

**COMMUNITY POLICING AND CRIME PREVENTION IN
EMGWEN SUB-COUNTY, KENYA**

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DECLARATION AND APPROVAL

DECLARATION BY STUDENT

This research project report is my original work and has not been presented for an award in any other University.


Signed  Date 04-12-2024

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SUPERVISOR'S APPROVAL

I sign confirm that this research work presented was carried out by the student under my guidance and supervision.

Signed  Date 10/12/2024

DR ISAAC ABUGA

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DEDICATION

This academic piece is dedicated to my late Dad, Avoga David Kibira for laying a strong academic foundation upon which I have walked this journey



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I greatly thank God for the good health, sound mind, wisdom, care and courage he granted me, that has made it possible for me to achieve this research project. I sincerely appreciate the whole support and ready-tireless guidance offered to me by my supervisor Dr Isaac Abuga during my research project writing. Am very grateful to my mum Kegehi Alice wa Mugaji for her unwavering support, love and care, my siblings Mary, Fred, Jackline, Maurice, Victor, Everlyne and Binzany for being there to keep me going. Special thanks to my daughter, Joy Venus Kavugwi, for allowing me to be far from her as I undertook this task. Special thanks to my best role models Shigali and Shikali for the overwhelming encouragement they gave me.



ABSTRACT

This study focused on community policing as an initiative towards crime prevention in Emgwen Sub-County in Nandi County, Kenya. It was based on the objectives: the effectiveness of community partnership with police and crime prevention in Emgwen Sub County; the perception and attitudes of local people and police officers towards crime prevention; and the effectiveness of capacity building of the members of the community towards crime prevention in Emgwen Sub County. The study used the Broken Windows Theory and the Collective Efficacy Theory as part of theoretical review. The study established why there is still continued crime rates in Emgwen Sub County yet there are policing measures in place. This research used descriptive research design to study the dimensions of CP towards crime prevention. This study used quantitative and qualitative research methodologies. Primary data was gathered using structured questionnaires while existing journals were the main source of written information. The target population was the assistant commissioner, the 3 OCSs, 86 police officers, the 4 chiefs, the 12 assistant chiefs, 45 village elders, 92 nyumba kumi agents and 1 367 adults selected randomly from the nyumba kumi clusters. A sample size of 320 was selected. The assistant commissioner, the Officers in Charge of Police Station, the chiefs and the assistant chiefs formed a sub-sample of key respondents. A pilot study of the research instruments was conducted to check the validity and reliability of the research instrument to be used in the study (Ronald, 2017). The pilot used 5% of the sample size for piloting the study instruments. Lawshe's formula was used to determine the content validity. Cronbach's Rule of Thumb was used to establish the reliability of the questionnaires by piloting 16 respondents. Data was collected from the key respondents by use of interviewing while questionnaires were administered to the police officers, villager elders, Nyumba Kumi agents and the selected adult residents as the general respondents. The respondents were sampled from all the villages, wards, police stations and nyumba kumi clusters in Emgwen Sub County. Calculation of data into percentages, mean and standard deviations have been used to provide summary and analysis of the data. The quantitative data was analysed by a computer software - Statistical Package for Social Science. The Pearson Correlation analysis was used to check the level of effectiveness of community participation in preventing crimes. The analysed data was presented using frequency tables, line and bar graphs and charts. The qualitative data has been summarized into written notes. The research established that a mutual relationship between the police and the locals, a good perception and attitude towards community policing and capacity building helped to prevent and reduce crimes in Emgwen. This research recommends the government to implement the existing community policing measures, conduct more public awareness campaigns on community policing and enhance capacity building towards all the stakeholders. This research recommends further studies on the state and implementation of capacity building and why there are more crime cases in Emgwen Sub County and other marginalized areas.

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ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS

CCB – Community capacity building

CLOs –Community Liaison Officers

CP – Community Policing

GoK – Government of Kenya.

NKI –Nyumba Kumi Initiative

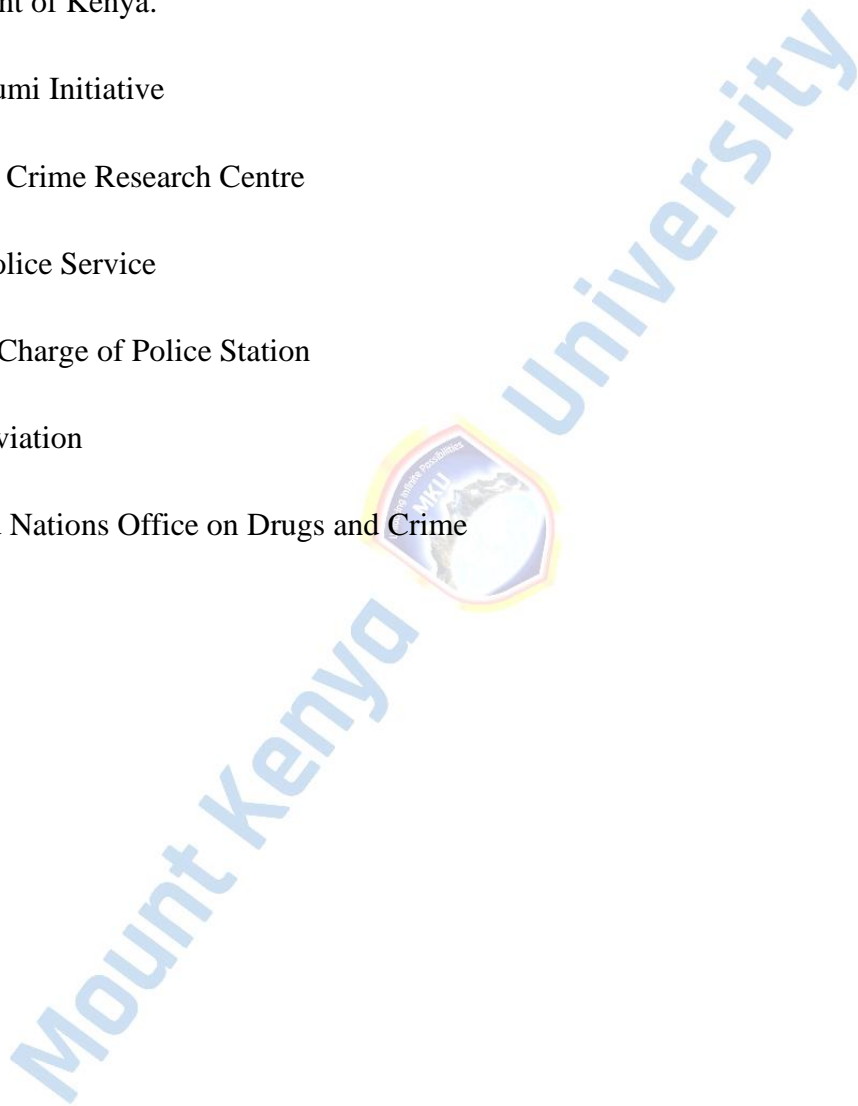
NCRC – National Crime Research Centre

NPS - National Police Service

OCS – Officer in Charge of Police Station

S.D –Standard deviation

UNODC – United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime



CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Emgwen Sub County is part of the former Nandi Central District Division which was in Nandi District currently Nandi County in Kenya. The sub county is headed by an assistant county commissioner. It has four locations namely: Kapkangani, Kilibwoni, Chepkumia and Kapsabet. There are also chiefs, assistant chiefs, village elders and nyumba kumi agents who help the police officers in maintaining order, peace and safety of the community. Despite this, the area continue to suffer from criminal activities which prompted a critical research in the area to identify the effectiveness of community policing in the area.

1.1.1 Community Policing

Community policing is to a philosophy that enhances community and government strategies and techniques that promote organised use of partnership between the community and law enforcement agencies to proactively solve problems related to safety of the community by detecting and suppressing crimes (Anicient, 2014). Community policing calls for involvement of all the community members in a given region to help the police and other law enforcement agents to reduce and prevent crimes from happening. Community policing dwells much on crimes and social disorders experienced in the society by use of police services with the partnership and engagements of the community members in the prevention and reduction of crimes and offer problem-solving skills. Community policing demands that the police and citizens join hands together with the aim of identifying, detecting and effectively addressing security issues (Mwachidudu & Likaka, 2014).

Community policing is a general concept that describe the various measures, techniques and programs that involve community members in maintaining their safety and ensuring the environment is secure from crimes (Rowe, 2014). According to Nyanya (2017), community

policing is an approach that advances the shared responsibility between the police and the community in ensuring their environments are safe and secure from crimes and intended criminal activities.

1.1.2 **Crime Prevention**

According to UNODC (2010) crime prevention includes all the measures put in place to detect and reduce occurrence of crimes and harm on members of the community by suppressing their sources. Crime prevention is an important component of the current government strategies on planning for public security and safety. It is the mandate of all the governments of the day to create a safe environment and maintain order as measures of controlling and preventing crime. As per our old saying, "Prevention of occurrence of an illness is better and easier than treating and curing the diseases and its effects. This old wisdom has been taken into consideration by most governments in the world in matters of criminal activities. Crimes and violence affecting the wellbeing of a community, an individual, a country's economy and developments. Criminal activities to be deterred are homicides, rape cases, abuses, suicides, robberies and civil unrests (Tracey, 2002).

According to Sutton, et al. (2021), Crime prevention is an important tool of maintaining security and safety of communities that involves the techniques, strategies and initiatives that aim at addressing the existing causes of crime and establishing prevention efforts creating environments that are not conducive for criminal behavior hence reducing the occurrence of criminal activities.

1.1.3 **Community Policing and Crime Prevention**

Community policy was focused on ensuring that members of a community take part in formulation of initiatives, measures and policies that would prevent and reduce crime. There exists various policies in the world that deal with crimes and insecurities. According to Patterson (2007), community policing is traced back when community constables were introduced by Sir Robert Peel in the newly created Metropolitan London Police District in the early 19th century. Sir Robert Peel

idea of “the police are the public and the public are the police” came into utilisation during this period. This statement therefore calls for the community members to be involved in providing solutions to the problems of crime and disorders affecting them and the community (Fridell & Wycoff, 2004).

Community policing facilitates partnership between the police and the local residents so that a trust is built to easily seek security assistance from law enforcers. CP operates on the principle that criminals and their accomplices live in the same communities within which they commit the crimes. These crime perpetrators are known to the community and therefore the community can play a very magnificent role of manning them and hence reduced crime rates (Mwachidudu & Likaka, 2014).

According to Mwaniki & Maroko (2020), the main role of community policing is keenly observe and identify the nature of community problems which affect the safety and security of the neighborhoods and offer the necessary solution.

1.1.4 Crime Prevention

Between 16th and 18th centuries, Britain experienced a significant rise in population of the rich and the poor due to industrialization process. This triggered new challenges to the existing disorders such as growth and development of crimes. This made the English elites to be concerned about being victimized by criminal activities of the unemployed poor people who were in the London streets. This brought about the doubts on the capabilities of the British police to deal with the new effects of urbanization. This, therefore, implied that there was the need for changing role of the London Metropolitan Police from being crime fighter to a public order maintaining agency. Robert Peel was therefore appointed as the head of London Metropolitan Police by the British Parliament because its commission had failed to provide solutions to crimes. Sir Robert articulated for a fulltime professional paid police force that was to solve that London’s crime problem which was finally enacted by the parliament. This law led to the first full-time police officers who were sworn

in and paid being in order prevent crime and ensure order is maintained in London streets. Sir Robert emphasized that poor policing style was the major cause of social crimes. Though there existed police officers in London, there continued emergence of crimes in the area. The same case exists in Emgwen Sub County. He established nine principles that helped to improve community policing hence crime prevention and reduction (Peak & Glensor, 2004:2). Sir Robert recommended the use of the community partnership with the police in maintenance of order and preventing disorder in the community. This is the main principle in today's community policing philosophy (Keith, 2002, p. 111). There is, therefore, the need to examine the effectiveness of the partnership between the residents of Emgwen and the police in combating crimes.

For many years in 19th century, Nigeria had been under military rule but it returned to democratic rule in 1999. The democratic periods in Nigeria was faced with increased crimes and fear of insecurities (Dambazau, 2007). Many stakeholders in security sector believed that the traditional policing could hardly manage the new trends of organized and professional crimes and disorder. This prompted the Security and Justice System of Nigeria to engage in efforts that would promote partnership between the public and the police for the purposes of reducing crimes and fear experienced in Nigeria. Nigeria Police Force (2010) affirms that a major reforms in the Nigerian police was the implementation of the strategies of the CP. The strategy called for the adoption of partnership between the police and the citizens in 2003 to identify and effectively address crime. Emgwen Sub County, though smaller than Nigeria, experiences the same organized crimes yet there exists community partnership with the police in preventing crimes. There was a strong urge by the researcher to check how effective the community partnership with the police is in Emgwen Sub County (Dickson, 2007).

Community policing adopted in early 1990's in South Africa had the aim of democratizing the police service and make it legitimate. Some years later, the police service was democratized and legitimized leading to improved service delivery and monitoring of crime issues which built a

strong mutual trust amongst the police and the local community members. With this, the police aimed at protecting the citizens of South Africa against crimes in goodwill without political discrimination, racial, gender and ethnical favoritism. The police became accountable to the community and therefore had to act in full respect and professionalism in order to get approval from the public. This, therefore, brought about community partnership in the fight against controlling and preventing crime efficiently and effectively (Muchira, J. M. 2016). This brought about community partnership with the police as a measure of fighting crimes in South Africa. Kenya has embraced this partnership idea in its community policing measures. However, though it is practiced in Emgwen Sub County, there exist continued criminal activities in the area which prompted the researcher to determine its effectiveness in preventing and reducing crimes (NPS: Crime Situation Report, 2018).

Though Ethiopia fully achieved national community policing in 2005 as a policy, its development started quite a number of years ago (Lisa D, & Kassaye D, 2013). The Ethiopian Federal Police started trainings in community policing in Addis Ababa in 2004 through the use of invited British trainers. Thereafter, some selected senior police officers attended further training in Europe. When these trained officers came back they also trained the others on the community policing approaches and strategies. Later in 2010, community policing training was officially included in the training at Amhara Regional Police consultation with a Canadian police officer. (Mulugeta E, & Mekuriaw D, 2017). In Kenya, the local administration personnel are trained and equipped with the necessary skills to fight crimes but there still exist crimes in Emgwen Sub County (NPS: Crime Situation Report, 2018). This engineered the researcher to conduct an investigation into the effectiveness of capacity building of the community in preventing crimes in Emgwen Sub County.

According to Muchira (2016), Tanzania successfully adopted and implemented village level system of security called `Nyumba Kumi`. This model has helped to reduce criminal conducts in Tanzanian. The main aim of Nyumba Kumi in Tanzania was to prevent crime acts. According to

Muchira (2016), the citizens were to share with the police the data about each other. Although the police are still the law enforcers, Nyumba Kumi ensured existence of a joint police-society relationship. Tanzania adopted the Sekaran and Bougie (2011) principle that “police alone cannot take care of the existing crimes.” This model ensured that the police officers and the immigration officers in a given locality knew those who were staying in hotels around, those who were renting and living in the houses around, those who owned the available properties, and those who were moving in and out of the villages in the whole of Tanzania. Immigrants into Tanzania were not supposed to rent and stay in houses, hotels or arrive in any village without the report reaching the police and immigration officers within 24 hours. The police kept the trace and record of such people. The police in Tanzania become knowledgeable of the happenings in their area of jurisdiction for proper community policing. With the success of community policing in Tanzania, the Kenyan Government adopted the same to at least help prevent and reduce crimes in Kenya (Kenyatta Uhuru, 2013). Emgwen, despite the police and security agencies embracing community partnership, there is still crime thriving in the area. This, therefore, necessitated the need to conduct a research on the effectiveness of community partnership with the law agencies and the efficiency of community capacity building in fighting and preventing crimes in Emgwen Sub County.

Zwane (2004) states that Uganda introduced Community Policing in 1989 with the Community Liaison Officers being the special officers in charge. The CP initiative is managed through organization of public seminars with the aim of educating the local citizens about the role of the police in curbing crimes and how to conduct the neighbourhood vigilance programmes. These form part of the CCB in Kenya especially in Emgwen. The CLO officers have promoted CP through establishment of strong communication link between the Ugandan police and members of the communities. There exist established strong community-police communication linkages through the nyumba kumi agents in Emgwen yet criminal activities are reported by the police (NPS; 2023). This

research sought to establish the effectiveness of the community capacity building and community partnership with the police in Emgwen since there are still existence of crimes in the area.

The eruption of post-election conflicts and violence in Kenya between 2007 and 2008 called for reforms in the National Police Service so that there would be a better relationship and cooperation between the Kenyan police and Kenyan communities. There was an establishment of a National Task Force whose mandate was mainly to investigate the post-election violence. The taskforce recommended that security agencies should embrace CP strategy to reduce and prevent crimes occurrences. This was enshrined in the New 2010 Kenyan Constitution. Kenyans were therefore empowered as agents of maintaining peace and managing security when the new constitution was promulgated in August 2010. Currently, Kenya is practicing community policing under the Nyumba Kumi Security Initiative. This initiative has been thought to be the main solution for the prevailing crimes and disorders because it makes the local citizens to interact freely and share information of any criminal activities about and among themselves. The initiative encourages the citizens to monitor crime threats and security issues in their surrounding neighborhoods and communicate the security information to the police. The NKI has its main focus on maintenance of order so as to achieve safety, prosperity and sustainability of the neighborhoods and not leaving the police as the only security agents.

