

EFFECT OF COMMUNITY POLICING STRATEGY ON CRIME PREVENTION IN NAIROBI COUNTY: A CASE OF KAMUKUNJI SUB-COUNTY, KENYA

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Abstract

Community Policing is increasingly recognized as playing an important role in fostering security and ensuring that crime is prevented. This in turn provides a conducive environment for the residents in every society to work in. Despite the official launch of community policing as a crime prevention strategy, crime levels are still on the rise within cities, towns, estates and villages in form of violence, organized terror gangs, violent robbery, abductions, poaching, cattle rustling, terrorism, and murders. This study sought to determine the effect of community policing strategy on crime prevention in Nairobi County, Kamukunji Sub County, Kenya. The study was guided by the social capital theory, routine activities theory and normative sponsorship theory. It adopted mixed method research approach and descriptive survey research design as guided by the positivist paradigm. The population targeted was one which gave the required information on the study in line with the objectives of the study. This was a total of 250 individuals who comprised of 70 administrators, 80 police officers and 100 community members in Kamukunji Sub-County. A sample of 100 respondents comprising of 28 administrators, 32 police officers and 40 community members was obtained from the population by use of Zikmund (2000) model. The study adopted combination of purposive sampling, stratified sampling and simple random sampling techniques. Primary data was collected by use of structured questionnaires using the drop and pick method and analyzed with the aid of SPSS (Version 20) software. Expert opinion was sought on the validity of the research instrument while the reliability coefficient was determined using Karl person's product moment correlation coefficient. Data was analyzed by use of descriptive statistics, correlation analysis and regression analysis. The study revealed that there was statistically significant relationship between community policing strategies and crime prevention. It recommended that there should be mechanisms of educating the community on the importance of partnership between the police and the community. This should be conducted in a way that will address the misconceptions and mistrust among the parties.

Key Words: *Community Policing Strategy, Crime Prevention, Security*

Introduction

Community policing refers to a philosophy that promotes organizational strategies that support the systematic use of partnerships and problem-solving techniques to proactively address the immediate conditions that give rise to public safety issues such as crime, social disorder and fear of crime (Anicent, 2014). It is also an approach that recognizes the independence and shared responsibility of the police and the community in ensuring a safe and secure environment for all citizens (Nyanya, 2017). It aims at establishing an active and equal partnership between the police and the public through which crime and community safety issues can jointly be discussed and solutions determined and implemented (Mwachidudu & Likaka, 2014).

Community policing is a nebulous concept used to describe a range of programs and initiatives from those that closely involve members of the public in the routine of the police service to those that seem to represent little more than a public relation exercise intended to secure legitimacy (Rowe, 2014). The complexity of security goes beyond the formal policing system thus requiring

multiplicity of strategies that can handle the increasing crime rate. Strategies such as holding of meetings by Kenyan administrators, use of information communication technology, police patrols and street lighting have been used but none of these strategies give consideration to participation of community where they collaborate with security agencies to check, report and reduce criminal activities in their area of habitation (Mwachidudu & Likaka, 2014). This study focused on effect of community policing strategy on crime prevention that envisages a closer partnership between responsible members of the community and the police in preventing crime. It is both a philosophy and an organizational strategy that allows and enables the police and the community to work together in solving problems of crime, disorder and safety issues in order to improve the quality of life for everyone in the community (Wanjohi & Mulwa, 2013).

Community policing has attracted increasing attention as a strategy to improve public security and safety. It seeks to transform the policing organizations from reliance on criminal law and procedures to adopt consensual extra legal strategies in problem solving and emphasizes participation and partnership with communities in order to address security and other social order problems (Brogden, 2002). This co-production of social order is a key defining characteristics of community policing and is founded on two basic assumptions. The first assumption indicates that positive day-to-day encounters with the police are an important avenue through which the public image of the police can be enhanced and bring changes in the public reservations regarding police trustworthiness (Muller, 2010). The second assumption states that improvement in the citizen perception of police trustworthiness and legitimacy will increase the willingness of residents to co-operate with the police and comply with the law (Ndukupi, 2012).

