INFLUENCE OF COMMUNITY POLICING ON PERFORMANCE OF SECURITY INITIATIVES IN KENYA: A CASE OF THIKA SUB COUNTY, KIAMBU COUNTY

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DECLARATION

This research project report is my original work and it has not been presented in any learning institution for academic work.

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

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DEDICATION

This Research project report is dedicated to my wife Jackline Mbaabu, and our children Makena, Derrick, Mitchell and Sandra for their support and understanding of my school schedule and moral support they accorded me throughout the study.

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ABBREVATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CAPC : County AP Commander

CPOP : Centre for problem – Oriented policing

DCC : Deputy County Commissioner

KDF : Kenya Defence Force

NIJ : National Institute of justice

SPSS : Statistical packages for social sciences

NACOSTI: National Commission for Science Technology and Innovation

NPS: National Police Service

ABSTRACT

This study sought to evaluate the influence of network policing overall performance protection initiatives: a case of Thika sub county, Kiambu County. It ambitions at strategising an active and equal partnership between the police and the general public through which crime and network safety problems mutually mitigated and answers implemented. As Kenya is focusing on enhancing livelihood of individuals more have to be performed for buyers and community to find a safer surroundings to paintings in the community. Therefore the targets of this examine were; to assess the have an effect on of problem oriented approach on performance of protection initiatives in Thika sub county, Kiambu county, to establish the impact of police- network partnership on overall performance of safety tasks, establish the effect of strategies utilized in network- policing on overall performance of safety projects and also assess the have an impact on of network trainings overall performance of security initiatives within Thika sub county, Kiambu county. The study used the secondary data to find the expertise hole in community policing in Thika sub county, Kiambu County. This take a look at adopted descriptive survey design concentrated on household cashing in on community policing services in Thika Sub County. The pattern length was 322 that have been determined by use of Krejcie and Morgan table based totally in Thika Sub County. A systematic sampling of families of people residing around the police put up became carried out. Professional judgment changed into consulted with aid of discussing consequences with the supervisor, different specialists within the subject and fellow scholar. In the piloting system cut up-half of approach was used in administering the questionnaires. The statistics series device that became used become questionnaires designed in simple language to assist in accumulating valid statistics. SPSS software turned into used to analyse the data. Version summary mounted influence of network policing protection tasks, Thika sub county, Kiambu County. The study mounted a correlation value of zero.867 which shows a terrific linear dependence between the variables. The value of r-rectangular was zero.752 and adjusted to r-rectangular zero.749. Thus the variables used inside the study on impact of community policing of security projects in Thika sub county, Kiambu county, contributes to seventy five.2% .These manner there are different the variables amounting to 24.8% that affect of network policing on performance of security initiatives in Thika sub-county that were no longer factored inside the have a look at. From the regression version y=0.371+0.172x1 + 0.029x2 + zero.671x3+ 0.319x4 obtained, the findings of the regression analysis if all elements (trouble orientated technique, police network partnership, safety techniques and community education) had been held constant, performance of safety initiatives would be at zero.371.A unit increase in trouble orientated method lead to 0.172 increase in performance of security tasks. A unit boom in police community partnership lead to 0.029 growth in overall performance of safety tasks. A unit growth security approach lead to 0.671 boom in overall performance of protection projects. A unit boom in community education cause 0.319 increase in overall performance of safety tasks.. Base on the locating of the study, the take a look at made the subsequent suggestions; network policing have to be conducted based totally on the behaviour of a network and within the targets and techniques. Problem orientated technique is a precious technique that the police have to adopt on implementing network policing. The security personnel ought to absolutely companion with the communities to be able to gather intelligence swiftly. This can lead to introduction of a rapport among the network and police. Education on community policing have to be broadly carried out. All the stakeholders need to be involved in education consisting of the senior police commanders. The education ought to consciousness on; reason, strategies, principle and benefit of community policing.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

Regardless achievements fight towards crime inside the past years, our country Kenya maintains to enjoy excessive levels of lack of confidence in nearly all areas. The outside and internal security surroundings are dealing with challenges and possibilities that call for brand new techniques to apprehend how policing is achieved (Fleming, 2005).

Majority people in this country are experiencing fear of enlarging their investments in urban and rural settings due to insecurity. The government law puts emphasizes on the initiatives on understanding people within ones surroundings. These efforts have given rise to *Nyumba kumi* initiative where people within same environment become brother's keeper. Hence forming a safe community that works collaboratively with law enforcers (Eck & Rosenbaum, 1994).

The current scenario does not favor police, they face challenges, where drug trafficking, alcohol abuse, theft, murder and all sought of maladaptive behaviors are practiced and experienced. However the collaboration of community policing comes in as a strong linkage for community and police to deliver services together. Kimeli (2010) gives an insight on how the government has appreciated the initiative of police partnering with the community to help combat crime in urban and rural areas. The community is viewed as the backbone of the solution to reduce on crime level, reason behind this being all the people who are involved in crimes are from the setting of a given community .Therefore the community has role to collaborate with the authority to enable heath environment. Chumba, (2012) gives contributions on police to create enhancing working relationship with communities to mitigate

challenges of insecurity. Ferreira (2001) debates that on past, painful experiences brought in by the police in suppressing the rights of common people. He points out strongly that police perceived themselves to be on the right hence instilling fear within community. The far we have come with law being enforced has left the community at liberty to work with police without any doubt.

The new Kenya Constitution that was promulgated in August 2010 was designed to shade light in instituting reforms in Kenya. 2010 constitution law continues to usher the country in achieving 2030 vision in security area. Community policing was enacted some years back with less efforts to assist in fighting level of crime within diverse societies. Recently the general public realized the need to face the reality and fight against evil doings. The Constitution of Kenya in Article2 44 (e) encourages community bounding with officers in authority to reasons together and fight against criminal cases.

National Police Service act, 2011, section96 (1), promotes teamwork amid the network and police in an effort to promote a secure environment for people to live. This may be executed through voluntarism nature of the community in rendering their services. We will be capable of obtain the objectives contemplated inside the charter, this through liaising with communities via community policing tasks, so that it will setting up and keeping partnership among the network and the provider, selling communication among the provider and the network.

There has been transparency and willingness to disclose information for police to assist in reduction of crime at the level of common Mwanchi. The Kenyan police service still has a task to strategies on ways they can get more information from general public which can serve as tips to trap offenders.

1.2 Statement of the problem

The community policing was officially launched in Kenya 27th, April, 2005 by President Mwai Kibaki. Today community policing has been adopted by many countries in crime management. Policy transforms the law enforcers from being reactive to proactive. This policy being a new concept in Kenya is not very well understood by all stakeholders therefore there is need for studies to be done in order to promote community policing as a contemporary way of dealing with emerging issues of insecurity. Implementation of community policing however faces several impediments some which involves conflict of a value and priorities that are pursued by social institutions (Thatcher, 2001).

Community policing has not performed to its expectations and this calls for a comprehensive understanding of how concepts work (Mwangi, 2011).Therefore this will assess the influence community policing performance of security initiatives in Thika sub county, Kiambu County with focus on problem oriented approach, police community partnership, security strategies and community trainings as the study variable.

1.3 Purpose of the study

The purpose of this study turned is to evaluate impact of network policing on performance of security tasks in Kenya: a case of Thika sub county, Kiambu county.

1.4 Objectives of the study

The research was guided by the following objectives:

i. To establish influence of problem oriented approach performance of security initiatives in Thika sub county, Kiambu County.
ii. To establish influence of police- community partnership on performance of security initiatives in Thika sub county, Kiambu County.
iii. To establish influence of security strategies on performance of security initiatives in Thika Sub County, Kiambu County.
iv. To assess influence of community trainings on performance of security initiatives in Thika sub county, Kiambu County.