Community policing Initiative in Kenya, painted as '*Nyumba Kumi*' was put in place in 2013 by His Excellency President Uhuru Muigai Kenyatta under a presidential order when he took office. He stated, "No matter how much we do, there will never be one policeman for everyone and unless we work together with the security forces, the responsibility lies on me and you." The Nyumba Kumi Community policing initiative was also called for when Kenya was faced by the terror attack at the Westgate. Nyumba Kumi Initiative strategy based at the household levels was aimed at fighting and preventing major crimes, arresting major criminal gangs and improving peace in Kenyan villages (Wamaitha et al., 2019). Nyumba kumi initiative is being practiced in Emgwen since its part of

Kenya. We have the nyumba kumi agents who have a direct link to the police. They are mandated to communicate to the police any security threat or any matter that require security attention. But, with all these in place, Emgwen still faces crime threats and criminals activities. Muchangi (2016) claims that very little efforts have been put in place regarding the CP strategies being used to ensure improve security in Kenya. The researcher emphasizes that NKI awareness is needed for its effective implementation yet the Kenyan citizens, the security agencies and the police do not have the willingness of understanding the working of the NKI model which hinders the effective implementation of Nyumba Kumi strategy to prevent crime in Kenya. With these in place, the researcher, therefore, sought to highlight effective implementation of the Nyumba Kumi initiative and crime prevention within Kenyan communities through a case study of Emgwen Sub County by narrowing down to community partnership with the police, perception and attitudes towards community policing and capacity building of the community.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The world security environment experiences new and advanced security challenges which require new and advanced approaches, policies and strategies in handling them. The current world has taken a dynamic humanity with development of new and sophisticated crime types and trends (Ellison, 2012). These crimes types and their patterns have surpassed the traditional centralized law and order enforcement agencies. Many Commonwealth nations, including Kenya, have embraced CP as a security technique of dealing with crimes and disorders (Minnaar and Ngoveni, 2014). However, despite this fact, Kenyan counties continue to experience crimes.

According to Thenga & Justice (2018), the world has had rapid developments in the relationship between the police and the citizens over the last few years. This has led to scholars developing interest in studying and examining security issues. The advanced relationship, coordination and cooperation between the police and citizens has led to Community Policing being considered both

as a security management measure and as a practice. The development of CP has majorly been developed by the urge to keep the local citizens safe as well as the need for the police to cooperate and coordinate with the citizens in order to achieve the success of crime reduction. Many researches have failed to properly and in details describe the implementation of NKI as a successful community policing tool thereby leaving a gap for more researches to be done on its implementation with the aim of reducing and preventing crime (Telep & Weisburd, 2012). Gill et al (2014) confirms that from the many researches that have been done, CP is the main pillar of building trust between the police and the local citizen for purposes of ensuring a safe community. According to Wanjohi (2014), in his study in Machakos County on the influence of community policing on crime reduction in Kenya, he confirms the existence of a strong positive partnership, participation and cooperation between the members of the community and the police towards implementation of community policing. However, his research did not focus on the effectiveness of the partnership in crime reduction and prevention. This study therefore focused on the effectiveness of community partnership with the police towards crime prevention.

According to a research done in Nairobi by Kimilu (2003), the research brought out that most residents and the police of Nairobi County did not understand very well the concept of community policing. However, the researcher did not highlight the attitudes and perception of the residents and the police towards community policing initiatives. Nairobi and Emgwen, being part of Kenya, experience the same challenges and issues in terms of community policing. This, therefore, calls for the keen and in-depth analysis of the perception and attitudes of the local residents and the police towards Nyumba Kumi initiative and crime prevention in Emgwen Sub County.

From the research done in Kibera in Nairobi by Kiprono (2007), he did point out that the residents did not clearly understand their role in managing crimes through community policing due to poor implementation programmes, principles and practices. He alluded that there was little civic

education and laxity by the government to provide resources to help reduce and prevent crimes. Kiprono concluded that inadequacy in empowering the public and the existing mistrust between the police and the public hinders the effective sharing of information by the residents to the police. However his research did not point out how effective capacity building of the community would help in implementation of community policing. These discoveries influenced the researcher to look keenly on the effectiveness of the community capacity building in prevention and reduction of crime through a case study in Emgwen Sub County.

The research done by Lwanga (2023) in Lurambi Sub County revealed that enough awareness about community policing had been done but recommends further studies and investigations on the effectiveness of the capacity building of the police and community members for purposes of crime reduction and prevention. Lwanga's recommendation prompted for this research to be done in Emgwen Sub County in order to analyse the effectiveness of CCB in reducing and preventing crimes.

1.3 Purpose of Study

The study aims at investigating the community policing initiative and crime prevention in Emgwen Sub-County in Nandi County in Kenya.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

- (i) To determine the effectiveness of community partnership with police on crime prevention in Emgwen Sub County.
- (ii) To establish the perception and attitudes of the local residents and the police towards Nyumba Kumi Initiative and Crime Prevention in Emgwen Sub County.
- (iii) To find out the effectiveness of community capacity building in crime prevention in Emgwen Sub County.

1.5 Research Questions

- (i) To what extent is community partnership with the police effective in prevention of crime in Emgwen Sub County wards?
- (ii) How do the police service and the local citizens perceive the Nyumba Kumi Initiative towards prevention of crime in Emgwen Sub County?
- (iii) How effective is capacity building of the community in preventing crime in Emgwen Sub-county?

1.6 Justification of the Study

Community policing is a measure aimed at preventing and reducing crimes in the society by creating a more orderly environment, free from crime and deviance from proper norms. Though CP is being practiced in Emgwen Sub County, there still exists a lot of insecurity threats such as theft of property, robberies and violence (NCRC, 2021). Most populated areas of Kapsabet Town and Nandi Hills are the mostly affected regions in terms of crimes. With this happening, there exist a need for a robust discussion and strategies to curb it. Therefore, the purpose of this study research project is to analyse how effective the community partnership with the police programs and strategies are managing security issues and crimes in Emgwen Sub County.

Since community policing mainly focuses on how best community can participate in crime prevention with partnership with the police, having the right perception and attitudes and capacity building of the community (Sherman and Eck, 2002), this research project tried to examine the perceptions and attitudes of the locals towards their participation in handling security concerns and how they can help and partner with the police in maintaining order in the society. The findings of this study will help the police and security agents understand the expectations, feelings, attitudes

and the perceptions of the local people thus make informed decisions concerning community policing.

Community policing focuses on putting the public as the frontiers in the plans, programs and policies meant to reduce and prevent crime. This capacity building programs exist but still the police continue to show increase in crimes in Emgwen (NPS: 2023). However the previous researches have not provided for effective ways, plans and programs that can fully implement community policing in Emgwen Sub-County. This research therefore focused on the dimensions of CP in Emgwen in order to provide a clear understanding and effective implementation of the same. Members of the community will also get a clear understanding of their roles, expectations, efforts and achievements from the findings of this study thus making the NKI a success.

According to Nganju, T. G. (2015), Emergence and increase in crime rates has elicited a lot of concerns to many Kenyans especially those in charge of ensuring public safety. Effects of crime are huge on social, economic and political life. Although CP was adopted in Emgwen Sub County to put together all the stakeholders to prevent and stop criminal activities and community unrest, crime rates increase still remain a headache to the same stakeholders. The results of this research will therefore play an important role to the stakeholders in ensuring that security and social order is maintained and crimes prevented. The findings will also help policy makers, policy strategists and implementers to enhance their capabilities in policy formulation and implementation for the success of Nyumba Kumi Policing Initiative. Law making bodies mandated such as the Kenyan Parliaments, County Assemblies and the Cabinet will also get important information from this research findings on the prevailing gaps and challenges thus formulate new security policies to address the concerns in the research study. Academic scholars, patriotic citizens, Non-Governmental Organizations and community level organizations will also make use of the research findings to get more knowledge on NKI in terms of enhancing community policing.

1.7 Significance of the Study

The whole world regards CP as a major significant and the most effective development strategy for preventing crimes in the recent world. This concept builds the Kenyan Nyumba Kumi Initiative, thus studying CP in details and its implementation contributes to providing strategies of dealing with crimes through implementation of CP (Mulugeta, E & Mekuriaw, D. 2017 P4).

The information gathered will help Governments of Kenya and other nations to assess the achievements of Nyumba Kumi policing initiative in solving the prevailing insecurities. This will be attained through analysis of how the Nyumba Kumi initiative is significantly bringing order and peace in the country. The government may use the information from the study to formulate control strategies, policies and planning towards implementation of NKI strategy of CP.

The study will benefit the police, security agencies and other security stakeholders as they will be aware of how effective Nyumba Kumi initiative is and outline areas that need more policing efforts. The local community will also benefit from this study as the local citizens will know their expected roles and contributions in community policing initiative towards having an improved security. The findings of this study will provide a clear state of the level of CP awareness to both the police and the local communities.

This study has provided more information on the progress and state of community policing and prevention of crime in Emgwen Sub County communities. NKI is a young emerging strategy in Kenya and therefore has scanty literature. This study has more literature on CP which will be used as future reference resources in researches on implementation strategies, dimensions and success of NKI and crime prevention in Kenyan communities.

1.8 Scope of the Study

This study was done in Emgwen Sub County (formerly known as Nandi Central District) in Nandi County, Kenya. The study mainly looked at the community policing and crime prevention in Emgwen Sub County. This study examined how effective community policing was in preventing crime in the area. The study sought to establish why there was still prevalence of criminal activities despite there being working community policing strategies by specifically confining the study to: whether the community partnership was effective in crime prevention in different locations of Emgwen Sub County; the perception and attitudes of the police and the local residents towards CP in preventing crimes; and community capacity building in community policing in preventing crime in Emgwen Sub County. The study was done in the between December 2023 to April 2024.

The study population included the assistant commissioner, the OCSs, police officers, chiefs, assistant chiefs, village elders, nyumba-kumi agents and adult population. The key informers were the police officers commanding stations, the chiefs, the assistant chiefs and the assistant county commissioner. The chiefs were found in the 4 locations in the Sub County. The police officers are stationed in the four police stations; Kapsabet Police Station, Nandi Hills Police Station, Kaimosi Police Station and Kilibwoni Police Station.

Data was collected by conducting interviews on the key respondents and through the administration of questionnaires to the police officers, villager elders, Nyumba Kumi agents and adult residents. The respondents were sampled from all the wards, police stations, chief camps, assistant chiefs' offices and villages in Emgwen Sub County.

1.9 Limitations of the Study

The limitations of a study are the natural challenges which influence research studies negatively which must be overcome and controlled by the researcher (Mugenda and Mugenda, 2003). The

researcher had a challenge of collecting data due to the fact that the researcher had no control on the attitudes of respondents during the study because they may fear victimization. Some respondents were unwilling to share information related to crimes while others might have even given wrong, inaccurate or false responses. Some respondents were reluctant to give out required information which required the researcher to assure them of their privacy and confidentiality by obtaining their consent before carrying out the research. Most residents in Emgwen Sub County are Nandi speaking and therefore there was a challenge of a barrier of communication. The researcher had to use the services of an interpreter in order to overcome this. The area of study is a vast region characterized with many hills, rivers, valleys, forests and unmaintained muddy roads which made the study to take longer to collect the data. To overcome these obstacles, the researcher sampled out easily accessible areas during a pilot study in Emgwen Sub county.

1.10 Delimitations of the Study

This study took place within Emgwen Sub County with the main focus being on the community policing initiative and crime prevention. The variables of interest were community-police partnership, perception and attitude of local residents and the police arm; and Capacity Building of the Community. The assistant commissioner, the 3 OCSs, 86 police officers, the 4 chiefs, the 12 assistant chiefs, 45 village elders, 92 nyumba kumi agents and 1 367 adult population formed the target study population with a sample size of 320. The study mainly used administration of questionnaires and interviews as data collection instruments.

1.11 Assumptions of the Study

This study assumed that Emgwen Sub-county has the best sample that provided true data willingly without the fear of being victimized. The researcher assumed that the respondents were a representation of the whole population hence met the threshold for generalization and conclusion about the entire population. The study assumed that the interpreter used gave accurate translations

without biasness. The study assumed that all the areas of study were accessible. Lastly, the researcher assumed that the respondents provided true, exact and accurate information to the researcher without fear of being victimized by the criminals and the administration.

1.12 Operational Definition of Key Terms

Capacity Building – it's the state whereby the local community members and security agencies are equipped with the needed resources, skills and knowledge for use in active performance and participation in community policing

Chief – an administrator in charge of a location

Collective Efficacy – it is the condition and state whereby an individual or a community has the ability to prevent or reduce crimes in an area.

Community Partnership – this involves the collaboration, cooperation and participation by the whole members of the community with the police and other law agencies to prevent and reduce crimes

Community policing - this is a security measure which requires members of the public to voluntarily participate in preventing and reducing crime

County – it is an administrative unit above a sub-county headed by a governor e.g. Nandi and Nairobi

Crime prevention: - this is the identification and eliminating intended prior crimes from happening such as alerting the police of any suspicion.

Implementation - This is the execution of a programme or measure to solve a problem

Location - an administrative unit below a sub-county headed by a chief such as Kapkangani and Kapsabet

Nyumba Kumi – this is a CP strategy based at the household level or members of village clusters.

Perception – this is conception of an idea

Security –it involves the state of having the protection and safety of oneself, community or property from dangerous attacks and loss.

Stakeholder – this is an individual with a similar interest in a certain issue or matter.

Sub- County – it is an administrative unit below a county and above a location. Many sub counties form a county e.g. Emgwen



CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Introduction

The review of both the theoretical and empirical literature, conceptual framework and the research gaps have been presented in this chapter.

2.2. Empirical Literature

1.1.5 Effectiveness of Community Partnership with Police

The view on the capacity of the community to prevent crimes can be realized through social relations has been seen as not effective and failure because the poor neighborhoods and the local residents are strongly connected through the relationship of blood. This connection or linkage has failed to provide for the control of crimes and disorders. There is no trust and willingness of the members of the community to share important criminal information hence not easy to reduce or prevent crimes (Morenoff, Sampson, & Raudenbush, 2001).

Community policing as a philosophy promotes utilization of partnerships between community and police with an aim of suppressing criminal environments that give opportunities to the occurrence of insecurities like fear, crime and social disorder. Community policing aims at pushing the public to be at the front line in formulating the programs, plans and policies that will prevent crime (Weisburd and Eck 2004).

The strong trust that exists between the communities and police have shown relevance in maintaining order and safety in respective communities. The police majorly need the support, willingness and partnering of the public to get information on crimes in order to prevent and reduce crimes. Community policing focuses on how best a community can participate in prevention and

reduction of crimes as opposed to the traditional policing which focused more on the police as the only ones to prevent and reduce crimes (Skogan and Frydl 2004).

Police-community partnership is founded on establishment and maintenance of a mutual trust. For example, in the past during a crime, the police would beg the citizen to provide information to assist in investigation. But with the current CP, the police have become part of the community which makes it easier for the police to get information that helps identify and prevent crimes, help the crime victims and solve domestic/community conflicts. There exist many objective community policing programs in the world. The objective of such relationships is meant to enhance communication between police and the local citizens. All the established community policing programs aim at establishing and maintaining fruitful working relationships and coordination between the police and the public with the intention of reducing and preventing crime (Wehrman & DeAngelis, 2011, p.50-51).

Skogan (2006) states that police have emphasized the community partnership in the developed English speaking countries since the early 1980s. He therefore gives emphasis on the same as a key remedy for reducing and preventing crime within a community. He advocates for the police-public consultation on how to develop responses and mobilise resources to prevent and reduce crimes. The communities should involve and incorporate the police services if CP is to be fully achieved. CP should involve identification of security issues and needs of a community and be channeled to the police for appropriate measures to be taken.

Successful police-community partnership relies strongly on trust-based relationships between officers and civilians. CP is being seen by the law enforcement agents, governments and scholars as the most effective way of resolving tensions between the police and community members towards reducing crimes. Police-community relation has been neglected by the world in combating crimes. For effective-efficient efforts in preventing crimes, many law enforcement entities have established

collaborative partnerships with the communities. Such relationships and partnerships have facilitated trust between the police and community members (Kearns, 2017).

Police partnerships with business operators, social service providers, leaders of the community, healthcare providers and more community members form part of the police-community partnership required for prevention and reduction crimes. These has never been given more emphasis in the past and hence the need for initiation of Nyumba Kumi Initiative in Kenya. Citizens need to provide the information on crimes in their neighborhoods to the police and also help in providing possible solutions. These collaborations are important and beneficial in reducing and preventing crime. Sharing of information between the police, security agencies and the locals has greatly helped in the management of security issues in the many areas. Information sharing has enables easy circulation of important information among all members of a community. However, lack of transparency and confidentiality a time limit implementation of NKI (Nicholas & Muna, 2021).

