NATIONAL CRIME RESEARCH CENTRE
Fighting Crime through Research

PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE 2022 NATIONAL CRIME VICTIMIZATION SURVEY

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

KIPPRA: Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis

KNBS: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

NCRC: National Crime Research Centre

NGAO: National Government Administration Officers

NPS: National Police Service

OSAC: Overseas Security Advisory Council

SPSS: Statistical Package for Social Sciences

UN: United Nations

UNDP: United Nations Development Programme

UNODC: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

WHO: World Health Organization

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO TERMS USED IN THE SURVEY

Victims of crime(s) victimization

A victim is defined as a person who has suffered physical or emotional harm, property damage, or economic loss as a result of a crime. The victims of crimes involved the members of the family who were prone to be affected by the effects of crimes either directly or indirectly.

Risk factors contributing to crime(s) victimization

Factors referred to any deficiency, behavior or omission on the part of individuals or institutions that was partly responsible for the occurrence of kidnappings.

The causes of crime are complex and included. These included unemployment, poverty, parental neglect, low self-esteem, and alcohol and drug abuse that posed a risk of a perpetrator engaging in criminal activities. These factors seem to cut across and also defend from one geographical region to another. Some are at greater risk of becoming offenders because of the circumstances in which they are born.

Consequences of crime(s) victimization

These included the effects of crimes in respective counties in Kenya to gauge the impact of crimes on individuals, society and the country at large. Some of the effects of crime included; loss of property, death, mistrust/fear, increase in poverty level, and slow economic development among others.

Victims of crime(s) victimization support services

These are services that provide free and confidential help to victims of crime, and their families.Usually.the support services that are offered are tailored to the needs of each person.

Modus of Operandi of crime(s) victimization

These refer to methods of operating or committing the crime(s) against the victims. It refers to how a crime has been committed. It is comprised of acts and decisions that are necessary to commit a crime and any related choices made by an offender

Interventions in addressing crime(s) victimization

These referred to the deliberate measures and activities put in place by different stakeholders towards preventing and/or addressing crime(s) victimization.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The presence of crime in a society affects population cohorts differently and posits a possibility of its members being victimized. Crime victimization is characterized by a frightening and unsettling experience that is long-lasting and difficult to overcome. In this regard, the National Crime Research Centre undertook a National Crime Victimization Survey to map and analyze the trends of crime victimization in the country to inform policy on the protection of a victim of crime victimization in the country.

As a matter of concern, specific emphasis was put to establish the prevalence and types of crime victimization; identifying the root causes of crime victimization; modus of operandi of crime victimization; establishing the consequences of crime victimization; identifying the existing interventions and their effectiveness in addressing crime victimization in Kenya.

This survey was anchored on lifestyle and routine activities theories to explain the crime victimization in Kenya.

This survey was a descriptive study and was anchored on the crime theory pattern which explains trends and patterns of crimes in a given geographical location. Data was collected in 47 counties within the Republic of Kenya.

Sample respondents were drawn at the household level in respective sampled study sites. The sample size was computed using the Kenya National Population and Housing Census 2019 statistics. The actual sample respondents for this study involved **5112** members of the public comprising **2856** males and **2256** females drawn across the 47 counties of the Republic of Kenya.

The Key informants were sampled purposively and drawn from the following institutions: National Police Service, National Government Administrative Officers, County Government Administration Enforcement Directorates, Probation and After Care Service, Department of Children Services, Judiciary, Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions, National Intelligence Service, Kenya Prisons Service, Public Health/Health Institutions, Kenya Wildlife Service, Kenya Forest Service and Private Security Regulatory Authority/Agencies.

The survey utilized an interview schedule with both open and closed-ended questions administered in a face-to-face interaction to collect quantitative information on general knowledge, perceptions, opinions and experiences from sample respondents; a Focus Group Discussion and key informant interview guide to collect qualitative information from select individuals of particular organizations in criminal justice and those working on crime prevention initiatives.

Qualitative and quantitative methods of data analysis were utilized. Quantitative data were analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences and the information was presented in frequency and percentage tables and figures. Qualitative data was analyzed by way of interpretation of responses obtained from key informants. All information from the analyzed data was presented thematically based on study objectives.

Key findings

The key findings are summarized thematically according to the specific objectives of the study as follows:

Prevalence and typology of crime(s) victimization

The study established that crime victimization occurs following: housebreaking (25.1%); general stealing (23.0); stock theft including cattle rustling (22.0%); stealing from a person (17.1%) and robbery with violence (10.8%). Respondents were asked to mention the main victims of perceived crimes. The main victims of perceived crimes were women (88.6%), followed by men (72.7%), youth (50.8%), elderly persons (45.4%) and children (30.3%).

Risk factors contributing of crime(s) victimization

The study revealed that the main underlying factors contributing to and triggers of crime victimization are vulnerability occasioned by unemployment (81.0%); availability of alcohol, illicit drugs and substance abuse (69.9%);idleness(63.5%);corruption in the criminal justice system(22.3%);illiteracy(20.2%) and physical environmental factors such as the absence of street lighting and bushy farm plantations(20.1%).

Consequences of crime (s) victimization

According to the findings of this study, the main effects of crime victimization are: loss of property(84.3%);mistrust/fear(58.8%);slow economic development(52.2%);death(40.2%);disability due injuries(37.4%);loss of employment or

income(52.2%);increased poverty levels (37.1%);psychological distress(32.0%)and addiction due to readily available illegal drugs (30.0%).

Modus operandi of crime(s) victimization

Respondents were asked to mention how crimes are committed as experienced. The majority of the respondents (74.5%) mentioned breaking into a building, others mentioned the use of weapons such as pangas, machetes and knives (66.8%), ambush and attack of the victim (58.1%), snatching of personal properties (44.7%) and threatening of the victim.

Existing strategies and effectiveness of relevant stakeholders in addressing crime(s) victimization

The main existing intervention strategies for addressing crime victimization were: reporting to the National Police Service; National Government Administrative Offices, Nyumba Kumi initiatives and community elders and families.

Respondents' Suggestions in Addressing Crime (s) Victimization

Respondents were asked to propose measures towards addressing crime victimization. The most prominent solution cited by respondents was economic empowerment programs for vulnerable members of society (69.5%), Strengthen Community Policing and Nyumba Kumi initiatives, (48.5%) Regular police patrols (48.0%), deployment of more security officers in crime-prone areas (37.6%) and Street lighting (37.6%). Other recommendations included: corruption prevention initiatives (36.0%), regular civic education programs and sensitization (33.4%), and Punishment and rehabilitation of offenders (28.4%).

Conclusion

Based on the above findings, this study concludes that:

i. The prevalence of crime victimization is high in Kenya.

ii. Main crime victimization occurs as a result of housebreaking and general stealing.

iii. Women are the main victims of crime victimization.

iv. A multiplicity of factors perpetuates crime victimization in Kenya, key among them is the vulnerabilities occasioned by unemployment; availability of alcohol, illicit drugs and substance abuse; idleness; corruption in the criminal justice system; illiteracy and physical environmental factors such as the absence of street

lighting and bushy farm plantations.

Recommendations

The government of Kenya and other stakeholders has instituted and implemented appreciable efforts towards addressing crime victimization. Nevertheless, as revealed from the findings of this study, the prevalence of crime victimization is still high. The implication of this is that the measures in place are inadequate and therefore need review and reinforcement. Consequently, this study makes the following policy recommendations:

Lead Agency-Ministry of Interior and National Administration

1. **The Ministry of Interior and National Administration through the National Government Administration Office** to strengthen coordination among criminal justice agencies to initiate crime(s) victimization prevention programmes through public barazas to create awareness of crime(s) victimization prevention. There is need to intensify crackdown of illegal drugs and alcohol dens. This calls for the ministry to closely work with multi agency team, and closely monitoring of all operation in addressing proliferation of illegal drugs and dangerous alcoholic drinks. The findings of the study revealed that alcohol and drug abuse substance

2. **The Kenya Prisons Service and Probation and Aftercare Services** to strengthen and embrace victim-offender mediation programmes and conferences. The findings of this study revealed that Alternative Dispute Resolution was employed as a tool in crime victimization and was proven to be effective.

3. **The Ministry of Interior and National Administration should strengthen Nyumba Kumi Programme and community policing**. There is a need to motivate Nyumba Kumi officials and ensure only those with integrity are engaged. The findings of this study established that a quite proportion of the respondents reported crimes(s) victimization to the officials. In addition, there is a need for continuous capacity building for the officers to equip them with relevant skills to tackle crime(victimization cases,

4. **The National Police Service and National Intelligence Service** should collaborate where necessary on intelligence gathering and timely sharing of information to all relevant agencies. There is a need to improve and employ modern technology in curbing crime. In addition, there is a need to enhance police

patrols, deploy more officers and enhance continuous capacity building in crime-prone areas to ensure that the vulnerable victims of crime(s) are properly protected.

Lead Agency-Council of Governors

1. In collaboration with the National Police Service, implement the County Policing Authority.

2. Prioritize street lighting budget allocation in County Integrated Development Plans, and together with the Ministry of Land, Housing and Urban Development, ensure all the building infrastructures comply with Crime Prevention through Environmental Design.

Lead Agency-National Council on Administration of Justice

1. Ensure that there is proper coordination and harmonious relationship among the agencies in the criminal justice system.

2. Ensure that the criminal justice agencies utilize the Alternative Dispute Mechanism where applicable. This will provide timely justice and reduce costs related to the long and tedious judicial process.

3. Coordination of all stakeholders in criminal justice and create awareness on crime victimization programmes geared towards protecting victims of crime in Kenya.

Lead Agency-State Law Office

1. Therefore there need to ensure that there is an enhanced implementation of the Victim Protection Board and that the Victim Protection Trust Fund is properly operationalized. The findings of the study established that the respondents were not aware of the role of the Victim Protection Board.

Lead Agency-Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions

1. The respondents who indicated that they were victims of crime or their family members were victims but did not report were further asked to give reasons for not reporting. Most of them said that they felt no action would be taken against perpetrators and challenges related to proof and threshold of evidence. Therefore, ensure that there is timely prosecution of cases whenever necessary and there is a need for continuous capacity building among staff and the members of the public.

Lead Agency-Ministry of Health

1. Should ensure enhanced psychosocial support for the victims of crime victimization in collaboration with other stakeholders. It is prudent that the services are provided free of charge and especially for serious offences. Respondents mentioned treatment services and the provision of psychosocial support as some of the prioritized victims of crime support services. The Ministry should hand in hand with other stakeholders in criminal justice to provide services to the victims of crime

Lead Agency- Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development

1. The Ministry of Land's other stakeholders should fast-track the issuance of title deeds and titling of land. The findings of this study revealed that land disputes and conflicts are factors contributing to crime victimization in the country. It is therefore important for the Ministry to ensure that adequate and thorough process is adhered to as well as strengthen the digitalization of records.

2. There is a need for the **Ministry of Youth Affairs, Sports and the Arts** should roll out sports programmes to tap the youth talents across the country. The findings of the study revealed that youth and children form the majority of victims of crime (s) victimization. This will ensure the youths and children are engaged and hence minimize the risks of crime victimization.

Lead Agency-Ministry of Labour and Social Protection

1. The Ministry of Labour and social protection should work closely with other relevant stakeholders to address the challenges of unemployment among the Kenyan youth. The findings of this study revealed that unemployment was among the risk factors contributing to crime(s) victimization. This can be done by connecting the youths with potential employers and programmes towards equipping them with relevant job skills. There is a need to vet all the employment recruitment bureaus to ensure they comply with Kenyan laws.

Lead Agency-Ethics and Anticorruption Commission

1. The Ethics and Anti-corruption Commission should enhance the fight against corruption. The findings of this study revealed that corruption among the criminal justice agencies hindered the victims(s) access to justice. There is a need to strengthen programmes geared towards a corruption-free society and timely prosecution of corrupt officials.

Lead Agency- Ministry of Public Service, Gender and Affirmative Action

1. The Ministry of Public Service, Gender and Affirmative Action and NGEC in collaboration with other stakeholders should strengthen programmes addressing gender equity and continuous empowerment of vulnerable members of the society. There is a need to undertake an evaluation of the social protection programmes to ensure they remain relevant and well-managed. The findings of the study revealed that the majority of victims of crime victimization were women, men, children and the elderly. There is a need to provide safe houses for the victims of crime victimization that should be cascaded across the country,

Lead Agency-Witness Protection Agency and Victim Protection Board

1. The Witness Protection Agency and other stakeholders should strengthen public awareness programmes and the protection of the victims of crime victimization. The findings of the study established that there was very little awareness by the public of the services offered by the institutions.

Lead Agency- Ministry of Roads, Transport and Public Works and Ministry of Information Communications and the Digital Economy

1. The Ministry of Roads, Transport and Public Works should ensure that the road infrastructure and public works are equitably spread across the country in collaboration with County Governments. This will minimize crime victimization. In addition, the Ministry of Information Communications and Digital Economy should ensure that there is coverage of communication and the control of cybercrimes together with relevant agencies.

Lead Agency-Non-Governmental Organizations and Civil Societies

1. The Non-Governmental Organizations and civil societies should work together with all other stakeholders to create awareness and programmes targeting the victims of crime victimizations besides undertaking other strategies.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Victimization refers to the process of being victimized or being a victim (Hussin and Zawawi, 2012). On the other hand, a victim of crime is a person, organization, or group who has suffered harm or loss as a result of criminal activity (Karmen, 2004). The United Nation (UN) Declaration of the Basic Principle of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power 1985, defines a "victim" as a person who, individually or collectively, have suffered harm, including physical or mental injury, emotional suffering, economic loss, or substantial impairment of their fundamental rights. Crime victimization emanates from the violation of basic values that all societies aspire to embrace (Adler et al., 2013). Annually, millions of people across the globe suffer from victimization which manifests itself in varying degrees of physical, psychological, and financial distress as a result of the criminal behaviour of others.

Hussin and Zawawi (2012) noted that criminologists have previously given much attention to the perpetrators of crime with a view of studying their behaviours, and the risk factors and recommending interventions geared towards behaviour change as means of discouraging and reforming the offenders. In their study, they indicated that victims too have an important role that can directly or indirectly influence fate and motivates the offender. Karmen (2004) and Hentig (1941) indicated that victimization is a random process in nature which is faced by aggrieved parties by mere chance. The victim's naivety was cited by Hentig as one of the factors exposing victims to victimization thus he recommended increased attention to be given to crime provocative function of the victims.

Mbau (2015) in her study on *the interaction of crime victims with probation service* noted that the avenue for victims of crime to vent their concerns was for many years through private prosecutions in the United States. This practice persisted until the Constitution and the Bill of Rights were ratified. The realization that victims have a significant role in victimization has seen the ratification of the constitutions in different Nations for purposes of guaranteeing the protection, rights and welfare of the victims of crime.

1.1.1 Global perspective

Globally, a total of 4,558,150 cases of violent victimization were reported in 2020 by the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS). The victimization rate was classified by the type

of crime where it was established that urban areas had a higher prevalence of property crime, violent crime and violent crime excluding simple assault in comparison with suburban and rural areas. In 2013, the United States (US) reported approximately 1.25 million instances of "violence against individuals" which intuitively implied cases of victimization (FBI, 2014). In addition, almost 9 million theft were reported even though some were committed against corporations rather than individuals or families, this signifies a high prevalence of victimization in the US. Truman and Langton (2014) estimated that 16.8 million thefts were encountered by families and that persons aged 12 and above would experience approximately 6.1 million violent acts. The statistics suggest that the prevalence of crime victimization was high in the United States.

A study in Malaysia by Hussin and Zawawi (2012) estimated that approximately 1 million criminal cases were reported. The reports on criminal cases were on the rise for a while (Royal Malaysian Police, 2009). The number of reported criminal incidences which was linked to high crime prevalence inferred that victimization was equally high in Malaysia. The study utilized the Shari'ah doctrines in proposing principles of preventing criminal victimization through community education.

In Australia, a study on online fraud victimization (Emami, Smith and Jorna, 2019) acknowledged that victimization has been in existence for a long time. However, its prevalence especially for online victimization has been on an upward trajectory because of the internet and technology. Approximately 8.5% of the Australian population aged above 15 years had experienced personal fraud which was manifested in form of identity theft, credit card fraud or scam fraud in 2016. The most susceptible cohort was the elderly and persons who did spend less time online. The findings were in tandem with previous research which identified two potential age-related risk factors for fraud victimization: younger people may be more vulnerable to consumer fraud because they use a variety of technologies (Titus, Heinzelmann, & Boyle 1995), while some older people may be more vulnerable because they are seen as attractive targets with potential access to life savings (Cohen 2006) who may suffer impaired decision-making due to ageing (Scheibe et al. 2014). The study recommended the use of advanced information technology security forms as one of the protective factors in dealing with fraud victimization.