1.5 Research questions

The study aimed to answer the following questions:

i. How does problem oriented approach influence performance of security initiatives in Thika sub county, Kiambu County?
ii. To what extent do police- community partnership influence performance of security initiatives in Thika sub county, Kiambu County?

iii. To what extent do security strategies influence performance of security initiatives in Thika sub county, Kiambu County?

iv. To what extent do community trainings influence performance of security initiatives in Thika sub county, Kiambu County?

1.6 Significance of the study

Study established community policing security initiatives: A case of Thika sub county, Kiambu. The study hoped to help in the following areas; to the Government and community policing stakeholders in assisting them to come up with effective policies that match the contemporary need of changing crime patterns. The people in authority are also hoped to gain an insight in the areas that concerns them. The public will be in a position to learn new information on community policing which will be addressed accordingly. The study allowed those involved in policing to continue with their routine schedule since they understand best the unique features of police units.

1.7 Delimitation of the study

Police stations and posts within Thika specifically focusing on assessing the influence of community policing on performance of security initiatives. It was not possible to focus on all variables that may affect community policing in Kiambu

County, Thika Sub-county. The study was confided to Kiambu County because the level of crime rate is high as compared to other neighbouring Counties.

1.8 Limitation of the study

Respondents thought that they benefit directly from being given financial support for having taken part in the study. This was addressed in a professional way by building good rapport and confident with respondents and informing them the study was purely for academic purpose. The respondents thought they were at risk of community social harm if they disclosed secretive information. This was addressed by reassuring the respondents of their security and confidentiality of information shared.

1.9 Assumptions of the Study

The study assumed that Kiambu had the suitable illustration to gather the desired information and that statistics gathered from the pattern populace may be legitimate and correct representation of the complete populace. It additionally made the belief that the pattern results have been sufficient to make generalizations and conclusions approximately the entire populace.

1.10 Definitions of significant terms

Community Policing:	is an initiative wherein safety agencies work in a responsible and proactive partnership with the local individuals of community towards selling public safety and guide of security initiative.
Community police partnership:	Refer to a cooperative relationship amongst the police and community towards enhancement of security.
Community training:	Refers to an initiative process that aims at raising awareness through transfer of skills about security.
Security strategy:	Refers to the plans the government has developed to enhance security within the country.
Security initiatives:	Refers to the action or functions carried out to enhance security.
Crime prevention strategy:	Refers to an intervention and problem identification by community policing officials to avoid conflict based on misunderstandings between community and police in an effort to reduce crime.

1.11 Organization of the study

The study prepared in 5 chapters with various topics and subtopics. Chapter one is introduction covering historical past to the study, assertion of the problem, purpose, objectives, studies questions, importance, delimitation and eventually drawback of the study. Chapter two has numerous subtopics following each other. There is introduction, concept of community policing on security, problem orientated approach, police network partnership, protection strategies, community trainings, conceptual framework, theoretical framework and know-how hole. Chapter three has study method, creation, studies design, target population, pattern of respondents desk, sampling length and technique, facts collection methods, the validity and reliability of research contraptions, statistics analysis method, ethical review of study and desk of operationalization of variables. Chapter four covers records presentation, records interpretation and discussions. Ultimately Chapter five gift precis of the study, end and recommendation. Recommendations for further studies had been additionally offered.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter provides an outline of literature pertinent as supplied via diverse researchers. The literature evaluate has been sub-divided into distinct sections all informing of study attention. The creation, historical past to the availability of statistics on network policing, effect on of police-community partnership in control of crime, the have an impact on of network policing crime prevention techniques on crime reduction, the have an impact on of police-community partnership and to assess impact of community trainings on safety troubles in Kenya. This is followed by the theoretical framework and the conceptual framework and is the reason the connection amongst variables.

2.2 Concept of community policing on security

Community policing has become one of the most popular techniques in policing among the law enforcers and agencies in security sector. Many countries have implemented community policing in order to reduce cases of insecurity. Sherman (2001) indicate that success of community policing greatly rely on information from members of the public continuously share information with authorities and this will lead to increased security in the society. Security nature is described by stability of the society socially and intolerance to criminal undertakings. According to Bayely (1986), members of the public are encouraged to take appropriate measures when they are victims of insecurity. He further argue that its' impossible to a have a police in all places at the same time, thus the need to embrace community policing.

United States adopted community policing long ago with the hope in order to solve some of the security challenges facing the communities (Kucukuysal & Beyhan, 2011). For this program to be implemented, the country had to reform its institutions and politics. This has over the time lead to great improvement in the security of the community members since each town has a police department (Jenkins & Denny, 2013). This model can be equated to *Nyumba Kumi* initiative.

In Kenya, adoption of community policing has been well appreciated although the guidelines are in draft form in the National Community Policing Policy (2004). This aims to enhance communication between security agencies and the community to improve accountability, transparency and uphold the right of the individuals.

2.3 Problem oriented approach and performance of security initiatives

Security in Thika Sub County is of great concern whereby the general public joins hands with police department to safeguard wellbeing of community surroundings. In the past years around 1829, Sir Robert Peel created the Metropolitan Police when he served as Home Secretary of England. Peel (1829) main focus was on place working in hand with the community. The Kenya police document on policing implemented in 2018 states; police are mandated with the role of empowering the community to learn its role in collaborating with police in fight of crimes.

According to Wales concept informs there is need for community policing to be supported by all means without factoring in consideration of what resulted to public policing. Its a strong weapon grooming a conducive environment for safe citizenship. Therefore community policing require collective ideas on how solid investment can be pumped in. These will call for trainings of personnel's, crime analysis, problem solving strategies, cultural accommodation, implementation of new technologies and government collaboration (Larrabee, 2007). Countries have borrowed from this concept of community policing with yield when it comes to strengthening community police partnership. It is also looked at as a strategy that affirms team work between community and police relationship. This gives good recommendation of efforts employed in partnership between authority and community (Habbert, 2006). In general much has been done collectively in relation to community policing with diverse findings.

2.4 Police-community partnership and performance of security initiatives

Oliver (2004) cited that police-community partnership is a complete scale attempt that try to acquaint community and the police with every other's challenges and stimulate actions aimed at fixing those problems. Each parties have to be concerned in identifying and fixing all kinds of issues. Lab (2004) posits the significance of police-network family members to network policing implementation as follows: community policing calls for co-operation among police and the opposite individuals of the community. Police-network relations try to clear up the abhorrence or anathema among regulation enforcement and residents by beginning lines of communication.

Radelet and Carter (1994) the community ought to display its willingness or hobby to be involved in police activities. This element ought to enhance its carrier shipping to foster an awesome dating. Participants of the community policing committees frequently whinge about lack of confidentiality regarding facts that is shared with the security corporations thereby putting their lives in hazard. Conversely, cops also accuse network-policing participants of leaking privileged facts to the suspects to subvert arrest of criminals. Associated with the dearth of agree with is the accusation that both the police and the network leveled in opposition to each different on loss of cooperation. Even as the network feels that the police do not treat them as identical companions and merely makes use of them as resources of facts, the police accuse the network of failing to provide them facts and protective crook suspects. (Saferworld, 2013)

2.5 Security strategies and performance of security initiatives

Thika Sub County has put in vicinity efforts to assist improving security within the network. This has added fourth financial boom as a result of buyers developing with new ideas and enterprise in Thika. Centre for trouble – orientated policing (CPOP) 2018 file country; with the intention, studies shows strategies ought to encompass elements. That is supported via studies accomplished consistent with the sphere of network policing that is an evidence based implementation. They deal with this ailment the use of a more range of equipment than surely enforcing the regulation. This is nicely informed in our present day situation in which police create fitness operating dating with the community to assist in watchdog.