The community has a major role in the quest to prevent and reduce crimes. This role builds the confidence between public and police through bringing together the civil society, the law enforcers, and local people to promote neighborhood security for safe environments hence reducing and suppressing crime rates. All the above studies affirm that community members and the police need to partner in order to help reduce crimes. However, the studies did not investigate whether the public-police partnership played the intended role of reducing and prevention of crimes hence the need by the researcher to determine its effectiveness through a case study in Emgwen Sub County.

1.1.6 Perception and Attitude of the Local Residents and Police Officers

The success or failure of any idea or theory depends on the attitude and perception of those involved. The achievement of the goals and objectives of NKI largely depends on the perception and the attitude of the police and community members. According to Cordner, the way in which the police enforce law mostly impact a negative feeling of interaction from the local residents. The

police should therefore act in a manner that will attract a positive interaction with the community members. Creating a positive interaction environment with the members of the community yields more benefits such as enhanced community-police trust, familiarity of the issues affecting the community and the police being provided with the information about criminal activities taking place within the community. This helps in reducing and preventing crimes (Cordner, 2010).

The use of traditional methods such as community patrols and rapid responses did not actually reduce crime but brought uneasiness, fear and tension. The police units should ensure they understand the community very well through developing positive attitudes with the residents; being close and available to the community so that they can willingly reveal to the police criminal actions; and police be able to provide solutions to all issues affecting the community. When there are positive community perceptions of the local community members and the police, there is reduced levels of crimes (Sherman and Eck, 2002).

The police largely depend on the information from the public in order to act and provide solutions the existing problems. However, this has become a big challenge because most citizens do not want to involve the police in their daily businesses because of mistrust and misconception about the police. They instead wish to have familiar people to handle their issues and problems. The police and public attitude on CP has a significant role towards implementing the Nyumba Kumi Initiative. The NKI focuses on community security meetings, monitored neighborhoods, citizen advisory boards, house to house visits and foot patrols. These programs make the local citizens feel satisfied with police force which develops a positive perception and attitude towards sharing of information about criminal and security with the police. This makes the people feel more satisfied and comfortable interacting with the police through developing strong mutual trust with the police and feel the police care about their security and safety issues thereby sharing information on crimes (Wazed and Akhtar, 2015).

According to Kenya Police (2014), community members need to volunteer and cooperate with the police hand in hand in giving out information about suspected criminal activities in achieving the goals of community policing in Kenya. Community members should also help the victims of crime through counselling. The police also require the citizens to understand that security begins with one-self.

The above literature focused on the public and the police participating in the control, prevention and reduction of crimes. The studies encouraged members of the community to voluntarily give information concerning crimes. However, the contexts do not look at the attitude and perception of the stakeholders who include the police and the community members towards implementation of community policing measures. This might be the reason why crimes continue to thrive despite there being community policing in Kenya. This prompted the researched to conduct a study on the same in Emgwen to analyse how the reception of the community policing is among the public and the police.

1.1.7 Effectiveness of Community Capacity Building.

Capacity building is the process of capacity development by which community members or organizations are equipped with resources such as skills, tools, knowledge and equipment to become competent. This will make the community to achieve the goal of reduced crimes and also preventing crimes from happening. Generally, CP calls for active community involvement and participation in economic and social growth of the community in managing their neighborhood safety. Capacity building for a successful CP requires that the community and security agencies be equipped with adequate skills, infrastructure and appropriate equipment (Potter et al., 2014).

Skogan (2006) argues that policing needs the immediate community to actively involve itself in enforcing the law so as to be part of order maintenance. When the community members are empowered to actively participate in CP measures it becomes easier to identify and solve issues

affecting the community, address fear of crimes and increase visibility of the police thus increasing the trust in police in maintenance of peace and order (Nyaura & Ngugi, 2014). The research by Nyaura and Ngugi (2014) did not investigate if the empowerment of the community did help to reduce and prevent crime.

Decentralization of community policing strategies to grassroots level should be emphasized in order allow the locals to own the decision making process. Barley cites examples such as: commercial and business people create their own security forces or hire private security personnel to protect them and their properties. He explains why the residential areas in the community have their own security systems that monitor security in their premises. He also looks at the essence why organizations such as banks, supermarkets and big companies hire private security personnel to protect their entities. He also examines why the citizens who are not paid volunteer to assist in prevention of crime through providing the police with important security information. He therefore indicates the need for an empowered community through CCB to prevent and stop crimes by themselves (Bayley, 1994). However, Bayley did not tell us whether the CCB of the community members was effective in prevention of crimes.

Currently, we can identify many community policing initiatives and practices around the world. CP is seen as both a philosophical strategy and operational strategy. According to Friedman (2013, p. 292) community policing is a strategy and also a policy that aims at achieving an efficient and effective control of crime, reduce fear of criminal occurrences, improve the quality of people's life, improve police service to humanity in a proactive manner by using community resources to suppress crime causing environments.

In the literature of Makini and Marenen (2017) community policing involves many styles such as reassurance policing, intelligence based policing, problem-solving policing, and community-based policing, having regular patrols and holding consultative meetings. They further emphasize that

CCB can also be strengthened by providing more resources to the community members which will increase their social control within the community thus preventing and reducing crimes.

According to Brunton-Smith and Bullock (2019), community groups and organisations take center stage in solving many of the problems existing in most communities. When community organizations have the capacity to work together effectively, a sustainable safe community is achieved because of existing problem solving techniques and cooperation between the community members and the police. The researchers argued that the resources that gave the community the capacity to fight crimes were necessary but they did not prove whether that capacity building was effective. This made the research to conduct a study and ascertain whether the community capacity building was effective in preventing and reducing crimes in Emgwen Sub County, Kenya.

2.3. The Theoretical Review of the Study

A theory may be described as a set of proven conclusions, constructs, propositions and definitions that systematically explains the relationship between a given phenomenon and given variables with the main intention of explaining the phenomenon in details. Community policing has had a theoretical perspective. Theories have been put in place by a number of scholars to explain designs, implementation and constraints of CP. The study used the theories of Broken Windows and Collective Efficacy to explain CP and crime prevention in Emgwen Sub-County, Nandi County, Kenya.

2.3.1 The Broken Windows Theory

This theory was put forward by in 1982 by Kelling and Wilson to examine disorganization by stating that disorders lead to criminal acts that need to be stopped as soon as they emerge to avoid them spreading to other areas. The theory holds that if one of the windows in a house is destroyed and is left not repaired, after some time the other windows will also break. This idea of one

damaged window remaining unattended to is an indication that no one around the building cares and soon other windows will also break and that no serious action will be taken. In relation to community policing, this theory points out that disorders and crimes relate and that the police should focus on the disorders that bring about crimes which affect the quality of life in the neighboring communities (Wilson & Kelling, 1982).

They argued that disorders are the sources of crimes and that the resultant fear of crimes weakens the social cohesion among residents of a single community. They further state that if a given area has unattended to disorders, it will attract other forms of disorder. Kelling and Wilson state that when small crimes are allowed in the society they create high disorder levels which may lead to larger crimes and more violence. This theory puts more emphasis on promoting social cohesion together with community participation in elimination of social and physical identifiable signs of crimes in the neighborhoods. Therefore, the police and other security organs should work closely and in harmony with the community in order to eliminate any signs of insecurity and criminal intentions in the community in order to prevent crime (Wilson & Kelling, 1982).

This theory was tested in a study by Skogan (2006). In his study, Skogan used statistical models to highlight the existing connection between disorders and robbery incidences at the neighborhood levels in a given community. In 1990, Sampson together with Raudenbush re-examined this theory and concluded that disorder does not cause crime but instead disorder and crime result from low collective efficacy. This theory generalizes that social and physical disorders lead to a breakdown of social control creating a crime prone environment.

This theory, therefore, calls for immediate prevention of a crime in a community so as to avoid other crimes and this can only be done successfully through nyumba kumi strategy. With regard to this theory, the GoK introduced nyumba kumi initiative as a way of dealing with disorder with an aim to preventing criminal activities in Kenyan communities (Wilcox & Cullen, 2010).

This theory was used to analyse the effectiveness of police-community partnership and the capacity building of the members of Emgwen community with regard to addressing the broken windows which relates to minor offences in order to prevent other major offences.

2.3.2 Theory of Collective Efficacy

Another theory for analyzing community policing and crime for this study is the theory of Collective efficacy which posits that unity, cohesion and willingness of community members potentially decrease crimes.

The theory of Wilson and Kelling in 1982 hypothesized that disorder results to a high degree of influence in the decline of community relations and contributes to increase in crime rates in a neighborhood. Broken windows theory translated to a no-tolerance approach in practice by stating that cracking down on minor crime will reduce major crime. Braga, Welsh, and Schnell (2015) also found out that the literature beyond *broken windows* policing have no strong association with reduced crime. They suggested that other security innovations like community policing and patrols have played a big role in reducing crimes.

The Sampson's Theory of Collective Efficacy states that strength of communal cohesion and willingness to participate in CP will reduce and prevent crimes in their area. The theory emphasizes that collective efficacy is dependent on social and structural characteristics of the community to explain crime rates. The study by Sampson hypothesized that varying levels of collective efficacy among different communities accounted for the variations in levels of crime. The authors further established that communities were negatively impacted by concentrated economic and social disadvantages such as low job opportunities, poor quality of policing, and high crime but were positively impacted by residential stability. The ability of community members to control disorders is important in maintaining order within the community. The neighborhood-level concept ensures

members of the community assume ownership and create a sense of community agency for the betterment of their local community (Uchida, Swatt, Solomon, & Varano, 2014).

The description of this theory describes the individual's capacity to act for their community due to mutual goals, interests, and values as well as existence of trust among community members. Lack of this individual capacity brings about community impotence which can be harmful to minority communities with high rates of crime (Petrosino & Pace, 2015). Sampson put more emphasis on the willingness of residents to partner with the community for building a lasting mutual trust and strong unity in preventing crimes within the community. Existence of fear and distrust brings out informal social control which impacts negatively on collective efficacy. High residential mobility rate caused demographic changes weaken a community's collective efficacy. Race and class segregation leads to a further decrease in collective social control because it increases social isolation of low-income residents, single parents, and other minorities (Sampson, 2004).

Collective efficacy was used in this study to support CP and prevention of crime in Emgwen Sub-county. Collective efficacy extends CP beyond the community members to include police agencies in the community on building strong relationships with the main aim of curbing crime rates. This theory was of great benefit to this study by helping in analysis of the attitudes and perceptions of the community and the police towards implementation of NKI and crime prevention in Emgwen Sub County.

2.4. The Conceptual framework

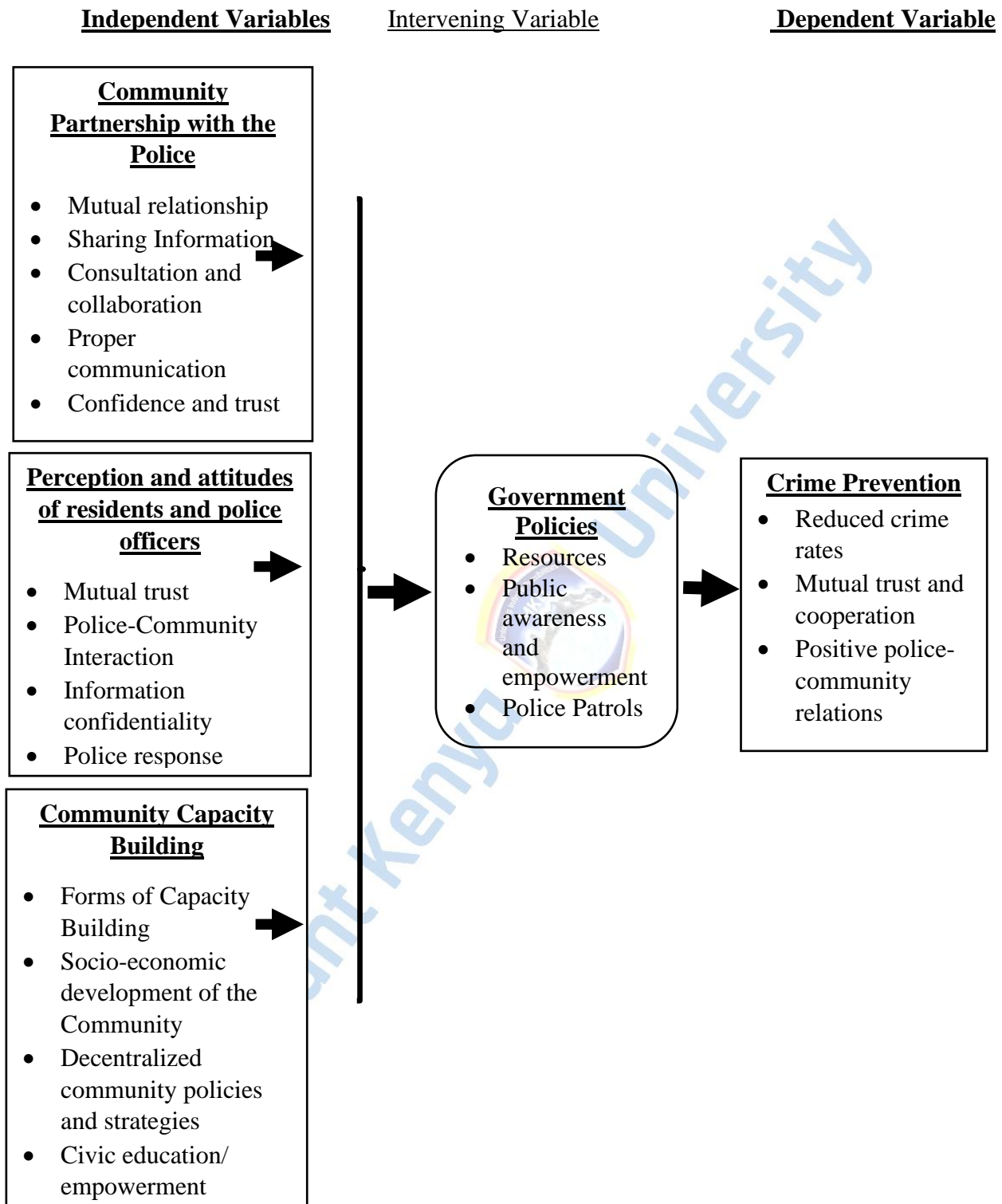


Figure 1: Conceptual Framework

Source: Research Data (2024)

Figure 1 above shows the conceptualization of how dependent variables and the independent variables are related in the study. The conceptual framework employed by the study of CP and crime prevention in Emgwen Sub-county in Kenya. The conceptual framework is based on the theories of Broken Window and the theory of Collective Efficacy. The independent variables conceptualized were the following: community partnership with police; attitudes and perception and of the police and the local residents; and community capacity building. The intervening variables were policies and legal framework of community policing. These interventions contributed in measuring the failure or success of community policing. The dependent variable was crime prevention which was seen as achieved through many results such as reduced crimes, mutual cooperation, and positive relationship public-police relationship. .

2.5. Research Gaps

According to Mwangi (2012), one of the aims why the NKI was introduced in Kenya was to improve the partnership relationship between the police and community in order to reduce and prevent crimes by introducing problem-solving approaches. Mwangi emphasizes that community members should be in the forefront to identify and report crimes; and to, arrest and reform criminals because most crimes take place within the community. With all this in place, prevention of crimes still remains a big challenge in Kenya including Emgwen Sub-county in Nandi County.

Crime continues to rise in Emgwen Sub County as per the 2014 report of the Kenya Police. The Sub County has put forward good policing measures but crime rates remain high. The gaps needed to be effectively dealt with are the effectiveness of community policing in preventing crimes; attitudes and perception of the police and public towards CP; and the effectiveness of Capacity Building of the Community in Crime Prevention

Wanjohi (2014) ascertains the existence of positive cooperation and partnership between the police and the community towards crime prevention. However the researcher did not focus on its

effectiveness in crime control and prevention. This study therefore focused on the effectiveness of community partnership with the police towards crime prevention.

According to Barasa (2016), most citizens get to know more about CP through public meetings and since these meetings rarely happen most of them are not aware of CP as a measure to curb crime rates. The researcher did not study the effectiveness of capacity building of the community towards crime prevention. This study therefore focused on the effectiveness of CCB in Crime prevention in Emgwen.



CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

3.1.Introduction

This chapter describes the research methodology, research design, the area of study, the target population, sample size, sampling techniques, how data was collected, analysed and presented; and the ethical issues.

3.2.Research Methodology

According to Creswell (2014), a research methodology involves the procedures for collecting and analyzing statistical data. The researcher mainly used interviews and questionnaires as the main quantitative methods. The researcher also conducted book and written-document review as a qualitative method of collecting data.

3.3.Research Design

According Maykut (2003), a research design is a blue-print that deals with four main concerns of a research which include: the research questions, the collection of the relevant data, data analysis and the adopted research design. A descriptive type of research design was employed in studying the dimensions of CP and crime prevention in Emgwen.

3.4.Study Area

This study was conducted in Emgwen Sub County (formerly part of Nandi Central District) in Nandi County, Kenya. Emgwen Sub unit boarders Chesumei to the North, Kakamega North to the West, and Nandi South to the South. It has four wards, namely: Kapkangani Ward, Kilibwoni Ward, Chepkumia Ward and Kapsabet Ward. The wards are governed by an elected Member of County Assembly (MCA) while at the same time the wards form a location which is headed by a chief. The

location has 12 sub sections called sub locations that are headed by assistant chiefs who report to the chief. It lies on 368.4 sq. Km of land with a population of not less than 158, 952 persons (KNBS, 2019). Population distribution per location is shown in table 1.