1.1.2 African perspective

One of the most pressing challenges in South Africa is rising crime rates (Bukiwe, 2017). A high crime rate infers that most people are exposed to victimization either directly or indirectly. Previous studies conducted in South Africa have established that victimization is underreported because of victim dependency on the offenders for financial sustenance, shelter, society judging her/him and avoiding the shame associated with domestic violence (Sleath and Smith, 2017; Aizer,2010). Surprisingly, the conviction rate for the reported cases of victimization arising from domestic violence has been on the decline and this was attributed to the withdrawal of the case (Aldridge, 2013; Patterson, 2011; Calton & Cattaneo, 2014). The study observed that secondary victimization is commonly experienced by the victims of crime when reporting to the authorities for the necessary action. Thus, a conclusion is that other than the proximal factors there exists the fear of experiencing secondary victimization in South Africa.

According to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC, 2018) approximately 37 per cent of intentional homicides globally occur in Africa. The statistics indicate that globally 6 deaths per 100,000 were reported while in Africa it was twofold the global average. Intuitively it indicates that the first and secondary victims of crimes were mainly from the African continent. Additionally, the rates of robberies and rape in Africa also exceed the global average which signified a high prevalence of victimization across Africa.

1.1.3 Kenyan perspective

The prevalence of victimization by gender indicated that 71.0% of the 2416 cases of gender-based violence (GBV) in Kenya during the first six months of 2020 were female (NCRC, 2020). The study attributed alcohol, drug and substance abuse, poverty, family disputes, male dominance, poor upbringing, inadequate support system and retrogressive cultural beliefs to the upsurge of GBV during the COVID-19 pandemic. The upsurge in gender-based violence cases signified an increase in victimization. According to a crime mapping study, 5 in every 10 members of the public had been victimized in the last 12 months (NCRC, 2018). The demographic characteristics of the respondents indicated that a majority were male and elderly. On victimization by type of crime, the study showed that stealing, theft of stock, burglary and housebreaking were more pronounced among the respondents who indicated that they had been victimized.

The statistics from the National police service annual report indicate that crime prevalence was higher in 2018 and 2019 compared to 2020. The decline in crime occurrence during

2020 was attributed to lockdown measures that were put in place by the Government (NPS, 2020). A comparative analysis of 2019 and 2020 indicated that the following Offences had an increase: defilement (19.5%), affray (29.2%), murder (8.8%), stealing by directors (65%) and suicide (9.5%). Cumulatively, the high occurrence of crime in the country implies that victimization is significant.

Crime and victimization were noted to have been on the increase in Kenya over the years despite the targeted intervention and policies aimed at addressing crime issues (Ndung'u, 2012). Notably, violent crimes which included assault, rape and robbery were reported as the most prevalent. The findings agreed with the National Police Service statistics where violent crime, property crime and victimization were reported as the leading. She cited unemployment, socio-economic inequality, marginalization, conflict among the ethnic groupings, arms proliferation and ineffective criminal justice system as proximate factors for the upsurge in crime and victimization in the country.

1.2 Statement of Problem

The presence of crime in a society affects population cohorts differently and posits a possibility of its members being victimized. Crime victimization is characterized by a frightening and unsettling experience that is long-lasting and difficult to overcome. The fundamental rights of both the victims and the perpetrators of crime which include access to justice are provided for in the Constitution of Kenya. However, according to classical scholars of victimology and criminology, more emphasis has been given to the perpetrators of crime, unlike the victims who have been christened "forgotten persons" of the criminal justice system (Schafer, 1968). Lately, there has been a shift in seeking justice for the victims of crime where victim driven justice system has been embraced (Mbau, 2015). This notwithstanding victims of crime still plays a secondary role while the investigating agencies and the prosecution plays a pivotal role in ensuring justice is served. The secondary role of victims is concerned with ensuring that their rights are entrenched in criminal justice processes.

The National Police Service (NPS) statistics indicate that there were 55,159 victims in 2020, out of these 29688 were male and 25,471 were females. In 2019 there were a total of 61,029 victims, out of these 34,934 were male and 26,095 were female. Despite the decline in 2020, there is a possibility that there are many victims of crimes owing to the unreported cases of victimization in the country. Additionally, the trend of crimes reported to the National Police Service has been on an increase from 2017 to 2019 (NPS, 2019). A deduction from the statistical increase in the prevalence of crimes committed is that a

significant number of people are affected by criminal activities. It is against the backdrop of this, that the Centre seeks to undertake a national victimization survey that will inform on the extent and recommend policy interventions geared towards addressing victimization.

1.3 Objectives of the study

The general objective of the study was to map out and analyze victimization prevalence in Kenya. The specific objectives of the study were:

1. To establish the prevalence and types of crime(s) victimization in Kenya;

2. To identify the root causes of crime(s) victimization in Kenya;

3. To establish the modus of operandi of crime (s) victimization in Kenya;

4. To establish the consequences of crime(s) victimization in Kenya;

5. To identify the existing interventions and their effectiveness in addressing crime(s) victimization in Kenya; and

6. To suggest possible recommendation in addressing crime(s) victimization in Kenya.

1.4 Justification of the study

The survey was justified for several reasons. First, the Government of Kenya is obligated to provide for the protection, rights and welfare of the victims of crime under the Constitution of Kenya 2010, Article 50(9). The victim's dignity is protected through the provision of better information, support services, reparation and compensation from the offender, supporting reconciliation and preventing re-victimization. The rights include being present at their trial either in person or through a representative, the trial to begin and conclude without unreasonable delay, fair hearing, giving their views on plea bargaining, being informed in advance of the evidence to be used, having an interpreter in cases where the victim cannot understand the language used at trial and be informed of the charges which the offender is facing in detail.

Secondly, National Crime Research Centre is mandated to carry out research into the causes of crime and its prevention and to disseminate the research findings and recommendations to the Government Agencies concerned with the administration of criminal justice. This survey was conducted in fulfilment of the institution's mandate with a view of guiding the key stakeholders such as the National Police Service (NPS) and Victims' Protection Board (VPB) among others on the appropriate policy decisions to take in preventing crime

victimization in Kenya.

Thirdly, despite the Government's effort towards preventing crime victimization as demonstrated in establishing VPB and enacting the Victims protection act, the National Police Service in their annual crime report indicates a high prevalence of crime which implies that the rate of victimization is significant. This study, therefore, seeks to establish factors attributed to the phenomenon.

Lastly, most of the existing studies on victimization have utilized estimates of the reported offences in computing the victimization prevalence. This poses the challenge of drawing a comprehensive statistical inference on the status of crime victimization in Kenya. The survey will be able to present the findings on the national and county outlook for purposes of targeted intervention.

1.5 Scope of the study

This survey focused on mapping crime victimization across the forty-seven (47) counties in Kenya. The survey examined: the prevalence and types of crime(s) victimization; root causes of crime(s) victimization; establish the modus of operandi of crime (s) victimization; establish the consequence of crime(s) victimization; challenges of crime(s) victimization and existing interventions and recommendations in addressing crime(s) victimization in Kenya.

1.6 Theoretical framework

This survey was anchored on lifestyle and routine activities theories to explain the crime victimization in Kenya.

1.6.1 Lifestyle Theory

This theory was developed by Hindelang, Gottfredson and Garofalo in 1978 (Adler et al., 2013). The theory is anchored on the lifestyle of the likely victim of crime where people whose lifestyle increases criminal exposure are likely to be victimized. Examples of the behaviours that expose one to victimization include going out late at night and associating with young people with questionable character. The theory holds the view that victimization is not a random event but is rather a utility of one's chosen lifestyle (Siegel, 2006). Additionally, the theory indicates that those who engage in high-risk lifestyles such as abusing drugs, alcohol consumption and partaking in criminal activities are more prone to victimization.

In the Kenyan context of victimization, the lifestyle theory is relevant in understanding the risk factors predisposing the members of the public to victimization. In the previous study, it

was established that the level of economic disposition (NCRC, 2018) was the main risk factor contributing to crime in Kenya. The reviewed literature equally indicates that victims too play a role in victimization which feeds the theory's supposition.

1.6.2   The Routine Activities Theory (RAT)

It postulates that for a criminal event to occur there must be a convergence in time and space for suitable targets, motivated offenders and capable guardians (Cohen & Felson, 1979; Felson & Boba, 2010). When a suitable target who is unguarded comes together in time and space with a motivated offender, the potential for a crime is happening there.

According to the theory, differences in crime rates are caused by changes in an individual's routine patterns and daily activities of social interaction. The theory is founded primarily on two central assumptions (Miethe and Meier, 1990). First, it is assumed that patterns of routine activities and lifestyles will create a criminal-opportunity structure by increasing contact between potential offenders and victims. Second, the subjective value of a target and its level of guardianship is assumed to determine the specific crime victim's selection. Routine-activities theories generally acknowledge four risk factors in explaining an individual's risk of becoming a victim of crime: proximity to high crime areas, exposure to criminal opportunities, target attractiveness, and guardianship (Meier & Miethe, 1993). Physical proximity to high-crime areas is a major factor that increases victim risk.

In regards to the national victimization survey, the routine activities theory is appropriate in explaining the circumstances, factors and the prevalence of crime by victimization for purposes of preventing victimization and crime in the neighbourhoods and the country at large.

CHAPTER TWO: STUDY METHODOLOGY

2.1 Introduction

This chapter deals with research design, methods and tools of data collection, data collection methods, data collection and management, methods of data analysis and ethical considerations.

2.2 Research Design

This survey utilized a descriptive research design which is appropriate for a large and heterogeneous population that cannot be observed directly. The design's strength is the ability to obtain in-depth information for both qualitative and quantitative characteristics of crime victimization in Kenya.

The study population included the members of the public and the key informants from state and non-state institutions/agencies that have a role in preventing crime victimization in Kenya.

Table2.1: *Distributions of sample respondents by county*

County	Frequency (Percentage)		Total
	Gender		
	Male	Female	
Nairobi	320(49.5)	326(50.5)	646(100.0)
Nyamira	43(67.2)	21(32.8)	64(100.0)
Kisii	71(54.2)	60(45.8)	131(100.0)
Migori	53(55.2)	43(44.8)	96(100.0)
Homa Bay	61(55.0)	50(45.0)	111(100.0)
Kisumu	66(52.4)	60(47.6)	126(100.0)
Siaya	61(59.2)	42(40.8	103(100.0)
Busia	48(57.1)	36(42.9)	84(100.0)
Bungoma	81(57.0)	61(43.0)	142(100.0)
Vihiga	35(56.5)	27(43.5)	62(100.0)
Kakamega	118(65.6)	62(34.4)	180(100.0)
Bomet	62(79.5)	16(20.5)	78(100.0)

	Frequency (Percentage)		
County	**Gender**		**Total**
	Male	Female	
Kericho	54(63.5)	31(36.5)	85(100.0)
Kajiado	64(48.5)	68(51.5)	132(100.0)
Narok	68(66.7)	34(33.3)	102(100.0)
Nakuru	133(50.8)	129(49.2)	262(100.0)
Laikipia	41(67.2)	20(32.8)	61(100.0)
Baringo	26(44.8)	32(55.2)	58(100.0)
Nandi	42(50.6	41(49.4)	83(100.0)
Elgeyo Marakwet	32(76.2)	10(23.8)	42(100.0)
Uasin Gishu	76(58.9)	53(41.1)	129(100.0)
Trans Nzoia	67(70.5)	28(29.5)	95(100.0)
Samburu	18(64.3)	10(35.7)	28(100.0)
West Pokot	33(67.3)	16(32.7)	49(100.0)
Turkana	47(67.1)	23(32.9)	70(100.0)
Kiambu	178(53.1)	157(46.9)	335(100.0)
Murang'a	74(55.2)	60(44.8)	134(100.0)
Kirinyaga	50(57.5)	37(42.5)	87(100.0)
Nyeri	41(38.7)	65(61.3)	106(100.0)
Nyandarua	50(66.7)	25(33.3)	75(100.0)
Makueni	39(37.1)	66(62.9)	105(100.0)
Machakos	88(52.4)	80(47.6)	168(100.0)
Kitui	63(57.3)	47(42.7)	110(100.0)
Embu	37(46.3)	43(53.8)	80(100.0)
Tharaka-Nithi	24(51.1)	23(48.9)	47(100.0)
Meru	93(52.2)	85(47.8)	178(100.0)
Isiolo	17(68.0)	8(32.0)	25(100.0)
Marsabit	23(69.7)	10(30.3)	33(100.0)
Mandera	43(81.1)	10(18.9)	53(100.0)
Wajir	37(68.5)	17(31.5)	54(100.0)
Garissa	41(74.5)	14(25.5)	55(100.0

Frequency (Percentage)			
County	Gender		Total
	Male	Female	
Taita Taveta	12((29.3)	29(70.7)	41(100.0)
Lamu	10(58.8)	7(41.2)	17(100.0)
Tana River	16(55.2)	13(44.8)	29(100.0)
Kilifi	62(60.8)	40(39.2)	102(100.0)
Kwale	37(50.0)	37(50.0)	74(100.0)
Mombasa	101(54.6	84(45.4)	185(100.0)
Total	**2856 (55.9)**	**2256(44.1)**	**5112(100.0**

2.2.1 A sampling of Study Areas and Respondents

A national representative sample was drawn from the 47 counties in the 8 regions in Kenya. The sampling of constituencies and wards where the study will take place were randomly selected using simple random sampling where half of the constituencies in a county were selected. Similarly, half of the wards in the selected constituencies were randomly selected as the study sites. Subsequently, researchers randomly selected the sub-location where the survey took place within the selected sub-county.

The households in the survey areas were randomly selected using a skip pattern, one household was selected after every five households thus reducing the likelihood of obtaining skewed data with biases. Additionally, this provided a possibility of obtaining varied dynamics of crime victimization in the study localities. One adult respondent (18 years and above) who is knowledgeable about crime victimization was interviewed per household.

2.3   Methods and Tools for Data Collection

2.3.1   Data Collection Methods

The survey utilized primary data from the members of the public, the key informants and focus group discussions. Information collected from the respondents was through face-to-face interviews using a closed and open-ended interview schedule. Key informants guide was used to collect information from Key Informants from different organizations and agencies.

2.3.2 Data Collection Tools

The survey utilized a comprehensive closed and open-ended interview schedule, Key informant guide and focus group discussions for obtaining relevant information for the study.

2.4   Data Collection and Management

National Crime Research Centre (NCRC) worked closely with relevant institutions for support in realizing the objective of the survey during the data collection process.

Competent research assistants were identified and thoroughly trained before the start of the actual data collection exercise. Upon completion of training, the researchers were distributed according to the clusters and facilitated with the necessary resources for the fieldwork. Close supervision of the research assistants and quality control of the exercise was undertaken by the cluster supervisors and the study coordinators.

2.5   Method of Data Analysis

Data processing which entails: data coding, entry, cleaning and thereafter analysis using Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) for the primary data was undertaken. The quantitative data were presented   using tables, graphs, and charts while qualitative data was analyzed thematically based on the research objectives which are to: establish the prevalence and types of victimization, identify the root causes of crime victimization, establish the consequences of crime victimization, identify the challenges in addressing crime victimization and recommend interventions of addressing crime victimization in Kenya

The findings and recommendations of the study are presented in the research report to inform policy on crime victimization in Kenya.

2.6   Ethical Consideration

In line with the best research practices, the survey took into consideration the following ethical consideration;

1. Adequate training and briefing of researchers will be undertaken for equipping them with adequate knowledge of the entire data collection exercise.
2. Informed consent will be sought from the respondents and sampled institutions before the commencement of the data collection exercise.

3. Data collected will be anonymous and treated with the utmost confidentiality.

4. Respect for diversity regarding socio-cultural, economic and political opinions will be upheld in the course of the data collection exercise.

CHAPTER THREE: STUDY RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

This chapter is organized into different sections, namely: Socio-demographic characteristics of sample respondents; crime patterns and trends; victims of crime(s) victimization; factors contributing to crimes; modus of Operandi of crime; consequences of crime, and crime prevention measures in the country.

3.2 Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Sample Respondents

This survey interviewed a total of 5112 sample respondents of whom 2856 were males and 2256 were females. Out of this, the majority (28.4%) of the sample respondents were aged between 46 and 55. These findings, therefore, point to a productive segment of the population in Kenya and their probable interest in crime victimization. The majority of the respondents in this study were married (75.9%). This implies that most of the respondents were family members who were likely to influence one another in the family setting on crime.