Community policing requires continuous, sustained contact with all sections of the local community so that together they can identify local solutions to local problems regarding the crime prevention (Bennet, 1998). The community needs to establish security information on crime prevention in order to ensure that the information regarding security is provided to the right persons at the right time (Brogden, 2002). Once information is acquired on a security issue it should be dealt with at the shortest time possible in order to curb the crime issues. Community policing remains to be a vital starting point in how we think about the relationship between the police and the public (Adebayo, 2013). Community policing in some form remains the only viable way for the police to retain public support and is a vital prerequisite for attempts to reduce crime. Alongside moral and ethical arguments for embracing the principles of community policing lies a pragmatic case based upon the need to control public support so that the problems of crime and disorder can be addressed (Anicent, 2014).

Community Policing in Kenya has been boosted by various governments. In 2005, President Kibaki ensured that there is introduction of community policing by police in view of ensuring that the community is safe from crime (Mbaabu, 2018). President Kenyatta when he took power in 2013 introduced the Nyumba Kumi watch as a way of ensuring that each one is able to know his/her neighbor for the sake of security. This has proved to be working and is one way the community is able to know each other well and in case of any crime the police are able to intervene. The complexity of security goes beyond the formal policing system thus requiring multiplicity of strategies that can handle the increasing crime rate. Community policing was officially launched in Kenya on April 27, 2005 by the then President Mwai Kibaki, as a crime prevention strategy although it is not well implemented. During its initiation there was a

remarkable drop in crime (Ogoti, 2018). However, it is worth noting that since the inception of community policing in Kenya as a way of reducing crime, crime levels have still been on the rise. Cities, towns, estates and villages in Kenya have recently been hit by a wave of violence, with insecurity accounts ranging from organized terror gangs, to violent robbery, abductions, poaching, cattle rustling, terrorism and murders (Ogoti, 2018). According to a study by Kamore (2017), Kamukunji which is one of the sub counties in Nairobi has not been spared of the crime that is rampant in the county. Therefore this research was conducted to determine the effect of community policing strategy on crime prevention

Research Objective/Hypothesis

Research Objective

To determine the effect of community policing strategy on crime prevention in Kamukunji Sub-County.

Research Hypothesis

Community policing strategy has no significant effect on crime prevention in Kamukunji Sub-County

Methodology

Mixed method approach was adopted in this study. This method helped in avoiding subjectivity in that each method was used to check the other. It was also meant to supplement each other where qualitative method provided the in-depth explanation of the phenomenon while quantitative method was required to give hard data which was needed to meet the objectives of the study (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2012). Matters of security involved all stakeholders. However for this study the target population was narrowed to individuals who were directly knowledgeable of the information required. The target population for the study was therefore 250 individuals comprising of 70 Administrators who were expected to give information about the police officers, 80 Police officers who were able to shade light on security information, transparency and their relationship with the public and finally 100 community members who were to provide general information about the police and how they handle crime in Kamukunji Sub County. The population targeted by the researcher was the one which gave the required information on the study in line with the objectives of this study. The sample size for the study was 100 respondents which was derived by use of the Zikmund (2000) model as indicated below:

$$n = N (cv^2) / \{cv^2 + (N-1) e^2\}$$

Where n = sample size

N = target population

Cv = co-efficient of variation which is taken as 0.5

E = Tolerance at desired level which is taken at 0.05

Using this formula, the sample size was computed thus:

$$n = 250 * (0.5)^2 / \{(0.5)^2 + (250-1) (0.05)^2\}$$

$$n = 250 * 0.25 / \{0.25 + (249 * 0.0025)\}$$

$$n = 62.5 / \{0.25 + 0.6225\}$$

$$n = 62.5 / 0.6225$$

n = 100 this constituted 40% of the target population.

Table 1 Sampling Distribution

Category	Population	Sample Size	%
Administrators	70	28	11
Police Officers	80	32	13
Community	100	40	16
Total	250	100	40

Data was collected by use of both open and closed questionnaires using the drop and pick method. The researcher consulted expert's opinion from the supervisor and other lecturers in the department of business administration in Egerton University to test for the content validity. To determine the reliability of the research instruments, a test re-test method was done through piloting where one of the police stations was chosen in Nairobi County. The Cronbatch Alpha (α) Coefficient was used to analyse the responses using the SPSS computer package. According to Saunders et al. (2009), a minimum threshold of .7 is acceptable. From the analysis, the overall alpha obtained is as shown in table 2:

