Police Victimization and Insecurity in Mathare North Nairobi City County, Kenya

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ABSTRACT

Police victimization is one of the growing cases in Kenya. There are reported cases of police being subjected to beatings and assault by citizens particularly in the low-income areas in Nairobi. Most of these reported cases have been traced to police actions, perceptions of community towards the police and even inadequate resources that the police use. These in turn affect the security situation. It is upon this backdrop that this study envisaged to scrutinize police victimization and security in Mathare North, Nairobi City County. The specific objectives of the research were; to examine the categories of police victimization and their implications on security in Mathare North, to analyze the causes of police victimization and their implications on security in Mathare North, and to evaluate the state of security in Mathare North and how it could be related to police victimization. The life style theory of victimization was used in the research. An exploratory research design based on primary data method was relied on in the study. In conducting this research, the target population was 321 police officers in Mathare North, Nairobi City County comprising of the 147 General Duty Police, 101 traffic police and 73 Administration Police. A sample size of 97 police officers was selected from the target populace of Mathare North, Nairobi City County. Data collection was done through the use of questionnaires while the analysis employing descriptive and content analysis. The test for reliability showed that the variables used were reliable (Cronbach alpha was 0.759). The outcome from the study revealed that killings of the police was the main form of police victimization as shown by mean of 3.9829, followed by intimidation of police with mean of 3.7358 and assaults with mean of 3.6470. Sixty-three (63) respondents duly filled the questionnaires representing 64 percent of the total respondents. The findings revealed that the main causes of police victimization were proliferation of illegal firearms among civilians, lack of adherence to the justice system, corruption in the police, human rights violations and lack of public trust in the police. The findings revealed further that government support was necessary and influenced the relationship between police victimization and insecurity in Mathare North as shown by mean of 3.7437. The respondents agreed at mean of 3.7426 that police victimization negatively affect the security of Mathare North. A correlation test was also done and revealed that police killings, assaults on police and intimidation of police were significantly and positively correlated with insecurity based on their correlation coefficients of 0.476, 0.512 and 0.495 respectively. A regression analysis was also carried out and from the findings; police killings had a significant and positive effect on the insecurity of Mathare North with regression coefficient being 0.899 and p value of 0.006. Assault on the police had a significant and positive effect on insecurity of Mathare North as shown by regression coefficient of 1.020 and p value of 0.001. Intimidation of police had a positive and significant effect on the insecurity of Mathare North with a regression coefficient of 0.894 and p value of 0.004. The study recommends that the government should strengthen collaboration between the National Police Service and civilians in Mathare North to prevent cases of insecurity arising from police victimization. The study further
recommends that the government must improve on its support in terms of equipment’s to the police in the area so that they can be able to defend themselves while maintaining the security in Mathare. Future studies should focus on other low-income settlements in Nairobi and major towns in Kenya.

Key Words: Police Victimization, Insecurity, Causes of Police Victimization

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1.0 Introduction

Police victimization has become rampant in most parts of the world over the last decade. This has had a bearing on the security situation of most countries. Victimization encompasses the course of action through which a person becomes an injured party of a crime whereas a crime victim is a person who has experienced or suffered loss or injury caused by a criminal activity. The harm can be physical, psychological, or economic. Victims of crime may be of any gender, race, or ethnic group. Criminal victimization comes in various dimensions. The dimension that instills the most of fear is aggressive, interpersonal assault by a stranger or someone we hardly know. This kind of victimization is the least widespread category of victimization and constitutes about 10-12% of all such events yet it is the highly reported by the mass media (Kempe, 2017). Nonetheless, it is so costly, not simply by its dreadful nature, but in terms of the emotional and financial toll it takes on the victims. Globally, victimization of the police is becoming more often reported. According to Krieger, Chen, Waterman, Kiang and Filedman (2015) whose research centered on the police deaths in the USA, five hundred (500) law enforcement officers were killed between January 2015 and June 2015. In another study by Kaminski, Jefferis and Gu (2003) it was revealed that assaults on the police was prevalent. According to the data obtained from the Boston law enforcement agencies, 603 aggravated assaults on the police were reported between the years 1990 and 2000. Sabet (2012) in an assessment of 14 cities in Mexico has been confronted by severe security crisis since 2005 and this to the point of threatening its rule of law and democracy. The effectiveness of the police to deal with security in Mexico has not only been hindered by failure of citizens to support the police but also due to the victimization challenges that the police face. These studies have gaps in that it does not explicitly show the implications of these forms of victimization on security of the citizens.

