



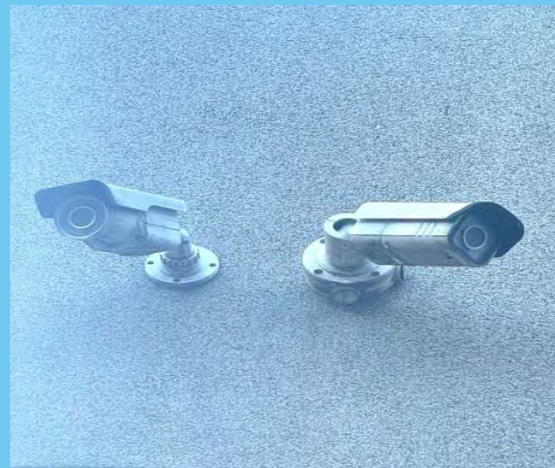
REPUBLIC OF KENYA

NATIONAL CRIME RESEARCH CENTRE

Fighting Crime through Research



NATIONAL CRIME VICTIMIZATION SURVEY



Sabastian Muthuka Katungati

Mark Washington Shiundu



NATIONAL CRIME VICTIMIZATION SURVEY

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FOREWORD

Contemporary and evolving crimes are threats to safety and security of persons and property in Kenya. Perceptions of safety and security are often closely associated with the fear of crime. This is because every day, serious, organized and transnational crimes are pervasive national security threats with far-reaching effects on Kenya's socio-economic and political well-being. The threat of crime is wide-ranging, complex and varies in depth and complexity. Therefore, understanding crime in terms of specific threats becomes a practical way of appreciating and tackling it.


The National Crime Victimization Survey was undertaken to map out and analyze the trends of crime victimization to inform policy interventions. Crime victimization manifests itself in varying degrees of physical, psychological and financial harm or distress.

Notably, the survey found out that over 50% of Kenyans reported to have been direct victims of crimes over the last one year – with property-related crimes and offences against persons as the most prevalent crimes in the country. A multiplicity of factors perpetuates crime victimization in the country; key among them are vulnerabilities occasioned by unemployment; illicit alcohol, drugs and substance abuse; weak law enforcement; corruption in some criminal justice agencies amongst others. Additionally, women were profiled as the main victims of crimes in the country. Indeed, the Government is obligated under Article 50 (9) of the Constitution, 2010 to provide for the protection, rights and welfare of victims of crime.

The study findings have a number of important implications for the design of appropriate policy interventions, programmes and strategies to detect, prevent, manage and control crimes in the country.

I also take cognizance of the fact that the provision of public safety and security requires a strategic approach that involves the concerted effort of all stakeholders - bringing together state agencies and actors, the private sector, civil society and the general public.

It is my hope that this report will assist stakeholders in security and other sectors design strategies to prevent and control crime victimization in our beloved country. I therefore, call upon all relevant stakeholders to implement the recommendations of this report.



**HON. J.B.N MUTURI, EGH
ATTORNEY GENERAL/CHAIRMAN
GOVERNING COUNCIL
NATIONAL CRIME RESEARCH CENTRE**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

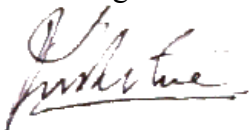
The success of this survey was a result of various stakeholders who worked tirelessly to ensure its success. The Centre recognizes and appreciate the useful contribution of various individuals and institutions who were either involved directly or indirectly in the implementation and success of this baseline survey on National Crime Victimization in Kenya.

The NCRC particularly thanks its Governing Council under the chairperson of Hon. Justin B.N. Muturi, EGH and Attorney General of the Republic of Kenya. The success of the study would not have been possible without the invaluable support of the Governing Council through the allocation and approval of research funds and providing strategic direction in carrying out this survey professionally.

The Centre is equally indebted to the Research and Development Committee of the Governing Council led by Mr. Samuel Wakanyua, Mr. Maurice Tsuma, Dr. Resila Onyango, Dr. Judith Oloo and Mr Hitler Ogenche for their guidance during the entire process. The oversight role of the dedicated members of the Committee contributed immensely to the success of this study.