Table 1: Emgwen Sub County Population

LOCATION	POPULATION
Chepkumia	21, 283
Kapkangani	23, 994
Kapsabet	64, 830
Kilibwoni	48, 845
TOTAL	<u>158, 952</u>

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (2019)

3.5. Target Population

Population is described as a group of objects, individuals or phenomena that have observable and common identifiable characteristics from which a researcher wants to form a general conclusion about a population under a study (Mugenda and Mugenda, 2003). In this case study of Emgwen, the target population comprised of the assistant commissioner, the 3 OCSs, 86 police officers distributed in the 3 police stations, the 4 chiefs, the 12 assistant chiefs, 45 village elders, 92 nyumba kumi agents and 1 367 households distributed among the 45 villages.

Table 2: Target Population

THE RESPONDENTS	TARGET POPULATION
Assistant County Commissioner	1
Officers Commanding Stations	3
Chiefs	4
Assistant Chiefs	12
Village Elders	45
Police Officers	86
Nyumba Kumi Agents	92
Households	1 367
TOTAL	<u>1 600</u>

Source: Office of the Assistant County Commissioner, Emgwen Sub County

3.6. Sample Size and Sampling Technique

A sample size includes a fraction of the population chosen for a study, survey or experiment while sampling involves the processes of collecting the sample for purposes of studying it to represent the whole population (Cooper & Schindler, 2011). When using any sample size, we must consider a sampling error because you can never be 100% sure that your statistics are a complete and accurate representation of the whole population. The researcher used Taro Yamane's Formula (Yamane, 1973). This formula has a 95% confidence level. The Yamane's formula ensures calculation of an ideal sample size gives a desired margin of error of the population.

Yamane's formula is given by: $n = \frac{N}{1+N(e^2)}$ where;

n -is the needed sample size,

e -is the desired sampling error (i.e. margin error),

N -is the population under study.

For this case study, we have:

$$n = \frac{1600}{1 + 1600(0.05^2)} = 320$$

The assistant commissioner, the police officers commanding stations, the chiefs and the assistant chiefs formed a sub-sample of key informants. The remaining law enforcement agents were sampled using 10% of their number according to Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) while the remaining number was topped up by selecting 3 adults were randomly sampled from each of the existing 92 nyumba kumi clusters.

Table 3: Sampling Frame

RESPONDENTS	SAMPLE SIZE	PERCENTAGE
Assistant County Commissioner	1	0.31
Officers Commanding Stations	3	0.94
Chiefs	4	1.25
Assistant Chiefs	12	3.75
Village Elders	4.5 = 5	1.56
Police Officers	8.6 = 9	2.81
Nyumba Kumi Agents	9.2 = 10	3.13
Adult population	92×3 =276	86.25
TOTAL	<u>320</u>	<u>100</u>

Source: Research Data (2024)

3.7.Data Collection Instruments

According to Mohajan (2018), research instruments include all the methods that were used to collect information and data from the target sample during the study. Structured interview guides and questionnaires were used in collection of primary data. The questionnaires were composed of both closed and open ended questions. According to Mugenda and Mugenda (2003), closed ended questions should have listed choice of required responses to be selected by the respondents hence considered to be easier to use, analyse and therefore more economical to use as it saves time and money. Secondary data was collected through desktop and review of the available books on

community policing in countries like USA, China, Britain, New Zealand, Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya.

3.8. Pilot of the Research Instruments

The research was preceded by a pilot of the research instruments. A pilot of study instruments is an important step for the success of any research. It is meant to check the validity and reliability of the research instrument to be used in the study (Ronald, 2017). According to Cooper & Schilder (2014), a good study has to have a percentage of 5-10% of the sample undergoing pilot study test. This study used 5% of the sample size for the piloting of the study instruments. This study did not use the respondents used in pilot studying in collection data.

3.8.1 The Validity of Research Instrument

Validity involves the processes of determining whether the instrument in use is measuring what is meant to and performs as designed. Validity is about the accuracy of a measure. This is meant to confirm whether the questionnaires assess their anticipated tasks or how true the findings of the study are (Golafshani, 2003). The researcher used Lawshe's formula below to determine the content validity.

$$CVR = \frac{n_e - N/2}{N/2}$$

Where;

CVR- Content validity Ratio

n_e - The Number of rating an item is marked as "essential"

N-Total number of respondents of the questionnaire

3.8.2 The Reliability of Research Instrument

This research employed the Cronbach's Rule of Thumb to establish whether the questionnaires were reliable. Reliability refers to consistency of a measure. That is, when data is re-collected over time using the same process and tools, the results are the same throughout. Golafshani (2003) suggests that Cronbach's Alpha need to be at least 0.7 indicating the instrument is adequate. The formula below is used to get coefficient alpha:

$$\alpha = \left(\frac{N}{N-1} \right) \left(1 - \frac{\sum \sigma_i^2}{\sigma^2} \right) \text{ Where:}$$

α is coefficient alpha N is the number of items,

σ_i is the variance of one item,

$\sum \sigma_i^2$ is the sum of variances of all items, and

σ^2 is the variance of the total test scores.

Rule of Thumb for Cronbach's Alpha

Cronbach's Alpha Results for the rule of thumb interpretation is shown in the dichotomous or Likert scale below:

Table 4: Cronbach's Alpha Likert Scale

Cronbach's alpha	Internal consistency
$\alpha \geq 0.9$	Excellent
$0.9 > \alpha \geq 0.8$	Good
$0.8 > \alpha \geq 0.7$	Acceptable
$0.7 > \alpha \geq 0.6$	Questionable
$0.6 > \alpha \geq 0.5$	Poor
$0.5 > \alpha$	Unacceptable

Source: <https://www.statisticshowto.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/CA2.png>

3.9. Data Collection Procedures

Prior to data collection, an introductory letter from Mount Kenya University was acquired and used as a key introduction to respondents during administration of questionnaires and interviews. The letter explains the reason and intention of the study, the need for the respondents' responses, the authorization office of the study, and a confidentiality statement. This introduction letter was accompanied the questionnaires during distribution.

The questionnaires were circulated directly to the selected respondents and collected back after three days. Structured interviews were administered to the Assistant County Commissioner, OCSs, chiefs and the assistant chiefs at a maximum of two respondents a day excluding weekends.

Collection of data took place from December 2023 up to April 2024.

3.10. Data Analysis Methods

According to Tromp and Kombo (2006), analysis of data involves the in-depth examining of data collected to make conclusions and inferences. Data analysis involves categorizing, arranging, manipulating, and summarizing data to answer research questions. The aim of data analysis is to reduce the large volume data collected to an intelligible and interpretable state so as to answer research problems. Generally, data analysis is the process of making sense of the collected information. The quantitative data was coded and analysed by use of a software called Statistical package for Social Science (SPSS) and Microsoft Excel. Descriptive statistics of calculation of percentages, mean and standard deviation were used to give the research summary. This study also used the Pearson Correlation and Regression Analysis to check the level of effectiveness of community participation in implementing the NKI towards crime prevention.

According Burnard et al., (2008) the analysis of qualitative data used both deductive and inductive approaches. Deductive approaches used involved the use of a structured or predetermined theory to

analyse the collected data while the inductive approaches involved analysing the data with little or no predetermined framework. Inductive analysis used the actual data collected to the framework and the structure to be used for analysis. Inductive analysis is the most suitable because little or none is known about the study. However, being so comprehensive it is time-consuming.

Analysis of qualitative data involved data reduction, data display and drawing conclusion. The qualitative data collected was typed into text and analysed by content analysis, narrative analysis, conversation analysis, thematic analysis and semantic interpretation. The data in form of descriptive notes such as the data that was observed was converted into written notes and categorized into the major issues that were identified based on themes and sub-themes (Stake, 2010). After grouping of the data into themes and sub themes, the major themes were then sorted and coded to make further sense from it. This involved reducing the large chunk data in to small and manageable descriptive themes (Merriam, 2014)

3.11. **Data Presentation**

The quantitative data that was collected was presented by use of tables, charts, line and bar graphs. Qualitative data are items or information in verbal forms with theoretical significance. They were presented in summary notes according to the themes in the research questions. The researcher wrote a report of the findings as a presentation. The report has all the details of all the findings in chapters as identified in the objectives of the study (Burnard et al., 2008).

3.12. **Ethical Issues**

Wallen (1993) refers to ethical issues in a given research as the regulations and guidelines to be observed during a study to avoid conflicts. The investigator obtained permission from all relevant authorities before carrying out a research study. The data from the respondents was given a lot of confidentiality. The researcher ensured the participants' confidentiality of the information they gave

by making it unavailable to those not involved directly in the study. All research literature used in the study was acknowledged through proper referencing to avoid plagiarism. The principle of voluntary participation was highly considered such that respondents were not coerced into participating in research. The respondents were briefly informed of the research so as to provide their consent for data collection to take place.



CHAPTER FOUR

RESEARCH DATA ANALYSIS, INTERPRETATION AND PRESENTATION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the research findings, analysis, presentation and discussion of the research findings with regard to the objective of the research. The research involved respondents who were adult women and men who were affected mostly by various crimes in Emgwen Sub-County, Nandi County. The results were analysed into percentages, mean and standard deviations. The interpreted findings and results are presented in tables, charts and graphs.

4.2 Response Rate

300 questionnaires were given out to respondents but only 270 responded positively which represents a positive a response rate of 90 %. This response rate is good because it is more than three quarters of all the respondents. All the 20 key informers were interviewed.

4.3 Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents

Based on the questionnaire and interview guide used during the study, the demographic information of the respondents was gathered which include gender, age, marital status, education level, employment status and length of stay in Emgwen.

4.3.1 Gender Distribution of the Respondents

The researcher inquired the gender of the respondents and how they were distributed across Emgwen Sub County. The summary information of the respondents by gender is given in Table 5 below.

Table 5: Gender Distribution of the Respondents

Gender	Questionnaires		Interviews	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Male	160	59.3%	12	60%
Female	98	36.3%	8	40%
Unstated	12	4.4%	0	0
TOTAL	<u>270</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>100%</u>

Source: Research Data (2024)

As tabled in Table 5 above, majority of the respondents were male at 59.3% for those that filled the questionnaire and 60% that were interviewed while the female were low at 36.3% and 40% for those that undertook the questionnaires and interviews respectively. This is a likely indicator that measures and matters of community policing are majorly taken care of and dominated by the males. The most probable reason for this gender disparity in CP could be attributed to the traditional gender role of the men being the role provider of security and protector of the community making the women to be less concerned with matters of their security. This finding implies that there is need for women to be more enlightened and empowered in community policing just as the males. This would make more women to be involved in maintaining the security of the community by being part of community policing frontiers.

As per the findings 4.4% of the respondents found it not necessary to state their gender. This could mean that some members of the community have not being informed of their roles as either men or women hence the likely undeclared gender.

4.3.2 Age Distribution of the Respondents

The researcher sought to find out the age distribution of the respondents across Emgwen Sub County. They were therefore asked to indicate their age in the questionnaires. The summary information of the respondents by age is given in table 6 below.

Table 6: Age Distribution of the Respondents

Age Category	Questionnaires		Interview	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
18-24	10	3.7%	0	0
25-31	30	11.1%	0	0
32-38	80	29.6%	0	0
Above 38	150	55.6%	20	100%
TOTAL	<u>270</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>100%</u>

Source: Research Data (2024)

From table 6 above, majority of the respondents whose filled the questionnaires were aged 38 years and above at 55.6%. This indicates that the sample majorly consisted of members aged 32 years and above. This is a likely indication that matters to deal with community policing was majorly looked at by the elderly people. This also implied that the younger generation at 14.8% was not so much involved in CP. A probable reason could be that most of them were still students or were far due to employment matters. The administrators in Emgwen Sub County are all above 38 years old as shown in table 6 with a 100% distribution. This could mean that the elderly people are more conversant with matters of security hence are given the role of being law enforcers and implementers. This result points out the need to involve all members of the community in community policing regardless of the age.

4.3.3 Marital Status Distribution of the Respondents

The researcher sought to inquire the marital status of the respondents across Emgwen Sub County. They were therefore asked to indicate their status of marriage in the questionnaires and interviews. The summary information of the respondents is given in table 7 below.

Table 7: Marital Status Distribution of the Respondents

Marital Status	Questionnaire		Interview	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Single	32	11.9%	0	0
Married	222	82.2%	18	90%
Divorced	0	0.0%	0	0
Widowed	16	5.9%	2	10%
TOTAL	<u>270</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>100%</u>

Source: Research Data (2024)

As shown in table 7 above, majority of the respondents were married at 82.2% and 90% for those given questionnaires and those interviewed respectively. This could be a likely indication that married people were more concerned with matters of the security of the community than the unmarried categories of community members at 17.8% as shown in the table 7. The single adults could have been the young adults who are yet to marry. This could be attributed to the fact that the married people wish to have a secure community for their families. This calls for all members of the community regardless of their marital status to be trained and involved in community policing.

4.3.4 Distribution of the Respondents by their Level of Education

The researcher's data on the level of education of all the respondents is tabulated as below.

Table 8: Education Level of the Respondents

Marital Status	Questionnaire		Key Informers	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Primary School	33	12.2%	0	0
Secondary School	130	48.1%	0	0
Tertiary	84	31.1%	14	70%
Undergraduate	16	5.9%	5	25%
Postgraduate	7	2.6%	1	5%
TOTAL	<u>270</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>100%</u>

Source: Research Data (2024)

As per table 8 above, the research revealed that most respondents at 48.1% had reached secondary school education as the highest level of academic qualification. The respondent with tertiary qualification were the second in responses at 31.1% while the lowest respondents were the postgraduate qualification at 2.6%. 70% of the key informants had achieved tertiary education while 25% had undergraduate degrees. From this finding, it is clear that all the members of the community were able to understand community policing concept without much interpretation and training. Since members of the community had the capability of understanding community policing in case of more training and enlightenment of the community members about CP. All the key respondents had been employed by the government because of their level of education as shown in table 8. This would in turn improve community policing and make it a more effective measure and way of preventing crime hence improved security since the members had the basic education which forms the basis of training on community policing.

4.3.5 Employment Distribution of the Respondents

The researcher's data on occupation of the respondents is shown in the table below.

Table 9: Employment Distribution of the Respondents

Marital Status	Number	Percentage
Self-employed	160	59.3%
Government employee	80	29.6%
Casual Laborers	30	11.1%
TOTAL	<u>270</u>	<u>100%</u>

Source: Research Data (2024)

Table 9 above highlights that majority (59.3%) of members of community policing who responded in the research were self-employed followed by those who were employed by the government at 29.6% while those who were working as casual workers were the lowest at 11.1% of the respondents. All the 20 key informers were employees of the government.

This result implied that members of the community who were self-employed had time to engage in matters of security in regard to community policing compared to others. This could be attributed to the fact that most self-employed people mostly have a flexible time to work unlike government employee who have scheduled working timetables hence have less time to involve themselves in community policing matters. The self-employed members might also been concerned by the security of the community in order to safeguard their businesses. These research findings implies that there is need to motivate members of the community especially those employed by the government and those without work and working casually so as to be involved in matters of community policing and security.

4.3.6 Distribution of the Respondents According to Length of stay in Emgwen

The summary of how long the respondents have been residents of Emgwen Sub County in presented in table below.

Table 10: Length of Stay of the Respondents in Emgwen Sub County

Marital Status	Questionnaire		Interview	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Less than 1 year	8	3.0%	0	0
2 – 4 years	18	6.7%	4	20%
5 – 9 years	34	12.6%	0	0
10 – 14 years	72	26.7%	0	0
Over 14 years	138	51.1%	16	80%
TOTAL	<u>270</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>100%</u>

Source: Research Data (2024)

Most of the respondents at 51.1% had been residents of the Sub County for more than 14 years as shown in table 10. This implied that most members of the community who had stayed in the Sub County for a longer period were more concerned with community policing than members of the community who had stayed less in the Sub County. Generally, people who had stayed more years in the Sub County were more concerned with matters of their security. Members who had stayed long might have been permanent residents and had engaged in community policing so as to safeguard their property and family members while those had stayed for less years might have been new migrants or employees who might be concerned with only the work. 20% of the key informers who were the OCS and the Assistant County Commissioner were almost new in the area of study because they had stayed in the region for not more than 4 years as shown in table 10. This is attributed to adequate security management and implementation of security measures without favour and compromise as the government transfers them after every 3 years according to the Assistant County Commissioner. The chiefs and the assistant chiefs were permanent residents of the

study for more than 14 years as shown in table 10. Hence they understand the area very well in terms of managing its security through effective implementation of community policing measures. This results therefore call for involvement of all stakeholders in matters of community policing especially those who haven't stayed for long in the areas of residence even if it means enticing them with incentives.