Also, a significant majority of the respondents (42.0%) had attained a secondary level of education. This was an indication that the level of literacy was reasonably high and that most of the respondents were knowledgeable enough to engage on the study's subject. A noticeable percentage of the sample respondents (51.6%) were business people and in Casual/temporary employment in the private sector (14.1%). This shows that most of the respondents were engaged in some income-generating activities.

Finally, a significant majority of the respondents had stayed in their localities for more than 13 years (60.0%). This implies that they had the knowledge and or experience on issues of crime victimization in these localities.

The distribution of the sample across the various categories of the socio-demographic variables is summarized in Table 3.1 below.

Table 3.1: *Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Sample Respondents*

Variable	Category	Frequency	Per cent
Gender	Male	2856	55.9
	Female	2256	44.1
	Total	5112	100.0
Age of respondent	18-34	485	9.5
	35-45	1376	26.9
	46-55	1454	28.4
	56-65	545	18.5
	66 and above	307	10.7
Total		**4167**	**94**
Marital status	Single/Never Married	831	16.3
	Married	3878	75.9
	Separated	173	3.4
	Divorced	50	1.0
	Widowed	180	3.5
Total		5112	
Level of education attained	None	242	4.7
	Primary	1623	31.7
	Secondary	2148	42.0
	Middle-level college	806	15.8
	University	282	5.5
	Adult education	11	.2
	Total	5112	100.0
Religion	Christian	4497	87.9
	Islam	533	10.4
	Hindu	23	0.4
	Atheists Rastafarian	10	0.2
	Atheist	18	0.4
	None	2	0.0
Main occupation	Permanent employment-Public sector	31	0.6
	Permanent employment i-Private sector	211	4.1

	Casual/temporary employment in the private sector	719	14.1
	Casual/temporary employment in the public sector	105	2.1
	Business person	2636	51.6
	Subsistence Farming	590	11.5
	Unemployed	423	8.3
	Housewife/Husbands	100	2.0
	Retiree	90	1.8
Length of stay in the study location	1-3 years	569	11.2
	4-6 years	529	10.4
	7-9 years	409	8.0
	10-12 years	530	10.4
	13 years and above	3059	60.0
	Total	**5096**	**100.0**

3.3 Prevalence and types of Crime(s) Victimization

3.3.1 Victims of direct crime victimization

Respondents were asked to indicate whether they have ever been   victims of crime(s) victimization within the last 12 months. In response majority of the respondents (50.6%) said no while a significant number (49.3%) stated that they had been direct victims of crime during the last 12 months. Figure 1 below summarizes this information.

Have you been a direct victim of crime (s) in the last 12 months?

Yes
No

49.3%   50.7%
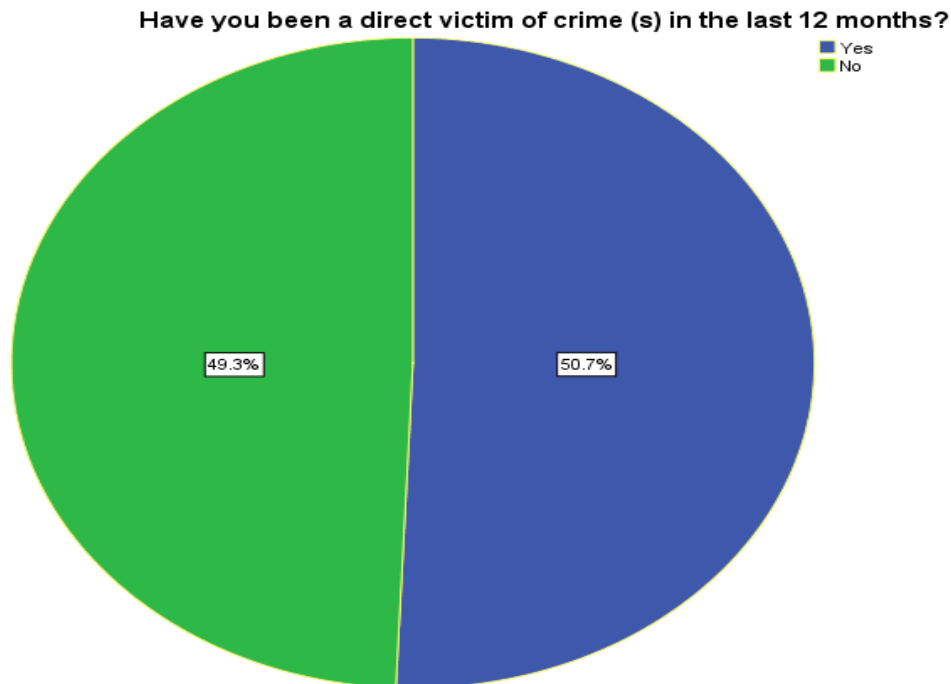
Figure 1: *Direct victims of crime victimization*

Respondents were further asked to indicate whether any other member of their family was a direct victim following the crime(s) committed. Most of the respondents (66.4%) said no while a significant number (33.6%) stated that the other members of the family were direct victims of crime during the last 12 months. Figure 2 below summarizes this information.

Has any other member of your family been a direct victim of crime(s) in the last 12 months?

Yes
No

33.6%

66.4%

Figure 2: *Whether members of the family were direct victims of crime*

Respondents were asked to indicate specific crimes that their family members experienced.

Most of the respondents (25.1%) indicated housebreaking as the crime experienced by their family members. Other prominently mentioned crimes were general stealing (23.0%), theft stock including cattle rustling (22.0%), stealing from a person (17.1%) and robbery with violence (10.8%). The findings established that family members were   majorly victims of theft and offences against persons.. Table 3.2 below summarizes this information.

Table 3.2: *Crimes a family member was a victim of crime victimization*

Crime a family member was a victim	Frequency	Per cent of cases
House Breaking	427	25.1
General Stealing	390	23.0
Theft of stock (including cattle rustling)	374	22.0
Stealing from person	290	17.1
Robbery with violence	183	10.8
Stealing from a building	177	10.4
Burglary	164	9.7
Assault	131	7.7
Theft of farm produce	56	3.3
Murder	42	2.5
Creating Disturbance	41	2.4
Defilement	38	2.2
Usage of narcotics drugs/psychotropic substances	34	2.0
Theft of Motorcycle	33	1.9
Affray	28	1.6
Robbery	27	1.6
Rape	25	1.5
Handling stolen property	17	1.0
Soliciting bribe	14	0.8
Malicious Damage to property	14	0.8
Theft of M/V parts	11	0.6
Possession of drugs	11	0.6
Accepting Bribe	14	0.8

Obtaining by False Pretense	8	0.5
Stealing by employee/servant	7	0.4
Theft of M/V(Motor vehicle)	7	0.4
Incest	7	0.4
Fraud /Forgery offences	7	0.4
Stealing by Tenants/lodgers	6	0.4
Accepting Bribe	6	0.4
Theft from M/V	5	0.3
Manslaughter	5	0.3
Negligent Acts	5	0.3
Arson	4	0.2
Attempted murder	4	0.2
Currency Forgery	4	0.2
Causing Death by Dangerous Driving	3	0.2
Indecent Assault	2	0.1
Stealing by Agents	2	0.1
Demanding by False Pretense	2	0.1
Threat to Kill	2	0.1
Cyber crimes	2	0.1
Attempted robbery	2	0.1
Forceful detainer	2	0.1
Offences of female genital mutilation	2	0.1
Trespass upon private land	2	0.1

3.4 Categories of Victims of Crime

3.4.1 Victim(s) of perceived and witnessed crimes

Respondents were asked to mention the main victims of perceived crimes. The findings revealed that the main victims of perceived crimes were women (88.6%), followed by men (72.7%), youth (50.8%), elderly persons (45.4%) and children (30.3%).

Additionally, respondents were asked to mention the main victims of witnessed crimes. Their response indicated (77.4%) of the victims of witnessed crimes were women, followed by men (57.3%), youth (36.1%), elderly persons (26.5%) and children (20.0%). This suggests women are

more vulnerable to crime victimization than any other category of victims. Table 3.3 below summarizes this information.

Table 3.3: *Categories of main victims of perceived and witnessed crimes*

Categories of victims of perceived crimes	Frequency	Per cent of cases
Women	4455	88.6
Men	3657	72.7
Youths	2556	50.8
Elderly persons	2282	45.4
Children	1522	30.3
Business community	148	2.9
Farmers	41	0.8
Strangers	15	0.3
People with disability	3	0.1
Tourists	2	0.0
Categories of victims of witnessed crimes	**Frequency**	**Per cent of case**
Women	3346	77.4
Men	2476	57.3
Youths	1563	36.1
Elderly persons	1145	26.5
Children	865	20.0
Business community	126	2.9
Farmers	31	0.7
Strangers	14	0.3
People with disability	4	0.1
Tourists	2	0.0

The findings were validated by the key informants as mentioned by respondents. A Senior National Government Administration Officer in Narok County had this to say concerning victims

of crime;

> *"The main victims of crime in this locality are children mainly girls"*

A National Government Administration Officer in Busia County had this to say on victims of crime;

> **"***Most of the victims of crime in this area young persons aged 16-23 years" Young persons-16-23 yrs (male) (14/12/2023)*

A children Officer in Wajir County had this to say

> *"Most of the victims of crime in this area are women and children"*

A National Government Administration Officer in Laikipia County had this to say;

> *"In this area, main victims of crime victimization are business community, farmers and girl child"*

The above findings were further supported by the focus group discussants across all the sampled areas concurred with results from the sampled respondents that female are more vulnerable to both perceived and witnessed crime victimization. Other significant category mentioned were men, youth, children and elderly. Table 3.4 below summarizes this information.

Table 3.4: *The main victims of perceived and witnessed crimes as highlighted by Group Discussants*

Main victims of perceived crimes	Main victims of perceived Crimes in the Counties (marked by a tick)											
	Nyeri	Makueni	Garisaq	Uasin gishu	Embu	Kakamega	Nakuru	Kisumu	Kisii	Mombasa	Nairobi	Total tally
Male	√		√				√	√			√	4
Female	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		√	√	√	10
Youth	√		√				√				√	4
Elderly						√	√					2
Spouse/Partner						√						1
Children			√			√	√	√			√	5
Main victims of witnessed crimes	**Main victims of witnessed Crimes in the Counties (marked by a tick)**											
Male	√		√								√	3
Female	√		√				√	√			√	4
Youth			√								√	2
Elderly						√						1
Spouse/Partner	√											1
Strangers	√										√	2
Children	√					√		√				3

3.4.2: Social -Demographic Characteristics of Victims of Crime(s) Victimization

The majority of the respondents alluded to females (51.7%) as the most vulnerable gender to crime victimization, while (9.7%) cited both genders to be prone to crime victimization. A significant number of the respondents also indicated that 53.4% of the victims were adults aged 35 years Respondents demographics further factored (34.5%) of crime victims of crime victimization as secondary

school leavers, (56.3%) as married people while (78.0%) of the victims were suggested to non-strangers thus more vulnerable as opposed to strangers.. Table 3.5 summarizes this information.

Table 3.5: *Social-economic and demographic of victims of crime victimization*

	Victims of crime victimization	Frequency	Percentage of cases
Gender	Female	2635	51.7
	Men	1969	38.6
	Both	492	9.7
Age Category	35 years and above	2719	53.4
	18 to 34 years	1594	31.3
	All age categories	625	12.3
	Below 18 years	144	2.8
Level of education	Secondary education	1758	34.5
	Primary education	1481	29.1
	All levels of education	842	16.5
	Without education	531	10.4
	College level and above	477	9.4
Marital Status	Married	2869	56.3
	Single	1189	23.3
	All categories	743	14.6
	Widowed	137	2.7
	Separated	129	2.5
	Divorced	24	0.5
Economic status	Average	2756	54.0
	Low	1512	29.6
	All	552	10.8
	High	278	5.5

	Victims of crime victimization	Frequency	Percentage of cases
Strangeness in the locality	Non-strangers	3977	78.0
	Strangers	598	11.7
	Both	521	10.2

3.5 Response to Crime(s) Victimization

3.5.1 Institutions for reporting crime victimization

Respondents were asked to indicate the agency(s) they report following crime victimization. The majority of the respondents (93.2%) indicated National Police Service was closely followed by the National Government Administrative Offices (72.8%), Nyumba kumi initiatives and community elders (43.5%), families (11.6%) and health institutions (5.6%). The detailed findings on agencies for reporting crimes following victimization are presented in Table 3.6 below.

Table 3.6: *Institutions where victims of crime report following victimization*

Institutions where people normally report crime following victimization	Frequency	Per cent of cases
National Police Service	4655	92.3
National Government Administrative Officers (Village Elder, Sub Chief, Chief, ACC, DCC, CC)	3674	72.8
Nyumba Kumi and/or Community Elders	2195	43.5
Families	585	11.6
Hospitals	281	5.6
Religious Institutions/Leaders	182	3.6
Judiciary (Courts)	112	2.2
Kenya Wildlife Service	103	2.0
Commission on Administrative Justice (CAJ)/Ombudsman)	103	2.0
Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP)	45	0.9
Kenya Forest Service	16	0.3
Witness Protection Agency	9	0.2
Ethics &Anti-Corruption Commission	9	0.2
Kenya Coast Guard Services-Beach Management	8	0.2
Independent Policing Oversight Authority (IPOA)	7	0.1

Institutions where people normally report crime following victimization	Frequency	Per cent of cases
Department of Children Services	6	0.1
Academic Institution	6	0.1
Civil society (Faith-based and N.G.O.'s, F.B.Os and CBOS)	4	0.1
Kenya National Commission on Human Rights	1	0.0

3.5.2 Reasons for not Reporting Crime Victimization

The respondents who indicated that they were victims of crime or their family members were victims but did not report were further asked to give reasons for not reporting. Most of them said that they felt no action would be taken against perpetrators (68.4%), corruption within criminal justice agencies was a threat (27.1%), challenges related to proof and threshold of evidence (13.5%) and intimidation by perpetrators (10.9%) Other significant reasons cited was ignorance (9.3%). This information is captured in Table 3.7 below.

Table 3.7: *Reasons for not reporting following crime victimization*

Reasons for not reporting crime victimization	Frequency	Per cent of cases
No action was taken.	603	68.4
Corruption in the criminal justice agencies.	242	27.4
Challenges related to proof of evidence	119	13.5
Intimidation by perpetrators	96	10.9
Ignorance	82	9.3
Delays in the administration of justice	34	3.9
The reporting offices are located far/inaccessible	29	3.3
Lack of reporting mechanisms in the locality	26	2.9
Poor relationship between the public and the Criminal Justice System	19	2.2
Concealing the perpetrators	16	1.8
Bureaucracy	13	1.5
Abuse of Alternative Justice System	12	1.4
Fear of the criminal justice system	12	1.4
Unprofessionalism in Criminal Justice System	10	1.1

Reasons for not reporting crime victimization	Frequency	Per cent of cases
Language barrier	1	0.1

3.5.3 General reasons for not reporting crime(s) victimization

The finding is that most people do not want to report the crime because they felt no action would be taken hence lack of confidence (74.1%) in the agencies is a serious measure of inadequacy in these institutions. Corruption within criminal justice system agencies (44.0%), was highlighted as one of the major reasons for not reporting. others included: intimidation by perpetrators (26.2%), challenges related to presenting evidence (7.1%) and ignorance of the law (5.5%).The detailed findings on general reasons why people do not report the crime(s) are presented in Table 3.8 below.

Table 3.8: *General perceptions of why people do not report   crime(s) victimization*

General perceptions of why people do not report crime following crime victimization	Frequency	Per cent of cases
No action will be taken.	3592	74.1
Corruption in the criminal justice stakeholders.	2131	44.0
Intimidation by perpetrators	1270	26.2
Challenges in presenting evidence	346	7.1
Ignorance of the law	266	5.5
Fearing the criminal justice agencies/Mistrust	230	4.7
The reporting offices are located far/inaccessible	185	3.8
Lack of reporting mechanisms in the locality	137	2.8
Delays in the administration of justice	123	2.5
Concealing of perpetrators	109	2.2
Existence of other alternatives to solve matters	86	1.8
Costly judicial services	64	1.3
Bureaucracy in reporting lines	57	1.2
Poor relations between members of the Public and public officials	54	1.1
Unprofessionalism in the criminal justice system	45	0.9
Uncooperative witnesses	44	0.9
Trauma	13	0.3
Poverty	9	0.2
Cultural beliefs	8	0.2

General perceptions of why people do not report crime following crime victimization	Frequency	Per cent of cases
Religious beliefs	3	0.1
Language barrier	2	0.0

3.6 Factors Contributing to Crime(s) Victimization

Respondents were asked to highlight factors contributing to crime victimization. A significant majority of the respondents mentioned vulnerability occasioned by unemployment (81.0%) and availability of alcohol, illicit drugs and substance abuse (69.9%). The other notable factors highlighted were idleness (63.5%), corruption in the criminal justice system (22.3%), illiteracy (20.2%) and physical environmental factors such as the absence of street lighting and bushy farm plantations (20.1%) %) as summarized in Table 3.9 below.