In the United States of America (USA), police victimization in form of killings has been traced to the enactment of gun laws that allows the possession of guns by citizens (Mustard, 2001). In the states where citizens are allowed to possess guns on the pretext of being law abiding, there is a high possibility of having felonious deaths of the police in comparison to the states whose gun laws are stringent. In Germany, Ellrich (2016) observes that the victimization of the patrol police officers is on the surge and this has affected the commitment of the police officers in handling security in major cities and ultimately leads to insecurity. In the Middle East specifically Iraq, Defelem and Sutphin (2012) observes that there is an upsurge in the cases of insecurity in Iraq due to the rise of insurgents. The insurgents have targeted and killed a lot of police officers as they oppose the administrative changes in Iraq. These studies however discuss only one form of police victimization i.e., police killings by civilians. In Africa, the police face daunting challenges as they
execute their duties (Kazeem, 2017). As per the world internal security and police index (2016), countries with the highest level of police victimization in Africa are DR Congo, Nigeria, Kenya and Uganda. According to Zubairu (2020), one of the major reasons for the rising cases of insecurity in Nigeria is the weak security apparatus. Unlike in other African countries, the police in Nigeria often fall victims of the attacks from the insurgents like the Boko Haram. In the DR Congo many police officers were victimized as they grappled with the civil wars. Most of these forms of victimizations discussed were killings of police by civilians yet there are other forms of police victimization like assaults and threats.

In Kenya, the killings of the police by the citizens have surged in the recent decade. In the year 2012 the Kenyan government reported the killing of 42 administration police at Baragoi. These killings were linked to bandits and cattle rustlers. It was also reported that a police officer was injured by a tuk-tuk driver in 2019. In April 2020, during the demolition of houses in Kariobangi Nairobi one case of police being injured by angry members of the public was reported. In Mathare, cases of police being killed by criminals have also been reported on various occasions for example it has been reported that approximately 18 police officers have been killed between 2017 and 2019. This was a form of police victimization as pointed out by the NPS (2018). Further, the killings were deliberate and aimed at harming the police. This is a manifestation of the dangers that the police go through as they execute their duties which ultimately result in insecurity in the area. This study therefore sought to examine the nexus between the victimization of the police and insecurity in Mathare North. Mathare North is a low-income suburb which is located approximately 10 kilometers from Nairobi CBD. It is composed of people from diverse backgrounds most of whom engage in business activities. The estate has experienced a spate of criminal activities which include robberies with violence, rape, burglary, mugging among many others. This has necessitated the setting up of various police stations and posts to help combat crime in the hotspot area. Nine police stations have been set up. The police are often overwhelmed by these crimes with some even becoming the victims of some of these crimes. This clearly calls for a clear understanding of the relationship between police victimization and crime rates in a bid to establish a lasting solution.

1.1 Statement of the problem

Most studies that were previously carried mainly concentrated on police killings as the main form of police victimization yet there are other forms of victimization of the police like intimidations of police and assaults. For example, a study by Kent (2009) links the insecurity in the USA cities to the killings of the police which was caused by civilians. In another study Deflem and Sutphin (2012), ascertained that the killings of the police in post war Iraq have been on a surge from civilians who are against the political changes. These studies while they explore on the victimization of the police do not comprehensively address how the security is affected and this is what this study aimed at addressing. There is little that has been done locally on police victimization and insecurity in the informal settlements therefore the current study assessed the various forms of victimization besides killings of the police and how they affect the security in Mathare North. In Kenya, victimization of the police continues to be witnessed in most parts of the country. The case in point is the massacre of forty-two police officers who were manning security in the area of Baragoi, Turkana in 2012. The police were reported to have been killed by bandits. It was also reported that a police officer was injured by a tuk-tuk driver in 2019. In the area of Mathare which is the area of study in this research, eighteen police officers were killed between 2017 and 2019(NPS report 2019) and this has continued to raise a lot of concerns in as
far as the security situation in the area is concerned. With the rampant cases of police victimization in form of assaults and killings in Mathare North, and the increased level of crime, there is need to examine the nexus between the police victimization and security in Mathare North, Nairobi, Kenya which the current study examined. According to the NPS Annual report (2018), there has been an upsurge in the criminal offences in the country by 13.2 percent compared to 2017. The crimes involving the public to the police officers increased from 86 in the year 2017 to 174 in the year 2018 with most of these crimes being reported in the low-income estates like Mathare. Based on these statistics it is apparent that there is a risk of further upsurge in the criminal activities arising from the police victimization as it renders the public lawless which is a motivation for committing crimes.