The Centre appreciates Mr. Stephen Masango Muteti, Head of Research for his role in the overall supervision and coordination of the research exercise together with Mr. Dickson Gitonga, Principal Research Officer. Mr. Vincent O. Opondo, Head of Research who peer reviewed the final report, Sabastian Muthuka Katungati - lead author and Mr. Mark Shiundu, co-author who worked tirelessly in coordinating data collection, analysis and authoring the report. We highly appreciate the contribution of the Centre's research officers who contributed in this study in one way or the other.

Further, I wish to register our appreciation to the Centre's stakeholders, research supervisors, research assistants and monitoring team who spearheaded data collection and processing.



DR. MUTUMA RUTEERE
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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACC	Assistant County Commissioner
CBO's	Community Based Organizations
CC	County Commissioner
CCTV	Closed Circuit Television
COVID	Corona Virus Diseases
DCC	Deputy County Commissioner
FBO's	Faith-Based Organizations
FBI	Federal Investigation Bureau
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
KIPPRA	Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
NACADA	National Authority Campaign Against Drugs and Substance Abuse
NCRC	National Crime Research Centre
NCVS	National Crime Victimization Survey
NGAO	National Government Administration Officers
NGO's	Non-Governmental Organizations
NGEC	National Gender and Equality Commission
NPS	National Police Service
ODPP	Office of Director of Public Prosecutions
OSAC	Overseas Security Advisory Council
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
TV	Television
UN	United Nations
VPB	Victim Protection Board
US	United States
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
WHO	World Health Organization

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Crime is a threat to the safety and security of persons and property in the country. Crime affects population cohorts differently. Crime victimization manifests itself in varying degrees of physical, psychological and financial harm or distress. The National Crime Victimization Survey was undertaken to map and analyze the trends of crime victimization to inform policy interventions in the country.

The survey sought to establish the prevalence and typologies of crime victimization in Kenya; establish factors contributing to crime victimization in Kenya; establish the time, day, week, month and season of crime victimization occurrence; establish the consequences of crime victimization and identify the existing interventions in addressing crime victimization in Kenya.

This survey was anchored on Lifestyle and Routine Activities theories to explain crime victimization in Kenya. The study adopted a descriptive study design and was undertaken in 47 counties in Kenya in December, 2022.

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 5,112 members of the public comprising 2,856 males and 2,256 females drawn across the 47 counties of the Republic of Kenya.

The Key informants were sampled purposively 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 interview schedule with both open and closed-ended questions administered in a face-to-face interaction to collect data on the study subject matter. Focus Group Discussion and Key Informant interview guides were used to collect information from select individuals in the criminal justice agencies and other sectors.

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

Key Findings

Prevalence and typology of crimes victimization

The study established that over 50.7% of the study respondents had been direct victims of crimes in the last one year. The most prevalent crimes experienced in the last 12 months were house breaking (28.5%), general stealing (26.6%), theft of stock (20.7%), burglary (12.9%), stealing from a person (16.6%) stealing from a building (12.8%), robbery with violence (9.8%) and theft of farm produce (4.3%) amongst others.

Victims of crimes

The main victims of witnessed crimes in the localities were women (77.4%), men (57.3%), youths (36.1%), elderly persons (26.5%) and children (20.0%).

Factors that predispose some people to crime victimization

The following were identified by respondents as factors that make some categories of persons more vulnerable to crime victimization than others. Vulnerabilities occasioned by economic status (75.8 %), gender (49.4%), age (41.6%), lifestyle (36.8%) social background (17.3%), illiteracy (11.6%), and marital status (6.2%).

Risk factors contributing to crime victimization

From the study findings, the main underlying factors contributing to crime victimization were unemployment (81.0%), alcohol, illicit drugs and substance of abuse (69.9%), idleness (63.5%), poverty (52.6%) weak law enforcement (32.6%), youth peer pressure factors (32.5%), corruption in some agencies within the criminal justice system (22.3%), illiteracy (20.2%), physical environmental factors such as the absence of street lighting and bushy farm plantations (20.1%), gender vulnerability factors (16.9%), ignorance of

the law (12.8%), and local community harbouring criminals (9.5%)

Institutions for reporting crime victimization

In the last 12 months, (63.6%) of the respondents reported their crime victimization to various institutions, whereas (36.4%) did not report crime victimization.