Table 3.9 1: *Risk factors contributing to crime victimization*

Factors Contributing to crime victimization	Frequency	Per cent of cases
Unemployment	4138	81.0
Availability of alcohol, illicit drugs and substance abuse	3573	69.9
Idleness	3242	63.5
Poverty	2689	52.6
Corruption in the criminal justice system	1138	22.3
Illiteracy	1031	20.2
Physical environmental factors facilitating crime victimization e.g. absence of street lighting and farm plantation	1028	20.1
Ignorance of the law	655	12.8
Lack of integrity /professionalism	362	7.1
Unresolved Land and boundary-related dispute	223	4.4
Retrogressive cultural practices (including religious beliefs and practices)	207	4.1
Negative ethnicity	134	2.6
Porous borders	133	2.6
Business rivalry	121	2.4
Psychological disorder	115	2.3

Factors Contributing to crime victimization	Frequency	Per cent of cases
The proliferation of illicit arms and	112	2.2
Political incitement and/or competition	82	1.6
Truancy/School dropout	80	1.6
Greed	33	0.6
Moral decay	14	0.3
Time, patterns and routine	3	0.1
Relationship issues	2	0.0
Infidelity	2	0.0
Unregulated gambling activities	2	0.0

The information of sample respondents was also echoed by key informants. For instance, a National Government Administration Officer in Busia County had this to say:

> : *"Some of the factors contributing to crime victimization in this area include; porous borders characterized by unmanned paths; increased school dropouts of the children; illiteracy level; retrogressive cultural practices such as 'disco matanga'; land disputes; rogue public officials colluding with criminals such the police and land officers' Interference from senior government officers/intimidation of junior officers by senior officers and corruption". (14/12/2023)*

A Senior National Government Administration Officer in Kericho County had this to say;

> *"In this area, crime victimization is contributed by unemployment; free movement of people along the highway; established tea estates which attract employees and criminals as well; conflict among the neighboring communities; drug and alcohol abuse and especially bhangi; illicit brews in the locality; idleness of the youth and easy cash from selling of stolen tea".(9/12/2022)*

A Forest Officer from Kenya Forest Service in Mandera County had this to say;

> *"Causes of crime victimization in this area poverty; idleness; unemployment and drugs and substance abuse" (29/11/2022)*

A Senior Probation Officer in Nakuru County had this to say;

> *"In Nakuru, some of the factors contributing to crime victimization include poverty; drugs and substance abuse; unemployment or joblessness among the youth; dysfunctional families; parental irresponsibility where some parents shield children who commit*

crimes as they also benefit from the proceeds and desire to get rich quickly as crime makes it easy to get material wealth"(7/12/2022)

A Senior Policer Officer in Nyeri County had this to say;

*"In my own opinion, the causes of crime victimization in this area are un employment, drugs and substance abuse; poverty; illiteracy; poor parenting and unlawfulness" (*22/11/2022)

A Magistrate in Mandera County observed that;

"In Mandera, the risk factors for crime victimization include; porous border between Kenya and Somalia which is not manned properly. Families living in Kenya and Somalia cross the border without check; drugs influence in that m most of the youth in the locality consumes drugs and they do all it takes to raise the money to buy it; prolonged drought that has made the loss of livelihood; increased value for land due to devolution; lack of land adjudication and clannism/negativity ethnicity and tribalism" (29/11/2022)

The above findings were supported by the focus group discussion participants who mentioned availability of alcohol, illicit drugs and substance abuse as the most root cause to crime(s) victimization. Other prominently mentioned causes were poverty physical environmental factors facilitating crime victimization; poor parenting , Youth predisposition/peer pressure factors; hard economic times , idleness and unemployment as summarized in Table 3.10 below.

Table 3.10: *Factors contributing to Crime Victimization as highlighted by Focus Group Discussants*

Factors contributing crimes	Factors contributing to Crime victimization in the Counties (marked by a tick)											
	Nyeri	Makueni	Garisaq	Uasin gishu	Embu	Kakamega	Nakuru	Kisumu	Kisii	Mombasa	Nairobi	Total tally
Poverty	√	√	√			√				√	√	6
Unemployment	√	√								√	√	4
Insecurity						√						1
Ignorance		√			√	√						3
Availability of	√	√	√				√		√	√		6

Factors contributing crimes	Factors contributing to Crime victimization in the Counties (marked by a tick)											
	Nyeri	Makueni	Garisaq	Uasin gishu	Embu	Kakamega	Nakuru	Kisumu	Kisii	Mombasa	Nairobi	Total tally
alcohol, illicit drugs and substance abuse												
Lack of proper coordination among criminal justice agencies and the public	√					√						2
Cultural beliefs		√										
Social status		√						√				2
Idleness	√			√				√				3
Hard economic times	√	√	√			√		√				
Youth predisposition/peer pressure factors	√	√					√	√			√	5
Physical environmental factors facilitating crime victimization e.g. absence of street lighting and farm plantation	√				√		√				√	4
Extremism			√									1
Poor parenting		√	√			√	√					4
Inadequacy in usage of technology	√					√				√		3

3.6.1. Why some people are more vulnerable to crime victimization

A further analysis was conducted to establish why some people are more vulnerable to crime victimization. Most respondents identified vulnerabilities occasioned by economic status (75.8

%) and gender (49.4%) as the underlying factors contributing to crime victimization. Correspondingly, the findings identified vulnerability occasioned by age (41.6%) as well as lifestyle (36.8%) respectively. Equally, respondents also cited vulnerabilities occasioned by social background (17.3%) and by illiteracy (11.6%), and marital status (6.2%). other perceived factors mentioned include Retrogressive cultural beliefs (3.9%) and disability(3.4%) respectively as indicated in Table 3.11 below.

Table 3.11: *Factors that make some people more vulnerable to crime victimization*

Factors that make some people more vulnerable to crime victimization	Frequency	Per cent of cases
Economic status	3844	75.8
Gender	2503	49.4
Age	2106	41.6
Lifestyle	1863	36.8
Social background	879	17.3
Illiteracy	588	11.6
Marital status	315	6.2
Retrogressive cultural beliefs	199	3.9
Disability	171	3.4
Religious beliefs	97	1.9
Strangeness/being new in the community	47	0.9
Geographical factors	12	0.2
Poor health status	6	0.1
Political affiliation	5	0.1

A National County Administration Officer in Busia County had this to say;

> "*Individual crime victimization vulnerability in this area is contributed by poor upbringing of children; gender; Single parenthood for instance, a male child who is cared solely by the mother will likely to have behaviour issue later in life*") (14/12/2022

These findings were further supported by focus group discussion participants who highlighted availability of alcohol, illicit drugs and substance abuse as the major factors that make some people more vulnerable. Other identified factors predisposing people to crime victimization include; Age and peer pressure, physical environmental factors, relationship issues. Additionally,

factors such as ignorance, poor parenting, poverty, economic status and Gender were opined to be of significance on matters vulnerability to crime victimization. Table 3.12 below illustrates.

Table 3.12: *Factors that make some people more vulnerable to crime victimization as highlighted by Focus Group Discussion Participants*

Factors that make some people more vulnerable to crime victimization	Factors that make some people more vulnerable to crime victimization (marked by a tick)											
	Nyeri	Makueni	Garissa	Uasin Gishu	Embu	Kakamega	Nakuru	Kisumu	Kisii	Mombasa	Nairobi	Total tally
Poverty						√						
Availability of alcohol, illicit drugs and substance abuse	√	√				√	√				√	
Unemployment											√	
Age	√		√			√		√				
Gender	√		√			√						
Economic status						√						
Idleness			√									
Religious background			√									
Social status	√											
Ignorance	√		√			√						
Youth predisposition/peer pressure factors		√	√			√		√				
Physical environmental factors facilitating crime victimization e.g. absence of street lighting and farm plantation						√		√			√	
Poor parenting		√										
Relationship issues												

Factors that make some people more vulnerable to crime victimization	Factors that make some people more vulnerable to crime victimization (marked by a tick)											
	Nyeri	Makueni	Garissa	Uasin Gishu	Embu	Kakamega	Nakuru	Kisumu	Kisii	Mombasa	Nairobi	Total tally
Poor parenting						√					√	
Relationship issues											√	
Misuse of social media platforms											√	

3.7 Modus of Operandi of Crime (s) Victimization

3.7.1 Occurrence of crime(s) victimization in the locality during the day

Respondents were asked to mention the time of the day when crime(s) occur mostly in their localities. The majority of the respondents (32.0%) mentioned that there is no specific time of the day, however, a significant number of respondents(22.6%) mentioned early night hours of the day(between 7 pm and 11.59 pm). other respondents(20.9%) mentioned late night hours(1 am and 3am) as unsafe hours. These findings are significant to inform security agents on when to enhance measures to prevent crime occurrence. Figure 3 below, shows patterns of crime by the time of the week as reported by respondents.

When are crimes mostly committed in this locality during the time of the day?
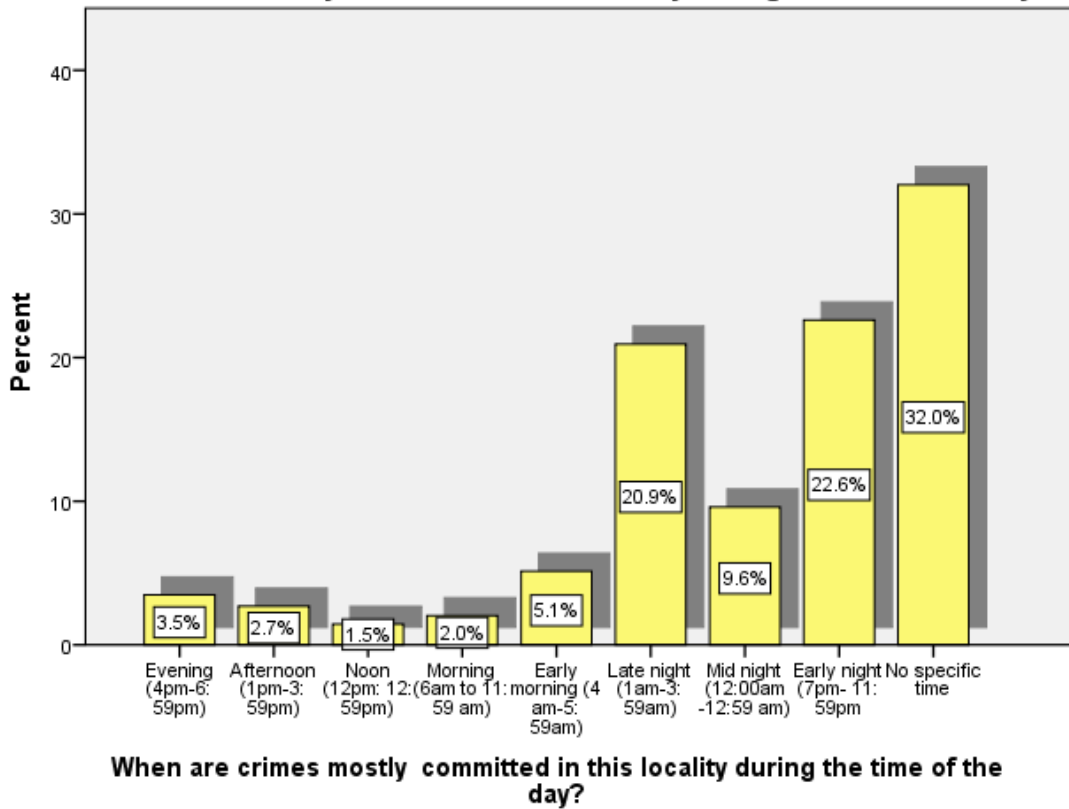
Figure 3: *Time of day when crimes are mostly committed*

3.7.2 Crime(s) Victimization is mostly committed during the day of a week

Respondents were asked to mention the day of the week when crime(s) victimization mostly occur. The findings revealed that crime(s) victimization has no specific day (52.0%) of occurrence. Nevertheless, a significant number of respondents, (16.3%) mentioned Saturdays and Sundays (9.5%). These findings are significant to inform the general public and security agents on when to enhance measures to prevent crime occurrence. On the other hand, these findings are crucial for the general public to take personal precaution to prevent crime victimization.

Figure 4, shows crime patterns by the day of the week as reported by sample respondents.

When are crimes mostly committed in this locality during the day of the week?
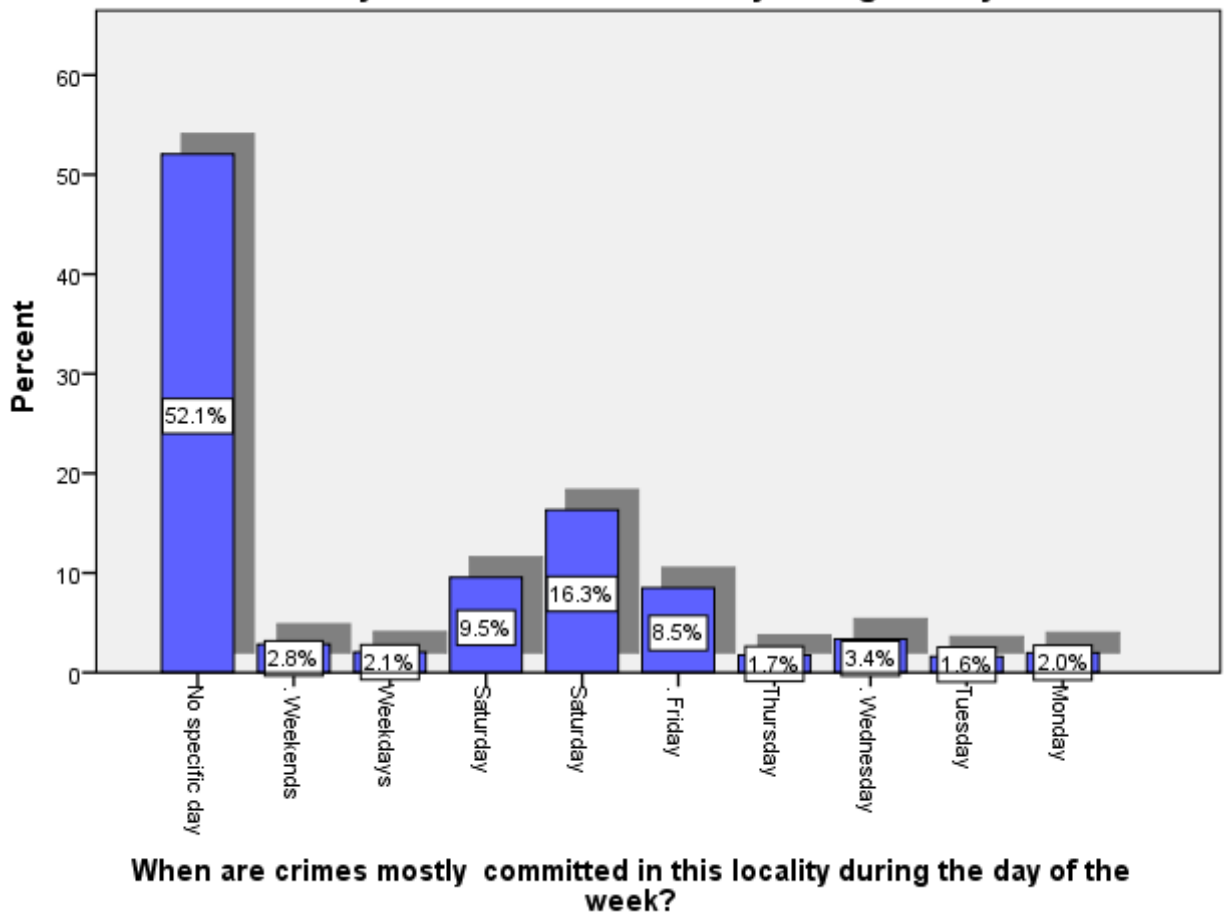
Figure 4: *Days of the week when crimes occur*

3.7.3 Crime Victimization mostly committed during a month of the year

Respondents were asked to mention a month of the year when crimes are mostly committed. The findings revealed that crime(s) victimization occur mostly during the month of December (48.2%). A significant number of respondents (34.7%) said that crime has no specific month of occurrence. Costs related to festive seasons during the December holidays may be linked to a high rate of crime victimization. These findings are significant to inform the general public and security agents on when to enhance measures to prevent crime occurrences. Figure 5, shows crime patterns during the year as reported by sample respondents.