1.3 Purpose of the study

The study’s purpose was to evaluate the police victimization and security in Mathare North, Nairobi City County.

The specific objectives of the research were:

i. To examine the categories of police victimization and their implications on security in Mathare North, Nairobi City County, Kenya.

ii. To analyze the causes of police victimization and their implications on security in Mathare North, Nairobi City County, Kenya.

iii. To evaluate the state of security in Mathare North, Nairobi City County, Kenya and how it could be related to police victimization.

2.0 Literature Review

2.1 Theoretical Framework

This study was built on the lifestyle theory of victimization to explain police victimization in Mathare North, Nairobi. Lifestyle theory was developed by Benjamin Mendelssohn and Masters in 1947. It stipulates that, people are inclined to becoming victims of crime if their lifestyle enhances their exposure to criminals. It proposes that victimization is mainly due to the way one lives their life. According to Siegel (2015) the use of drugs, drinking, runaways and crime committing opens a doorway for one to become a victim. University students for instance who have a habit of using drugs make themselves vulnerable to attacks. Gang members besides being offenders they can become victims simply because of their reputation and actions. The more the time spent in crime scene the higher the propensity to one becoming a victim. In the case of the police officers, they are likely to become victims of crime by the way they behave in the eyes of the public; for instance, how they execute justice, how they treat the victims of crimes, previous reported cases of killings of innocent civilians. All this exposes them to resentment from the public to the point of being victimized. The theory suggests that the relationship between lifestyle and victimization is largely mediated by the exposure to risk. The possibility of being victimized increases as the amount of time the police spend in preventing and dealing with insecurity increases. A police officer for instance who spends less time in crime scene has less probability of being attacked. Additionally, police officers working at night are most likely going to be attacked or assaulted more than those working during daytime. It is thus apparent that the police in the discharge of their duties tend to get exposed to risks like the risk of being attacked or assaulted especially where they are dealing with criminals. The current study relied on this theory as it sought to examine the relationship between police victimization and its impact to their security.
2.2 Empirical Review of Literature

This part assessed the foregoing studies done on the issue of victimization and how they affect the security.

2.2.1 Categories of police victimization

Police work is governed by formal rules, regulations and procedures which are depicted in the professional code of ethics. The Kenyan constitution chapter fourteen (Article 243) establishes the National Police Service (NPS) and gives it clear mandates. The professional code of ethics is also well laid down in the National Police Act. Despite these provisions, cases of police officers being victimized are rampant. Police officers have recently faced victimization particularly from citizens as their resentment towards the police increases. Cases of police being killed are surging yet less reported in comparison to the killings of the civilians. Terry (1995) did an assessment on the felonious killings of highway patrol officers and state police in USA in comparison with the non-state officers. The data used was sourced from the FBI annual reports for the period 1985 to 1992. The key findings revealed that the killing of the state officers is proportional in numbers to the killing of the non-state officers. This reveals that state officers are at much higher risk than other state officers. The study nonetheless did not establish the link between the killings of the police with the security of the respective states which the current study sought to establish.

Margarita (2000) did an assessment of the police as victims of violence in the United States. It was established that police officers often receive injuries from the assailants who are civilians; others have ended up being killed in line of duty and this ultimately affect the security negatively. It was found out that these cases are rarely reported for the reason that there is a public perception and police perception that this is part of the occupational hazard that occurs as they discharge their duties. This assessment was done in USA whilst the current assessment was done in Kenya to ascertain the differences. Kaminski, Jefferis and Gu (2003) assessed the assaults on the police by the community in Boston, United States of America. Data was obtained from the law enforcement agencies in Boston and covered 603 aggravated assaults on the police from 1990 to 2000. The outcome from the assessment depicted a strong relationship between serious assaults on the police and propensity for violence. This implies that as the cases of assaults on the police increase, the cases of violence and crime increases in the community. The study focused on assaults on the police which is one of the categories of police victimization. The study however did not explain the possible causes of these assaults which the current study sought to address.