2.6 Community trainings and performance of security initiatives

Thika Sub County has ever been on front line with implementation of other ways of improving security within the community. Thika is well known with improved skills borrowed from bench marking from other counties on security matters. The introduction of community policing was the turning point as criminal activities have reduced significantly in areas like US and UK (Kalunta-Crumpton, 2009; Barlow & Barlow, 2009). The police benefit from community policing in terms of getting intelligence information, community members accrued their benefits in terms of having a secured and safety environment (Denney & Jenkins, 2013). Similarly, the government increases its support and resources within the program as the result of the feedback the program attracts, while the business community are said to increase their role in investing within a certain area thus facilitate economic development (Denney & Jenkins, 2013).

2.7 Theoretical framework

This section explores theories adopted for this study. Contingency Theory and Labelling Theory were adopted for this study.

2.7.1 Contingency theory

This research is rooted in contingency theory by Lawrence and Lorsch have shown research "environments that are different place different requirements on institutions". This theory has been used in other research with good yield in results outcome.(Lawrence and Borsch, 1967).Essentially, contingency theory suggest that performance outcome of an entity are a

product of the fit between the unit's internal environment and external arrangements. Furthermore, according to contingency theory organizations are more productive when the plan of their strategies and capacity building are internally consistent and fit, or match, their ecological demands. Meaning should be maintained amid society and surroundings overtime. An excellent fit between them means superior level of efficiency and performance (Lawrence & Borsch, 1967). The contingency viewpoint seem to be relevant to the study of police institution adjusting to problem oriented policy approach pretty well given that its intention is clear that an excellent being accommodative hence brings fourth good outcome; a poor fit between the community setting, the existing structures and strategic organization of policing; produce poor outcome. Donaldson (1995) argues that to find a most favourable fit, institutions have to be able to modify both operations and organization goals. For example, the characteristics of the task environment (e.g. predictable and stable versus confused) are likely going to influence institutional arrangements for resources administration and ongoing operations. As suggested by Jiao (1998, p. 294), network policing require establishments to develop their scope and roles to interact in greater proactive actions. The essential philosophy of hassle orientated policy suggests that the assignment isn't best enforcing legal guidelines and prevention of crime. Police also should provide community offerings in cooperation with citizens in addition to maintain order. A few vital premises of contingency principle ought to help understand significant troubles for enforcing a hit community policing programs.

2.7.2 Labelling Theory

Anderson and Tylor in 2002 came up with this theory. It holds that individuals convert to be criminals when the community label them as criminal and they personally accept those label as their identity. A label referred to be an assignment of a responsibility or a role to an individual in the society by a powerful institution. The labelling tends to stick when it is applied. Therefore, it becomes very challenging for many of former criminals to redeem themselves from the tag. According to Siegel and Tischler (2007), criminals are persons in the society who choose to be labelled as outcasts since they have violated rules in the society. Anderson and Taylor (2002) indentified two types of criminal behaviours; secondary behaviour is one that come as a result of being labelled as a criminal while primary is the actual breaking of the law. This theory assumes that whether bad or good, people are controlled by their relation with other people. How others respond becomes the most important factor in understanding creation and sustaining of a crime.

Komblum and Carolyn (2003) indicate that most of individuals who dropped of school had a great of being criminals and police have labelled to have a negative attitude towards them. This greatly influences how they act and behave on community policing initiatives particularly where partnership is required. This attitude makes them react negatively with the community and shy away from community initiatives. Positive labelling can lead to success in the performance of security initiatives. However, shedding off a labelled that has been acquired is very difficult and the labelled individual tends to behave as he is labelled.

2.8 Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework an abstract or general idea inferred or derived from unique times. According to with Reichel & Ramey (1987) conceptual framework are ideas and concepts

discipline inquiry. Ideas can be proven in diagrammatic manner to show variables being studied in a given concept.

Independent variables

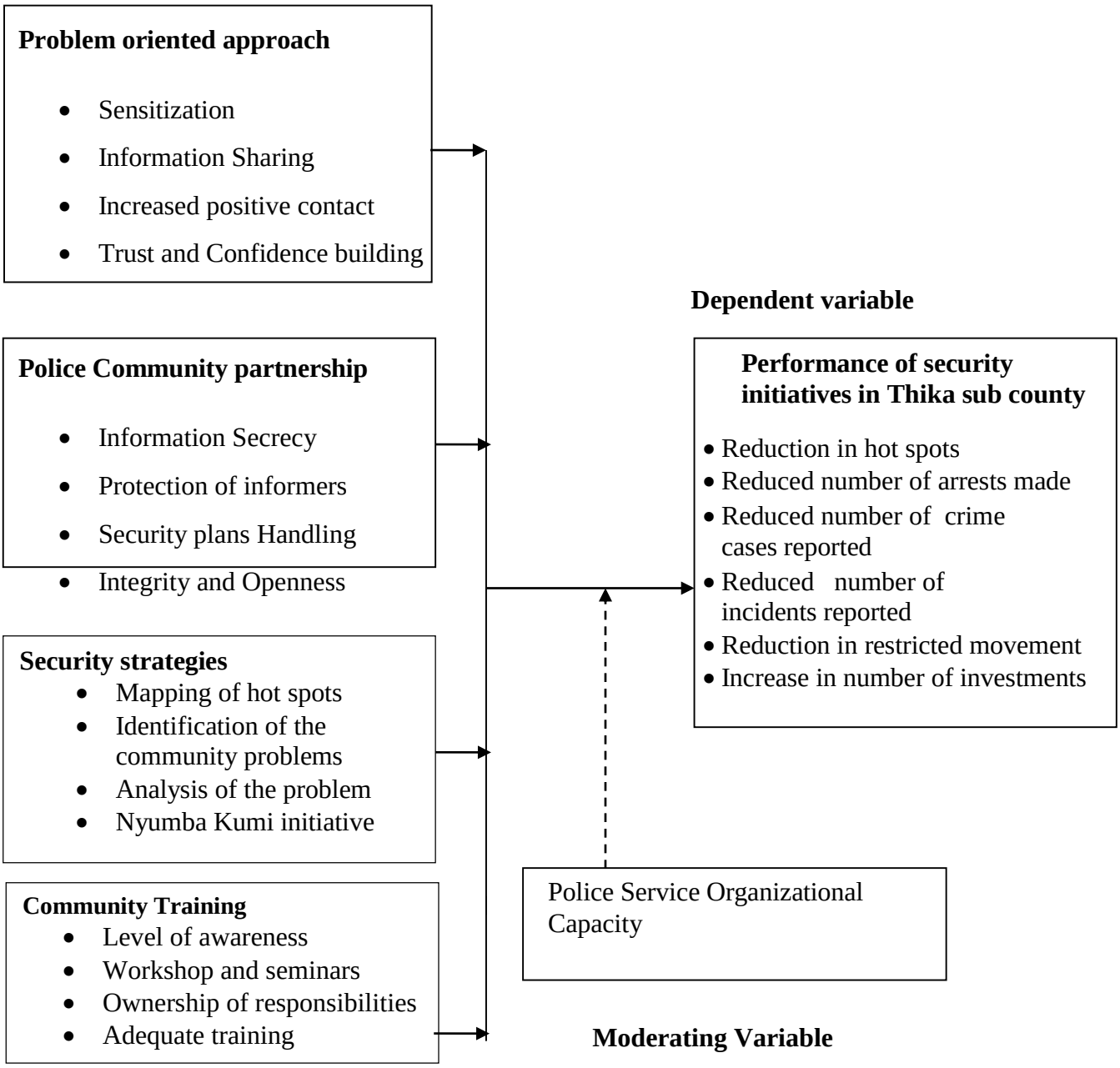

Figure 1: Conceptual framework of the study

The variables to be studied are independent variables and dependent variable. The above framework illustrates the relationship between community policing and security issues in Kenya. The independent variable community policing is characterized by problem oriented policy, police community partnership, strategies employed in security and community trainings. The Dependent variable in this study will be security issues in terms of Reduction in black spots, Reduced number of arrests made, Reduced number of crime cases reported, Reduced number of incidents reported, Reduction in restricted movement, and Increase in number of investments.