When are crimes mostly committed in this locality during the month of the year?

Chart showing percentages by category:
- No specific month: 34.7%
- December: 48.2%
- November: 5.5%
- October: 2.3%
- September: 2.1%
- August: 2.3%
- July: 0.8%
- June: 0.9%
- May: 0.4%
- April: 0.9%
- March: 0.2%
- February: 0.3%
- January: 1.5%
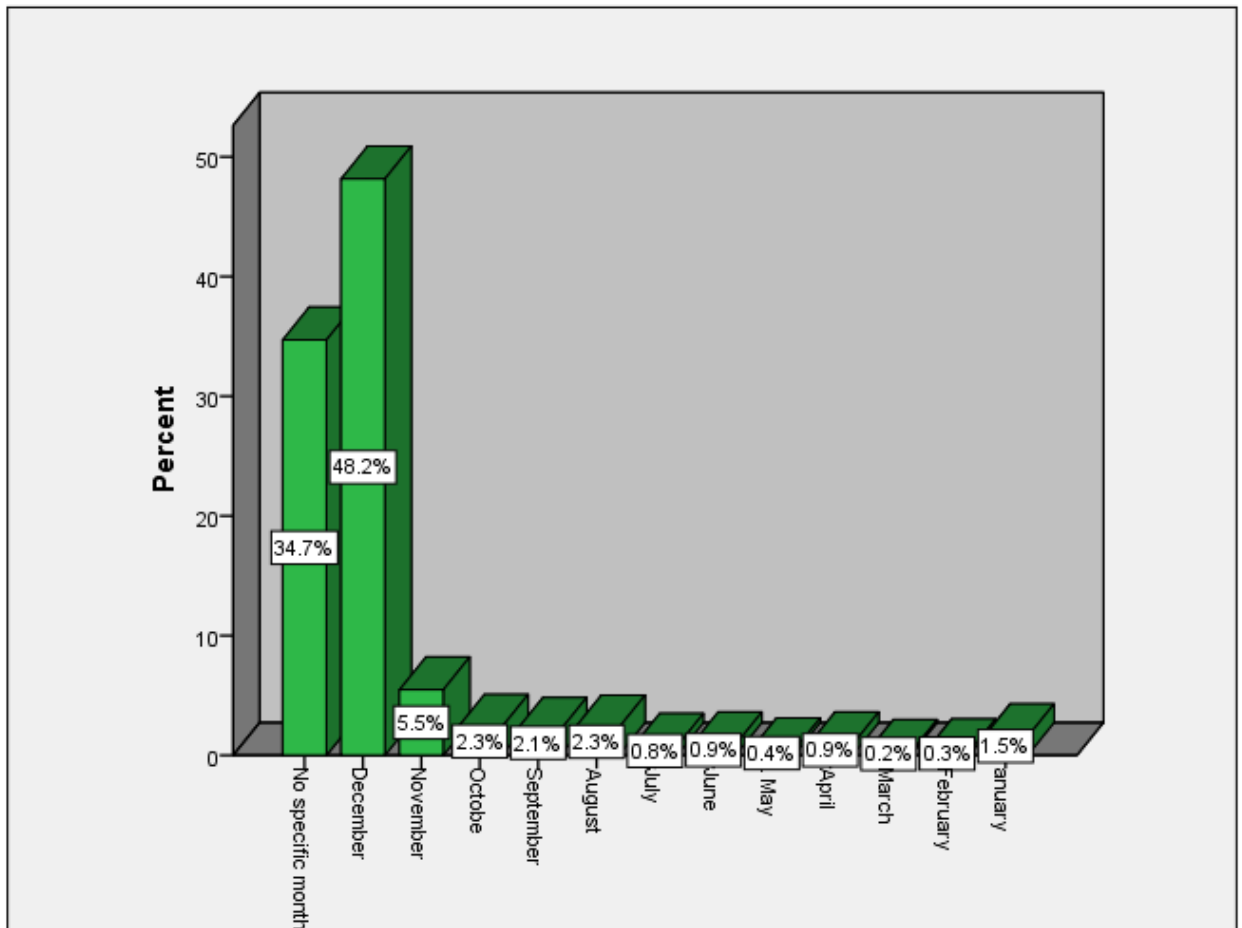
Figure 5: *Crime victimization as per month of the year*

3.7.4 Crime(s) Victimization mostly committed during seasons of the year

Respondents were further asked to cite seasons when crime(s) victimization is high following the occurrence of crime. The findings revealed that crime(s) occur mostly during the rainy season (36.5%). A significant number of respondents (31.7%) said that crime has no specific season of occurrence. Costs related to festive seasons may be linked to a high rate of crime victimization. These findings are significant to inform the general public and National Police Service and other security agents on monthly security deployment planning   to enhance measures to prevent crime occurrence. Figure 6, shows crime patterns by season as reported by sample respondents.
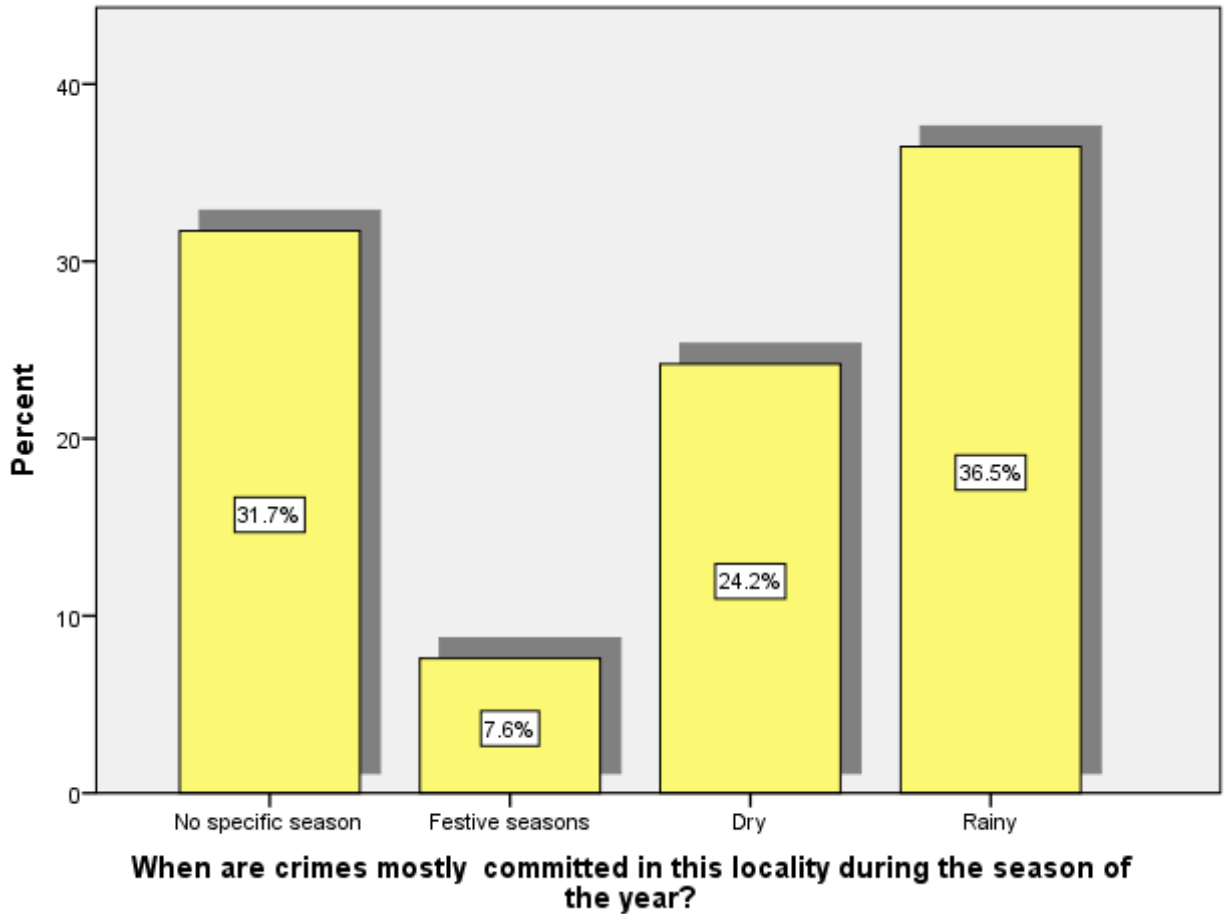
Figure 6: *Crime Patterns by Seasons*

3.7.5 Methods used in crime commission as experienced by victims

Respondents were asked to mention how crimes are committed as experienced. The majority of the respondents (74.5%) mentioned breaking into a building, others mentioned the use of weapons such as pangas, machetes and knives (66.8%), ambush and attack of the victim (58.1%), snatching of personal properties (44.7%) and threatening of the victim (26.5%). Table 3.14 below summarizes this information.

Table 3.13: *How crimes are committed as experienced by victims*

How crimes are committed as experienced by victims	Frequency	Per cent of cases
Breaking into a building	3611	74.5
Use of weapons such as pangas, machetes and knives	3240	66.8
Ambush and attack of the victim	2815	58.1
Snatching of personal properties	2168	44.7
Threatening of the victim	1285	26.5
Sexual assault the victims	288	5.9
Drugging and intoxicating the victim	221	4.6
Use of master keys	60	1.2
Snatching and use of motorbikes to escape	44	0.9
Motor vehicles	34	0.7
Suffocating the victims until they die	21	0.4
Impersonation of Law enforcement officers	8	0.2
Use of toy guns	3	0.1

3.8 Consequences of Crime(s) Victimization

This study sought to identify the consequences of crime(s) victimization. Majority of respondents highlighted the loss of property (84.3%) and mistrust/fear (58.8%), slow economic development (52.2%) and death (40.2%), disability due to injuries (37.4%), loss of employment or income (37.3%) and increased poverty levels (37.1%), psychological distress (32.0%); and drug addiction due to readily available illegal drugs (30.0%). These results are shown in Table 3.14 below.

Table 3.14: *Consequences of crime victimization*

Consequences of Crime Victimization	Frequency	Per cent
Loss of property	4289	84.3
Mistrust/fear	2991	58.8
Slow economic development	2653	52.2
Death	2044	40.2
Disability due to injuries	1901	37.4
Loss of employment/loss of income	1897	37.3

Increased poverty level	1886	37.1
Psychological distress	1626	32.0
Drug addiction due to readily available illegal drugs	1526	30.0
Emotional distress	1153	22.7
Imprisonment	907	17.8
Increase in school drop-outs	882	17.3
Displacement of people and investors	748	14.7
Family breakups	578	11.4
This leads to Dysfunctional families	494	9.7
Unwanted pregnancies	448	8.8
Increase in STIs (including HIV\AIDS	379	7.5
High levels of illiteracy	281	5.5
Damage of property	24	0.5
Health Complications	18	0.4
Rivalry	12	0.2
Decreased tourism	3	0.1
Stigmatization	4	0.1

The above findings by sample respondents were supported by focus group discussants who mentioned displacement of people and investors; slow economic development; loss of income, psychological distress, increase in poverty, loss of property and, death. Further, drug abuse and, mistrust/Fear were also considered as the main consequences of crime victimization. These results are shown in Table 3.15 below.

These results are shown in Table 3.15 below.

Table 3.15: *Consequences of crime as highlighted by focused group discussants*

Consequences of crime Victimization	Consequences of crime victimization in the Counties (marked tick)										
	Nyeri	Makueni	Garisaq	Uasin gishu	Embu	Kakamega	Nakuru	Kisumu	Kisii	Mombasa	Nairobi
Displacement of people and	√	√	√			√	√	√		√	√

Consequences of crime Victimization	Consequences of crime victimization in the Counties (marked tick)										
	Nyeri	Makueni	Garisaq	Uasin gishu	Embu	Kakamega	Nakuru	Kisumu	Kisii	Mombasa	Nairobi
investors											
Slow economic development	√	√	√			√	√	√		√	√
Increase in poverty level	√		√			√		√	√		√
Loss of employment/loss of income	√	√	√			√	√				√
Loss of property		√	√	√		√	√				√
Death	√	√				√		√		√	√
Drug abuse	√		√							√	√
Mistrust/fear			√			√	√				√
Psychological distress						√	√	√			√
Disabilities		√				√					√
Economic sabotage								√			√
Suicide	√										√
Increase in school drop-outs	√		√								
Family breakups							√				
Negative ethnicity						√					
Low esteem		√									
Poor school performance		√									
Imprisonment		√									
Disease infections		√									
Tribal clashes						√					

3.9 Victims of Crime Support Services

3.9.1 Availability of victims of crime support services

This study sought to understand the availability of support services for the victims of crime (s). Most of the respondents, (85.2%) indicated that there were support services available to victims of crime. Moreover, a significant number of respondents (14.8%) indicated that they were not

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aware any of the support services for victims of crimes existed. These findings implies that there is need for public awareness by stakeholders to ensure that the victims and the general public are aware of the available support services. This information is presented in Figure 7 below.

Do you know of any support services currently available in this locality for victims of crime?

Figure 1: *Availability of victims of crime support services*

3.9.2 Level of satisfaction with organizations concerned with crime prevention

On satisfaction rating level of the organization providing victim of crime support services, the study findings revealed that sample respondents had a mixed feelings concerning the services provided as shown in Table 3.16 below

Tale 3.16: *Satisfaction ratings of support services for victims of crime(s) victimization*

Organization	Responses and Percentages					
	Frequency of satisfied	Percentage of satisfie	Frequency of not satisfied	Percentage of not satisfied	Frequency of not sure	Percentage of not sure
National Government Administration			61.3	30.0	342	6.8
National Police Service (NPS)	1609	31.2	3267	64.9	158	3.1
Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions	1251	28.8	420	9.7	2675	61.6
Judiciary	2033	46.0	982	22.2	1405	31.8
Kenya Prisons Service	2228	51.6	297	6.9	1789	41.5
Probation and Aftercare Services	1920	44.6	221	5.1	2166	50.3
County Government	1785	40.9	1085	24.8	1499	34.3
Kenya Forest Service	1108	26.0	208	4.9	2943	69.1
Kenya Wildlife Service	1042	24.5	233	5.5	2986	70.1
National Intelligence Service	1208	28.5	175	4.1	2857	67.4
Health Institutions	2179	48.6	1343	29.9	963	21.5

Witness Protection Agency	554	13.2	328	7.8	3326	79.0
Independent Policing Oversight Authority	912	21.3	375	8.8	2993	69.9
Kenya National Commission on	1237	28.9	218	5.1	2825	66.0
Victims Protection Board	660	15.5	194	4.6	3393	79.9
Local Community	3306	71.0	400	8.6	950	.6.0
Civil Society Organizations (Faith Based Organizations(FBOs),	2761	62.4	178	4.0	1489	33.6
Government Chemist	871	3 0	49	1.7	1948	67.9
NACADA	28	2 5	2	1.9	78	72.2

3.9.3 Reasons for not being satisfied by institutions providing support services for the victims of crime(s)

Most of the respondents (34.6%) mentioned that they are not satisfied by services rendered by National Government Administrative Officers because some of the officers were corrupt. Other reasons for dissatisfaction were poor performance (25.6%), delay in action (18.7%). Most of the respondents (57.0%) when asked why not satisfied with services provided by National Police Service, they mentioned that some officers demand bribes, others (16.2%) indicated that no action is taken upon reporting and delayed response (12.7%). Most of the respondents (43.6%) not satisfied with office of Director of Public Prosecutions cited corruption, others (13.8%) mentioned inefficiency and unprofessionalism (10.4%). Most of the respondents (48.2%) mentioned that they were not satisfied with judiciary, cited expensive judicial process, others (26.8%) mentioned corruption and unprofessionalism (13.3%). Most of the respondents (37.9%) who were unsatisfied with Kenya Prisons Service cited ineffective reformation strategies, ineffective rehabilitation programs (23.0%) and corruption (15.6%). Other institutions mentioned by

respondents were County Governments, Kenya Forest Service, National Intelligence Service, Kenya Wildlife Service, Health institutions, Witness Protection Agency, Independent Policing Oversight Authority, Kenya National Commission on Human Rights, Victim Protection Board, Local Community, Civil Society Organizations(Faith-Based Organizations) and Community- Based Organizations(CBOs), Government Chemist and NACADA .The detailed findings on general reasons why people do not report the crime(s) are presented in Table 3.17 below .