Cara and Amie (2007) examined the violence meted on the police officers within the context of gender. The category of victimization examined was gender-based victimization. Data was collected from the metropolitan departments and considered gender differences in the assault of police officers and situational factors related to the assaults of the police officers. The findings showed that female officers are at a higher risk of being assaulted than male officers due to the societal perceptions towards the female gender. The study established that assaults were the main form of victimization on female police officers while killings were the main form of victimization of male police officers. While it provides insights on the police victimization, the study does not show the extent to which the securities within the States are affected. The current study looked at the nexus between police victimization and security in Mathare North. Krieger, Chen, Waterman, Kiang and Filedman (2015) assessed police killings and police deaths in the USA. The fundamental focus of the investigation was to assess the public health data of the police who were killed in the course of their duties. The study used a survey to examine the nature of police deaths
alongside the police killings. It was ascertained that between January 2015 to June 2015, 500 law enforcement officers had been killed. Most of these killings were by way of shooting. This not only raised a criminal justice concern but also a public health concern as this involves mortality and affects the well-being of the affected families. The link between police killings and the security of the public was however not addressed by the study.

2.2.2 Causes of police victimization and implications to security

Mustard (2001) analyzed on the effect of the enactment of the gun laws on the deaths of the police. The study was done in the USA. State level data from 1984-1996 was utilized in the analysis. The key findings from the study revealed that states that allowed citizens who are law abiding to have guns had a slightly lower possibility of having felonious deaths of the police and slightly low death rates among the police compared to the period before the law was enacted. With the enactment of the law, the likelihood of having police deaths reduced. This is because the law regulated the possession of guns only to the law-abiding citizens. It was thus concluded that by letting citizens possess concealed weapons, the lives of the police officers are not endangered and the security was also enhanced. While the study aimed at examining the police deaths, it was based on the enactment of guns laws. In Kenya, the possession of guns by citizens is highly restricted unlike in the USA. It was thus necessary to examine the police victimizations within the Kenyan context as the findings from this study cannot be generalized to Kenya.

Kent (2009) sought to examine the nature of the killings of the police in the US cities from 1980 to 2008 with a focus on the political and the environmental factors. Data used in the analysis was obtained from the security departments. The data considered pertained the police killed in the course of duty. A binomial regression analysis was employed in ascertaining the relationship. The outcome from the study revealed that there was a positive correlation between racial income inequality and the killings of police. The study showed that in the cities where the African Americans were mayors, less killings of the police were witnessed. Further it was established that the size of the black populace was positively related with the killings of the police. Lastly, it was established that the more the killings of the civilians by the police, the more the numbers of the police being killed. This is because the civilians tend to retaliate. The parameters used in the study for instance racial inequalities may not be applicable to the Kenyan context. The causes of the police victimization through killings in Kenya are not racial based like in the USA. For this reason, the current study examined the police victimization and how this results in insecurity.

An analysis by Deflem and Sutphin (2012) while examining the post war Iraq, sought to determine how insurgency affects the civilian police. The data was obtained from the law enforcement department in Iraq. The findings revealed that insurgency in Iraq were largely aimed at the Iraqi police officers for the reason that they did not want the Iraqi’s society to normalize. Consequently, the security situation in Iraq worsened. The study was however done in Iraq after the war. The reasons for the victimization of the police largely arose from the rise of the insurgents who were against the changes in the Iraqi political system. These factors are different from that of Kenya whose victimization of the police is done mainly by civilians. Kachurik, Ruiz and Staub (2013) did an assessment on the killing of the police officers on duty and how this affects security. Data was sourced from published reports from the United States Justice department. The parameters considered included the length of service, location and the modality of injury or death. The outcome from the analysis revealed that officers were likely killed based on the location of the officers. This is because in some location’s crime is more prevalent than others. In these locations,
the police officers are killed and this compromises the security of that area even further. It was further revealed that the police officers are killed by way of shooting as a result of the possession of guns by some civilians. In terms of the length of services, it became apparent that younger police officers had lower propensity of getting killed than those with huge experience because of the small area of their coverage.