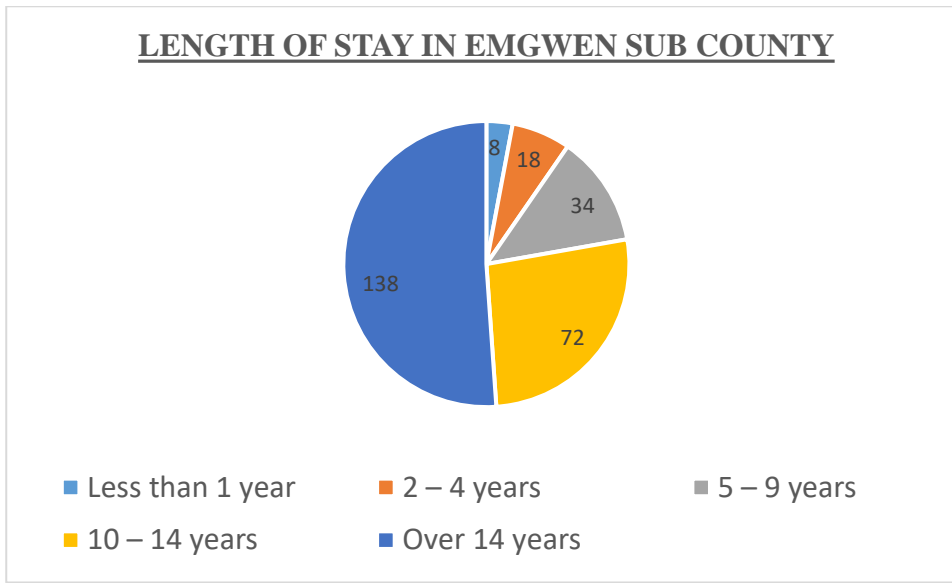


Figure 2: Length of Stay in Emgwen Sub County

Source: Research Data (2024)

Figure 2 above shows a chart of length of stay by percentage of the members who undertook the questionnaires.

4.3.7 Residents Awareness on Community Policing Initiative

The research analyzed how information on Community Policing had been disseminated among the residents of Emgwen Sub County and the result was tabled as below.

Table 11: Awareness Period of Nyumba Kumi of the Respondents

Knowledge Period	Questionnaire		Interview	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1 year	38	14.1%	0	0
2 – 4 years	76	28.1%	0	0
More than 4 years	156	57.8%	20	100%
TOTAL	<u>270</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>100%</u>

Source: Research Data (2024)

As per the findings, majority (57.8%) of the respondents had known CP for more than four years while a less number of the respondents (14.1%) had been aware of the initiative for not more than one year. All the 20 key informers had known CP for more than 4 years. This could generally mean that more than half of the residents of Emgwen Sub County had been aware of the community policing measures for a long period which is a good step in preventing crime in the region. The key respondents had known CP for than 4 years meaning they have the capacity and means of implementing nyumba kumi measures in Emgwen.

4.4 Validity and Reliability of Research Instruments

Validity and reliability are very important items used a research. Validity defines the accuracy of the results from a research while reliability defines the consistency and stability of research findings. The researcher conducted a pilot study of the research instruments to establish their validity and reliability. The pilot used 5% of the sample size which is 16 respondents.

4.4.1 The Validity of Research Instrument

Validity was achieved by giving the questionnaires to one assistant chief, two village elders, six police officers, eight nyumba kumi agents and twenty three local residents. Thirty six respondents approved the questionnaire as having the essential questions. The researcher used Lawshe's formula below to determine the content validity which gave a value of 0.8.

4.4.2 The Reliability of Research Instrument

The reliability of the research instrument stresses the stability and consistency of the instruments used to collect data in a research (Creswell, 2019). The research instrument's reliability is very important in determining the level of stability and consistency on a research instrument. The level of reliability of the instruments is represented by Alpha Cronbach. Alpha Cronbach's value that is above 0.6 is considered to be highly reliability, good and thus acceptable. A value of Alpha Cronbach less than 0.6 is considered low and it would mean that the instrument has a low reliability and it's unacceptable (Creswell, 2019).

Pilot study test was conducted by using 16 respondents who were not involved with the actual research conducted later. All 16 respondents were asked to answer the questionnaires while the time taken to fill the whole questionnaire was determined. The respondents were requested to give provide comments, feedback, highlight spelling errors, grammatical errors and clarity, semantic issues, and any good recommendations to help improve and enhance the quality of the questionnaire. After collecting back, the completed questionnaires were coded and analyzed using the SPSS software. The value of Cronbach's Alpha was obtained to be 0.72 written to two decimal places. The value falls within the range of the required internal consistency and is therefore good and passes the Reliability Test.

4.5 Effectiveness of Community Partnership with Police

This section sought to gather information on the effectiveness of Nyumba Kumi Initiative towards crime prevention by narrowing down to its contribution, police patrols, police relation with residents, reporting of crime activities to the police and police consultation.

4.5.1 Contribution of Community-Police Relationship

The research inquired about the effectiveness and contribution of community-police relationship towards crime prevention. The level of agreement was asked in questionnaire and the responses received were recorded in the table below.

Table 12: Agreement Level of Residents on Community-Police Relationships on Community

Policing

Agreement Level	Number	Percentage
Strongly agree	80	29.6%
Agree	143	53.0%
Disagree	36	13.3%
Strongly Disagree	8	3.0%
Not Sure	3	3.1%
TOTAL	<u>270</u>	<u>100%</u>

Source: Research Data (2024)

As shown in table 12, high number of respondents (29.6%) strongly agreed that the relationship between community members and police contributed to effective implementation of community policing compared to a higher number of 53.0% who just agreed. Only 16.3% disagreed that the relationship contributed to effective implementation of CP while only 3.1% were not sure. This indicated that majority of the respondents (82.6%) agree that community-police relationship contributed to effective implementation of CP. All the key informers agreed that the community-

police relationship are effective in implementing community policing measures to help prevent crimes. Generally, most members of the community attributed to the fact that the existing community-police relationship contributed to the effective implementation of Community Policing in Emgwen Sub County.

4.5.2 Effectiveness of Police Patrols in Preventing Crimes

The research took an inquiry about the effectiveness and contribution of Police Patrols towards crime reduction and prevention. The level of agreement and disagreement was asked in questionnaires and the responses tabulated below.

Table 13: Effectiveness of police patrols in preventing crimes

Agreement Level	Number	Percentage
Strongly agree	42	15.6%
Agree	112	41.5%
Disagree	50	18.5%
Strongly Disagree	40	14.8%
Not Sure	26	9.6%
TOTAL	<u>270</u>	<u>100%</u>

Source: Research Data (2024)

According to table 13 above, high number of respondents at 41.5% attributed that the existing police patrols contributed to reduced crimes and also helped prevent crimes from happening while 15.6% strongly agreed the patrols prevented crime. 33.3% of the respondents said that the police patrols did not assist in any way to reduce or prevent crime. Some respondents (9.6%) are not sure of whether or not the patrols prevent crime. Form the key informants, the patrols done by the police had immensely helped to reduce and prevent crimes in the study area. The high number of people

who agreed that police patrols prevent crime is a likely indicator that most member of the community are aware of the community policing measures taking place in the sub county.

4.5.3 Rating of how the police relate with Residents of Emgwen Sub County

The research sort to inquire how friendly the police relate with the Emgwen residents towards crime reduction and prevention. The rating of the relationship by the respondents is presented below.

Table 14: Rating of how the police relate with Residents in preventing crimes

Rate	Questionnaire		Key Informants	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Strongly agree	50	18.5%	16	80%
Agree	102	37.8%	4	20%
Disagree	34	12.6%	0	0
Strongly Disagree	44	16.3%	0	0
Not Sure	40	14.8%	0	0
TOTAL	<u>270</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>100%</u>

Source: Research Data (2024)

From table 14, most of the questionnaire respondents at 37.8% agreed with the relationship as friendly, 18.5% strongly agreed as friendly and 12.6% disagreed as friendly. 16.3% of the respondents strongly disagreed while 14.8% the respondents could not rate the relationship as either friendly or unfriendly. More than 50% of the respondents rated the relationship of the police with residents as friendly. From table 14, all the key respondents agreed that the police related friendly with the residents. This was a clear likely indicator that there existed a good relationship between the police and the residents of Emgwen Sub County. There is need for the police to improve or

better the way they relate with the residents so that all the residents can feel the relationship is friendly.

4.5.4 Reporting to the police of suspicious persons or activities

This research sought to investigate whether the respondents reported to the police any suspicious persons or activities. The responses were as follows.

Table 15: Reporting of suspicious persons or activities to the police

Response	Number	Percentage
Yes	183	67.8%
No	87	32.2%
TOTAL	<u>270</u>	<u>100%</u>

Source: Research Data (2024)

Table 16: The Urgency of Reporting of suspicious persons or activities to the police

Response	Number	Percentage
Immediately	138	75.4%
Delayed	45	24.6%
TOTAL	<u>183</u>	<u>100%</u>

Source: Research Data (2024)

From table 15, 67.8% of the respondents reported suspicious persons or activities to the police with 75.4% of these respondents reporting immediately while 24.6% of these group delaying to report. 32.2% of the respondent didn't report any suspicious cases and person to the police. From table 16, the police acted immediately on the reported issues at 75.4%. The police need to improve their

relationship with the people so as to make the all residents report all cases of suspicious persons or activities to them. All the key informants stated that the residents reported suspicious persons and activities to them and they acted immediately. The locals need to be encouraged to report suspicious cases to the police.

4.5.5 Consultation by the police on matters of security

The research sought to find out whether the police consulted the Emgwen residents on matters of security. The responses from the respondents were recorded in the table below.

Table 17: Consultation by the police on matters of security

Response	Number	Percentage
Strongly agree	24	8.9%
Agree	61	22.6%
Disagree	72	26.7%
Strongly Disagree	93	34.4%
Not Sure	20	7.4%
TOTAL	<u>270</u>	<u>100%</u>

Source: Research Data (2024)

According to the responses in table 17, more than half of the respondents attributed to the fact that the police did not consult the members of the community on matters of the security. 34.4% of the respondents strongly disagreed that the police consulted while 26.7% responded with a ‘disagree.’ This summed up to 61.1% of the respondent who stated that the police didn’t consult. Less than 50% of the respondents stated that the police at least consulted the community members on matters of their security. 22.6% agreed the police consulted while 8.9% strongly agreed the police always consulted. 7.4% of the respondents could not attribute whether there was or there wasn’t a consultation between the police ant the locals on matters of the security. There is need for the police to develop the attitude of consulting members of the community on matters of their security. This will in turn make community policing more successful.

4.5.6 Aspects of Community Partnership with Police

The researcher sought the respondents' opinion on some aspects of community partnership with Police on Implementation of Nyumba kumi initiative. The responses were recorded in the table below.

Table 18: Aspects of Community Partnership with Police

(Used a Likert scale of 5 = Strongly Agree, 4 = Agree, 3 = Disagree, 2 = Strongly Disagree and 1 = Not Sure)

<u>Aspect</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>S.D</u>
a) The locals have confidence and trust in the police and give sensitive information to them	6.6%	5.6%	26.7%	56.7%	4.4%	4.42	1.26
b) The police posts and stations have poor customer service relations that discourage residents from reporting crimes	48.9%	37.7%	6.3%	4.9%	2.2%	4.58	1.149
c) There is shallow understanding of Nyumba Kumi Initiative by residents.	24.4%	41.1%	20.4%	11.9%	2.2%	3.93	1.039
d) The locals willingly cooperate with the police in reducing and prevention of crimes in Emgwen Sub County	6.6%	7.4%	23.8%	61.1%	1.1%	4.05	0.903

Source: Research Data (2024)

From table 18 above, 56.7% of the respondents strongly disagreed that the locals had confidence and trust in the police and give sensitive security information to them, while very few respondents at 6.6% strongly agreed that there existed some confidence and trust. On average, the locals disagreed to be having confidence and trust in the police with a mean of 4.42. A higher number of the respondents (86.6%) with mean=4.58 strongly agreed that the police posts and stations have very poor customer service relations that hinder or discourage local residents from reporting crimes

to the police, while only 4.9% of the respondents disagreed with this aspect. 65.8% of the respondents agreed that there is shallow understanding of NKI by residents of Emgwen with a mean of 3.93 while only 11.9% of the respondents strongly disagreed with this. It was also important to test and get data on the willingness of the locals to cooperate with the police. A very high number of the respondents at 84.9% (mean=4.05) disagreed that the locals willingly cooperated with the police in reducing and preventing crimes, while a low number of 6.6% strongly agreed with this aspect. From the findings received from the respondents, there was a very low number of respondents who were not sure of the aspects in questionnaire.

4.6 Perception and Attitudes of Locals and Police

This research sought to inquire about the perception and attitudes of the local residents and the police towards implementation of Nyumba Kumi initiative and crime prevention. It gathered information on improved security, reduced crime levels, effect of attitudes and perception of the locals and the police, developing and maintaining trust in implementation of community policing.

4.6.1 Improved Security and Reduced Level of Crime

The researcher sought to inquire the opinion of the respondents on whether NKI has helped to improve security and reduced levels of crime. The level of agreement was asked in questionnaire and the responses received were recorded in the table below.

Table 19: Agreement Level on Improved Security and Reduced Level of Crime

Agreement Level	Number	Percentage
Strongly agree	72	26.7%
Agree	80	29.6%
Disagree	40	14.8%
Strongly Disagree	45	16.7%
Not Sure	33	12.2%
TOTAL	<u>270</u>	<u>100%</u>

Source: Research Data (2024)

From the results recorded in table 19, high number of respondents (29.6%) agreed that there was an improved security and reduced levels of crime brought about by NKI. 26.7% of the respondents who were mainly Emgwen residents strongly agreed that NKI had helped improve security and reduced crime levels. However, a relatively low number of respondents (14.8%) disagreed on the same while 16.7% strongly disagreed. 12.2% of the respondents were not sure whether there was improved security and reduced crimes or not. 100% of the key respondents agreed with this fact that nyumba kumi had helped to improve security and reduced crimes in the area of study. There is need for the stakeholders to inform the members of the community on the achievements of NKI for them to be aware of what the community policing measure can achieve and what it have achieved so far.

4.6.2 Effect of the Attitudes of the Locals and the police

The researcher sought to inquire whether the attitude of the local residents and the police impacted on implementation of community policing. The level of agreement was asked in questionnaire and the responses received were recorded in the table below.

Table 20: Agreement Level on the effect of Attitudes of the Locals and the Police on implementation of Community Policing.

Agreement Level	Number	Percentage
Strongly agree	100	37.0%
Agree	115	42.6%
Disagree	35	13.0%
Strongly Disagree	20	7.4%
Not Sure	0	0.0%
TOTAL	<u>270</u>	<u>100%</u>

Source: Research Data (2024)

Table 20 shows that a very high number of respondents (42.6%) agreed that the attitude of the local residents and that of the police greatly affected the implementation of community policing. Also, a high number of the respondents (37%) strongly agreed that the attitude of the locals and the police affect the implementation of community policing. A low number of respondents (20.4%) generally disagreed with that the attitude had an impact on the implementation of CP. All the respondents were sure of whether the attitudes of the local residents and that of the police service affected implementation of community policing or not and therefore 0% of the respondents were not sure. All the key informers agreed that the attitudes and perceptions of the local residents affect the implementation of community policing. This means that there existed a positive attitude from the police and the community members on implementation of community policing which led to reduced crime rates and prevented criminal activities from happening. This promoted the theory of Nwaeze (2010) that emphasized that a good and positive attitude towards implementation of CP leads to reduced crime rates.

4.6.3 Developing and maintaining trust between police and community

The researcher investigated whether developing and maintaining trust between the police and members of the community enhance the success of Nyumba Kumi Initiative. The level of agreement from the respondents was recorded in the table below.

Table 21: Level of Agreement on whether developing and maintaining trust between the police and members of the community enhance the success of Nyumba Kumi Initiative

Agreement Level	Number	Percentage
Strongly agree	92	34.1%
Agree	128	47.4%
Disagree	28	10.4%
Strongly Disagree	16	5.9%
Not Sure	6	2.2%
TOTAL	<u>270</u>	<u>100%</u>

Source: Research Data (2024)

As shown in table 21, a high number of the respondents (47.4%) agreed that developing and maintaining trust between the police and members of the community enhance the success of Nyumba Kumi Initiative while a high number at 34.1% also strongly agreed. A low number of the respondents of 10.4% disagreed while 5.9% strongly agreed that developing and maintaining trust between the police and community members contribute to the success of Nyumba Kumi Initiative. A very low number of 2.2% were not sure whether developing and maintaining trust between the police and members of the community enhance the success of Nyumba Kumi Initiative or not. The key informers stated that there is a developed trust between the police and the community in implementing nyumba kumi Policing Initiative. The police therefore need to continue acting in a way that to promote a positive attitude among the local members of the community in order to

enhance community-police trust that will motivate the locals to provide them with sensitive information about criminal activities taking place within the community (Cordner, 2010).

4.6.4 Aspects of Perceptions and Attitudes of Emgwen Residents and Police Officers

The researcher sought the respondents' opinion on some aspects concerning the perceptions and attitudes of the local residents and the police on implementation of Nyumba kumi initiative. The responses were recorded in the table below.