2.9 Knowledge Gap

This section outlines the knowledge gap that the study aims to fill based on the previous study

Table 2.1 Knowledge gap

Variable	Indicators	Author (Year)	Title of Study	Findings	Knowledge Gaps
Problem oriented approach	Sensitization Information Sharing Increased positive contact Trust & Confidence building	Mwangi (2011)	Factors influencing implementation of community based policing.	The study noted that police attitude affected implementation of community based policing	The author noted that bad relations lead to poor implementation of community based policing. This study aims at shedding more light influence of problem oriented approach on performance of security initiatives.
Police Community partnership	Information Secrecy Protection of informers Security plans Handling Integrity and Openness	Kiptoo (2017)	Determinants of performance of community policing project in Kisii County, Kenya	The study found out that stakeholder involvement, adequacy of resources, community awareness and community trust affect performance of community policing ,	The author identified stakeholder involvement, adequacy of resources, community awareness and community trust affect performance of community policing. This study sought to seek whether police community partnership influence performance of security initiatives.
Security strategy	Mapping of crime hot spots Identification of the community problems Analysis of the problem Nyumba Kumi initiative	Njuguna , (2016)	Impact of community policing on security in Nairobi County: Case study of Ruai Division 2000-2015	The study found that community policing had made an impact on security in Ruai Divisions.	The author acknowledged that community policing has and positive impact on security. However the study did not focus on strategies used to enhance security, therefore this study aims to shed more light of the influence of security strategies on performance security initiatives.
Community trainings	Level of awareness Workshop and seminars Ownership of responsibilities Adequate training	Biwott (2016)	Factors influencing the implementation of community policing programme in Kenya. A case of Nyeri Police station, Nyeri county	The study indicated that lack of trust between police and public hindered implementation of community policing programme.	The author clearly indicated that trust amid police and public affected the implementation However, the study did not indicate whether community training had an influence of community policing, This study aims at filling this gap.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter explains of the research methodology used while conducting the study. The chapter informs of the target population, sample size, outlines sampling technique, data collection instruments, data collection method data. Therefore the chapter gives a clear picture of methodology to be used.

3.2 Research design

The study followed descriptive survey studies layout. According to Orotho (2005), descriptive survey layout is utilized in preliminary and exploratory research to permit researchers to gather information, summarize, present and interpret for rationalization. Best and Khan, (1993) suggested that descriptive survey design is the maximum appropriate layout inside the behavioral sciences because it seeks to discover elements associated with occurrence of certain events and conditions of conduct.

Descriptive studies well conforms to the characteristics of organizations that follow bound common practices. The main objective of a descriptive study is to supply to the researchers a portfolio to explain vital aspects of events off roman individual, structure, industry-oriented, or alternative perspective (Kothari, 2003). This style was adopted for the study as a result of it had been low-cost and provided a descriptive role, and additionally examined associations.

3.3 Target Population

The target populations were households cashing in on community policing services in Thika sub county, Kiambu County Mugenda & Mugenda (2003) outline population as a complete cluster of people, events or objects having common discernible characteristics. For the aim of this study, targeted on Thika sub county Sub County as a representative of the opposite sub counties representing entire Kiambu County. Thika Sub County has7 police posts and 2 police stations.

The police stations and posts within the wards fashioned the premise of distinctive target population. The study worked with the 2 police stations in Thika Sub-county that had a minimum of six Community Policing officers and also the Administration Police Post within the Sub County. The study participants were the household‘s representative above age of 18years.

Table 3.1: Target population

Stratum	Number of households	Target population
Thika police Line households	60	600
Makongeni police Households	30	300
Weitethie police post Household	30	600
Juja police line Household	30	500
Total	**150**	**2000**

(District commissioner, 2018)

3.4 Sample Size and Sampling Technique

This describes sample size and procedure used to select the theme of study.

3.4.1 Sample Size

Brinker (2006) refers to sampling as a scientific choice of representative cases from the larger population. Mugenda & Mugenda (2003) justify that wherever time and resource permits, a man of science ought to take as huge sample as doable. However, resource and time tend to be major constraint choose on the sample size. The sample size determined by the employment of Krejcie and Morgan table 1970. Therefore, 322 respondents were the sample size of study.

Table 3.2 Sample Size

Stratum	**No of household**	**Target population**	**Sample size**
Thika police Line households	60	600	97
Makongeni police Households	30	300	48
Weitethie police post Household	30	600	97
Juja police line Household	30	500	80
Total	**150**	**2000**	**322**

(District Commisioner, 2018)

3.4.2 Sampling Procedure

The study used cluster sampling for families positioned around the police station and posts. In cluster sampling, the first step is comparable in which you also divide the population into collectively extraordinary organizations known as clusters. The second step changed into to choose a cluster the usage of simple random sampling (Aditadwinanti et al, 2013).

3.4.3 Validity of the Instruments

According to Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) validity refers to accurately records received within the study represents variables. This is often the accuracy and significance of inferences which could be based on studies consequences. This is often the certificate to which ends no heritable from the analysis of the data truly represents the development understudy. Validity to keep with Kimberlin and Winterstein (2008) is the volume tool measures what it purports to live. Borg and gall (1985) points out that validity of a tool is improved through knowledgeable judgments. Mugenda associate degreed Mugenda (2003) aforementioned that a scientist should increase correct measures or units and standardize info series ways by protective an education. This was completed before the study is began.

Content validity refers back to the degree to that the content material of the objects reflects the content material space of interest. is that the content materials approximately what they are saying the check is about (miller, 2003). Kimberlin and Winterstein (2008) declared that as a result of there has been no applied mathematics at glance to determine whether or not or not a live ably covers a content region or completely represents assemble, content material

validity sometimes depends at the judgment of the specialists at intervals the realm. knowledgeable from Odel field are consulted to judge the content validity of the gadgets with the help of discussing the outcomes with the supervisor, different professionals within the topic and fellow school students a decent thanks to enhance content material validity of the devices. Pretesting of the studies instruments consisting of the questionnaires and key informant interview manual become dead to form positive that standardization and ambiguities are addressed. This become accustomed confirm that the questionnaires had been impartial. Sampling ways were utilized in statistics series to beautify validity.

3.6 Reliability of the instrument

Reliability is a degree of the diploma to which a research tool yields everyday outcomes or information after repeated trials (Mugenda and Mugenda, 2003). Mugenda explains that reliability research is brought on via the usage of random errors. Ursula, (2010) defined that a pilot study as a small-scale trial, supposed to evaluate the adequacy of the studies format and of devices for use for statistics series. To decide reliability of the research, questionnaires had been piloted with community policing obligations that had similar characteristic devices with the ones used on this study. Within the piloting way split-1/2 of approach have become used to administer the questionnaires.

3.7 Data collection procedure

Records collection was taken in a systematic manner became finished by way of use of questionnaires and key informants interview. Questionnaires have been sub-divided in numerous sections such as the demographic facts, problem oriented method and performance

of safety tasks, police community partnership, security strategies and network training. Interview guide was supportive to qualitative research whereby greater statistics become borrowed closely on in-intensity interviewing.

3.8 Data Analysis Techniques

Statistics access and analysis turned into completed the usage of Statistical Packages for Social Sciences (SPSS). After statistics collection data cleansing turned into carried out and involved identity of incomplete or faulty responses, which had been corrected to enhance the quality of responses. After records cleansing, facts was coded and entered in the pc for evaluation the use of Statistical package for Social Sciences (SPSS). Quantitative statistics was analyzed the use of mean and general deviation. Qualitative records become analyzed the usage of content material analysis primarily based on analysis of meanings and implications emanating from respondents data and documented facts.