Ashimala (2014) in his research aimed at addressing the challenges of policing in Africa. The target populations were the police officers of various ranks at police head office in Nairobi. A sample of 120 respondents was chosen from the populace. Interviews and questionnaires were employed as data collection tools. The outcome of the study revealed that corruption and political interference were the main challenges facing policing. It was further observed that the apparent failure by the police and the courts to guarantee justice has promoted the culture of mob justice and even police beatings of the police by the citizens. It was further observed that the lack of equipment’s tends to interfere with their security procedures.

Anyandike (2017) examined the reasons why police forces in African countries make violent extremism worse. In this research it was revealed that part of the problem with the police in most African countries is that they were set up by colonial powers to control the locals hence their role has mainly remained regime protection instead of protecting the public. The researcher also observes that the police forces are characterized by arbitrary arrests with no proper detective work being done. It is this kind of arbitrary arrests and other police actions that brings a lot of resentment in the communities they serve making them become violent to the police and the community at large. The study recommends the need towards proper community policing through a blueprint that enhances trust and cooperation with community. The issue of police victimization was not addressed which the current study sought to address in relation to insecurity. Kempe (2017) in his research examined how corruption in the police poses a security challenge in Kenya. In examining this available documented secondary data was relied on. An analytical survey was conducted and the findings revealed that corruption in the police poses a serious security challenge in Kenya. The findings further revealed that the persistent corruption is a representation of the systematic failure of governance whereby an institution charged with maintenance of law and order is compromised as it is infested with corrupt syndicates. This is what causes the bad relationship between the police and the public leading to reported cases of citizens physically assaulting the police. The study provides useful insights on how corruption can become a source of victimization of the police. Corruption is however not the main cause of victimization of the police hence this study sought to determine how other factors like human rights violations, lack of adherence to the justice system, possession of illegal firearms by the locals and lack of public trust in police led to police victimization and ultimately insecurity.

Gibbs, Lee, Moloney and Olson (2017) explored on the neighbourhood serious assaults on the police in Baltimore, USA. The study centered on the communities where assaults on the police had been reported in Baltimore. The study used the multivariate analysis and the results from the analysis showed that calls for service as well as concentrated disadvantage were considerably related to the aggression against police. The major reason identified as the major cause is the lack of serious community policing which compromises the security of the affected locations in Baltimore. While this study identified lack of serious policing as a cause of assaults on police, the current study identified and examined other causes like corruption, failure to adhere to the justice system and proliferation of illegal firearms by the civilians.
Another study by Chinwoku (2018) assessed the link between private security entities and police in crime preclusion in Lagos, Nigeria. The assessment covered the period from 2009 to 2015. One thousand and five hundred (1500) respondents were randomly selected. The results of the study while acknowledging the need for the collaboration between private security and police in crime curbing found that several police officers had been killed by armed robbers which implied that those supposed to offer citizen protection have become victims of crime which creates a sense of insecurity and fears among the residents of Lagos. The study thus recommends further collaborations between police, citizens and private security companies. The reason behind the killing of police by armed robbers was not addressed in the study. The current study not only identified the relationship between the killing of police and insecurity but it also addressed possible causes of victimization like corruption, lack of adherence to the justice system and lack of public trust and possession of illegal firearms. Mutahi (2016) did an assessment of the insecurity in Nairobi’s informal settlements with a main focus on Mathare and Kibera settlements. In this assessment it is observed that the police officers are usually faced with the challenge of dealing with gangs who tend to maneuver between illegality and legality in the provision of security. Often not only are the residents the victims of such gangs but also the police become victims as they use sophisticated means in the execution of criminal activities. The assessment therefore recommends a shift from the conventional way of interpreting crime and groups associated with these crimes so as to comprehend the reasons for their emergence, why they continue to exist and how they operate as they tactfully shift their survival ways. It recommends a multilayered approach towards security. This study failed to address other forms of police victimization like assaults on police and intimidation of police and how they affect security which the current study sought to establish. Smith (2019) sought to determine whether the assaults on the police officers in the United Kingdom are rising. Secondary data was collected from the government sources which include the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and analyzed. It covered the year 2019. It was established that over a period of four years, (2016-2019) the violent assaults meted on the police officers had risen by a third. It was established that on average, there are 28 assaults on the police per day. While this study sought to establish whether the police officers are victims of crime, it doesn’t delve into the possible causes of such assaults hence the current study aimed at filling the research gap.