Table 2 Reliability Coefficients

Variable	Cronbach's Alpha	No of Items	Conclusion
Security Information	.907	6	Reliable
Transparency	.736	13	Reliable
Trust	.893	13	Reliable
police integrity	.712	14	Reliable

The reliability coefficients (α) of each variable are as follows: security information (0.907); transparency (0.736); trust (0.893) and police integrity (0.712). The reliability coefficients of all the variables were above 0.70. This was consistent with (Sekaran, 2006) who argued that a value of 0.70 is recommended, and therefore the measurement scale had a high level of internal consistency. Data was analyzed with the aid of the SPSS (Version 20) statistical package. The

Data was analyzed by use of descriptive statistics, and inferential statistics. This study used the Pearson's moment correlations and the multiple regressions to analyses the inferential statics. Descriptive statics was presented in form of tables, bar charts and pie charts.

The main objective was to determine the effect of community policing strategy (security information, transparency amid police and the public, trust between the police and community and police integrity) on crime prevention in Kamukunji Sub County. A multiple regression was conducted on the objective and presented in the multiple regression model as indicated below.

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1(X_1) + \beta_2(X_2) + \beta_3(X_3) + \beta_4(X_4) + \alpha \dots\dots\dots(1)$$

Where;

Y= Crime Prevention

X₁= Security information

X₂ = Transparency

X₃= Trust

X₄= Integrity

To determine the accuracy in the regression, diagnostic tests were conducted. These included the Multicollinearity, normality and linearity tests. The regression analysis was used to test the hypothesis at 95% confidence level (significance level $\alpha = 0.05$)

Results and Discussion

The main objective of the study was to determine the effect of community policing on crime prevention in Kamukunji sub County. 100 questionnaires were distributed with a response rate of 80% which was adequate to achieve the study objective. The Multicollinearity tests results revealed that there was no association between the variables (VIF were between 1.187 and 1.024). This meant that variables were not highly correlated since tolerance values were above 0.1 and VIF did not exceed 10. This is an assurance that the regression coefficients were stable hence valid significance test. The Normality test was conducted by use of the histogram. The results indicated the data was normally distributed with a standard deviation was 0.974 on a sample of 80 companies. The Linearity test conducted by use of a scatter plot. The results indicated a general linearly since the variables were aligned to the line of best fit.

A five point likert scale was used to determine the extent to which the community policing strategy affected crime prevention in Kamukunji sub-county. The results are indicated on Table 3:

Table 3: Level of agreement on the influence of community policing

	Percentages (%)				
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Undecided	Agree	Strongly Agree
Community policing strategies ensures proper crime management.	17.5	32.5	22.5	22.5	5
The community is interested in solving crime problems just as police are.	8.8	36.3	26.3	25	3.8
We often have forum to discuss crime issues with the community in our areas of residence.	12.5	11.3	13.8	41.3	21.3
Confidence between community and police makes reporting of crime easy	15	13.8	15	42.5	13.8
Community is familiar with common trends of crime acts due to frequent notices from the police.	22.5	52.5	16.3	8.8	0
Trust between the police and the community has enhanced crime reduction.	10	22.5	40	22.5	5.0
Involvement of the community in community policing has helped eliminate or reduce crime levels in respondents' area	13.8	20	22.5	35	8.8
Involvement of the community in community policing has helped reduce hot spots areas	13.8	23.8	18.8	42.5	1.3
Community police officers effectively use door-to-door contacts has reduced number of arrests made	13.8	28.8	25	21.3	11.3
Police patrols are visible, accessible and familiar to their community hence reduction in restricted movement	16.3	18.8	11.3	41.3	12.5

The study results in table 3 show that 32.5% of the respondents disagree to the fact that community policing strategy ensures proper crime management. This implies that the police needs to improve on their crime prevention mechanisms in order to prevent crime. Some of the strategy could be outdated with emerging activities in crime. When asked if the community is interested in solving crime problems as the police are, 36.3% of the respondents disagreed. This implies that some members of the community are not willing to expose some the criminal gangs in the area. This could be out of fear or relationship existing between the community members and the gangs. In addition when asked if here is a forum for discussing issues with the community in the areas, 42.5% of the respondents agreed. This implies that there is open discussion on matters of security between the community and the police which results in crime reduction. When asked if the respondents if the community is familiar with the common trends of crime acts due frequent notices from the police 32.5% of the respondents disagreed. This implies failure to take note of the emerging trends of crime keeps the community in the dark. The community is not in position to detect any new schemes in the crime activities. The respondents were asked if the confidence between the community and the police makes reporting of crime easy, 40% of the respondents agree. This implies that the community is able to furnish the police with information concerning crime and action taken by the police.