Table 3.17: *Reasons for not being satisfied by institutions providing support services for victims of crime(s) victimization*

Institutions Providing Support Services for Victims of Crime.		Responses	
	Reasons	Frequency	Percentage of cases
National Government Administration Offices (NGAO)	Some officials are corrupt	502	**34.6**
	They don't perform their function as expected	371	**25.6**
	They delay taking action	272	**18.7**
	Biasness/ discrimination	112	**7.7**
	The Nyumba Kumi structure is ineffective	104	**7.2**
	Limited accessibility	73	**5.0**
	Inadequate resource allocation	49	**3.4**
	Inadequate skills in handling	47	**3.2**
	Lack of collaboration of NGAO with other stakeholders	30	**2.1**
	They have many issues to attend hence overworked to address the needs of victims	1	**0.1**
National Police Service (NPS)	Some officers demand bribes to	1861	**57.0**
	No action is taken on reporting	530	**16.2**
	Delayed response	414	**12.7**
	Lack of professionalism and	270	**8.3**
	Conduct very shoddy	268	**8.2**

Institutions Providing Support Services for Victims of Crime.		Responses	
	Reasons	**Freque ncy**	**Percenta ge of cases**
	Limited accessibility	76	**2.3**
	Irregular patrols	51	**1.6**
	Inadequate resources	26	**0.8**
	Bureaucracy	8	**0.2**
	Poor relationship with the	6	**0.2**
Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions	Some officials are corrupt	180	**43.6**
	In some cases ineffective prosecution	57	**13.8**
	Unprofessionalism	43	**10.4**
	They are inaccessible	42	**10.2**
	In some cases, they don't cooperate with the police	36	**8.7**
	Political interference	18	**4.4**
Judiciary	Expensive judicial process	474	**48.2**
	Judgment can be influenced by corruption	263	**26.8**
	Unprofessionalism	131	**13.3**
	Discrimination/biasness/favouri	36	**3.7**
	Inadequacy in the criminal	36	**3.7**
	Inadequate skills	31	**3.2**
	Inadequate resources	27	**2.7**
	Limited accessibility	4	**0.4**
	Delays in some cases to deliver	2	**0.2**
	Political interference	1	**0.1**
Kenya Prisons Service Commission	Infective Reformation strategies	102	**37.9**
	Ineffective rehabilitation	62	**23.0**
	Some officials are corrupt	42	**15.6**
	Poor service delivery	34	**12.6**
	Limited accessibility	30	**11.2**
Probation and Aftercare services	They poorly supervise offenders	108	**43.4**
	Some officials are corrupt	61	**24.5**
	Limited accessibility	49	**19.7**
	Unprofessionalism	16	**6.4**
	Inhumane treatment	14	**5.6**
	Inadequate resources	5	**2.0**
County Government	Poor service delivery to victims	458	**42.3**
	Failure to maintain the	203	**18.7**
	They are mostly corrupt	146	**13.5**

Institutions Providing Support Services for Victims of Crime.		Responses	
	Reasons	Frequency	Percentage of cases
	There is a lot of	81	**7.5**
	Unprofessionalism	78	**7.2**
	Unequal distribution of	63	**5.8**
	Limited accessibility	49	**4.5**
	Political influence	22	**2.0**
Kenya Forest Service	They collude with perpetrators	67	**32.4**
	Don't perform their mandate as	57	**27.5**
	Some officials are corrupt	49	**23.7**
	Limited accessibility	30	**14.5**
	Inadequate resources	6	**2.9**
Kenya Wildlife Service	Unresponsive to preventing animals from invading	170	**74.2**
	Inadequate compensation to victims	43	**18.8**
	Limited accessibility	19	**8.3**
National Intelligence Service	They are inaccessible	52	**30.4**
	Their efforts to deter criminal	41	**24.0**
	Unprofessionalism	39	**22.8**
	They are inaccessible	39	**22.8**
Health Institutions	Insufficient medication	628	**46.8**
	Costly services	151	**11.3**
	Limited service accessibility	138	**10.3**
	Adequate resources to assist	138	**10.3**
	Slow response to emergency	136	**10.1**
	Unprofessionalism	122	**9.1**
	Some officials are corrupt	56	**4.2**
	Discrimination	10	**0.7**
Witness Protection Authority	Lack of adequate witness	236	**73.5**
	The services are not easily	43	**13.4**
	Some officials are corrupt	32	**10.0**
	Unprofessionalism	11	**3.4**
Independent Policing Authority	Limited accessibility	101	**26.9**
	Unprofessionalism	87	**23.1**
	Some officials are corrupt	78	**20.7**
	No action taken	50	**13.3**
	Poor investigations	20	**5.3**
	Biasness	16	**4.3**
	External interference	8	**2.1**
	Delays in executing their	4	**1.1**
Kenya National Commission on Human Rights(KNCHR)	They don't perform their	80	**37.2**
	Limited accessibility	56	**26.0**
	Some officials are corrupt	45	**20.9**
	Unprofessionalism	18	**8.4**
	Discrimination	17	**7.9**
	Delays in executing their	4	**1.9**

Institutions Providing Support Services for Victims of Crime.	Reasons	Responses	
		Frequency	Percentage of cases
Victim Protection Board	Inadequate victim protection	113	**58.5**
	Limited accessibility	47	**24.4**
	Limited compensation for	17	**8.8**
	Some officials are corrupt	10	**5.2**
	Unprofessionalism	7	**3.6**
Local Community	Uncooperative with authorities	181	**46.4**
	Locals harbouring criminals	124	**31.8**
	Don't share information	52	**13.3**
	Discrimination	27	**6.9**
	Corruption	11	**2.8**
Civil Society Organizations(Faith-Based Organizations),Community- Based Organizations(CBOs)/	Discrimination	43	**25.0**
	Limited accessibility	37	**21.5**
	Poor leadership	36	**20.9**
	Some officials are corrupt	35	**20.3**
	Don't perform their mandate as expected	23	**13.4**
Government Chemist	Some officials are corrupt	16	**25.8**
	Tampering with evidence/poor	13	**21.0**
	Inadequate skills	4	**6.5**
	Delays	8	**12.9**
NACADA	**Some officials are corrupt**	**1**	**100.0**

3.9.4 Existing victims of crime support services

This study sought to establish existing victims of crime support services. Most respondents (79.7%) mentioned reporting services, arrests, prosecutions and sentencing of offenders services (54.2%), investigation of crimes (42.1%), provision of treatment and medical services to victims of crime (38.3%), the collaboration between security stakeholders (16.2%), arbitration services (12.0%), tracking and recovery of stolen items (8..6%), compensation to victims of crime and financial support (4.9%).These findings are captured in Table 3.18 below.

Table 3.18: *Existing support services available for victims of crime(s) victimization*

Existing support services available for victims of crime	Frequency	Per cent of cases
Reporting	3487	79.7
Arrest, prosecution, and sentencing of offenders	2373	54.2
Investigation of crime	1843	42.1
Provision of treatment /medical services	1674	38.3
Collaboration between security stakeholders	707	16.2
Arbitration of dispute	527	12.0
Tracking/recovery of stolen properties	376	8.6
Compensation and financial support	214	4.9
Provision of psychosocial support	146	3.3
Legal aid	131	3.0
Rescue services/Centres	102	2.3
Restoration of property	95	2.2
Educating victims/life skills	86	2.0
Victim/Witness protection	69	1.6
Availability of hotline line number for reporting	64	1.5
Provision of necessities (food, shelter, clothing)	60	1.4
Reintegration of the victims	41	0.9
Land survey and titling	27	0.6
Prompt response to incidences	8	0.2
Use of technology	2	0.0
Increased security personnel	2	0.0
Affordable Insurance	1	0.0

Findings from key informants highlighted some of the victim of crime support services available. For instance, a Prosecution Counsel in Busia County had this to report:

> *"Currently, victim of crime support services available are safe homes; reporting of cases to the police and other relevant authorities; training and awareness of the people and all stakeholders; prosecution of offenders; Investigation and arrest; diversion services; sentencing; judiciary offer transport allowance for the victims; provision of protection orders for the victims and guidance and counselling"(14/12/2022)*

The above findings were as well supported by the focus group discussants. It was established that the main service sought by victims of crime was health services. Prominently factors like provision of psychosocial support, rescue services/children homes, basic needs services and civic education by NGOs, rescue centres, arrests, prosecution and sentencing of offenders, victims/witness protection services and arrests were suggested as indicated in Table 3.19 below.

Table 3.19: *Victims of crime support services as highlighted by focused group discussants*

Victim of crime support services available in sampled Counties	Victim of crime support services available in sampled Counties (marked by a tick)											
	Nyeri	Makueni	Garissa	Uasin Gishu	Embu	Kakamega	Nakuru	Kisumu	Nyamira	Mombasa	Nairobi	Total tally
Health Services	√	√	√		√	√	√	√		√		8
Provision of psychosocial support	√	√	√			√	√			√	√	7
Rescue services/Children homes	√	√				√	√	√			√	6
Basic needs services and civic education by NGOs	√		√					√		√		4
Rescue centres		√				√		√				3
Arrests						√	√				√	3
Victim/Witness protection						√		√			√	3
Arrest, prosecution, and sentencing of offenders						√	√				√	3
Spiritual	√	√										2

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Victim of crime support services available in sampled Counties	Victim of crime support services available in sampled Counties (marked by a tick)										
	Nyeri	Makueni	Garissa	Uasin Gishu	Embu	Kakamega	Nakuru	Kisumu	Nyamira	Mombasa	Nairobi	Total tally
nourishment												
Community policing services	√					√						2
Investigations						√					√	2
Collaboration between security stakeholders										√	√	2
Children protection unit		√										1
Provision of treatment /medical services											√	1
Imprisonment of perpetrators											√	1
Gender desks											√	1
Arrests											√	1
Probono services											√	1
Family care services			√									1
Care and protective files for minors											√	1
Nyumba kumi initiatives	√											1
Rehabilitation Centres						√						1
Legal Justice							√					1

Victim of crime support services available in sampled Counties	Victim of crime support services available in sampled Counties **(marked by a tick)**											
	Nyeri	Makueni	Garissa	Uasin Gishu	Embu	Kakamega	Nakuru	Kisumu	Nyamira	Mombasa	Nairobi	Total tally
Safe homes			√									1
Witness Protection Centres								√				1

3.9.5 Prioritized victims of crime support services

Further, the respondents were asked to recommend on the victim support services that need to be prioritized. Majority of the respondents mentioned arrest, prosecution, and sentencing of offenders (72.9%); investigation of crime (66.2%); Reporting (48.7%); Provision of treatment /medical services (35.4%) and tracking/recovery of stolen properties (33.1%) respectively. The results are shown in Table 3.20 below.

Table 3.20: *Prioritized victim of crime (s) support services*

Prioritized victim support services	Responses	Percent of Cases
Arrest, prosecution, and sentencing of offenders	3234	**72.9**
Investigation of crime	2939	**66.2**
Reporting	2162	**48.7**
Provision of treatment /medical services	1571	**35.4**
Tracking/recovery of stolen properties	1468	**33.1**
Compensation and financial support	1290	**29.1**
Restoration of property	710	**16.0**
Provision of psychosocial support	616	**13.9**
Collaboration between security stakeholders	499	**11.2**
Victim/Witness protection	427	**9.6**
Availability of hotline line number for reporting	401	**9.0**
Legal aid	352	**7.9**
Arbitration of dispute	332	**7.5**
Provision of basic necessities (food, shelter,	317	**7.1**

clothing)		
Educating victims/life skills	315	**7.1**
Rescue services/centers	298	**6.7**
Reintegration of the victims	172	**3.9**
Land survey and titling	65	**1.5**
Prompt response to incidences	10	**0.2**
Use of technology	6	**0.1**
Increased security personnel	5	**0.1**
Affordable Insurance	4	**0.1**
Strengthening complaint offices	2	0.0

The above findings were further supported by focus group discussants who highlighted Arrest, Prosecution and sentencing of offenders as the most offered crime support service to victims and rescue centers. Alternatively, provision of treatment and medical services, provision of psychosocial support, restoration of property and reporting. Other criminal support services mentioned include; victim/witness protection, investigation of crime and compensation and financial support as presented in table 3.21 below.

Table 3.21: *Prioritized victim of crime support services that were mentioned as   by focus group discussants*

Victim of crime support services that were to be prioritized as highlighted by FGDs	Victim of crime support services that should be prioritized as highlighted by FGDs **(marked by a tick)**										
	Nyeri	Makueni	Garissa	UasinGshu	Embu	Kakamega	Nakuru	Kisumu	Nyamira	Mombasa	Nairobi	Total tally
Arrest, prosecution, and sentencing of offenders	√		√			√	√	√			√	6
Rescue centres		√	√			√	√	√			√	6
Provision of treatment /medical	√					√	√	√			√	5

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Victim of crime support services that were to be prioritized as highlighted by FGDs	Victim of crime support services that should be prioritized as highlighted by FGDs (marked by a tick)											
	Nyeri	Makueni	Garissa	UasinGshu	Embu	Kakamega	Nakuru	Kisumu	Nyamira	Mombasa	Nairobi	Total tally
services												
Provision of psychosocial support		√				√		√			√	4
Restoration of property	√		√			√				√		4
Reporting	√					√	√				√	4
Victim/Witness protection						√		√			√	3
Investigation of crime			√				√				√	3
Compensation and financial support	√		√					√				3
Well-equipped health facilities	√									√		2
Pro bono services			√								√	2
Enhanced gender desks with qualified personnel at each and every police station		√									√	2
Establishment of more prison facilities		√										1

Victim of crime support services that were to be prioritized as highlighted by FGDs	Victim of crime support services that should be prioritized as highlighted by FGDs (marked by a tick)											
	Nyeri	Makueni	Garissa	UasinGshu	Embu	Kakamega	Nakuru	Kisumu	Nyamira	Mombasa	Nairobi	Total tally
Tracking/recovery of stolen properties											√	1

3.9.6 Alternative dispute resolution mechanisms in addressing crime victimization

This study sought to establish whether alternative dispute resolution mechanisms were being applied as a measure to manage and prevent crimes in areas of study. Most respondents (69.6%) indicated that they were aware that Alternative Dispute Resolutions Mechanisms were being applied in the management of crime prevention in areas of study, while some respondents (17.8%) mentioned that there were no Alternative Dispute Resolution Mechanisms (ADR) applied in dealing with crime victimization. These findings are captured in Table 3.22 below.

Table 3.22: *Alternative dispute resolution mechanisms in addressing crime victimization by sample respondents*

Understanding whether Alternative Dispute Resolution Mechanisms are applied in the management of crimes.	Frequency	Per cent of cases
There were Alternative Dispute Resolution Mechanisms (ADR) applied in dealing with crime in areas of study	3531	69.6
There were no Alternative Dispute Resolution Mechanisms (ADR) applied in dealing with crime in areas of study	904	17.8
Not sure whether Alternative Dispute Resolution Mechanisms (ADR) are applied in dealing with crime in areas of study	640	12.6

3.9.7 Reasons not satisfied with alternative dispute resolution mechanism

Besides establishing the existence of ADR in areas of study, respondents were asked to rate their satisfaction with ADR. Those respondents who mentioned that they are not satisfied with ADR mechanisms were asked to explain reasons for non-satisfaction. The majority (36.8%) of the respondents indicated that the outcome of the process may be influenced by favoritism/nepotism/tribalism followed closely by those who said that The outcome may be influenced by corruption(29.9%), not applicable in solving serious criminal cases(13.7%), no clear methods to enforce the sanctions(8.3%), lack of professionalism due to inadequacy in training(8.3%), Lack of trust on the ADR process(7.8%), Lack of severe punishment on perpetrators hence recidivism(7.8%) and there is a likelihood of gender discrimination in the final verdict, especially towards women(4.9%) See Table 3.23 below.

Table 3.23: *Reasons Why not satisfied with alternative dispute mechanism resolutions*

Reasons Why not Satisfied with Alternative Dispute Mechanism Resolutions	Frequency	Per cent of cases
The outcome of the process may be influenced by Favoritism/nepotism/tribalism	75	36.8
The outcome may be influenced by corruption	61	29.9
Not applicable in solving serious criminal cases	28	13.7
No clear methods to enforce the sanctions	17	8.3
Lack of professionalism due to inadequacy in training	17	8.3
Lack of trust in the ADR process	16	7.8
Lack of severe punishment on perpetrators hence recidivism	16	7.8
There is the likelihood of gender discrimination in the final verdict, especially towards women	10	4.9
There are unnecessary delays before the final verdict	6	2.9
No proper framework for victim protection	6	2.9
It is not legally binding	6	2.9
It is done out of coercion	2	1.0

3.10 Respondents' Suggestions in addressing crime (s) Victimization

Respondents were asked to propose measures towards addressing crime victimization. The most prominent solution cited by respondents was economic empowerment programs for vulnerable members of society (69.5%), Strengthen Community Policing and Nyumba Kumi initiatives,

(48.5%) Regular police patrols (48.0%), deployment of more security officers in crime-prone areas (37.6%) and Street lighting (37.6%). Other recommendations included: corruption prevention initiatives (36.0%), regular civic education programs and sensitization (33.4%), and Punishment and rehabilitation of offenders (28.4%). See Table 3.24 below.