Table 22: Aspects of Perception and Attitudes of the residents on Nyumba Kumi Initiative

(Used a Likert scale of 5 = Strongly Agree, 4 = Agree, 3 = Disagree, 2 = Strongly Disagree and 1 = Not Sure)

<u>Aspect</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>S.D</u>
a) There is improved perceptions on Nyumba Kumi Initiative and crime prevention	32.6%	29.6%	14.8%	11.1%	11.9%	3.61	1.13
b) The police respond quickly to crime issues reported by the residents	20.0%	31.1%	23.7%	11.1%	14.1%	3.39	1.23
c) There is a widespread belief that the police officers collude with criminals to commit crime	10.0%	24.4%	22.6%	5.9%	37.0%	2.74	1.14
d) Police have inadequate capacity to counter crime in Emgwen Sub County	1.1%	9.6%	36.7%	48.5%	4.1%	4.25	0.95
e) Community is impressed and appreciates the role of the police in preventing crime	13.3%	17.4%	22.2%	14.4%	32.6%	2.87	1.26

Source: Research Data (2024)

From the table 22 above, 32.6% of the respondents strongly agreed while 29.6% just agreed that there was an improved perceptions on NKI and crime prevention with an average mean 3.61. 25.9% of the respondents felt there was no improved perception about Nyumba Kumi and crime prevention. A low number of 11.9% were not sure of improved perceptions on NKI and crime prevention. 20.0% of the respondents strongly agreed and 31.1% agreed that the police respond quickly to crime issues reported by the residents of Emgwen Sub County. This indicated that a mean of 3.39 respondents agreed with this statement. A high number of 23.7% disagreed and 11.1% disagreed with this aspect. 14.1% of the respondents were not sure. A higher number of the respondents at 37.0% and mean=2.74 were not sure of whether the police officers collude with criminals to commit crime. 22.6% disagreed while 5.9% strongly disagreed that police collude with criminals to commit crimes. An average mean of 4.25 of the respondents (36.7% disagreed while 48.5% strongly disagreed) that the police had inadequate capacity to counter crimes in Emgwen Sub County. The numbers of those respondents who agreed or were not sure were very low. A high number of respondents at 32.6% were not sure whether the community was impressed and appreciated the role of the police in preventing crime. A high number of the respondents with a mean of 2.87 disagreed that the community was impressed and appreciated the role of the police in preventing crime. Lower numbers of the respondents strongly agreed and just agreed that the community was impressed and appreciated the role of the police in preventing crime at 13.3% and 17.4% respectively.

4.7 Effectiveness of Community Capacity building

This research sought to inquire about the effectiveness of capacity building of the community towards implementation of Nyumba Kumi initiative and crime prevention.

4.7.1 Forms of Capacity Building

The researcher sought to inquire from the respondents the different forms of capacity building being practiced in Emgwen Sub County by asking the respondents to mention some of the forms in the questionnaire. This is shown in the chart below.

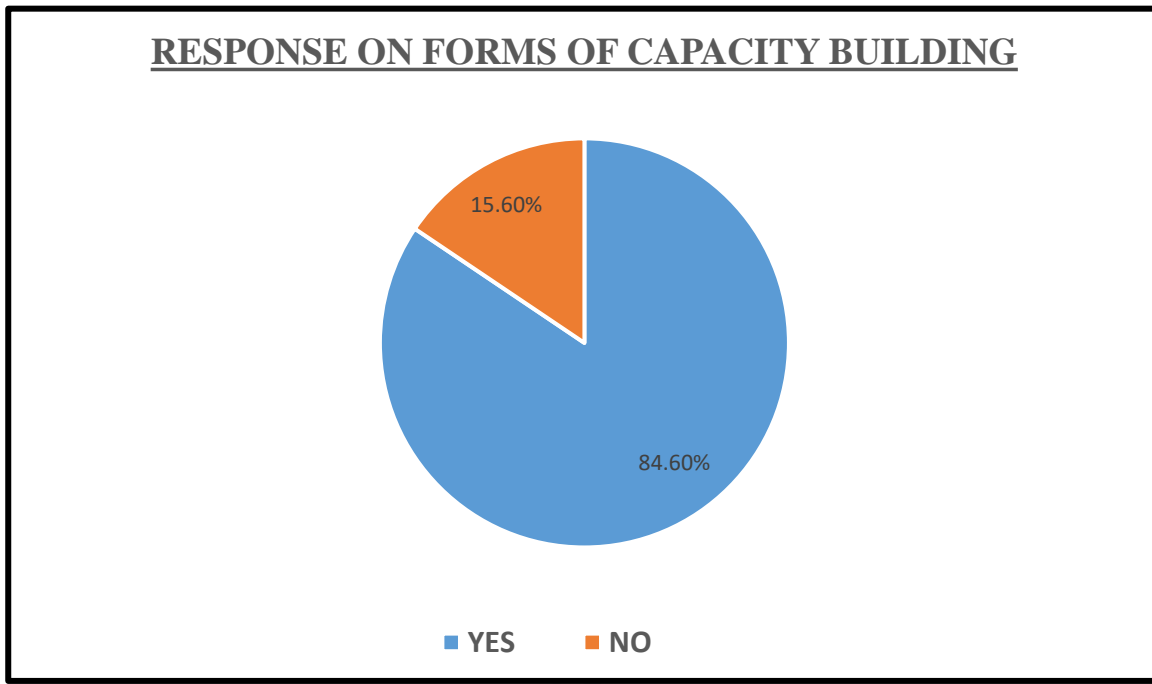


Figure 3: Response on Forms of Capacity Building

Source: Research Data (2024)

From the results in figure 3 above, most respondents at 84.6% agreed there were forms of capacity building while a low number of the respondents (15.6%) stating that the forms were not there. This was an indication that there existed some forms of CCB in the sub county. All the key informers agreed that there were forms of capacity building in the area of study. This is in agreement with Potter et al., (2014) who advocated for capacity building of all stakeholders in field of community policing for the success of community policing.

4.7.2 Level of Community Capacity Building

The researcher sought to know whether there was a high level of capacity building of the community and the responses were tabulated as below.

Table 23: Level of Community Capacity Building

Level	Number	Percentage
Strongly agree	46	17.1%
Agree	49	18.1%
Disagree	66	24.4%
Strongly Disagree	64	23.7%
Not Sure	45	16.7%
TOTAL	<u>270</u>	<u>100%</u>

Source: Research Data (2024)

From table 23 above, all the responses given were less than 25%. A higher number of 24.4% of the respondents disagreed that the level of CCB was high while 23.7% strongly disagreed. A lower number of 16.7% of the respondents were not sure of what to say while only 18.1% agreed to exist a high level of CCB. A low number 17.1% of the respondents strongly agreed there was a very high level of CCB. With the research establishing that there is low level of capacity building in the community, this therefore means, the success of community policing still requires more capacity building as one of the foundation pillars.

4.7.3 Role of Community Capacity Building on Preventing and reducing Crimes

The researcher investigated on whether CCB had helped to reduce and prevent crimes and the responses were represented below.

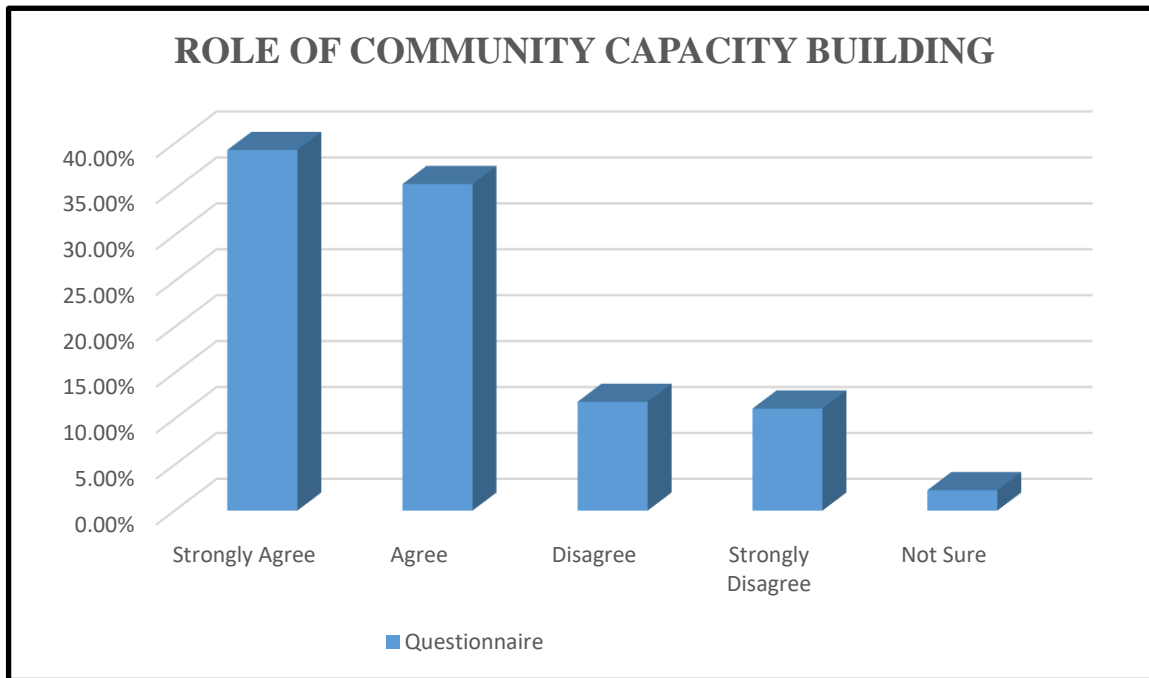


Figure 4: Role of Community Capacity Building

Source: Research Data (2024)

As shown in figure 4, a high number of the respondents at 74.8% agreed that CCB had helped to reduce and prevent crime in the area of study. 11.85% disagreed while 11.11% strongly disagreed that CCB had not solved the issues of crimes while 2.22% were not sure of which choice to make. All the key respondents strongly agreed that CCB is effective in preventing and reducing crimes. The authority need to enlighten the community members on the role of community capacity building so as to be sure of whether it is useful or not.

4.7.4 Practices of Community Capacity Building

The researcher decided to find out if some of the CCB practices were being undertaken in the area of study. A list of such was therefore given in the questionnaire for the respondents to pick those that were being practiced. The outcomes were represented below.

Table 24: Practices of Community Capacity Building

	PRACTICE	Questionnaire		Interview	
		YES	NO	YES	NO
a)	Leadership development	150 (55.6%)	120 (44.4%)	20 (100%)	0
b)	Strategies to prevent crime	200 (74.1%)	70 (25.9%)	20 (100%)	0
c)	Collaboration with Faith Based Organizations	250 (92.6%)	20 (7.4%)	20 (100%)	0
d)	Incorporation of Community Based Organizations	260 (96.3%)	10 (3.7%)	20 (100%)	0
e)	Conducting peace building meetings	267 (98.9%)	3 (1.1%)	20 (100%)	0
f)	Use of special meetings with members of the community (<i>Barazas</i>)	270 (100%)	0 (0%)	20 (100%)	0

Source: Research Data (2024)

From the results in table 24 above, all the listed practices were being undertaken and practiced in Emgwen Sub County at high levels. For instance, all the respondents agreed that special meetings with the members of the community were being held to help prevent and reduce crimes. Leadership developments was the least practiced at 55.6%. The leaders were being equipped with skills and strategies to manage crimes in the area which greatly impacted on implementation of community policing. All the key respondents agreed there existed the stated forms of capacity building. Active

involvement of the community in managing their security contributes to a successful implementation of community policing (Potter et al., 2014).

4.7.5 Police involvement in Strategic Planning.

The level of the local police involvement in formulation of the strategic plans in implementation of nyumba kumi initiative in crime prevention was recorded as below.

Table 25: Level of Police Involvement in Strategic Planning

Level	Number	Percentage
Strongly agree	113	41.9%
Agree	86	31.9%
Disagree	40	14.8%
Strongly Disagree	24	8.9%
Not Sure	7	2.6%
TOTAL	<u>270</u>	<u>100%</u>

Source: Research Data (2024)

From the results obtained in table 25, police involvement in implementation of the NKI was very high 73.8%. A low number of the respondents at 8.9% strongly disagreed while 14.8% disagreed that there was police involvement in strategic planning on implementation on NKI. 31.9% of the respondents agreed there was police involvement while 2.6% were not sure whether there existed police involvement or not. A high number of the respondents attributed that there was high level of police involvement at 17.8% agreement and 41.9% strong agreement. The involvement of the police in planning of the strategies to combat and prevent crimes is a boost in implementation of community policing. Since the police are also a key player in maintaining order and safety, their involvement promotes having a stable peaceful society. All the security stakeholders need to

therefore continue involving the policing when planning and strategizing for implementation of community policing measures (Makini and Marenen, 2017).

4.7.6 Civic Education Programmes

The researcher sought to know whether there were any civic education programmes organized by the government security agencies to create awareness to the residents of Emgwen Sub county on implementation of nyumba kumi policing and the responses were as below.

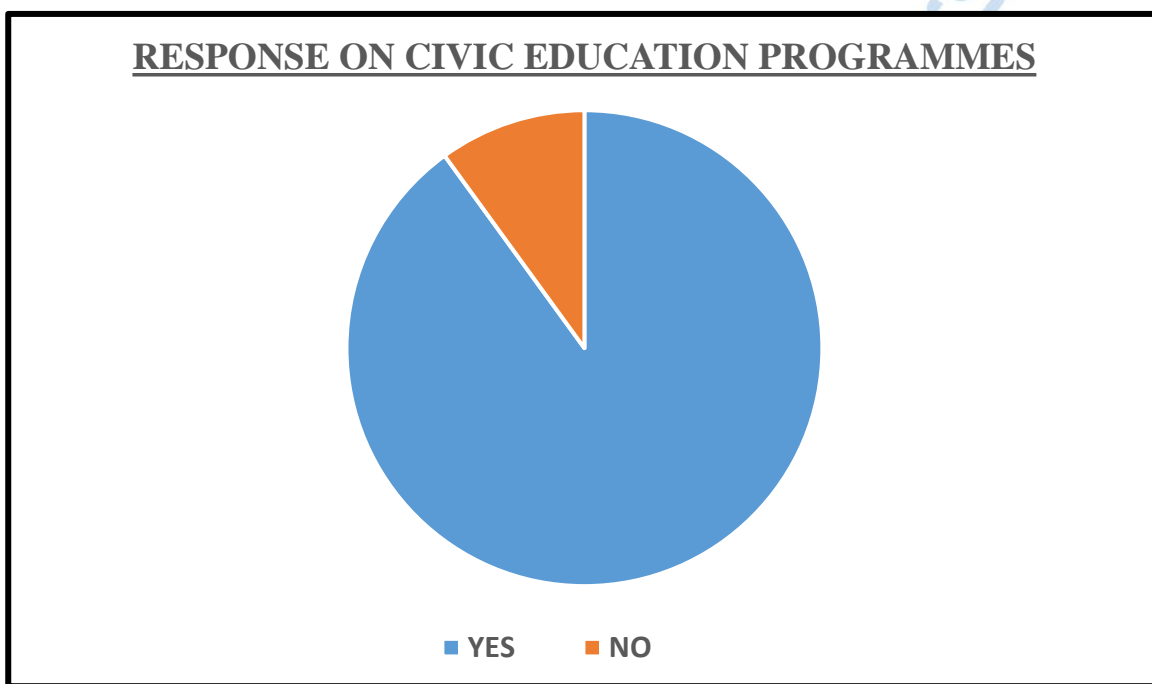


Figure 5: Response on existence of Civic Education Programmes

Source: Research Data (2024)

From the data obtained, a high number of the respondents (90.0%) as shown in figure 5 said there were civic education programmes organized by the government security agencies to create awareness on how the NKI policing programmes were to be implemented. All the key informers stated that there were community policing civic education programmes. This is influenced by

Bayley (1994) who advocates for empowerment of the community members to help prevent and reduce crime rates.

4.8 Discussion of Research Results

This part will discuss the research findings based on the three objectives of the research.

4.8.1 Effectiveness of community partnership with police

The extend to community partnership with the police was effective in prevention of crime in Emgwen Sub County has been discussed in this part with regards to its contribution, police patrols, police relation with residents, reporting of crime activities to the police and police consultation with the residents in matters to do with security of the region.

From the results in table 12 obtained in the research, the existence of community-police relationships had contributed so much in prevention and management of criminal activities in Emgwen. This had made the partnership to be an effective measure of community policing in prevention of crime in Emgwen. This is in agreement with (Khamisi & Mange, 2020) who stated that the establishment and existence of an excellent partnership between the police and the community contributes to reduced crimes in a given area.

The level of agreement on effectiveness of police patrols obtained from the research findings indicated in table 13 implies that the police patrols greatly improved crime prevention and reduction in Emgwen Sub County. The patrols put the police on ground and are able to counter any crime instantly in case it happens in the area where they are monitoring. The patrols help in the survey of the study area and giving reports by the police on crime situation.

As indicated in table 14, the police relate very well and friendly with the residents of Emgwen. This is a good factor and aspect that favors implementation of community policing making it very

effective. From the results, there is need for the police to relate in a friendly way with the residents so as to promote prevention of crime in the area. This is evident from the number of respondents who admitted that the relationship is unfriendly. The key informants also agreed that there exist a good friendly relationship between the residents and the police. This good relationship between the police and the residents made it possible and efficient for the residents to immediately report any crime issues to the police without delays (Wekesa, 2015).