In addition, the study revealed that trust between the police and the community has enhanced crime reduction (35%). The presence of trust between the community and the police makes it possible for the community to work together with the police towards a common goal of preventing crime. The involvement of the community and community policing has helped reduce hot spots areas (42.5%). When the community becomes responsive in reporting crime and working hand in hand with the police the areas which are prone to crime reduce. The involvement of community and community policing has helped eliminate or reduce crime levels in the respondent's areas (35%). The failure to effectively use of door to door contacts by the community police officers has not reduced the number of arrests made (28.8%). This is due to the nature of work for the police officers as at times their numbers in one station is few. Police patrols are visible, accessible and familiar to their community hence reduction to restricted movement (41.3%). Where there is criminal activities people fear moving but with the presence of the police patrols, the residents move freely.

The study further assessed the level of agreement of the respondents on the perceptions of residents on the contribution of community policing strategy in enhancing security. The responses were recorded in the table 4:

Table 4 Perceptions of residents on contribution of community policing strategy in enhancing security

	Percentages (%)				
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Undecided	Agree	Strongly Agree
1. Reduction of number of hot spots	13.8	15	11.3	37.5	22.5
2. Reduced number of arrests made	11.3	17.5	23.8	35	12.5
3. Reduction in restricted movement	15	23.8	21.3	33.8	6.3

The results in table 4 show that 37.5% agreed to the fact that there is a reduction of number of hot spots. There was reduced number of arrests (35%). However there was no reduction in restricted movement (23.8%). The reduction in the number of hot spots has led to reduced number of arrests allowing the residents to move freely within the locality.

The study finally sought to establish the factors affecting implementation of crime prevention strategies of police service in Kenya by rating the observation of the respondents of the following statements and the results are indicated in table 5:

Table 5 Factors affecting the implementation of crime prevention strategies of police service in Kenya

	Percentage (%)				
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Undecided	Agree	Strongly Agree
Misuse of information	22.5	53.8	15	8.8	-
Lack of transparency	7.5	23.8	40	22.5	6.3
Mistrust between the public and police officers	16.	16.3	23.8	35	8.8
Lack of police integrity	12.5	25	16.3	42.5	3.8
Lack of clear leadership	12.5	28.8	25	20	13.8
Corruption	15	17.5	12.5	41.3	13.8
Local Politics	12.5	16.3	12.5	36.3	22.5
Lack of funds	10	17.5	23.8	36.3	12.5
Lack of professional	13.8	18.8	22.5	36.3	8.8
Lack of harmony	13.8	25	17.5	41.3	2.5
Income inequality	15	28.8	26.3	17.5	12.5
Minimal technology	15	21.3	13.8	27.5	12.5
Low observance of Law	12.5	15	13.8	36.3	22.5

The results in table 5 indicate that the respondents strongly agree that misuse of information affects the implementation of crime prevention strategies in Kenya (53.80%). Information that is not handled with the care it deserves can cause misunderstanding. Lack of transparency affected the prevention of crime strategies by the police service in Kenya (40%). This implies that honest is crucial when two groups work together. The respondents agreed to the fact that mistrust between the public and police officers affected the implementation of crime prevention strategies in Kenya (35%).

In addition, the study revealed that corruption affected the implementation of crime prevention strategies in Kenya. Taking bribes hinders the punishment of criminals eventually negatively affecting prevention of crime. Local politics affects the implementation of crime prevention

strategies in Kenya (36.3%). Lack of professionalism affected the implementation of crime prevention strategies in Kenya (36.3%). The police officers should adhere to codes of conduct and ethics to enhance professionals. Income inequality affects the implementation of crime strategies (27.5%). Police officers of higher ranks earn more than those of the lower ranks which bring about disparity and junior officers feel that they do more which goes unrecognized. Minimal technology as a contributing factor to slow implementation of community policing (27.5%). This is because as the world becomes a globe, technology needs to be embraced quickly this means there is slow adoption of technology in the police force. Lastly when asked whether low observance of law affected the implementation of crime prevention strategies in Kenya, (58.8%) affirmed. This thus implies that for crime prevention to be effective, there must be high observe to the rule of law.