Table 3.24: *Respondents' suggestions towards addressing crime victimization in Kenya*

Respondents' suggestions towards addressing crime victimization	Frequency	Per cent of cases
Economic empowerment programs for vulnerable members of society	3531	69.5
Strengthen Community Policing and Nyumba Kumi initiatives	2462	48.5
Regular police patrols	2437	48.0
Deployment of more security officers in crime-prone areas	1910	37.6
Street lighting	1866	36.7
Corruption prevention initiatives	1827	36.0
Regular civic education programs and sensitization	1694	33.4
Punishment and rehabilitation of offenders	1441	28.4
Collaboration between security stakeholders	1293	25.5
Establishment of recreation facilities and activities to engage the youth	1140	22.4
Periodical transfer of Police Officers	867	17.1
Fast-tracking of administration of criminal justice	681	13.4
Establishment of prison facilities and police posts	616	12.1
Improvement of transport and communication infrastructure	595	11.7
Emphasis on social studies and family values	544	10.7
Embrace community-based dispute resolution mechanisms	529	10.4
Timely reporting	462	9.1
Adequate resource allocation to criminal justice agencies	457	9.0
Use of technology to fight/curb crime	369	7.3
Equal distribution of public resources	366	7.2
Enhance Witness protection programs	326	6.4
Religious advocacy against crime	296	5.8
Enhanced fight against drugs and substance abuse	287	5.7
Disarmament initiatives	236	4.6

Respondents' suggestions towards addressing crime victimization	Frequency	Per cent of cases
Campaigns against negative ethnicity	150	3.0
Granting amnesty to reformed offenders	128	2.5
Strict law enforcement	89	1.8
Establish a remuneration scheme for village elders	72	1.4
Enhance professionalism in CJS	57	1.1
Increase remuneration of criminal justice officers	25	0.5
Improve health care services	25	0.5
Increase food security initiatives	16	0.3
Enhanced investigations	16	0.3
Regulation of motorcycle/bodaboda operations	14	0.3
Issuing title deeds	10	0.2
Frequent research on crime	9	0.2
Enhance county government services delivery	9	0.2
Fight against GBV	8	0.2
Putting measures to address truancy in schools	8	0.2
Putting electric fences to reduce human-wildlife conflicts	5	0.1
Regulation of gambling activities	4	0.1
Regulation of time for school operations	3	0.1

The above findings were supported by key informants, For instance a Senior Police Officer in Baringo County Observed;

"In order to address crime victimization, there is need for facilitation of the department of children services; crackdown of illicit brews; regular police patrols; opening up of child rescue services; employment of the youth; civic education to the community and stakeholder collaboration"

A National Government Administration Officer in Busia County observed;

To address crime victimization in this area, there is need to provide adequate funding for the office; fighting corruption; Counselling centres in every location to address crimes especially gender based violence; Local administrators should be given extraneous allowance as a way of motivation; Strict government measures on

those dealing with drug trafficking; Infrastructure and especially adequate office space and Return of Chief's act ((14/12/2023)

A Senior Public Prosecution Counsel in Marsabit County observed;

> *"There is need to discourage solving of defilement and other serious cases out of court; use of elders to educate the community; create awareness among the community; address corruption within police service; equitable sharing of resources.; Illegal business should be addressed; taking stern action on politicians who fuel criminality; bringing the community leaders from all tribes for peace talk based on genuine objectives and not an avenue of getting allowances; Female Genital Mutilation can be addressed through creating awareness through local medium as well as in schools; Promotion of education for girls and including men part of the campaign so that they can accept girls who have not gone through FGM"*

An official from Faith Based Organization in Kitui County observed;

> *"To address crime victimization in this area, there is need for regular patrols and increase police posts; Crackdown of illicit brews by multiagency team; employment of the youth; rapid response by the police whenever called upon; capacity building for the investigative agency to increase their capabilities; adequate facilitation to the security agencies; Ensure fast tracking of cases to avail justice quickly to the community and elicit confidence to the police"*

A Senior Police Officer in Tana River County had this to say;

> *"To address crime victimization in this area, there is need for strict enforcement of laws; sensitization of the public by the relevant agencies; create more employment opportunities; improve the infrastructural development in the area and retrogressive cultures"*

Further, the findings were supported by focus group discussants who mentioned economic empowerment programs for vulnerable members of society, regular civic education programs and sensitization, Enhanced collaboration between national , county government and other stakeholders on matters security, collaboration between security stakeholders and adequate resource allocation to criminal justice agencies respectively as preferred measures in

countering crime victimization. A summary of these findings is presented in Table 3.25 below.

Table 3.25: *Recommendations to address crime victimization as mentioned by focused group discussants*

FGDs recommendations towards addressing crime victimization	FGDs recommendations towards addressing crime victimization (marked by a tick (√)										
	Nyeri	Makueni	Garisaq	Uasin gishu	Embu	Kakamega	Nakuru	Kisumu	Kisii	Mombasa	Nairobi	Total tally
Economic empowerment programs for vulnerable members of society	√		√			√	√			√	√	7
Enhanced collaboration between national, county government and other stakeholders on matters security	√					√	√			√		6
Collaboration between security stakeholders		√	√			√	√	√			√	6
Adequate resource allocation to criminal justice agencies			√			√	√	√			√	5
Regular civic education programs and sensitization			√			√	√	√		√	√	5

FGDs recommendations towards addressing crime victimization	FGDs recommendations towards addressing crime victimization (marked by a tick (√)										
	Nyeri	Makueni	Garisaq	Uasin gishu	Embu	Kakamega	Nakuru	Kisumu	Kisii	Mombasa	Nairobi	Total tally
Increased research on crime research to inform policies on prevention of crime victimization			√			√	√	√				4
Enhanced crime prevention initiatives e.g. street lighting	√					√		√			√	4
Criminal Justice Reforms		√				√	√					3
Strengthen Nyumba kumi initiatives and community policing	√	√						√				3
Increased budget allocation to criminal justice system	√		√			√						3
Enhanced mode of intelligence information sharing	√		√			√						3
Use of technology to fight/curb crime			√			√			√			3
Embrace Alternative justice systems			√	√						√		3
Formulate and implement strong policies addressing street families								√		√	√	3
Increased funding to						√		√		√		3

FGDs recommendations towards addressing crime victimization	FGDs recommendations towards addressing crime victimization (marked by a tick (√)										
	Nyeri	Makueni	Garisaq	Uasin gishu	Embu	Kakamega	Nakuru	Kisumu	Kisii	Mombasa	Nairobi	Total tally
support crime prevention initiatives/projects												
Enhanced confidence between security officers and the public		√										
Collaboration between security stakeholders			√				√	√			√	
Corruption prevention initiatives			√								√	
Use of technology to fight/curb crime			√			√						2
Enhance professionalism in CJS			√				√					2
Increase remuneration of criminal justice officers	√						√					2
Land reforms		√					√					2
Deployment of more security officers in crime-prone areas							√				√	2
Corruption prevention initiatives			√								√	2
Enhance professionalism in CJS			√				√					2
Frequent research on crime			√				√					2
Increased police	√							√				2

FGDs recommendations towards addressing crime victimization	FGDs recommendations towards addressing crime victimization (marked by a tick (√)										
	Nyeri	Makueni	Garisaq	Uasin gishu	Embu	Kakamega	Nakuru	Kisumu	Kisii	Mombasa	Nairobi	Total tally
patrols to areas perceived crime hotspots												
Establishment of recreation facilities and activities to engage the youth			√								√	2
Incorporate Social psychology units school syllabus								√			√	2
Enhanced crime prevention initiatives e.g. street lighting						√		√				2
Enhanced relationships between CJS agencies and the public												1
Increase remuneration of criminal justice officers							√					1
Engage Bodaboda riders as ambassadors of crime prevention								√				1
Formulate and implement strong policies addressing street families								√				1
Good parenting						√						1

CHAPTER FOUR: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Introduction

This study sought to map out and analyze victimization prevalence in Kenya and to recommend remedial measures. Specifically, the following variables were examined: typology and prevalence of and types of crime victimization; factors contributing to and triggering crime victimization; effects of crime victimization; existing intervention strategies and the effectiveness of various stakeholders in addressing crime victimization and finally the challenges faced in addressing crime victimization in Kenya.

4.2 Summary of Key findings

The key findings are summarized thematically according to the specific objectives of the study as follows:

4.2.1 Prevalence and typology of crime(s) victimization

The study established that the main types of crime victimization were: housebreaking (25.1%); general stealing (23.0); stock theft including cattle rustling (22.0%); stealing from a person (17.1%) and robbery with violence (10.8%). Further, the respondents were asked to mention the main victims of perceived crimes. I t was established that the main victims of perceived crimes were women (88.6%), followed by men (72.7%), youth (50.8%), elderly persons (45.4%) and children (30.3%) respectively.

4.2.2 Risk factors contributing to crime(s) victimization

The study revealed that the main underlying factors contributing to and triggers of crime victimization are vulnerability occasioned by unemployment (81.0%); availability of alcohol, illicit drugs and substance abuse (69.9%);idleness(63.5%);corruption in the criminal justice system (22.3%); illiteracy(20.2%) and physical environmental factors such as the absence of street lighting and bushy farm plantations (20.1%).

4.2.3 Consequences of crime(s) victimization

According to the findings of this study, the main effects of crime victimization are: loss of

property(84.3%);mistrust/fear(58.8%);slow economic development (52.2%);death (40.2%);disability due injuries(37.4%);loss of employment or income (52.2%);increased poverty levels (37.1%);psychological distress (32.0%)and addiction due to readily available illegal drugs (30.0%).

4.2.4 Modus operandi of crime(s) victimization

Respondents were asked to mention how crimes are committed as experienced. The majority of the respondents (74.5%) mentioned breaking into a building, others mentioned the use of weapons such as pangas, machetes and knives (66.8%), ambush and attack of the victim (58.1%), snatching of personal properties (44.7%) and threatening of the victim.

4.2.5 Existing strategies and effectiveness of relevant stakeholders in addressing crime(s) victimization

The main existing intervention strategies for addressing crime(s) victimization were: reporting to the National Police Service; National Government Administrative Offices, Nyumba Kumi initiatives and community elders and families.

4.2.6 Respondents' Suggestions in Addressing Crime (s) Victimization

Respondents were asked to propose measures towards addressing crime victimization. The most prominent solution cited by respondents was economic empowerment programs for vulnerable members of society (69.5%), Strengthen Community Policing and Nyumba Kumi initiatives (48.5%), regular police patrols (48.0%), deployment of more security officers in crime-prone areas (37.6%) and Street lighting (37.6%). Other recommendations included: corruption prevention initiatives (36.0%), regular civic education programs and sensitization (33.4%), and Punishment and rehabilitation of offenders (28.4%).

4.3 Conclusion

Based on the above findings, this study concludes that:

i. The prevalence of crime victimization is high in Kenya.

ii. Main crime victimization occurs as a result of housebreaking and general stealing.

iii. Women are the main victims of crime victimization.

iv. A multiplicity of factors perpetuates crime victimization in Kenya, key among them is the vulnerabilities occasioned by unemployment; availability

of alcohol, illicit drugs and substance abuse; idleness; corruption in the criminal justice system; illiteracy and physical environmental factors such as the absence of street lighting and bushy farm plantations.

4.4 Recommendations

Arising from the findings and conclusions of this study, the following policy areas are recommended:

4.4.1 Policy recommendations
  Recommendations

The government of Kenya and other stakeholders has instituted and implemented appreciable efforts towards addressing crime victimization. Nevertheless, as revealed from the findings of this study, the prevalence of crime victimization is still high. The implication of this is that the measures in place are inadequate and therefore need review and reinforcement. Consequently, this study makes the following policy recommendations:

Lead Agency-Ministry of Interior and National Administration

1. **The Ministry of Interior and National Administration through the National Government Administration Office** to strengthen coordination among criminal justice agencies to initiate crime(s) victimization prevention programmes through public barazas. awareness of crime(s) victimization prevention There is need to intensify crackdown of illegal drugs and alcohol dens. This calls for the ministry to closely work with multi agency team, and closely monitoring of all operation in addressing proliferation of illegal drugs and dangerous alcoholic drinks. The findings of the study revealed that alcohol and drug abuse substance

2. **The Kenya Prisons Service and Probation and Aftercare Services** to strengthen and embrace victim-offender mediation programmes and conferences. The findings of this study revealed that Alternative Dispute Resolution was employed as a tool in crime victimization and was proven to be effective.

3. **The Ministry of Interior and National Administration should strengthen Nyumba Kumi Programme and community policing**. There is a need to motivate Nyumba Kumi officials and ensure only those with integrity are engaged. The findings of this study established that a quite proportion of the respondents reported crimes(s) victimization to

the officials. In addition, there is a need for continuous capacity building for the officers to equip them with relevant skills to tackle crime(victimization cases,

4. **The National Police Service and National Intelligence Service** should collaborate where necessary on intelligence gathering and timely sharing of information to all relevant agencies. There is a need to improve and employ modern technology in curbing crime. In addition, there is a need to enhance police patrols, deploy more officers and enhance continuous capacity building in crime-prone areas to ensure that the vulnerable victims of crime(s) are properly protected.

Lead Agency-Council of Governors

1. In collaboration with the National Police Service, implement the County Policing Authority.

2. Prioritize street lighting budget allocation in County Integrated Development Plans, and together with the Ministry of Land, Housing and Urban Development, ensure all the building infrastructures comply with Crime Prevention through Environmental Design.

Lead Agency-National Council on Administration of Justice

1. Ensure that there is proper coordination and harmonious relationship among the agencies in the criminal justice system.

2. Ensure that the criminal justice agencies utilize the Alternative Dispute Mechanism where applicable. This will provide timely justice and reduce costs related to the long and tedious judicial process.

3. Coordination of all stakeholders in criminal justice and create awareness on crime victimization programmes geared towards protecting victims of crime in Kenya.

Lead Agency-State Law Office

1. Therefore there need to ensure that there is an enhanced implementation of the Victim Protection Board and that the Victim Protection Trust Fund is properly operationalized. The findings of the study established that the respondents were not aware of the role of the Victim Protection Board.

Lead Agency-Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions

1. The respondents who indicated that they were victims of crime or their family members were victims but did not report were further asked to give reasons for not reporting. Most of them said that they felt no action would be taken against perpetrators and challenges related to proof and threshold of evidence. Therefore, ensure that there is timely prosecution of cases whenever necessary and there is a need for continuous capacity building among staff and the members of the public.

Lead Agency-Ministry of Health

1. Should ensure enhanced psychosocial support for the victims of crime victimization in collaboration with other stakeholders. It is prudent that the services are provided free of charge and especially for serious offences. Respondents mentioned treatment services and the provision of psychosocial support as some of the prioritized victims of crime support services. The Ministry should hand in hand with other stakeholders in criminal justice to provide services to the victims of crime

Lead Agency- Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development

1. The Ministry of Land's other stakeholders should fast-track the issuance of title deeds and titling of land. The findings of this study revealed that land disputes and conflicts are factors contributing to crime victimization in the country. It is therefore important for the Ministry to ensure that adequate and thorough process is adhered to as well as strengthen the digitalization of records.
2. There is a need for the **Ministry of Youth Affairs, Sports and the Arts** should roll out sports programmes to tap the youth talents across the country. The findings of the study revealed that youth and children form the majority of victims of crime (s) victimization. This will ensure the youths and children are engaged and hence minimize the risks of crime victimization.

Lead Agency-Ministry of Labour and Social Protection

1. The Ministry of Labour and social protection should work closely with other relevant stakeholders to address the challenges of unemployment among the Kenyan youth. The findings of this study revealed that unemployment was among the risk factors contributing to crime(s) victimization. This can be done by connecting the youths with potential employers and programmes towards equipping them with relevant job skills. There is a need to vet all the employment recruitment bureaus to ensure they comply with Kenyan laws.

Lead Agency-Ethics and Anticorruption Commission

1. The Ethics and Anti-corruption Commission should enhance the fight against corruption. The findings of this study revealed that corruption among the criminal justice agencies hindered the victims(s) access to justice. There is a need to strengthen programmes geared towards a corruption-free society and timely prosecution of corrupt officials.