The following were the institutions where crime victimization was reported: National Police Service (92.3%), National Government Administrative Offices (72.8%), Nyumba Kumi and community elders (43.5%), family (11.6%), hospitals (5.6%) and religious institutions (3.6%).

The following were reasons why some victims of crimes did not report crime victimization to relevant agencies: corruption in some of the criminal justice agencies (41.5%), challenges related to proof and threshold of evidence (21.1%), ignorance of the law (15.3%), intimidation by perpetrators (14.9%), delays in the administration of justice (6.2%), lack of reporting mechanisms in the locality (3.9%), reporting offices are located far/inaccessible (3.7%), poor relationship between the public and the Criminal Justice System (3.1%), shielding/concealing of perpetrators (2.9%) and bureaucracy in the criminal justice system (2.3%).

Time, day, month and season of likely occurrence of crime victimization

On occurrence of crime victimization in the locality during the day, (32.0%) of the respondents said that there is no specific time of the day for crime occurrence, (22.6%) indicated early night hours (between 7:00pm -11.59pm), while (20.9%) pointed out late night hours (1:00am – 3:59am), whereas (9.6%) flagged out midnight (12:00am - 12.59am) as unsafe hours in terms of crime victimization.

On the day of the week when crime victimization mostly occur, (52.0%) said no specific day (crime victimization can occur any day of the week), (16.2%) Saturdays, (9.5%) pointed out Sundays, and Fridays (8.4%).

On month of the year when crime victimization mostly occur, it was reported that (48.1%) of crime victimization mostly occur during the month of December, (34.7%) said crimes have no specific month of most occurrences.

On seasons of the year when crime victimization mostly occur, it was reported that that crimes occurred during (36.4%) rainy season, (31.5%) said crimes have no specific season of occurrence, (24.0%) pointed crimes victimization occurs mostly during dry seasons and (7.4%) indicated crimes mostly occur during festive seasons.

Consequences of crime victimization

The following were the consequences of crime victimization: loss of property (84.3%), public mistrust/fear (58.8%), slow economic development of an area (52.2%) death (40.2%), disability due to injuries (37.4%), loss of employment, livelihood and income (37.3%) and increased poverty levels (37.1%), psychological distress (32.0%); emotional distress (22%) amongst others.

Victims of crime support services

The following were mentioned as support service available to victims of crimes. Majority of the respondents reported avenues for reporting crimes (79.7%), arrest, prosecution and sentencing of offenders (54.2%), investigation of crimes (42.1%), provision of treatment /medical services (38.3%) and collaboration between security stakeholders (16.2%), arbitration of disputes (12.0%), tracking/recovery of stolen properties (8.6%) compensation and financial support (4.9%).

The following were recommended as support services to victims of crimes that needed to be prioritized. (72.9%) timely arrest, prosecution, and sentencing of offenders; enhanced investigation of crimes (66.2%); ease of reporting crimes (48.7%); provision of treatment /medical services (35.4%) and tracking/recovery of stolen properties (33.1%), compensation and financial support (29.1%), restoration of property (16.0%), provision of psychosocial support (13.9%).

Key policy Recommendations

1. National Police Service and other Security Agencies should heighten Crime Victimization Risk Analysis, Prediction and Early Warning

This study found out that over 50% of Kenyans had been victims of various crimes in the last one year – pointing to the prevalence of crimes in the country. To address crime victimization, the National Police Service, other security agencies and

stakeholders in crime discourse in the country should heighten regular crime victimization risk analysis, prediction and early warning through multi-agency intelligence, surveillance and mapping of crime hotspots and perpetrators. Crime victimization risk analysis and prediction should be a standing agenda for all County Security and Intelligence Committees. This should also be incorporated into the County Government's County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs).

2. National Council on the Administration of Justice assists Build Public Confidence in the Criminal Justice System

The study found out that most Kenyans did not report crime victimization to formal authorities for various reasons. Among the key reasons given out as to why citizens did not have confidence in the Criminal Justice Agencies included: nothing will be done after reporting, corruption within some criminal justice stakeholders, intimidation by perpetrators, delays in the administration of justice, challenges in presenting evidence, mistrust and fear of the criminal justice agencies amongst others. It is a fundamental responsibility of the criminal justice system to safeguard the interests of the victims in order to promote confidence in the criminal justice system. As such, these agencies should promote public confidence by fostering transparency, effectiveness, reliability and competence in the execution of their mandates as regards reporting crimes, investigation of crimes, arrest of crime perpetrators, prosecution, sentencing, disposal of cases and offenders.