Correlation Analysis

Correlation analysis was carried out to determine whether there were significance associations between the dependent variable and the independent variables. The Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient (r) was used to explore relationships between the variables, specifically to assess both the direction and strength. It ranging from -1 (showing a perfect negative linear relationship) to +1 (showing a perfect positive linear relationship), and zero indicating no relationship between the variables (Saunders et al., 2019). A statistically significant correlation is indicated by a probability value of less than 0.05 (Saunders & Cornett , 2003). The results of correlation analysis are presented in table 6:

Table 6 Correlation Coefficient Matrix of Community policing strategy

		Crime Management	Security Information	Transparency	Trust	Integrity
Crime Management	Pearson Correlation	1	-.156	.060	.141	.408**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.166	.596	.213	.000
	N	80	80	80	80	80
Security Information	Pearson Correlation	-.156	1	-.067	.063	.115
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.166		.557	.578	.311
	N	80	80	80	80	80
Transparency	Pearson Correlation	.060	-.067	1	-.021	.267*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.596	.557		.852	.017
	N	80	80	80	80	80
Trust	Pearson Correlation	.141	.063	-.021	1	.264*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.213	.578	.852		.018
	N	80	80	80	80	80
Integrity	Pearson Correlation	.408**	.115	.267*	.264*	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.311	.017	.018	
	N	80	80	80	80	80

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

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

Correlation results in table 6 showed that relationship between security information and crime management was negative and insignificant ($r=-0.156$, $p=.166>0.05$), transparency and crime management was positive and insignificant ($r=0.060$, $p=.596>0.05$), trust and crime management was positive and insignificant ($r=0.141$, $p=.213>0.05$), integrity and crime management was positive and significant ($r=0.408$, $p=.000<0.05$). The correlation between the four variables was weak. If two predictor variables indicate a correlation coefficient of more than 0.5, then the problem of multi-collinearity exists and in the table 65, none exceeds 0.5 and hence none of them are highly correlated with each other and thus none of them was to be dropped hence, the study sought to analyse the regression analysis to establish further the magnitude of the relationships.

Hypotheses Testing

The main objective of the study was to determine the effect of community policing strategy on crime prevention. Four variables constituted the community policing strategy which included; security information, transparency amid police and the public, trust, police integrity. The hypothesis stated that Community policing strategy no significant effect on prevention of crime in Kamukunji Sub-County. The hypothesis was tested using multiple regressions. The results are indicted in tables 7, 8, 9:

Table 7 Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.463 ^a	.214	.172	1.1002167

a. Predictors: (Constant), Integrity , Security Information, Trust , Transparency

Table 8 ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	24.764	4	6.191	5.115	.001 ^b
	Residual	90.786	75	1.210		
	Total	115.550	79			

a. Dependent Variable: Crime Management
b. Predictors: (Constant), Integrity , Security Information, Trust , Transparency

Table 9 Coefficients

Model	Unstandardized		Standardized	t	Sig.
	Coefficients				
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	2.513	.599		4.195	.000
Security Information	-.214	.104	-.214	-2.064	.042
Transparency	-.071	.107	-.071	-.664	.508
Trust	.042	.124	.036	.336	.738
Integrity	.413	.104	.442	3.962	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Crime Management

Table 7 represents the goodness fit of the model. The coefficient of correlation (R) was 0.463 ($r > 0.05$) indicating a positive correlation between community policing strategy and crime prevention in Kamukunji Sub-County. The coefficient of determination (R^2) was .214. This means that 21.4% of the variations in crime prevention can be explained by community policing strategy. Other factors that have not been studied in this study explain the balance of the prevention of material misstatement in financial reports.

The ANOVA table 8 presents the test for significance of the multiple regression to prove that community policing strategy do not contribute significantly to crime prevention. The findings revealed F- statics value of $5.115 > 2.74$ F critical and $P = 0.001 < .05$. From the results the overall model was statistically significant and the independent variables good predictors in prevention of crime in Kamukunji Sub County.