2.3 Conceptual framework

The conceptual diagram in Figure 1 shows the link between independent and dependent variables. The independent variable is police victimization which includes; categories and causes of police victimization. The dependent variable is effect of victimization which will cover the number of cases of police victimization and the security of Mathare North. The categories of police victimization analyzed included; killings of police, assault on police and intimidations to police. The killing of police addressed those killings done by the civilians and those done by the fellow police officers. The assault on police included; assaults done by civilians while resisting arrests, sexual assaults, actual and aggrievous bodily harm. Intimidations of police included intimidation by fellow officers, intimidations from militants and civilians. The causes of police victimization included; corruption, human rights violation, lack of adherence to justice systems, lack of public trust, and possession of illegal firearms. Government support is the intervening variable in the study. An intervening variable moderates the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable. The government support addresses those factors that can help the police in dealing with victimization and ultimately insecurity.
3.0 Research Methodology

The research utilized an exploratory research design to explore how police victimization had impacted on security in Mathare North. The study area was Mathare North which is in the Eastern part of Nairobi. It is about 10 km from the city center. The area is under the coverage of Kariobangi and Ruaraka Police Stations. The location also has people from different Kenyan tribes making it a multicultural estate. Most people from the area are reported to be below the poverty line with most of them being engaged in daily casual jobs to get an income. The choice of Mathare North
as a location was guided by the increase in the number of crimes against police in the area. It has been reported that approximately 18 police officers have been killed between 2017 and 2019 (NPS, 2019). The occurrence of the killings of the police in the area calls for research into the police killings and how the security of the area has been affected. The crimes involving the public to the police officers which include assaults was also reported increased from 86 in the year 2017 to 174 in the year 2018 with most of these crimes being reported in the low-income estates like Mathare. Consequently, crime rates have increased in Mathare by 12% in 2019 (NPS, 2019).

Since the study was focused on police victimization, the target populations were the police officers. The target populations were 321 police officers in Mathare North, Nairobi City County comprising of 147 General Duty Police, 101 traffic police and 73 Administration police officers. According to NPS (2018) there were 321 police officers in Mathare North. The preference of this populace was due to the fact that many cases of police victimization have been reported in the area. The sample size selected from target populace of the study was 97 police officers in Mathare North, Nairobi City County comprising of 45 General Duty Police, thirty (30) traffic police and 22 Administration police officers. Sampling size can be between thirty and fifty percent of the population being targeted especially if it is small (Mugenda & Mugenda 2013). A small population is any population of less than 1000 and in this case, 30-50 percent can constitute the sample size.

The study sampled 97 police officers which represented 30% of the population. The sample of 97 was chosen according to stratified random sampling. Stratified random sampling entailed the classification of the population into strata comprising the General Duty Police officers, Traffic Police officers and Administration Police officers. After the stratum was established, a proportional sample was chosen. Thirty percent was chosen from every stratum. The method was suitable since it ensured that all strata were represented therefore making it possible to accurately make inferences from the population (Kothari, 2014). The key instrument that was relied on in the collecting of data was questionnaire. In making sure that in-depth information was obtained, closed and open-ended questionnaires were utilized (Kothari, 2014). The adoption of the open-ended questionnaire was to make sure additional information was provided by the respondents based on their observation on the matter being investigated whereas closed ended questionnaire was helpful in getting direct and straight answers; a “yes “or a “No”.

Since the aim of the study was to get in-depth information on police victimization and how it impacts on security of Mathare North given that the issue of police victimization has not been widely explored in Kenya both questionnaires were utilized. Questionnaires were therefore distributed to 97 police officers sampled through stratified random sampling in the targeted area. A drop and pick method were utilized in which questionnaires were collected from respondents after seven days. The study utilized both content analysis and descriptive statistics to analyze data. Descriptive statistics entailed using measures of central tendencies, while the content analysis helped in making conclusions regarding the differences and relationships established in the results (Kothari, 2014). Descriptive analysis enabled the simple interpretation of data by presenting the data in a more momentous way. SPSS version 24 aided the carrying out of descriptive analysis. Percentages, means and frequency tables were employed in presentation of the results. Multiple regressions were also carried out to evaluate the relationship between the police victimization and insecurity.
4.0 Study Findings