3. Ministry of Interior and National Administration to Strengthen Nyumba Kumi initiative and Community Policing

There is need to strengthen the Nyumba Kumi initiative and other community policing forums which play important complementary roles in security management and crime prevention in the country. This study found out that Nyumba Kumi was rated highly among institutions where citizens reported crime victimization. This brings to the fore, the need to strengthen citizen participation in crime and security management at the grass root levels through proactive community policing engagements. Effective community-police partnerships will ultimately improve the management of security in the country.

4. State Department for Gender and Affirmative Action, National Gender and Equality Commission Address Women Vulnerability to Crime Victimization

This study found out that women were the likely victims of crime victimization. The higher rates of fear expressed by women are thought to reflect a broader concern of women vulnerability to particular types of perpetrators and crimes, including intimate partner violence, theft, sexual assault, physical assault and family violence. There is need therefore for, for information, awareness creation for women and girls in addition to men and other vulnerable groups such as children and the elderly on crime risks and crime hotspots and avenues for redress including the Police Hotline Numbers: 999, 112, 911 and Child Help Line number 116.

5. Ministry of Labour and Social Protection and County Governments to Institute sustainable Economic and Social Protection Programmes to Empower Vulnerable Groups

Unemployment, poverty, idleness are undoubtedly serious developmental challenge in Kenya - and were mapped out as some the key factors contributing to crime victimization in the country. There is need therefore for the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection and County Governments to implement sustainable economic and social protection programmes such as hustler fund, enhanced funds transfers to the vulnerable and long-term interventions such as employment opportunities, skills development and business start-ups for youths and other vulnerable groups in the society.

6. Ministry of Health, Victim Protection Board to Provide Psychosocial Support and Welfare Services to Victims of Crime

This study found out some of the consequences of crime victimization included deaths, disability from to injuries, loss of employment, loss of livelihoods and income, psychological distress and emotional distress. It is imperative that victims and survivors of crime get mental health and psychosocial support. Section 14 of the Victim Protection Act, 2014 provides that victims of crimes should be assisted to deal with physical injury and emotional trauma.

7. Victim Protection Board to Undertake Public Awareness on the Victim Protection Act, 2014

The finding of this study indicates lower levels of public awareness on the provisions of the Victim Protection Act, 2014. There is need to undertake public sensitization on Victim Protection Act, 2014 that has robust safe guards to address victimization. The Victim Protection Board and other state and non-state actors can play a complementary role in civic awareness creation on provisions of the Act.

8. The Ministry of Education, National Government Administrative Officers, and National Police Service to Undertake Concerted Public sensitization and Awareness on Crime, Safety and Security

This study found out that over 50 percent of the survey respondents had fallen victims of crime in the past year. It is therefore imperative that public sensitization and awareness on crime, safety and security is undertaken in schools, colleges, universities, public barazas, community policing fora, in media-TV, newspapers and vernacular and national radio stations. This will also go a long way in enhancing public sharing of crime intelligence and information with the relevant authorities. Crime sensitization programmes will empower citizens with information on crime hotspots, how to avoid victimization, where to report crimes and seek help.

9. National and County Governments to Implement Environmental Design Strategies in Addressing Crime Victimization

Physical environmental factors such as the absence of street lighting, informal settlements, and bushy farm plantations were identified among key challenges faced in addressing crime victimization in Kenya. These challenges can be addressed by combining synergies of all levels of National and County government by initiating crime prevention through environmental design strategies like street lighting, planned and controlled development of buildings, and clearing bushes, trash in both rural and urban areas increase public safety and reduce fear of crime.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1. 1 Background of the Study

A lot of researches in crimes have largely focused on perpetrators of crimes and the criminal activities. Little attention is often given to the victims of the crimes and the pivotal role they play in the commission of crime. Across the globe, millions of people annually suffer from crime victimization which manifests itself in varying degrees of physical, psychological, and financial distress as a result of the criminal behaviour of others. Victimization refers to the process of being victimized or being a victim (Hussin and Zawawi, 2012). 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).