From the results obtained in table 15, most members of the community, upon existence of a trust between them and the police, they did report all crime related issues and suspicious persons to the police for action. The police, on their side, acted upon the reported issue immediately as depicted by table 16. The informants also agreed that the residents reported security issues to them and they acted upon immediately (Wekesa, 2015).

From the results obtained in table 17, the research also established that the police don't consult the residents of Emgwen on matters of security. This made community policing not be effective as the police most acted on their own without addressing the issues that were affecting the local residents. There is need for the police to consult the locals on matters of the security in the sub county because of the fact that locals are the ones on the ground have more information on where there exist security threats and breaches. This is contrary to Abuga's research finding that states that the public and police need to have consultative structures that greatly contribute to addressing the security issues and community safety. Abuga calls for consultation from grassroots level to national level for the success of community policing (Abuga, 2015).

Wekesa (2015) puts more concern on the good relationship between the police and the local residents that yields residents' confidence and trust which helps in dissemination of information from the locals to the police from action against crimes. Contrary to this fact and as per the results in table 18, this study revealed that the locals did not have confidence and trust in the police which

made it very difficult to give sensitive information to the police. The existing police posts and police stations have poor customer service relations that discourage residents from reporting crimes. Most residents of Emgwen have a shallow understanding of the NKI which derails implementation of community policing measures hence crimes continue to thrive. The local residents of Emgwen didn't willingly cooperate with the police in reducing and preventing crimes.

4.8.2 Perception and Attitudes of the Local Residents and Police

The perception and attitudes of the local residents and the police towards implementation of Nyumba Kumi initiative and crime prevention has been discussed in details concerning improved security, reduced crime levels, effect of attitudes and perception of the locals and the police, developing and maintaining trust in implementation of community policing.

From table 19, most residents of Emgwen agreed that Nyumba Kumi initiative had helped reduce crimes and greatly improved security. This was greatly influenced by the existing good attitudes towards implementation of Nyumba Kumi Initiative. The positive attitude of the police and the local residents improved the effectiveness of NKI hence improved security and reduced crimes in Emgwen. From the key informers' side, the implementation of nyumba kumi measures had greatly helped to prevent and reduce crimes in Emgwen Sub County (Lwanga, 2023).

From table 20, most members of the community agreed that the attitudes and perceptions of the residents and the police effect the implementation of nyumba kumi policing initiative in Emgwen Sub County. This is because the attitudes and perceptions affect the way the police and the community will act on the measures to implement the same. With the level being high, it implicated that there was a positive attitude by the residents and the police towards implementation of community policing which led to reduced crimes and prevented criminal activities from occurring.

According to Kapper and Gaines (2012), Community policing is a crucial matter that's requires seriousness for its implementation. From table 21, most respondents agreed that developing a trust between the police and the locals greatly enhance the success of nyumba kumi policing initiative. For members of the community to give out requires criminal information they must be assured of their security first. Therefore, there is need for confidentiality of the information they give. This puts their live to less risk. A higher number of the respondents in the research as shown in table 21, agreed there existed a mutual trust between the police and community members of Emgwen Sub County. The research proved that when there is a developed trust between the police and members of the community that made the community members to willingly share information concerning security threats easily making Nyumba Kumi Initiative successful. This is in agreement with Wekesa (2015) who states that the establishment and maintenance of a good relationship between the police and locals contributes to reduced crimes in a given area.

From table 22, a number of aspects has greatly impacted on the success of NKI. Such aspects include; improved perceptions on Nyumba Kumi Initiative and crime prevention, the police have adequate capacity to counter criminals, and the immediate and quick police response to crime issues reported by the residents. The research discovered that there is belief that some police officers collude with criminals to commit crimes. This made the community to be depressed and did not appreciate the role of the police in combating crimes in the area.

4.8.3 Effectiveness of community capacity building in crime prevention

Capacity building of any organization determines the success of the goals of the organization. According to Mwaura (2014) in his research on effective implementation of community policing in Kajiado North Division, he discovered that when the trust is low on the administrators together with less provision of resources, implementation of community policing becomes tried. He emphasized on facilitation of the police and community members on implementation of CP because these are

the key pilots of driving implementation of community policing. Most residents were aware of the forms of capacity building that existed in the Sub County as shown by figure 3. This indicated that there existed some forms of community capacity building in fighting and preventing crimes. Though there existed forms of capacity building in the region, their level of existence were very low as per the research findings shown on table 23. Despite the fact that there exist forms of capacity building at low levels, figure 4 shows that the CCB that existed greatly helped in reducing and preventing crimes in the region. A higher number of residents agreed that CCB has helped much in reducing and preventing crimes in the region. Though a lower number of residents claimed that CCB did not contribute to reduced crime levels there also existed a small percentage of the residents who were not sure of whether the Community Capacity Building helped to prevent or reduce crimes or not.

From table 24, there existed a number of practices that had helped to reduce and prevent crimes in Emgwen. The practices had yielded fruits by reducing and preventing crimes. Such practices as per the research findings include: existing leadership development programs, formulating strategies to prevent crime, Collaboration and Incorporation of Faith Based Organizations in spreading of information on reducing and preventing crimes, holding peace building meetings within villages in Emgwen, and conducting special meetings to discuss issues to do with security. All these practices were accepted and appreciated by all the community members as good measures to combat crimes.

From table 25, a higher number of the residents attributed to the fact that police were being involved in strategic planning of preventing and reducing crimes. Most respondents said the police were being involved in formulating of strategies and measures of reducing and preventing crimes. Both the local residents and administrators involved the police in planning on how to tackle security issues in Emgwen. This greatly improved implementation of community policing in Emgwen Sub County. This coincided with Makini and Marenen (2017).

The research results shown by figure 5, research reveals that there were civic education programs being conducted to enlighten the residents and all stakeholders on how to implement community policing. This had helped them have peace in the area. Most members of the communities in Emgwen were aware of how to deal with security issues in the area because of the education and awareness programmes that were being undertaken. According to Bayley (1994), ensuring that community members have the knowledge of implementing community policing helps in reducing and preventing crimes.

4.9 Normality Test

According to Muhammad Fikri Ikhwan et al., (2024), normality test is done to identify whether dependent variables are distributed normally before regression analysis is done. This was analysed using SPSS software and the p value was found to be 0.07 indicating that the data distribution was normal.

4.10 Pearson's Correlation and Regression Analysis

The Pearson correlation is a statistical method of analysis that is used to accurately define the linear relationship between two variables (Muhammad Fikri Ikhwan et al., 2024). The relationship is considered between the x variables and the y variables. After conducting a normality test, correlation analysis was done between two variables by calculating the coefficient of correlation. The independent variable is plotted on the x -axis while the dependent ones are placed on the y -axis.

Table 26: Community partnership with the police verse reduced crime rates

Aspect of Community Partnership with police	Agreement number	Reduced Crime rates (%)	SS XX	SS YY	SS XY
Contribution of Community-Police relationship	223	82.6	7814.56	1075.84	2899.52
Police patrols	154	57.1	376.36	53.29	141.62
Police – community Rate	84	31.1	2560.36	349.69	946.22
Report of crimes to the police by residents	183	67.8	2342.56	324	871.2
Police consultation	85	31.5	2460.16	334.89	907.68
Confidence and trust	33	12.2	10322.56	1413.76	3820.16
Customer service	234	86.6	9880.36	1354.24	3657.92
Understanding of nyumba kumi	177	65.5	1797.76	246.49	665.68
Locals’ cooperation with police	38	14	9331.56	1281.64	3458.28
<u>Σ(sum)</u>			<u>46886.24</u>	<u>6433.84</u>	<u>17368.28</u>

Source: Research Data (2024)

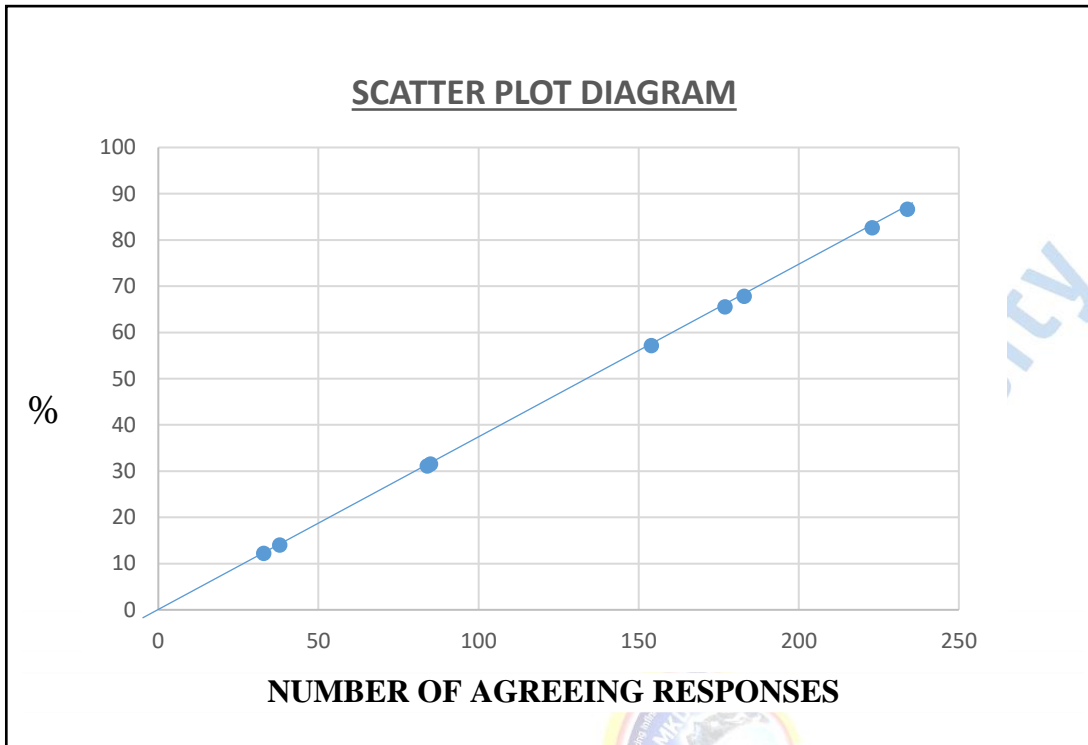


Figure 6: Scatter Plot

Source: Research Data (2024)

The scatter diagram in figure 6 above indicates that there is a positive correlation between community partnership with the police and reduced crimes in Emgwen Sub County.

4.10.1 Pearson's correlation coefficient

The level of relationship between community partnership with the police and reduced crimes in Emgwen Sub County was also achieved using Pearson's **correlation coefficient (r)** is:

$$r = \frac{SS_{xy}}{\sqrt{SS_{xx} \times SS_{yy}}}$$

Where;

\bar{x} – Mean of x variables

\bar{y} – Mean of y variables

$$SS_{XX} = \sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2$$

The sum of squares for variable X

$$SS_{YY} = \sum (y_i - \bar{y})^2$$

The sum of squares for variable Y

$$SS_{XY} = \sum (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})$$

The sum of the cross-products

Applying the values in the formula;

$$r = \frac{SS_{xy}}{\sqrt{SS_{xx} \times SS_{yy}}} = r = \frac{17368.28}{\sqrt{46886.24 \times 6433.84}} = 0.9999999231$$

Hence, from the chart below, the correlation coefficient of 0.999999231 is remarkably strong indicating that the partnership between the community members and the police impacts positively towards crime reduction and prevention.

Condition	Degree of Correlation
$0.8 < P_{x,y} < 1.0$	remarkably strong correlation
$0.6 < P_{x,y} < 0.8$	strong correlation
$0.4 < P_{x,y} < 0.6$	moderate correlation
$0.2 < P_{x,y} < 0.4$	weak correlation
$0.0 < P_{x,y} < 0.2$	remarkably weak or correlated

Figure 7: Degree of Correlation Relationship

CHAPTER FIVE
RESEARCH SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND
RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1.Introduction

This chapter will give the summary of the research findings, the conclusions and discuss in details the recommendations that will be of benefit to the authorities, all stakeholders and researchers planning for further studies.

5.2.Summary of the Research findings

This study analysed the data from Emgwen Sub County and discovered that community policing measures and practices being undertaken have immensely reduced crimes but crimes still happen in the region. The police, security personnel and community members are working day in day out to fight crimes and ensure secure and safe environment but there still continue to exist crimes and disorders. Due to emerging issues and challenges in the society, reducing and preventing crimes up to 100% is becoming tight for the security agencies (Kenya Police, 2014).

A high number of respondents at 82.6% agreed to exist a good community-police relationships that have contributed to reduced crimes in Emgwen Sub County. However, as per the findings of the research, the relationships have not achieved reduced crime rates as intended. Some respondents disagreed to be existing good relationships between the police and locals which might have been the cause of crimes being still rampant in some areas. The police to some extent consult at 31.5% while sometime they never consult the residents on matters of the community security at 61.1%. The police patrols being carried out by the police do help in preventing crimes as evidenced by the 57.1% respondents who said so but at the same time the research revealed that the patrols are a time misused by the police to collude with the criminals to engage in criminal activities. This was given

by 34.4% of the respondents. Such activities bring about mistrust between the police and the community hence posing a big challenge of the community members not sharing vital security information with the police for fear of being victimized by the criminals (Mwaura, 2014).

Most respondents had positive attitude and good perception that there is improved security and reduced crime rates 56.3% agree. However some still have low attitude (31.5%) towards community policing and its implementation. This pulls back the reduction and prevention of crimes. Most respondents (81.5%) agreed that developing and maintaining trust between the residents and the police enhance the success of community policing. When trust had been built between the security agencies and the locals, they both work together towards achieving the goals of community policing. It also makes it easier for the locals to share information with the police have maintain order by preventing and reducing crimes. These positive attitudes and perceptions of the Emgwen residents and the police according to Sherman and Eck (2002), has helped to reduce and prevent crimes in Emgwen Sub County.

There existed forms of capacity building of the community in Emgwen Sub County as shown by 84.6% of the respondents. However the research revealed that the level of capacity building is still low as per the 48.1% of the respondents stating that and therefore much resources needed to be invested in the community and the security agencies in order to be able to deal with security issues concerning community policing. Most respondents (74.8%) agreed that capacity building of the locals and the police had helped manage the crime rates in Emgwen. The involvement of other stakeholders such as faith based organization (92.6%) and conducting of special meetings to enlighten the community on community policing strategies at 100% had greatly been effective in reducing and preventing crime in Emgwen Sub County. The involvement of the police service in planning of strategies to combat crime in of Nyumba Kumi Initiative depicted by 73.8% of the respondents, had highly helped in implementation of community policing. This is in agreement with

the theory of Bayley (1994) who emphasizes on empowering the community members so easily prevent and reduce crime rates.

5.3. Conclusions

In trying to answer the research question on the extent to which community partnership with the police is effective in prevention of crime in Emgwen Sub County wards, the research established that community partnership with the police in preventing and reducing crimes is very effective with 82.6% of the responses agreeing to that. There exists a good and working relationship between the local residents of Emgwen and the police with 56.3% of the respondents attributing to that. This good and friendly relationship had made it easy for the locals to report any suspicious activities or people to the police for immediate action. Though the relationship between the police and the local residents is friendly, the research established that the level of confidence and trust is very low with 83.4% of the respondents saying so. The locals did not willingly cooperate with the police in preventing crimes with 84.9% responses. This is brought about by the poor police customer service (86.6%) that even discourage the locals from reporting and sharing important security information with the police. However, with these existing challenges, most respondents (82.6%) agreed that the partnership between the police and the community members had been effective in preventing and reducing crimes in Emgwen Sub County.

The success of any initiative in the world depends on the attitude and perception of the stakeholders. The main stakeholders of security in a community are the local residents and the security agencies such as the police, chiefs and politicians. A higher number of the respondents (56.3%) agreed that there had been improved security and reduced crimes due to Nyumba Kumi Initiative being practiced in the area. This perception had created a positive attitude among the stakeholders which greatly led to all of them putting their hands together in implementing community policing. Developing and maintain of trust between the police and community members

contributed to the success of Nyumba Kumi Initiative in Emgwen. This was evidenced by the 81.5% respondents agreeing with that. The research revealed that the police have the adequate capacity (85.2%) to reduce and prevent crimes and that's why they responded quickly to issues of crimes attributed to 51.1% of the respondents.

There existed forms of capacity building shown 84.6% of the respondents in Emgwen such as development of leaders, formulation of strategies to counter crimes, involving the religious groups, holding peace meetings and campaigns and conducting education programmes. However, these forms of capacity building were at low levels depicted by 48.1% of respondents but they helped reduce crimes at 74.8%.

5.4.Recommendations for practice

From the above findings, discussions and conclusions, the researcher recommends that the authority should conduct more training on the locals on how to manage, tackle and prevent crimes in Emgwen Sub County. The government need to formulate more policies regarding the implementation and capacity building of the community in order to effectively implement Nyumba Kumi Initiative as a practice of community policing.