With the aid of SPSS version 20, a regression analysis was carried out to ascertain the effect of various categories of police victimization (police killings, assault on police and intimidation of the police) on the security of Mathare North, Nairobi City County. The section thus presents the model summary, Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) and the regression coefficients. The model summary is presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Model Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>R</th>
<th>R Square</th>
<th>Adjusted R Square</th>
<th>Std. Error of the Estimate</th>
<th>df1</th>
<th>df2</th>
<th>Sig. F Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>.850a</td>
<td>.722</td>
<td>.654</td>
<td>.57967</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>.000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. Predictors: (Constant), Police killings, Assault on police, Intimidation of police

Source: Research data (2021)

From the findings presented in Table 1, the correlation coefficient (R) which shows the correlation between the predictor variables and the observed values of the dependent variable was 0.850. The R² before adjustment was 0.722 while the adjusted R² was 0.654. According to Green (2008), R² as it is before adjustment tends to overestimate the variance in the dependent variable in comparison to the estimate that will be obtained from the population hence the adjusted R² is more reliable as it adjusts for bias. The adjusted R² is equivalent to 65.4 percent which implies that 65.4 percent of the changes in the dependent variable (Insecurity in Mathare North) is explained by the independent variables; police killings, assault on the police and the intimidation of the police. This means that 65.4 percent of the cases of insecurity in Mathare North are as a result of the increase in killings of the police by civilians and fellow officers, assaults on the police and intimidations on the police. It also implies that 34.6 percent of the cases of insecurity in Mathare North is as a result of other factors that were not identified in the study for instance poverty and unemployment can lead to insecurity as people resort to criminal activities to sustain their livelihoods.

The F-test was used in testing the change in R². As shown in Table 2, the F-Change was significant as shown by p-value of 0.000. This shows that the model was fit and good and that the prediction of outcome was significantly improved by the variables employed in the model (Green, 2008).

The Analysis of variance (ANOVA) was aimed at analyzing whether there were any statistical differences between the mean of different groups in the population used in the study. The outcome of the Analysis of variance is presented in Table 2.
Table 2: Analysis of Variance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Sum of Squares</th>
<th>Df</th>
<th>Mean Square</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>Sig.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Regression</td>
<td>14.257</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3.564</td>
<td>10.607</td>
<td>.000b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residual</td>
<td>19.489</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>.336</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>33.746</td>
<td>62</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. Dependent Variable: Insecurity in Mathare North
b. Predictors: (Constant), Police Killings, Assault on the police, Intimidation of the police

Source (Research data, 2021)
The outcome presented in Table 2 shows that the p value was 0.000 which implies that the model was good for estimation in ascertaining the relationship between police victimization and the insecurity in Mathare North.

The multiple regression analysis was carried out to ascertain the relationship between the independent variables (police killings, assault on the police and intimidation of the police) and the dependent variable (insecurity in Mathare North) and the findings presented in Table 3.

Table 3: Regression Coefficients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Unstandardized Coefficients</th>
<th>Standardized Coefficients</th>
<th>95.0% Confidence Interval for B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Std. Error</td>
<td>Beta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 (Constant)</td>
<td>-2.149</td>
<td>1.249</td>
<td>-1.720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>.388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Killings</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>by civilians</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and fellow</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>officers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assault of</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>.446</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>police</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intimidation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>.389</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of police</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. Dependent Variable: Insecurity in Mathare North

