GUIDE**

1. In your view, to what extent has community partnership approach of the Community Based Policing generated willingness to combat crime in Koibatek Sub-County?

---

---

---

---

2. What are the main challenges facing the implementation of the Community Based Policing initiative in your area of operation?

---

---

---

---

3. How do the community members of Koibatek Sub-County perceive the role of Community Based Policing in prevention of crime?

---

---

---

---

4. Do you think the members of the community are free to provide vital information concerning the commission of crime in your area to the police? Kindly explain your answer.

---

---

---

---

5. Do you think the community members of Koibatek Sub-County make distinction between Community Based Policing and the Regular Police Service? Kindly explain your answer.

---

---

---

6. What changes have you noted after the introduction of CBP which were not there before?

---

---

---

7. To what extent has the community of Koibatek Sub-County shown commitment to partner with the police in prevention of crime?

---

---

---

8. Do you agree with the belief in the police service that there is high reluctance from the members of the public to accept responsibility in the fight against crime? Please explain your answer.

---

---

---

9. What's the effect of Community Based Policing in prevention of crime in Koibatek Sub-County?

---

---

---

10. In your view, has Community Based Policing brought the members of the public closer to the police increasing their confidence to provide vital information which would assist in curbing crime in Koibatek? Please explain

---

---

---