The government policies community policing are good but the policies on effective implementation of community policing on grassroots need to be formulated. Even though crimes rates in Emgwen have reduced, conducting awareness and education programs and empowering the police and community need to be given priority for better implementation of community policing. There is need for more meetings with local residents to enlighten them on the roles of the police and more on Nyumba Kumi Initiative to enable them develop good attitude and change their perception on community policing. The police need to move closer to the local residents to consult and involve them more on matters of security so as to build a strong mutual trust between them. The police need

to actively and fully control, prevent and reduce crimes in Emgwen Sub County because the residents believe they have the capacity to handle that.

5.5.Recommendations for further researches

The researcher recommends that because the research was only done in Emgwen Sub County, such research should also be carried out in other sub counties especially in marginalized areas and areas that are constantly experiencing banditry attacks and community conflicts to determine how effective community policing is. A same study should be conducted to assess the implementation of capacity building of the community and the police in implementation of community policing especially in areas where banditry attacks continue to rise.

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APPENDICES

Appendix I: The Letter of Introduction



DIRECTORATE OF GRADUATE STUDIES

MPAM/2017/72139

6th October, 2023

*National Commission for Science Technology & Innovation (NACOSTI)
Off Waiyaki Way, Upper Kabete,
P.O Box 30623- 00100
NAIROBI, KENYA*

Dear Sir/Madam,

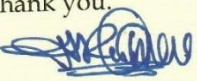
RE: KIBIRA NELSON AVOGA - REGISTRATION NO. MPAM/2017/72139

The purpose of this letter is to introduce the above named student who is pursuing **Master of Arts in Public Administration and Management** in the department of **Management** in the school of **Business and Economics**

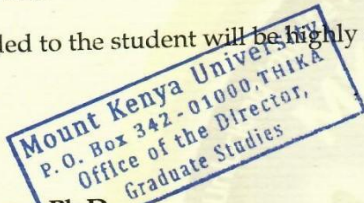
The title of the research is "**Community Policing and Crime Prevention in Emgwen Sub-County, Kenya.**" It has been cleared by the University's Ethics Review Committee (Certificate attached) and now has to proceed to the field to collect data between **October, 2023 and December, 2023.**

Any assistance accorded to the student will be highly appreciated.

Thank you.



For
Dr. Samuel M. Karenga, Ph.D
Director, Graduate Studies
Enc.



Appendix II: ERC certificate



Mount Kenya University

REF: MKU/ISERC/3210
TO: KIBIRA NELSON AVOGA

Date: 29 September 2023

REG: MPAM/2017/72139

Dear Sir/Madam,

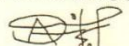
RE: COMMUNITY POLICING AND CRIME PREVENTION IN EMGWEN SUB-COUNTY, KENYA

This is to inform you that **Mount Kenya University** has reviewed and approved your above research proposal. Your application approval number is **2254**. The approval period is **29/09/2023 - 28/09/2024**.

This approval is subject to compliance with the following requirements;

- i. Only approved documents including informed consents, study instruments, MTA will be used
- ii. All changes including amendments, deviations and violations are submitted for review and approval by **Mount Kenya University**
- iii. Death and life-threatening problems and serious adverse events or unexpected adverse events whether related or unrelated to the study must be reported to **Mount Kenya University** within 72 hours of notification
- iv. Any changes, anticipated or otherwise that may increase the risks or affect the safety or welfare of study participants and others or affect the integrity of the research must be reported to **Mount Kenya University** within 72 hours
- v. Clearance for export of biological specimens must be obtained from relevant institutions
- vi. Submission of a request for renewal of approval at least 60 days prior to expiry of the approval period. Attach a comprehensive progress report to support the renewal
- vii. Submission of an executive summary report within 90 days upon completion of the study to **Mount Kenya University**

Prior to commencing your study, you will be expected to obtain a research license from National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI) <https://research-portal.nacosti.go.ke> and also obtain other clearances needed.

Yours sincerely,

The Chairman
Mount Kenya University
Ethics Review Committee
P. O. Box 342 - 0100, Thika

Dr. Alfred Owino, PhD
Chairman, Mount Kenya University ISERC

Appendix III: Consent Form



OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

MOUNT KENYA UNIVERSITY ETHICS REVIEW COMMITTEE

INFORMED CONSENT FORM

STUDY TITLE: COMMUNITY POLICING AND CRIME PREVENTION IN EMGWEN SUB-COUNTY, KENYA

INTRODUCTION

You are humbly invited to take part in this study that is being undertaken in your Sub County. This form is meant to guide you in understanding what the study entails on your part. This will help you in deciding whether you will participate voluntarily or not. You have the option to accept or refuse to participate. You are free to ask any questions regarding the process of the research. Please take time to read the following information carefully and discuss it with others if you wish. After reading and voluntarily agreeing to participate, you will be required to sign this form. However, you can withdraw from participation in the study any time with or without giving any reason.

You will be given a copy of this form to keep for your own record.

This study has been reviewed and approved by Mount Kenya University Ethics Review Committee

The Purpose of the Study

This study is for academic purpose only. The information you will provide will be used for a Masters Class only and probably future researches.

Participant's Age

For you to take part in this study, you must be 18 years and above.

In Case You Agree to Participate in the Study, What Will Happen?

1. You will be asked questions in an interview in a private place where you will feel comfortable or be given a questionnaire to fill. In case there is any question you feel uncomfortable responding to, you will not be coerced to respond. The questions will be on the following areas:
 - i. Effectiveness of Community Partnership with police on crime prevention
 - ii. The perception and attitudes of the local residents and the police towards Nyumba Kumi Initiative and Crime Prevention in Emgwen Sub County.
 - iii. The effectiveness of Community Capacity Building in Crime Prevention in Emgwen Sub County
2. You are requested to provide your mobile phone number and physical address. This will help reach you in case new information regarding the study.
(The contact details you will provide shall remain confidential to the lead researcher)

Cost

You will not incur any cost in your involvement in this study.

Benefits

You will not be entitled to any monetary and item benefits or gifts in case you decide to participate in this study.

However, you will get to understand how best you can contribute to ensuring your safety and ways of preventing crimes in your area.

What Potential Risks are Associated with Participation in this Study?

I don't expect any risks to be associated with your participation in this study but you can choose to withdraw from the interview any time you wish.

Privacy & Confidentiality

This interview will be conducted at a private place where you are comfortable. In case you feel embarrassed or uncomfortable, you may decline the interview.

All the information you will provide for this study will be coded to protect your name. Your responses will remain anonymous through the whole process from data collection to data presentation. Your name will not be quoted anywhere when discussing or reporting the data. The files and papers bearing your name will be kept safe and locked in a secure place. After the analysis of the data, the files and papers will be burnt.

Voluntary Participation in the Study

Your decision to participate in this study is complete voluntary and you won't be forced. It is up to you to decide whether or not to take part.

Withdrawal from the Study

If you decide to participate you still have the right to withdraw from the interview or stop feeling the questionnaire any time you wish in case your rights are infringed or because of your own reasons which you need not to tell the researcher. There will be no penalty for such.

Statement of Consent

I have comprehensively read this consent form and understood the concerns and requirements in it. I have understood that the decision to participate in this study is voluntary and I have the right to withdraw at any point during the study.

I freely consent to participate in this study

By signing this form it does not in any way mean that I have given up the rights I am entitled to as a participant:

I voluntarily agree to participate in this study; YES _____ NO _____
(Tick the appropriate choice)

I agree to provide my contact details for follow-up; YES _____ NO _____
(Tick the appropriate choice)

I understand that I will be given a copy of this signed Consent Form.

Participant's Name _____

Participant's Signature _____ Date _____

Phone Number: _____

Researcher's Name: _____

Researcher's Signature _____ Date _____

Phone Number: _____



Appendix IV: Questionnaire

QUESTIONNAIRE

This questionnaire is part of a research examining community policing and crime prevention in Emgwen Sub County.

Please fill all blank spaces or ticking the spaces indicated by brackets [√].

DO NOT WRITE YOUR NAME anywhere on the questionnaire.

Section A: Physical Information

1. Please indicate your gender Male Female
2. What is your age?
18-24 years 25-31 years 32-38 years above 38 years
3. Marital status
Single Married Divorced Widowed
4. Please indicate your highest level of education
Primary Secondary Tertiary/College
Undergraduate Postgraduate
5. Who is your employer?
Self-employed Government employed Casual Laborer
6. For how long have you lived in Emgwen?
Less than 1 years 2 to 4 years 5 to 9 years
10 years to 14 Years Above 14 years
7. For how long have you known Nyumba Kumi Initiative?
1 year 2 to 4 years More than 4 years

Section B: Effectiveness of Community Partnership with Police on Implementation of Nyumba Kumi Initiative towards Prevention of Crime

8. The community-police relationship contribute to the effective implementation of Nyumba Kumi Policing Initiative.
Strongly agree Agree Disagree
Strongly Disagree Not Sure
9. Are the police patrols effective in prevention of crime in Emgwen Sub County?
Strongly agree Agree Disagree
Strongly Disagree Not Sure
10. Do the police relate friendly with Emgwen residents?

Strongly agree Agree Disagree
 Strongly Disagree Not Sure

11. Have you ever given a report to the police about a suspicious person or activity?

NO YES

a) If 'YES', how fast did the police respond?

Immediately Delayed

b) If 'NO' give a reason why you have not.

12. Do the police usually consult Emgwen residents on matters of their security?

Strongly agree Agree Disagree
 Strongly Disagree Not Sure

13. Indicate the extent of your agreement on the following aspects of Nyumba Kumi Initiative using the key below (tick in the boxes provided). Use a Likert scale of 5 = Strongly Agree, 4 = Agree, 3 = Disagree, 2 = Strongly Disagree and 1 = Not Sure

Aspect	5	4	3	2	1
a) The locals have confidence and trust in the police and give sensitive information to them					
b) The police posts and stations are have poor customer service relations that discourage residents from reporting crimes					
c) There is shallow understanding of Nyumba Kumi Initiative by residents.					
d) The locals willingly cooperate with the police in reducing and prevention of crimes in Emgwen Sub County					

Section C: The Perception and Attitudes of Locals and Police towards the Implementation of Nyumba Kumi initiative and Crime Prevention

14. Do you think there has been improved security and reduced level of crime in Emgwen after the initiation of nyumba kumi policing programmes?

Agree Strongly Agree Disagree
 Strongly Disagree Not Sure

15. Do attitudes of the local people and police affect implementation of community policing?

Agree Strongly Agree Disagree
 Strongly Disagree Not Sure

- b) Strategies to prevent crime YES NO
- c) Collaboration with Faith Based Organizations YES NO
- d) Incorporation of Community Based Organizations YES NO
- e) Conducting peace building meetings YES NO
- f) Use of special meetings with members of the community (*Barazas*) YES NO

22. Are the local police involved in formulation of the strategic plan in implementation of nyumba kumi initiative in crime prevention?

- Agree Strongly Agree Disagree
 Strongly Disagree Not Sure

23. Are there any civic education programmes organized by the government security agencies to create awareness to the residents on the implementation of nyumba kumi policing?

- YES NO

THANK YOU SO MUCH FOR YOUR RESPONSE



Mount Kenya University

13. Is there developed trust between police and community in implementing Nyumba Kumi policing Initiative? YES NO

If "YES" how was it developed?

If "NO" why?

Section D: The Effectiveness of Community Capacity Building in Crime Prevention in Emgwen Sub County

14. Are there forms of community capacity building being practised in Emgwen Sub County? YES NO

If "YES" name two examples

15. What is your level of agreement on the effectiveness of Community Capacity Building on reducing and preventing crimes in Emgwen Sub County?

Strongly agree Agree Disagree Strongly Disagree Not Sure

16. Do you have the following practices as part of nyumba kumi measures?

- g) Leadership development YES NO
- h) Strategies to prevent crime YES NO
- i) Collaboration with Faith Based Organizations YES NO
- j) Incorporation of Community Based Organizations YES NO
- k) Conducting peace building meetings YES NO
- l) Use of special meetings with the community (*Barazas*) YES NO

17. Do you conduct community policing civic education programmes on the implementation of nyumba kumi policing? YES NO

Briefly explain how it's done

*****THANK THE RESPONDENT

Appendix VI: Turnitin Report

Nelson - Final Plagiarism

by Nelson Avoga



Submission date: 10-Jun-2025 12:05PM (UTC+0300)

Submission ID: 2696142009

File name: KIBIRA_NELSON_AVOGA_Approved_Project_1.docx (2.14M)

Word count: 26162

Character count: 142451

**COMMUNITY POLICING AND CRIME PREVENTION IN
EMGWEN SUB-COUNTY, KENYA**

KIBIRA NELSON AVOGA

**A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED FOR THE PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF MASTERS OF ARTS IN PUBLIC
ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT DEGREE OF
MOUNT KENYA UNIVERSITY**

NOVEMBER 2024

Appendix IX: Crime Analysis per County in 2021

1.3.1 County Analysis

Table 1.3: County crimes prevalence analysis

Offences	Baringo	Bomet	Bungoma	Busia	Elgeyo Marakwet	Embu	Garissa	Homa Bay	Isiolo	Kajiado	Kakamega	Kericho	Kiambu	Kilifi	Kirinyaga	Kisii	Kisumu	Kirui	Kwale	Lakipia	Lamu	Machakos	Makueni	Mandera												
Robbery including mugging	16.1	22.6	29.0	37.8	39.2	40.7	42.0	44.4	40.7	6.2	39.7	78.5	55.9	5.9	8.6	9.5	51.4	54.7	15.1	30.1	46.1	25.1	40.6	7.9	35.4	18.9	24.6	69.1	39.3	14.3	40.9	19.8	28.8	28.2	22.0	0.6
Stealing	16.1	22.6	29.0	37.8	39.2	40.7	42.0	44.4	40.7	6.2	39.7	78.5	55.9	5.9	8.6	9.5	51.4	54.7	15.1	30.1	46.1	25.1	40.6	7.9	35.4	18.9	24.6	69.1	39.3	14.3	40.9	19.8	28.8	28.2	22.0	0.6
Possession of drugs and/or illicit brew	16.1	22.6	29.0	37.8	39.2	40.7	42.0	44.4	40.7	6.2	39.7	78.5	55.9	5.9	8.6	9.5	51.4	54.7	15.1	30.1	46.1	25.1	40.6	7.9	35.4	18.9	24.6	69.1	39.3	14.3	40.9	19.8	28.8	28.2	22.0	0.6
Assault Causing Actual Bodily Harm	16.1	22.6	29.0	37.8	39.2	40.7	42.0	44.4	40.7	6.2	39.7	78.5	55.9	5.9	8.6	9.5	51.4	54.7	15.1	30.1	46.1	25.1	40.6	7.9	35.4	18.9	24.6	69.1	39.3	14.3	40.9	19.8	28.8	28.2	22.0	0.6
Murder	16.1	22.6	29.0	37.8	39.2	40.7	42.0	44.4	40.7	6.2	39.7	78.5	55.9	5.9	8.6	9.5	51.4	54.7	15.1	30.1	46.1	25.1	40.6	7.9	35.4	18.9	24.6	69.1	39.3	14.3	40.9	19.8	28.8	28.2	22.0	0.6
Burglary and Breakings	16.1	22.6	29.0	37.8	39.2	40.7	42.0	44.4	40.7	6.2	39.7	78.5	55.9	5.9	8.6	9.5	51.4	54.7	15.1	30.1	46.1	25.1	40.6	7.9	35.4	18.9	24.6	69.1	39.3	14.3	40.9	19.8	28.8	28.2	22.0	0.6
Rape	16.1	22.6	29.0	37.8	39.2	40.7	42.0	44.4	40.7	6.2	39.7	78.5	55.9	5.9	8.6	9.5	51.4	54.7	15.1	30.1	46.1	25.1	40.6	7.9	35.4	18.9	24.6	69.1	39.3	14.3	40.9	19.8	28.8	28.2	22.0	0.6
Theft of Stock (including cattle rustling)	16.1	22.6	29.0	37.8	39.2	40.7	42.0	44.4	40.7	6.2	39.7	78.5	55.9	5.9	8.6	9.5	51.4	54.7	15.1	30.1	46.1	25.1	40.6	7.9	35.4	18.9	24.6	69.1	39.3	14.3	40.9	19.8	28.8	28.2	22.0	0.6
Robbery with Violence	16.1	22.6	29.0	37.8	39.2	40.7	42.0	44.4	40.7	6.2	39.7	78.5	55.9	5.9	8.6	9.5	51.4	54.7	15.1	30.1	46.1	25.1	40.6	7.9	35.4	18.9	24.6	69.1	39.3	14.3	40.9	19.8	28.8	28.2	22.0	0.6
Defilement	16.1	22.6	29.0	37.8	39.2	40.7	42.0	44.4	40.7	6.2	39.7	78.5	55.9	5.9	8.6	9.5	51.4	54.7	15.1	30.1	46.1	25.1	40.6	7.9	35.4	18.9	24.6	69.1	39.3	14.3	40.9	19.8	28.8	28.2	22.0	0.6
Being Drunk and Disorderly	16.1	22.6	29.0	37.8	39.2	40.7	42.0	44.4	40.7	6.2	39.7	78.5	55.9	5.9	8.6	9.5	51.4	54.7	15.1	30.1	46.1	25.1	40.6	7.9	35.4	18.9	24.6	69.1	39.3	14.3	40.9	19.8	28.8	28.2	22.0	0.6

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