Source: Research data (2021)
From the regression output in Table 3 the regression model will be; \( Y = -2.149 + 0.899X_1 + 1.020X_2 + 0.894X_3 + \varepsilon \). Where \( Y \) is the Insecurity in Mathare North, \( X_1 \) is the Police Killings by civilians and fellow officers, \( X_2 \) is the assault of the police, \( X_3 \) is the intimidation of the police and \( \varepsilon \) is the error term.
From the findings, in Table 3, it is apparent that police victimization influences the level of insecurity in Mathare North. Police victimization hinders with their ability to handle security in the informal settlement of Mathare North as they get demotivated and intimidated leaving a gap that criminals seek to exploit by engaging in criminal activities to the detriment of the people in Mathare North. Without police victimization, the police will be able to handle their duties well and this will improve the security situation in cities. The findings thus highlight the importance of the police working in an environment that is devoid of any form of victimization. Secondly, from the outcome presented in Table 3 it is apparent that an increase in the number of police killings result in an increase in the level of insecurity in Mathare North by 0.899 times other variables kept constant. Based on the p value of 0.006 (<0.05) it is apparent that the increase in insecurity levels in Mathare North due to police killings is significant. The findings are in agreement with the reports from the NPS (2019) which notes that the killings have been on the rise from 86 in 2017 to 174 in 2018 and leads to insecurity. Thirdly, the outcome showed that with a unit increase in the cases of assault on the police other factors held constant, the insecurity level in Mathare North increases by 1.020 times. The increase is significant based on the p value of 0.001 (<0.05). Some of the cases of assaults on the police which are prevalent include grievous bodily harms, and sexual assaults especially on the female police officers. Kempe (2017) observed that while assaults constitute between 10% to 12% among the various categories of victimization, it instills the most fear and this hinders with the ability of the police to maintain law and order. Consequently, there is a rise in the level of insecurity. Lastly, an increase in the cases of intimidation of the police other factors held constant result in a significant increase in the insecurity level in Mathare North by 0.894 times other variables kept constant. The p value of 0.004 (<0.05) indicates that the effect of intimidation of the police on insecurity is significant. Preceding studies came up with similar findings. It is apparent that one of the challenges that the police face is intimidation coming from various fronts including the citizens leading to a rise in the level of insecurity. This has been identified as one of the major hindrances towards the maintenance of law and order by the police and as a result had escalated the level of insecurity in Mathare North. The existence of violence and intimidation of the police based on gender also poses a big security challenge.

5.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

5.1 Conclusions

The study’s conclusion is based on the outcomes from the study. On the categories of police victimization, the study concluded that the killings of the police by civilians, fellow officers and among themselves are prevalent in Mathare North, Nairobi City County. The study concludes that the major reasons for the killings are the occupational stress (i.e. stress related to the nature of their work), domestic challenges and the perceived poor administration of justice by the police. The study also concludes that assaults on the police are prevalent in Mathare North with such cases resulting in injuries among the police officers. The cases of assaults were mostly linked to the existence of criminal gangs in Mathare North. On the issue of intimidation and threats of the police, the study concludes that not only are these threats and intimidation coming from civilians and members of public, they also occur internally from the fellow officers and their seniors. On the causes of police victimization, the study concludes that major causes of police victimization are; Corruption, human rights violations, lack of adherence to justice, proliferation of firearms and lack of public trust in the police. Corruption in the police comes in the form of demand for bribes
which often lead to travesty of justice. Human rights violation involves arbitrary arrests where civilians are arrested without being clearly told why. Lack of adherence to justice system is manifested where the offenders are detained for long time without being taken to court to answer charges. The proliferation of illegal firearms causes the citizens to engage in crime including killings of the police. These issues should thus be addressed to deal with insecurity in Mathare North. The study concludes that police victimization negatively affects the state of security in Mathare North, Nairobi City County. The study concludes that an increase in the number of police killings result in an increase in the level of insecurity in Mathare North. On the effect of assaults on the police on security of Mathare North, the study concludes that with an increase in the cases of assault on the police other factors held constant, the insecurity level in Mathare North increases. The study also concludes that an increase in the cases of intimidation of the police other factors held constant result in a significant increase in the insecurity level in Mathare North. The study therefore concludes that police victimization had a significant and positive effect on the level of insecurity of Mathare North other factors kept constant.

5.2 Recommendations

The first recommendation from the study is that there is need by the government to strengthen the collaboration between the National Police Service and the civilians in Mathare North. This will ensure that there is good relationship between the civilians and the police hence strengthening the state of security in the area. Given that most respondents agreed that proliferation of illegal firearms in the area is one of the key causes of police victimization, the study recommends that the ministry of interior in conjunction with the police should issue amnesty for the surrender of illegal firearms in the area. Based on the suggestions of the respondents it is also recommended that the government strengthen its facilitation role towards the police units in Mathare North by increasing the number of police officers in the area as well as equipping them with more modern police equipment’s so that they can be able to combat the possible cases of victimization and ultimately maintain the security situation in Mathare.

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