The study further used multiple regression analysis to predict effect of independent and dependent variable. Since there are four independent variables, the study assumed the following multiple regression model;

$Y= \beta_0 + \beta_1X_1 + \beta_2X_2 + \beta_3X_3 + \beta_4X_4 + \varepsilon$

Where:-

Y= Performance of security initiatives in Kenya, β_0=constant, β_1, β_2, β_3 andβ_4 = regression coefficients

X_1= Problem oriented approach, X_2= Police community partnership, X_3= Security strategies, X_4= Community training, ε=Error Term

3.9 Ethical Considerations

A research permit from the National Council for Science and Technology to carry out the study in Thika sub county, Kiambu County was obtained. Confidentiality and privacy of the respondents changed into blanketed by using preserving the facts furnished private. Voluntary and knowledgeable consent of the respondents was sought earlier than the management of the questionnaire, earlier than accomplishing key informant interview. The researcher obtained an introduction letter from the college of Nairobi. Prior to information collection, the researcher notified the deputy county commissioner (dcc) of the aim to adopt the studies and got his office approval and assist. The researcher additionally notified the county AP commander (CAPC) of his aim

3.10 Operationalization of Variable

This section outlines how the study will measure variables. Operational definition of variables shown on Table 3.3:

Table 3.3: Operationalization of variables

Objectives	Type of Variable	Indicators	Scale of measurement	Type of analysis
To assess influence of problem oriented approach on performance of security initiatives in Kenya; a case of Thika sub county, Kiambu County	Independent	Sensitization Information Sharing Increased positive contact Trust & Confidence building	Ordinal	Descriptive statistics
To investigate influence of police-community partnership on performance of security initiatives in Kenya a case of Thika sub county, Kiambu County.	Independent	Information Secrecy Protection of informers Security plans Handling Integrity and Openness	ordinal scale	Descriptive statistics
To assess influence of security strategies on performance of security initiatives in Kenya. A case of Thika sub county, Kiambu County.	Independent	Mapping of hot spots Identification of the community problems Analysis of the problem Identifying solutions to the problem	Ordinal scale	Descriptive statistics
To assess the influence of community trainings on performance of security	independent	Level of awareness Adequate training Response to issues arising Ownership of responsibilities	Ordinal Scale	Descriptive statistics Inferential Statistics

initiatives. A case of Thika sub county, Kiambu county.		Workshop and seminars		
Performance of security initiatives	Dependent	Reduction of crime hot spots Reduced number of arrests made Reduced number of crime cases reported Reduced number of incidents reported Reduction in restricted movement Increase in number of investments	Ordinal Scale	Inferential a statistics

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

In this section, to assess influence community policing on security initiatives. It represents data analysis, presentation, interpretation and discussion. Presentation has been done according to the objectives of the study.

4.2 Questionnaire Return Rate

Indicates the questionnaire return for the study.

Table 4.1 Questionnaire return rate

	Target respondents	**Actual respondents**	**Return rate**
	322	300	93%
TOTAL	**322**	**300**	**93%**

The study rolled out 322 questionnaires and 300 were returned duly filled. This represented 93% response rate. Mugenda and Mugenda (2008) response of 50% is acceptable in the study. Therefore considered fit for the study.

4.3 Respondents Bio-data

To obtain the bio-data of the defendants included: gender, age, level of education and their career.

4.3.1 Gender of the respondents

In order to determine its influence on performance of security initiatives questionnaire was administered are tabulated in table 4.2

Table 4.2 Gender of the respondents

Description	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Male	117	39.0	39.0
Female	183	61.0	100.0
Total	**300**	**100.0**	

Table 4.2 indicate most defendants were female 183 (61%) minority were male 117 (39%). This indicate most of the respondents were women as indicated by the high percentage

4.3.2 Age of the respondents

To establish age of defendants which determined impact on performance of security initiatives. This is tabulated below

Table 4.3 Age of the respondents

Description	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
18-25	137	45.7	45.7
26-35	95	31.7	77.4
36 – 45	50	16.7	94.1
Above 46	18	5.9	100
Total	**300**	**100.0**	

Results showed most defendants 137 (45.7%) aged between 18-25, 95 (31.7%) of the respondents aged between 26-35, 50 (16.7%) of the respondents aged between 35-45 while

the minority of the respondents 18 (5.9%) aged above 46. Therefore this indicates that this study involved many youths. This could be as a results of rural urban migration whereby most of the youths move to urban centre for search of greener pastures.

4.3.3 Level of education

In order to determine its influence on performance of security initiatives. Questionnaire was administered and results shown below

Table 4.4 Level of education

Description	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Primary	6	2.0	2.0
Secondary	159	53	55
College	99	33	88
University	36	12	100.0
Total	**300**	**100.0**	

Majority of the defendants 159 (53%) had secondary education, 99 (33%) respondents had college education, 36 (12%) respondents had university education while the minority of the respondents 6 (2%) had primary education. Majority were literate and were fit to participate in the study

4.3.4 Career of the respondents

To establish career of defendants in order to determine its influence on performance of security initiatives. Questionnaire was administered and results displayed in Table 4.5

Table 4.5 Career of the respondent

Description	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Farmer	6	2.0	2.0
Civil servant	62	20.7	22.7
Teacher	82	27.3	50
Business person	30	10	60
Technicians	120	40	100.0
Total	**300**	**100.0**	

Results in Table 4.5, majority of defendants 120 (40%) technicians, 82 (27.3%) of the respondents were teachers, 62 (20.7%) of the respondents were civil servants, 30 (10%) of the respondents were business persons while 6 (2%) of the respondents

4.4 Results on the Objectives of the study

This section outlines results based on objectives. They include; problem oriented approach, police community partnership, security strategies and community trainings

4.4.1 Problem oriented approach and performance of security initiatives

Data was collected by use of a 1 - 5 point Likert scale whereby 1- Strongly disagree, 2- Disagree, 3- Neutral, 4- Agree, 5- Strongly Agree . Strongly disagree (SD) Disagree (D) were combined a means score of 0-2.5, Neutral (N) represented 2.5-3.5 while Agree (A) and Strongly Agree (SA) represented a mean score of 3.5 to 5.0. Statements on problem oriented approach were identified and respondents requested to indicate their agreement. As Indicated below

Table 4.6: Problem oriented approach

Statement	Mean	Std
Door-to-door contacts as a crime prevention strategy has reduced crime rate in Thika sub county.	3.50	1.44
Strategy of watch programs being useful within the community	4.56	1.89
Community is being empowered on way to report happenings in their environs.	4.07	1.58
Community have a share on intelligence	3.80	1.34
Community appreciates police door to door strategy.	3.07	1.38

From the result in Table 4.6, door-to-door as a crime prevention strategy was found to reduce crime rate in Thika Sub-county mean of 3.50 and standard deviation 1.44. Respondents also indicated that Strategy of watch programs were useful within the community of 4.56 standard deviation 1.89. Whether being empowered on way to report happening in their environs with score of 4.07 and a standard deviation of 1.58 was obtained. Community have a share on intelligence had 3.80 standard deviation of 1.34 while community appreciates police door to door strategy had 3.07 standard deviation 1.38. According to Wales concept informs there is need for community policing to be supported by all means without factoring in consideration of what resulted to community policing. Community policing is a strong weapon based on grooming a conducive environment for safe citizenship. Therefore community policing require collective ideas on how solid investment can be pumped in. These will call for trainings of personnel's, crime analysis, problem solving strategies, cultural accommodation,

implementation of new technologies and government collaboration (Larrabee, 2007). Mwangi (2011) in his study on Factors influencing implementation of community based policing in Kenya. A case of Nyamira District, Kenya, found that poor relation amid police and public affected implementation of community policing.