Based on the ANOVA results in table 8, the F- Statistics= $5.155 > 2.74$, F-critical is 2.74, the P-value = $0.003 < .05$. This indicates a statistical significant relationship between Community policing strategies and crime prevention in Kamukunji Sub County. Given that the p-value is less than .05 significant value, the null hypothesis (**H₀**) was rejected and the alternative hypothesis accepted. The study therefore concluded that community policing strategy have a positive and significant effect on crime prevention.

The results from table 9, the regression coefficients indicated that the constant: $\beta = 2.513$, $p = 0.000 < .05$, coefficient for security information, $\beta = -.214$, $p = .042 < .05$, coefficient for transparency, $\beta = -.074$; $p = .508 > .05$, Coefficients for Trust, $\beta = .042$; $p = .738 > .05$, coefficients for Police integrity, $\beta = .413$; $p = 0.000 > .05$. The multiple regressions is therefore summarized as indicated below:

$$Y = 2.513 - .214x_1 - .071x_2 + .042x_3 + .413x_4$$

From the regression coefficient results in table 4.18, it is evident when all the variables are held constant; crime management would be at 2.513. When taking other independent variables at zero, a unit increase in security information will lead to 0.214 decrease in crime management; a unit increase in transparency will lead to 0.071 decrease in crime management also a unit increase in trust will lead to an increase in crime management by 0.042 units and lastly a unit increase in integrity will lead to 0.413 increase in crime management.

Conclusions

The study results revealed that combined community policing strategies (security information, transparency, and trust between the police and public have a significant effect in crime prevention. Security information has direct link in prevention of crime. There should be continuous sharing of information between the police service. Tuffin et al. (2006) recommends that using a variety of engagement methods was more successful than relying solely on public meetings. Through sharing of information, the community is made aware of what is required by the police service in order to prevent and control crime. Information shared between the community and the police is critical in improving security of the citizens in the area.

The study also concluded that transparency between the police and the public has improved information gathering which is useful in preventing and controlling crime. From the empirical review Atte (2011), lack of commitment, participation and interest by stakeholders should be involved in policing should be enhanced, hesitation in providing information and the required support with the necessary facilities and Lack of knowledge and understanding of existing laws affects transparency. Police officers need to build relationship with the members of the community. This closeness will make the public trust the officers; the police in this way may improve transparency

In addition the study concluded that trust has increased cooperation among security stakeholders, security stakeholders are able to work together to prevent crime. Herbert (2001) affirms that for community policing to be successful it depends on the trustworthiness of the police to concern on whether the public can trust the police. The police /community trust contributed to harmonious co-existence of all the stakeholders, trust between the police and the community. With the introduction of community policing, the morale of the community police had increased and this help in crime prevention.

Finally police integrity has a significant effect in crime prevention. Yuksel and Tepe (2013) confirm that citizen satisfaction with the police was police work ratings. The perceptions of community policing have strong positive effects on satisfaction with police and crime prevention behaviors. The police leadership has long term plans and strategies which all its stakeholders participated in formulating and regular meetings held to review its progress. The police for has clear organizational work flowcharts for officers and service delivery charters for the public.

Recommendations

The study recommended that there should be mechanisms of educating the community on the importance of partnership between the police and the community and it should be conducted in a way that it will address the misconceptions and mistrust among the parties. This will bring about responses that can effectively address crime and encourage collaboration between the police and the community geared towards effective adoption of community policing strategies.

The study also recommended that the government should provide conducive working environment for the police officers and enhance their salaries so as the officers cannot be involved in corruption due to unmet needs and job dissatisfaction. Also it should allocate resources to support police department like communication equipment, enough vehicles, crime mapping systems and enough funds.

To enhance the police trust, a higher level of liaison should be established between them. The police thus should be represented by a senior police officer at the meetings, while the spokesperson from the police force coordinating body should represent the junior staffs. The aim of the liaison meetings will be to consider the strategic relationships that that has the prospective of crime reduction.

The study further recommended that the Kenya police service should adopt technology and embrace it and avail necessary information required by the community so that there can be

transparency among them which will make the community to share information about criminal activities in the area and in the country at large to assist in fighting crime.

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