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

Mbau (2015) 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 enactment of laws 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 classification and rate of victimization by the type of crime established that urban areas had a higher prevalence of property crime and violent crime excluding simple assault in comparison to 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 thefts 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 further that the population of persons aged 12 years and above would likely experience approximately 6.1 million violent acts.

A study in Malaysia by Hussin and Zawawi (2012) estimated that approximately 1 million criminal cases were reported, indicating a rise in crime in the country (Royal Malaysian Police, 2009). These reported criminal incidences suggested high crime prevalence which may plausibly mean that crime victimization was equally high in Malaysia. The study utilized the Sharia doctrines in proposing principles of preventing criminal victimization through community education.

In Australia, an online fraud victimization study (Emami *et al.*, 2019) acknowledged that victimization has been in existence for a long time. However, its prevalence online had 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 manifested in the form of identity theft, credit card fraud or scam fraud in 2016. The most susceptible cohort established were the elderly and persons who spent less time online. These findings were in tandem with previous researches which had 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 *et al.*, 1995), while some older people may

be more vulnerable to fraud because they are seen as attractive targets with potential access to life savings who may suffer impaired decision-making from ageing (Cohen, 2006; Scheibe *et al.*, 2014). The study in its recommendations suggested the use of advanced information technology security forms as one of the protective factors in dealing with fraud victimization.

1.1.2 African perspective

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 crime victimization across Africa.

Bukiwe (2017) pointed out that one of the most pressing challenges in South Africa was rising crime rates. A high crime rate infers that most people are exposed to victimization either directly or indirectly. Previous studies on the subject conducted in South Africa indicated that victimization is underreported because of victim dependency on the offenders for financial sustenance, shelter, societal judgement and avoidance of the shame associated with domestic violence (Sleath and Smith, 2017; Aizer, 2010). Interestingly, 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 cases (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. Therefore, other than the proximal factors there exists the fear of experiencing secondary victimization in South Africa.

1.1.3 Kenyan perspective

Crime and victimization were noted to have been on the increase in Kenya over the years despite the targeted interventions 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. Ndung'u's study cited unemployment, socio-economic inequality, marginalization, conflict among ethnic groupings, arms proliferation and ineffective criminal justice system as proximate factors for the upsurge in crime and victimization in the country.

According to NCRC crime mapping study, 5 in every 10 members of the public had been victims of crimes in the last 12 months (NCRC, 2018). On victimization by type of crime, the study showed that stealing, theft of stock, burglary and housebreaking were the most prevalent crimes among the respondents who indicated that they had been victimized.

In its further report, NCRC, 2020 established that the prevalence of victimization by gender from Gender Based Violence (GBV) in Kenya was on the increase during the first six months of 2020. It was noteworthy that 71.0% of the victims were female. The study also attributed alcohol, drug and substance abuse, poverty, family disputes, male dominance, poor upbringing, inadequate support system and retrogressive cultural beliefs and practices to the upsurge of GBV during the COVID-19 pandemic.

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 National Government to contain the spread of corona virus (NPS, 2020). A comparative analysis of 2019 and 2020 indicated that a number of offences were on the increase: defilement, affray, murder, stealing by directors and suicide. In general, the significant occurrence of crime in the country is a clear pointer to crime victimization.

1.2 Statement of Problem

Crimes affect population cohorts differently. 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 both in the Constitution and specific laws of Kenya, and many other countries. However, as has been observed by numerous classical scholars of victimology and criminology, more emphasis continues to be given to the perpetrators of crime, unlike the victims who have been christened "forgotten persons" of the criminal justice system (Schafer, 1968).

Mbau (2015) noted that lately, there has been a growing shift in seeking justice for the victims of crime by embracing victim-driven justice system. This notwithstanding, victims of crime still play a secondary role in criminal justice system, with the investigating agencies and the prosecution still largely focused on perpetrators in ensuring justice is served. The critical consideration of the role of victims in crime and the after-effects suffered should inform the criminal justice actors to ensure the rights of these individuals are entrenched in the criminal justice processes.

The National Police Service (NPS) statistics indicate that there were 55,159 victims in 2020, out of these 29,688 were male and 25,471 were female. 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 crime in 2020, there is a possibility that there are many victims of crimes owing to unreported cases of victimization in the country. The prevalence of crimes in the country signifies that more people are being affected by criminal activities. It is against this backdrop, that this survey sought to establish the extent of crime victimization in Kenya.