4.4.2 Police-community partnership and performance of security initiatives

Data was collected by use of a 1 to 5 point Likert scale whereby 1- Strongly disagree, 2- Disagree, 3- Neutral, 4- Agree, 5- Strongly Agree . Scores of Strongly disagree (SD) and Disagree (D) were combined means score of 0-2.5, Neutral (N) represented 2.5-3.5 while Agree (A) and Strongly Agree (SA) represented a mean score of 3.5 to 5.0. Statements on police community partnership were identified indicate their agreement. Results below.

Table 4.7 Police-community partnership

Statement	Mean	Std deviation
Information obtained is kept as a secret	3.52	1.44
Informers are well protected	4.11	1.87
Security plans are handled with diligence.	4.58	1.67
Information is shared with utmost integrity and openness	3.50	1.44
Community trust the police with information	4.56	1.89

Majority of defendants indicated security plans were handled with diligence 4.58 standard deviation 1.67. Defendants indicated that the community trust the police with information with a mean score of 4.56 with a mean 1.89. Informers are well collected scored 4.11 standard deviation 1.87. Information obtained is kept as secret scored 3.52 standard deviation 1.44. Information is shared with utmost integrity and openness scored 3.50 standard deviation 1.44. Countries have borrowed from this concept of community policing with yield when it comes to strengthening community police partnership. It is also looked at as a strategy that affirms team work between community and police relationship. This gives good recommendation of efforts employed in partnership between authority and community (Habbert, 2006). Kiptoo (2017) in his study on determinants of performance of community policing project in Kisii County, Kenya found out that stakeholder involvement, adequacy of resources, community awareness and community trust affect performance of community policing.

4.4.3 Security strategies and performance of security initiatives

Data was collected by use of a 1 to 5 point Likert scale whereby 1- Strongly disagree, 2- Disagree, 3- Neutral, 4- Agree, 5- Strongly Agree . Strongly disagree (SD) and Disagree (D) were combined to represent 0-2.5, Neutral (N) represented 2.5-3.5 while Agree (A) and Strongly Agree (SA) represented 3.5 to 5.0. Statements on security strategies were identified and respondents indicate their agreement. indicated in Table 4.8

Table 4.8 Security Strategies

Statement	Mean	Std deviation
Door-to-door contacts as a crime prevention strategy has enhanced security in Thika sub county	4.07	1.58
Hot spots have been clearly mapped in Thika Sub county	3.80	1.34
Security problems have been well identified and analysed in Thika Sub County	3.07	1.38
Nyumba kumi initiative has enhanced security	4.06	1.37
Community appreciates police door to door strategy.	4..46	1.89

As shown above the community appreciates door-to-door strategy as way of enhancing security in Thika sub county, with 4.46 standard deviation 1.89, door-to-door contacts as a crime prevention strategy has enhanced security in Thika sub county 4.07 and a standard deviation of 1.58. Nyumba kumi initiatives has enhanced security scored 4.06 standard deviation 1.37, Hot spots have been clearly mapped in Thika Sub county scored a mean of 3.80 and a standard deviation of 1.34 while security problems have well been identified and analysed in Thika sub county 3.07 standard deviation 1.38. Crime analysts have crucial roles in applying factors - focusing with precision using analytical methods, and supporting to craft appropriate police methods that in shape the details of issues they've exposed. (Community Oriented Policing Services Office, 2018). Njuguna (2011) in his study on impact of community policing on security in Nairobi County: Case study of Ruai Division 2000-

2015indicated. He acknowledged that community policing has and positive impact on security.

4.4.4 Community trainings and performance of security initiatives

Data was collected by use of a 1 to 5 point Likert scale whereby 1- Strongly disagree, 2- Disagree, 3- Neutral, 4- Agree, 5- Strongly Agree . Strongly Disagree (SD) and Disagree (D) were combined to represent 0-2.5, Neutral (N) represented 2.5-3.5 while Agree (A) Strongly Disagree (SD) represented 3.5 to 5.0. Statements on Community trainings were identified and defendants to indicate their agreement. Indicated in Table 4.6

Table 4.9 Community trainings

Statement	Mean	Std deviation
Workshops and seminars have led to performance of security initiatives Thika Sub county.	3.61	1.36
Community is regularly trained on security matters in Thika Sub county	3.12	1.38
Training offered to the community in Thika Sub county is adequate	4.06	1.79
Senior police commanders are involved in training the community	3.85	1.48
Community training influence performance of security initiatives	4.12	1.96

In Table 4.9 indicate that majority of the defendants felt community training influence performance of security initiatives with 4.12 standard deviation of 1.96, training offered to the community is adequate 4.06 standard deviation 1.79, senior police commanders are involved in training the community 3.85 standard deviation 1.48, workshops and seminars have led to performance of security initiatives in Thika Sub county scored 3.61 standard deviation 1.36 while community is regularly trained on security matters in Thika sub county 3.12 standard deviation 1.38. The police benefit from community policing in terms of getting intelligence information, community members accrued their benefits in terms of having a secured and safety environment (Denney & Jenkins, 2013). Biwot (2016) in his study on factors influencing the implementation of community policing programme in Kenya. A case of Nyeri Police station, Nyeri county indicated that Trust amid police and public affected the implementation of community policing programme. However, the study found that public training had positive influence on security initiatives.

4.4.5 Performance of security initiatives

Data was collected by use of a 1 to 5 point Likert scale whereby 1- Strongly disagree, 2- Disagree, 3- Neutral, 4- Agree, 5- Strongly Agree . Strongly disagree (SA) and Disagree (A) were combined to represent 0-2.5, Neutral (N) represented 2.5-3.5 while Agree (A) Strongly Disagree represented 3.5 to 5.0. Statements on performance of security initiatives were identified and defendants to indicate their agreement. As shown in Table 4.10

Table 4.10 Performance of security initiatives

Statement	Mean	Std Deviation
Number of crime Hot spots have reduced in Thika Sub-county	3.08	1.57
Number of Arrests have reduced in Thika sub-county	4.09	1.86
Number Crime cases reported have reduced in Thika sub-county	3.11	1.36
Restriction of movement at night have reduced in Thika sub-county	4.12	1.64
Number of investments have increased in Thika sub-county due to improved security	3.70	1.58

In Table 4.10 indicate majority of the defendants felt that restriction of movement at night in Thika sub-county have reduced 4.12 standard deviation 1.64, Number of arrests have reduced in Thika sub county of 4.09 mean of 1.89, Number of investment have increased in Thika sub county due to improved security 3.70 standard deviation 1.58, Number of cases reported have reduced in Thika sub county 3.11 standard deviation 1.36 while Number of crime hot spots have reduced in Thika sub county 3.08 standard deviation 1.57. Sherman (2001) indicate that success of community policing greatly rely on information from the public to continuously share with authorities this will lead to increased security in the society. Security nature is described by stability of the society socially and intolerance to criminal undertakings.

4.5 Regression analysis

Regression analysis was conducted to evaluate influence community policing of security initiatives. SPSS software was used to code, enter and compute the measurement regression of study. Findings subsequent table bwlow

Table 4.11 Model summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
	.867[a]	.752	.749	.209

Predictors: (Constant), performance of security initiatives, problem oriented approach, police community partnership, security strategies and community training

Table 4.11 establishes influence of community policing security initiatives Thika sub county, Kiambu County. The study established a correlation value of 0.867 which shows a good linear dependence between the variables. The value of R-square was 0.752 and adjusted to R-square 0.749. Thus the variables used in the study on influence of community policing security initiatives,Thika sub county, Kiambu County, contributes to 75.2% .These means there are other the variables amounting to 24.8% that influence of community policing on performance of security initiatives in Thika sub-county that were not factored in the study.