Lead Agency- Ministry of Public Service, Gender and Affirmative Action

1. The Ministry of Public Service, Gender and Affirmative Action and NGEC in collaboration with other stakeholders should strengthen programmes addressing gender equity and continuous empowerment of vulnerable members of the society. There is a need to undertake an evaluation of the social protection programmes to ensure they remain relevant and well-managed. The findings of the study revealed that the majority of victims of crime victimization were women, men, children and the elderly. There is a need to provide safe houses for the victims of crime victimization that should be cascaded across the country,

Lead Agency-Witness Protection Agency and Victim Protection Board

1. The Witness Protection Agency and other stakeholders should strengthen public awareness programmes and the protection of the victims of crime victimization. The findings of the study established that there was very little awareness by the public of the services offered by the institutions.

Lead Agency- Ministry of Roads, Transport and Public Works and Ministry of Information Communications and the Digital Economy

1. The Ministry of Roads, Transport and Public Works should ensure that the road infrastructure and public works are equitably spread across the country in collaboration with County Governments. This will minimize crime victimization. In addition, the Ministry of Information Communications and Digital Economy should ensure that there is coverage of communication and the control of cybercrimes together with relevant agencies.

Lead Agency-Non-Governmental Organizations and Civil Societies

2. The Non-Governmental Organizations and civil societies should work together with all other stakeholders to create awareness and programmes targeting the victims of crime victimizations besides undertaking other strategies.

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NATIONAL CRIME RESEARCH CENTRE
Fighting Crime through Research

A STUDY ON THE NATIONAL VICTIMIZATION SURVEY STUDY

County: _____

Sub County: _____

Constituency: _____

Ward: _____

Date of Interview: _____

Time of Interview: _____

INTRODUCTION

My name is……………………………………. from National Crime Research Centre (NCRC), which is currently conducting **"A Study on national victimization survey in Kenya"**. Your participation in the study is highly valued and the information collected will assist in informing the Government policies and programmes. Participation in the study is voluntary and all information you give will be treated with the utmost confidentiality.

This study aims to establish the prevalence and types of crime victimization; identify the root causes of victimization; establish the consequences of victimization; identify the challenges in addressing victimization and existing interventions and their effectiveness in addressing victimization.

Thank you in advance.

Signature of interviewer: _____

[ ] Respondent agrees to be interviewed

[ ] Respondent does not agree ~~to be in~~terviewed
             end Coding (RA Code) _____
Entry (RA code) ____

SECTION A: SOCIAL DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

1. Gender:

    1) Male
    2) Female

2. Age category of the respondent in years:

    1) 18-34
    2) 35-51
    3) 52-68
    4) 69+

3. Marital Status:

    1) Single/Never Married
    2) Married
    3) Divorced
    4) Separated
    5) Widowed

4. Highest Level of Education attained:

    1. None
    2. Primary
    3. Secondary
    4. Middle level
    5. Graduate
    6. Post Graduate
    7. Adult Education

5. What is your main occupation?

    1) Public Sector –Permanent
    2) Public Sector -Temporary (Casual/Contract)
    3) Private Sector–Permanent
    4) Private Sector -Temporary (Casual/Contract)
    5) Business
    6) Subsistence farming
    7) Other (including Housewife, student/pupil, unemployed, retiree, volunteer)
    specify _____

SECTION B: The prevalence and types of crime victimization

6. a) Have you been a victim of crime(s) in the last 12 months?

    1. Yes   2. No

b) .If yes **in (a) above,** please indicate the crime you experienced

Offences	Specific offences	Tick all that apply
Homicide	Murder	
	Manslaughter	
	Infanticide	
	Procuring Abortion	
	Concealing Birth	
	Causing Death by D/Driving	
Offences against morality	Rape	
	Defilement	
	Incest	
	Un-natural offences	
	Bestiality	
	Indecent Assault	
	Abduction	
	Bigamy	
Other offences against persons	Assault	
	Creating Disturbance	
	Affray	
Robbery	Robbery	
	Robbery with violence	
	Carjacking	
	Robbery of M/V	
	Cattle Rustling	
Breakings	House Breaking	
	Burglary	
	Other Breakings	
Theft of stock	Theft of stock	
Stealing	Handling stolen property	
	Stealing from person	
	Stealing by Tenants/lodgers	
	Stealing from a building	
	General Stealing	
Theft by servant	Stealing by Directors	
	Stealing by Agents	
	Stealing by employee/servant	
Vehicle and other thefts	Theft of M/V(Motor vehicle)	
	Theft from M/V	
	Theft of M/V parts	
	Theft of Motorcycle	
Dangerous drugs	Possession	
	Handling	
	Trafficking	

	Cultivating	
	Usage	
Serious traffic offences	Taking a vehicle without lawful authority	
	Driving under influence of Alcohol	
Criminal damage	Malicious Damage	
	Arson	
	Negligent Acts	
	Other Criminal Damage	
Economic crimes	Obtaining by False Pretense	
	Currency Forgery	
	False Accounting	
	Other Fraud /Forgery offences	
Corruption	Soliciting bribe	
	Accepting Bribe	
	Accepting gifts	
	Demanding by False Pretense	
	Other Corruption offences	
Offences involving police officers	Soliciting bribe	
	Accepting Bribe	
	Accepting gifts	
	Demanding by False Pretense	
	Other Criminal offences	
Offences involving tourist	Bag snatching	
	Other offences Against tourist	
	Other offences involving Tourists	
Other penal code offences	Other penal code offences	

c) Did you experience repeat crime victimization as a result of the first incidence of crime victimization?

      1. Yes,   2. No

d) If yes in C above, please indicate the crime you experienced

Offences	Specific offences	Tick all that apply
Homicide	Murder	
	Manslaughter	
	Infanticide	
	Procuring Abortion	
	Concealing Birth	
	Causing Death by D/Driving	
Offences against morality	Rape	

	Defilement	
	Incest	
	Un-natural offences	
	Bestiality	
	Indecent Assault	
	Abduction	
	Bigamy	
Other offences against persons	Assault	
	Creating Disturbance	
	Affray	
Robbery	Robbery	
	Robbery with violence	
	Carjacking	
	Robbery of M/V	
	Cattle Rustling	
Breakings	House Breaking	
	Burglary	
	Other Breakings	
Theft of stock	Theft of stock	
Stealing	Handling stolen property	
	Stealing from person	
	Stealing by Tenants/lodgers	
	Stealing from a building	
	General Stealing	
Theft by servant	Stealing by Directors	
	Stealing by Agents	
	Stealing by employee/servant	
Vehicle and other thefts	Theft of M/V(Motor vehicle)	
	Theft from M/V	
	Theft of M/V parts	
	Theft of Motorcycle	
Dangerous drugs	Possession	
	Handling	
	Trafficking	
	Cultivating	
	Usage	
Serious traffic offences	Taking a vehicle without lawful authority	
	Driving under influence of Alcohol	
Criminal damage	Malicious Damage	
	Arson	
	Negligent Acts	
	Other Criminal Damage	
Economic crimes	Obtaining by False Pretense	
	Currency Forgery	

	False Accounting	
	Other Fraud /Forgery offences	
Corruption	Soliciting bribe	
	Accepting Bribe	
	Accepting gifts	
	Demanding by False Pretense	
	Other Corruption offences	
Offences involving police officers	Soliciting bribe	
	Accepting Bribe	
	Accepting gifts	
	Demanding by False Pretense	
	Other Criminal offences	
Offences involving tourist	Bag snatching	
	Other offences Against tourist	
	Other offences involving Tourists	
Other penal code offences	Other penal code offences	

7 a) Has a member of your family been a victim of crime(s) in the last 12 months?

    1. Yes,   2. No

b) If yes **in (a) above,** please indicate the crime s/he experienced

Offences	Specific offences	Tick all that apply
Homicide	Murder	
	Manslaughter	
	Infanticide	
	Procuring Abortion	
	Concealing Birth	
	Causing Death by D/Driving	
Offences against morality	Rape	
	Defilement	
	Incest	
	Un-natural offences	
	Bestiality	
	Indecent Assault	
	Abduction	
	Bigamy	
Other offences against persons	Assault	
	Creating Disturbance	
	Affray	
Robbery	Robbery	
	Robbery with violence	

	Carjacking	
	Robbery of M/V	
	Cattle Rustling	
Breakings	House Breaking	
	Burglary	
	Other Breakings	
Theft of stock	Theft of stock	
Stealing	Handling stolen property	
	Stealing from person	
	Stealing by Tenants/lodgers	
	Stealing from a building	
	General Stealing	
Theft by servant	Stealing by Directors	
	Stealing by Agents	
	Stealing by employee/servant	
Vehicle and other thefts	Theft of M/V(Motor vehicle)	
	Theft from M/V	
	Theft of M/V parts	
	Theft of Motorcycle	
Dangerous drugs	Possession	
	Handling	
	Trafficking	
	Cultivating	
	Usage	
Serious traffic offences	Taking a vehicle without lawful authority	
	Driving under influence of Alcohol	
Criminal damage	Malicious Damage	
	Arson	
	Negligent Acts	
	Other Criminal Damage	
Economic crimes	Obtaining by False Pretense	
	Currency Forgery	
	False Accounting	
	Other Fraud /Forgery offences	
Corruption	Soliciting bribe	
	Accepting Bribe	
	Accepting gifts	
	Demanding by False Pretense	
	Other Corruption offences	
Offences involving police officers	Soliciting bribe	
	Accepting Bribe	
	Accepting gifts	
	Demanding by False Pretense	

	Other Criminal offences	
Offences involving tourist	Bag snatching	
	Other offences Against tourist	
	Other offences involving Tourists	
Other penal code offences	Other penal code offences	

c) Did your family member experience repeat crime victimization as a result of the first incident?

      1. Yes,   2. No

d) If yes **in (c) above,** please indicate the crime s/he experienced

Offences	Specific offences	Tick all that apply
Homicide	Murder	
	Manslaughter	
	Infanticide	
	Procuring Abortion	
	Concealing Birth	
	Causing Death by D/Driving	
Offences against morality	Rape	
	Defilement	
	Incest	
	Un-natural offences	
	Bestiality	
	Indecent Assault	
	Abduction	
	Bigamy	
Other offences against persons	Assault	
	Creating Disturbance	
	Affray	
Robbery	Robbery	
	Robbery with violence	
	Carjacking	
	Robbery of M/V	
	Cattle Rustling	
Breakings	House Breaking	
	Burglary	
	Other Breakings	
Theft of stock	Theft of stock	
Stealing	Handling stolen property	
	Stealing from person	
	Stealing by Tenants/lodgers	
	Stealing from a building	

	General Stealing	
Theft by servant	Stealing by Directors	
	Stealing by Agents	
	Stealing by employee/servant	
Vehicle and other thefts	Theft of M/V(Motor vehicle)	
	Theft from M/V	
	Theft of M/V parts	
	Theft of Motorcycle	
Dangerous drugs	Possession	
	Handling	
	Trafficking	
	Cultivating	
	Usage	
Serious traffic offences	Taking a vehicle without lawful authority	
	Driving under influence of Alcohol	
Criminal damage	Malicious Damage	
	Arson	
	Negligent Acts	
	Other Criminal Damage	
Economic crimes	Obtaining by False Pretense	
	Currency Forgery	
	False Accounting	
	Other Fraud /Forgery offences	
Corruption	Soliciting bribe	
	Accepting Bribe	
	Accepting gifts	
	Demanding by False Pretense	
	Other Corruption offences	
Offences involving police officers	Soliciting bribe	
	Accepting Bribe	
	Accepting gifts	
	Demanding by False Pretense	
	Other Criminal offences	
Offences involving tourist	Bag snatching	
	Other offences Against tourist	
	Other offences involving Tourists	
Other penal code offences	Other penal code offences	

e) For the crime victimization experienced, was it reported?

    1. Yes   2.No

f) **If yes (e) above**, which institutions were the crime victimization reported to?

	Institutions where crime(s) were reported	Tick all that apply
1.	Police	
2.	NGAO (Village Elder, Sub Chief, Chief, ACC, DCC, CC)	
3.	County Government (Village, Ward, Sub County)	
4.	Religious Leaders	
5.	Nyumba Kumi or Community Elders	
6.	Hospital	
7.	Witness Protection Agency	
8.	Courts	
9.	Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP)	
10.	Family	
11.	Others please specify -----------------------------------	

g) **If No in (e)** above, please give a reason for non-reporting

_____

_____

_____

Section C: The root causes of victimization.

7. a) What are the factors contributing to crime victimization in this locality?

	Factors Contributing to crime victimization	Tick all that apply
1	Poverty	
2	unemployment	
3	Presence of alcohol , drugs and substance abuse	
4	Idleness	
5	Illiteracy	
6	Weak law enforcement	
7	Youth predisposition/peer pressure factors	
8	Vulnerability of some groups (orphans, widows, elderly)	

9	Lack of social support systems	
10	Gender vulnerability	
11	Retrogressive cultural practices(including religious beliefs and practices)	
12	Unresolved Land and boundary-related dispute	
13	Ignorance of the law	
14	Physical environmental factors facilitating crime victimization e.g absence of street lighting and farm plantation	
15	Corruption in the criminal justice system	
16	Negative ethnicity	
17	Porous borders	
18	Political incitement and/or competition	
19	The proliferation of illicit arms and weapons	
20	Psychological disorder	
21	Business rivalry	
22	Lack of integrity /professionalism	
23	Marginalization and unequal distribution of resources	
24	Locals harboring criminals	
25	Other (specify)	

b) In your opinion, what makes some people more vulnerable to crime victimization in this locality?_____

_____

_____

_____

Section D: Consequences of victimization.

8. In your opinion, what are the consequences of victimization in this locality?

	Consequences	**Tick all that apply**
1	Emotional	
2	Physical	
3	Financial	
4	Psychological	

Section: Challenges, measures and Recommendations in addressing victimization

9. (a) Do you know of any Victims of Crime Support Services currently available in this locality?

　　1. Yes　　2. No

(b) **If yes,** please indicate the victims of crime support services currently available in this locality.

	Victim of crime support services	Tick all that apply
1	Provision of treatment /medical services	
2	Investigation of crime	
3	Arrest, prosecution, and sentencing of offenders	
4	Reporting	
5	Counselling services	
6	Arbitration of dispute	
8	Victim/Witness protection	
9	Reconciliation	
10	Rescue services	
11	Legal aid	
12	Educating victims/life skills	
13	Tracking/recovery of stolen properties	
14	Restoration of property	
15	Reintegration	

10. (a) What do you think are the challenges faced while addressing crime victimization in this locality?

_____
_____
_____
_____

(b) How can these challenges be addressed?

_____
_____
_____
_____

11. What do you recommend should be done to address crime victimization in this locality?

_____
_____
_____

Thank you for your participation

NATIONAL CRIME RESEARCH CENTRE
Fighting Crime through Research

NATIONAL CRIME VICTIMIZATION SURVEY, 2022
KEY INFORMANT/FGD INTERVIEW GUIDE SCHEDULE

County: _____

Sub County: _____

Division: _____

Location: _____

Date of Interview: _____

Time of Interview: _____

INTRODUCTION

My name is……………………………………. from National Crime Research Centre (NCRC), which is currently conducting a "**National Crime Mapping Study and Crime Victimization Survey"** in Kenya for the year 2022. The study aims to: examine the prevalence and typologies of crimes and crime victimization; establish the factors contributing to crime and crime victimization; identify the perpetrators of crime victimization; examine the mode of operation of crime, map and analyze crime hot spots; establish the consequences of crimes; identify and evaluate crime prevention strategies; and recommend crime reduction approaches. You are therefore requested to participate in the exercise by providing relevant information on the subject. Your participation is critical in making this study a success and all information shared will be treated with utmost confidentiality.

Thank you in advance.

Interview Guide Questions

1. Based on your knowledge and or experience, who are the main victims of crimes?

2. In your opinion, based on your knowledge and or experience, what are the factors contributing to crime(s) victimization in this locality?

3. Based on your knowledge and or experience, what factors make some people more vulnerable to crime (s) victimization in this area?

4. In your opinion, what are the consequences of crime (s) victimization in this locality?

5. Based on your knowledge and or experience, which victim of crime (s) support services are currently available in this locality and what services would you like prioritized?

6. Based on your knowledge, are there Alternative Dispute Resolution Mechanisms (ADR) applied in dealing with crime in this locality.

7. a) In your opinion, what are the challenges faced in addressing crime (s) victimization in this locality?

   b).How can the challenges on addressing crime (s) victimization be addressed in this locality?

8. Based on your knowledge or experience, what do you recommend to address crime (s) victimization   in this locality?

Thank you for your participation