Table 4.12 ANOVA

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
	Regression	373.749	4	93.437	901.592	.000[b]
	Residual	27.774	296	.104		
	Total	401.524	300			

a. Dependent Variable: performance of security initiatives

b. Predictors: (Constant), problem oriented approach, police community partnership, security strategies and community training

The ANOVA test is statistically significant in predicting and determining how the independent variables influence the dependent variables. The significance value is 0.000 which is less than 0.05 thus the model is fit. The F-value 901.592 with (4, 296) degrees of freedom imply the independent variables used in the study have significant effect on performance of security initiatives.

Table 4.13 Coefficients

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
	(Constant)	.371	.106		3.490	.001
	Problem oriented approach	.172	.047	-.134	-3.641	.732
	Police community partnership	.029	.056	.032	.520	.604
	Security strategies	.671	.021	.742	31.892	.000
	Community trainings	.319	.047	.358	6.734	.564

a. Dependent Variable: performance of security initiatives

$Y= \beta_0 + \beta_1X_1 + \beta_2X_2 + \beta_3X_3 + \beta_4X_4 + \varepsilon$

Where:-

Y= Performance of security initiatives in Kenya, β_0=constant, β_1, β_2, β_3 andβ_4 = regression coefficients

X_1= Problem oriented approach, X_2= Police community partnership, X_3= Security strategies, X_4= Community training, ε=Error Term

$Y=0.371+0.172X_1 + 0.029X_2 + 0.671X_3+ 0.319X_4$

From the findings of the regression analysis if all factors (problem oriented approach, police community partnership, security strategies and community training) were held constant, performance of security initiatives would be at 0.371. problem oriented approach will lead to 0.172 increase in performance of security initiatives. Police community partnership 0.029 increase of security initiatives. Security strategy will lead to 0.671 increases in of security initiatives. Community training will to 0.319 increase of security initiatives. Therefore Security strategies have the highest influence on performance of security initiatives followed by community training, problem oriented approach and police community partnership respectively.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY O F THE FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents summary of the findings, conclusion, recommendation of the study based on specific objective and areas of further research.

5.2 Summary of the findings

Summary of findings based specific objectives are presented in this subsection

5.2.1 Problem oriented approach and performance of security initiatives

Findings indicate that door-to-door as a crime prevention strategy was found to reduce crime rate in Thika Sub-county 3.50 standard deviation 1.44. Respondents also indicated that Strategy of watch programs were useful within the community scoring 4.56 standard deviation 1.89. On whether the community is being empowered on way to report happening in their environs 4.07 standard deviation 1.58 was obtained. Community have a share on intelligence had 3.80 standard deviation 1.34 while community appreciates police door to door strategy had 3.07 standard deviation 1.38.

5.2.2 Police-community partnership and performance of security initiatives

The plans were handled with diligence 4.58 standard deviation 1.67. Respondents indicated that the community trust the police with information with 4.56 1.89. Informers are well

collected 4.11 standard deviation 1.87. Information obtained is kept as secret 3.52 standard deviation of 1.44. Information is shared with utmost integrity and openness 3.50 standard deviation 1.44.

5.2.3 Security strategies and performance of security initiatives

The study established that community appreciates door-to-door strategy as way of enhancing security in Thika sub county, with 4.46 standard deviation 1.89, door-to-door contacts as a crime prevention strategy has enhanced security in Thika sub county 4.07 standard deviation 1.58. Nyumba kumi initiatives has enhanced security scored 4.06 standard deviation 1.37, Hot spots have been clearly mapped in Thika Sub county 3.80 standard deviation 1.34 while security problems have well been identified and analysed in Thika sub county of 3.07 standard deviation 1.38.

5.2.4 Community trainings and performance of security initiative

The study found out that community training influence performance of security initiatives with 4.12 standard deviation 1.96, training offered to the community is adequate 4.06 standard deviation 1.79, senior police commanders are involved in training the community 3.85 standard deviation 1.48, workshops and seminars have led to performance of security initiatives in Thika Sub county 3.61 standard deviation 1.36 while community is regularly trained on security matters in Thika sub county 3.12 standard deviation 1.38.

5.3 Conclusion of the study

In conclusion Security strategies had highest influence in performance of security initiatives followed by community training, problem oriented approach and police community partnership respectively. It can also be concluded influence performance of security initiative in Thika sub county. There is need to for the community to be fully trained on community training and how they benefit from embracing community policing to improve security in their area. The Government should also develop more security strategies to apart from nyumba kumi and be rolled out the country.

5.4 Recommendation of the study

Based on findings of the study, the following recommendations were made;

Community policing should be conducted based on the behaviour of a community and within the objectives and strategies laid out by National Police Service. Problem oriented approach is a valuable approach that the police should adopt in implementing community policing since it puts much emphasis on the problems affecting the community.

The security personnel should fully partner with the communities so that they can gather intelligence swiftly. This will lead to creation of a rapport between the community and police.

Training on community policing should be widely carried out. All the stakeholders should be involved in training including the senior police commanders. The training should focus on; purpose, strategies, principle and benefit of community policing.

5.5 Areas for further research

This study was achieved in one Sub County, therefore similar research could be achieved in other counties in order to a conclusive results on impact of community on overall performance initiatives in Kenya.

This suggested a study on factors affecting implementation of community policing project. This will help advice the policy maker on factors to consider before implementing community policing projects

The study also suggests the influence community awareness on performance of community policing.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I : LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

Silas Mbaabu
University of Nairobi
ODeL Campus

4th, Oct 2018

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Dear Respondent,

RE: Influence of community policing on performance of security initiatives in Kenya: A case of Thika sub County, Kiambu county

I believe you are well. I am a student at the University of Nairobi, pursuing a degree in Master of Arts in Project Planning and Management. In order complete my academic the university requirement me to collect data of my study and analyse. I am carrying out a research titled **"Influence of community policing on performance of security initiatives in Kenya: A case of Thika sub County, Kiambu county''.** You have been chosen to participate in the study by providing useful information concerning the study.

I would like to ask some questions related to the subject. The information gathered from you will enable me find information on the influence of community policing on performance of security initiatives in Kenya .All information you give will be kept confidential and your identity will not be revealed in the findings.

Your participation in the study will be of voluntary nature. Thank you in advance.
Yours Faithfully,

Silas Mbaabu

L50/89223/2016

APPENDIX II: HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

This questionnaire is designed to gather information regarding **influence of community policing on performance of security initiatives in Kenya. A case of Thika sub County, Kiambu county.** Kindly respond as appropriate. Your response will be treated as confidential and will only be used for academic purpose only.

NOTE: DO NOT WRITE YOU NAME OR CONTACTS

Part One: Demographic data

Please mark a tick in the box with the appropriate response. Mark one box only.

a) Kindly indicate your gender

Male [ ] Female [ ]

b) Kindly tick you age bracket

18 – 25 [ ] 26 – 35 [ ] 36 – 45 [ ] 46 and above [ ]

c) What is your education level?

Primary School [ ] Completed primary [ ] Completed Secondary [ ] Tertiary Institution [ ] University Level [ ]

d) What is your career?

Farmer [ ] Civil Servant [ ] Teacher [ ] Business [ ] Skilled [ ] Unskilled [ ] Others [ ]
Specify……

Part B: Problem oriented approach and performance of security initiatives

a) Below are statement on **Problem oriented approach and performance of security initiatives**. Kindly Indicate the extent to which you agree with them by using a scale of 1 to 5

Use1- strongly Disagree (SD) 2-Disgree (D) 3- Neutral (N) 4-Agree (A) 5– Strongly Agree (SA)

Statement	**1- SD**	**2- D**	**3- N**	**4- A**	**5- SA**
Door-to-door contacts as a crime prevention strategy has reduced crime rate in Thika sub county.					
Strategy of watch programs being useful within the community					
Community being empowered on way to report happenings in their environs.					
Community having a share on intelligence					
Community appreciates police door to door strategy.					

b) What do you think should be done by the government to ensure security challenges are well handled?

……..……...……

Part C: Police community partnership and performance of security initiatives

a) Below are statements on **Police community partnership and performance of security initiatives**. Kindly Indicate the extent to which you agree with them by using a scale of 1 to 5

Use1- strongly Disagree (SD) 2-Disgree (D) 3- Neutral (N) 4-Agree (A) 5– Strongly Agree (SA)

Statement	**1- SD**	**2- D**	**3- N**	**4- A**	**5- SA**
Information obtained is kept as a secret					
Informers are well protected					
Security plans are handled with diligence.					
Information is shared with utmost integrity and openness					
Community trust the police with information					

b) What do you think should be done by the government to ensure police and community partner well?

……..……...……

Part D: Security Strategies performance of security initiatives

a) Below are statements on **Security Strategies performance of security initiatives**. Kindly Indicate the extent to which you agree with them by using a scale of 1 to 5

Use1- strongly Disagree (SD) 2-Disgree (D) 3- Neutral (N) 4-Agree (A) 5– Strongly Agree (SA)

Statement	**1- SD**	**2- D**	**3- N**	**4- A**	**5- SA**
Door-to-door contacts as a crime prevention strategy yielded has enhanced security in Thika sub county					
Hot spots have been clearly mapped					
Security problems have been well identified and analysed					
Nyumbakumi initiative has enhanced security					
Community appreciates police door to door strategy.					

b) What strategies do you think the government should put in place to ensure security is increased to the communities?

……..……...……

Part E: Community training and performance of security initiatives

a) Below are statements on **Community training and performance of security initiatives**. Kindly Indicate the extent to which you agree with them by using a scale of 1 to 5

Use1- strongly Disagree (SD) 2-Disgree (D) 3- Neutral (N) 4-Agree (A) 5– Strongly Agree (SA)

Statement	**1- SD**	**2- D**	**3- N**	**4- A**	**5- SA**
Workshops and seminars have led to growth of security county.					
Community is regularly trained on security matters					
Training offered is adequate					
Senior police commanders are involved in training the community					
Community training influence growth of security					

b) What do you think should be incorporated in the training to ensure security challenges are well handled?

……..……...……

Part F: Performance of security initiatives

a) Below are statements on **Performance of security initiatives** Kindly Indicate the extent to which you agree with them by using a scale of 1 to 5

Use1- strongly Disagree (SD) 2-Disgree (D) 3- Neutral (N) 4-Agree (A) 5– Strongly Agree (SA)

Statement	**1- SD**	**2- D**	**3- N**	**4- A**	**5- SA**
Crime Hot spots have reduced in Thika Sub-county					
Number of Arrests have reduced in Thika sub-county					
Number Crime cases reported have reduced in Thika sub-county					
Restriction of movement at night have reduced in Thika sub-county					
Number of investments have increased in Thika sub-county due to improved security					

b) What do you think should be done by the government to ensure performance of security?

……..……...……

APPENDIX III: KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW GUIDE TO THE COMMUNITY POLICING OFFICER

1. In which ways has crime affected you personally as a Kenyan?

2. How often do you engage the police in addressing crime and incidences in your area?

3. In your opinion, do you think partnering with police in community policing has helped eliminate insecurity levels in Thika Sub County?

4. What are the most common strategies you know that have been employed to facilitate community policing partnership to security issues and incidences in Thika Sub County?

5. What challenges have you encountered in partnering with the police in combating insecurity in your area of residence?

6. To your understanding does prevention strategies employed by the Community and the Police to manage security issues in Thika Sub County worked?

Thank you

APPENDIX IV: KREJECIE & MORGAN TABLE

TABLE FOR DETERMINING SAMPLE SIZE FROM A GIVEN POPULATION

N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S
10	10	100	80	280	162	800	260	2800	338
15	14	110	86	290	165	850	265	3000	341
20	19	120	92	300	169	900	269	3500	246
25	24	130	97	320	175	950	274	4000	351
30	28	140	103	340	181	1000	278	4500	351
35	32	150	108	360	186	1100	285	5000	357
40	36	160	113	380	181	1200	291	6000	361
45	40	180	118	400	196	1300	297	7000	364
50	44	190	123	420	201	1400	302	8000	367
55	48	200	127	440	205	1500	306	9000	368
60	52	210	132	460	210	1600	310	10000	373
65	56	220	136	480	214	1700	313	15000	375
70	59	230	140	500	217	1800	317	20000	377
75	63	240	144	550	225	1900	320	30000	379
80	66	250	148	600	234	2000	322	40000	380
85	70	260	152	650	242	2200	327	50000	381
90	73	270	155	700	248	2400	331	75000	382
95	76	270	159	750	256	2600	335	100000	384

Note: "N" is population size
"S" is sample size.

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Appendix V: Research Permit

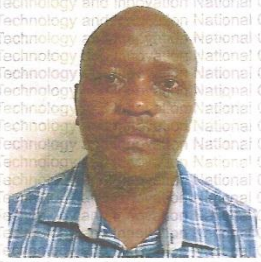
THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT:
MR. SILAS LIMIRI MBAABU
of UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI, 146-1000
Thika,has been permitted to conduct
research in *Kiambu County*

on the topic: *INFLUENCE OF COMMUNITY POLICING ON PERFORMANCE OF SECURITY INITIATIVES IN KENYA: A CASE OF THIKA SUB COUNTY, KIAMBU COUNTY.*

for the period ending:
24th November,2019

.....
Applicant's Signature

Permit No : NACOSTI/P/18/93564/26839
Date Of Issue : 24th November,2018
Fee Recieved :Ksh 1000



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

Appendix VI: Authorization letter

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

Telephone:+254-20-2213471, 2241349,3310571,2219420
Fax:+254-20-318245,318249
Email: dg@nacosti.go.ke
Website : www.nacosti.go.ke
When replying please quote

NACOSTI, Upper Kabete
Off Waiyaki Way
P.O. Box 30623-00100
NAIROBI-KENYA

Ref: No **NACOSTI/P/18/93564/26839** Date: **24th November, 2018**

Silas Limiri Mbaabu
University of Nairobi
Po Box 30197-00100
NAIROBI.

RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION

Following your application for authority to carry out research on ***"Influence of community policing on performance of security initiatives in Kenya: A case of Thika Sub County, Kiambu County."*** I am pleased to inform you that you have been authorized to undertake research in **Kiambu County** for the period ending **24th November, 2019.**

You are advised to report to **the County Commissioner and the County Director of Education, Kiambu County** before embarking on the research project.

Kindly note that, as an applicant who has been licensed under the Science, Technology and Innovation Act, 2013 to conduct research in Kenya, you shall deposit **a copy** of the final research report to the Commission within **one year** of completion. The soft copy of the same should be submitted through the Online Research Information System.

DR. STEPHEN K. KIBIRU, PHD
FOR: DIRECTOR-GENERAL/CEO
Copy to:

The County Commissioner
Kiambu County

The County Director of Education
Kiambu County

Appendix VII: Originality Report

29/11/2018

Influence of Community policing on performance of security initiatives in Kenya. A case of Thika Sub county, Kiambu County.

ORIGINALITY REPORT

14%	5%	0%	12%
SIMILARITY INDEX	INTERNET SOURCES	PUBLICATIONS	STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

1	Submitted to University of Nairobi Student Paper	6%
2	Submitted to IPMC Kumasi Student Paper	2%
3	Submitted to Kenyatta University Student Paper	1%
4	erepository.uonbi.ac.ke Internet Source	1%
5	Submitted to Africa Nazarene University Student Paper	<1%
6	chss.uonbi.ac.ke Internet Source	<1%
7	erepository.uonbi.ac.ke:8080 Internet Source	<1%
8	Submitted to Central Queensland University Student Paper	<1%