1.3 Objectives of the study

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

1. To establish the prevalence and types of crime victimization in Kenya;
2. To establish factors contributing to crime victimization in Kenya;
3. To establish the time, day, week, month and season of crime victimization occurrence in Kenya;
4. To establish the consequences of crime victimization in Kenya;
5. To identify the existing interventions and their effectiveness in addressing crime victimization in Kenya.

1.4 Justification of the study

This study is justified on the basis that the provision of public safety is one of the leading functions of the public service and successful performance in this role requires

a strategic approach that involves concerted effort of all stakeholders. In addition, the Government is obligated under Article 50 (9) of the Constitution, 2010 to provide for the protection, rights and welfare of the victims of crime. The victims' dignity is to be upheld 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 to be informed of the charges which the offender is facing in detail.

Secondly, it is important to establish the current state of crime victimization in the country and assess existing interventions and their effectiveness with a view to providing insights to key stakeholders such as the National Police Service (NPS) and Victims Protection Board (VPB) among others on the appropriate intervention measures in addressing crime victimization in the country.

Importantly, not many studies have been undertaken on crime victimization in Kenya. 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 comprehensive statistical inferences on the status of crime victimization. This study also seeks to contribute to the growing body of knowledge on the discourse of crime victimization in Kenya.

1.5 Scope of the study

This survey focused on establishing status of crime victimization across the forty-seven (47) counties in Kenya. The survey examined: the prevalence and types of crime victimization; factors contributing to crime victimization in Kenya; establish the *modus operandi* of perpetrators of crime victimization in Kenya;; establish the consequence of crime victimization; establish the existing interventions in addressing crime victimization in Kenya.

1.6 Theoretical framework

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

1.6.1 Lifestyle Theory

This theory was developed by Hindelang, Gottfredson and Garofalo (1978). The theory presupposes that the lifestyle of a likely victim of crime increases their exposure to the criminal activity. It posits that persons with certain demographic profiles are more prone to experience criminal victimization because their lifestyles expose them to risky situations. Examples of the lifestyle behaviours that could 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). This logic suggests that the well-established relationship between demographic characteristics, such as gender and victimization, is fully mediated by lifestyles and exposure to risk.

Lifestyles are important because they increase the exposure to would-be offenders without effective restraints that can prevent a crime. Thus, it is the exposure to risk and not the lifestyles per se that create opportunities for victimization. Therefore, those who engage in high-risk lifestyles such as abusing drugs, excessive alcohol consumption and partaking in criminal activities are more prone to victimization.

In the Kenyan context, the lifestyle theory is relevant in understanding the risk factors that may predispose certain members of the public to crimes in different risk contexts. The theory is therefore relevant to this study to help understand the risk factors to crime victimization.

1.6.2 Routine Activities Theory (RAT)

This theory was developed by Cohen and Felson (1979). It postulates that for a criminal event to occur there must be a convergence in time and space of suitable targets, motivated offenders in the absence of capable guardians. This idea assumes that crime or disorder results when likely offenders and suitable targets come together in time and space, in the absence of capable guardians for that target.

According to the theory, differences in crime rates are caused by changes in an

individual's routine patterns and daily activities of social interaction. Miethe and Meier (1990) argued that the theory is founded primarily on two central assumptions. 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 are assumed to determine the specific crime victim's selection. Routine-activities theory acknowledges 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 and Miethe, 1993). Physical proximity to high-crime areas is a major factor that increases victim risks.

Thus, effective crime prevention measures requires understanding how offenders and their targets/victims come together in place, and understanding how those offenders, targets/victims, and places are or are not effectively controlled. Understanding the weaknesses in the problem analysis triangle in the context of crime victimization is important in explaining crime victimization.

In regards to this study, the routine activities theory is useful because crime victimization can be understood and described in a variety of ways. No one way is definitive because certain behaviours can be common to the incidents, while certain places can be common to crimes. Likewise, certain individuals or groups of people can be common to incidents. These people could be either offenders or victims and certain times can be common to some crime incidents.

CHAPTER TWO: STUDY METHODOLOGY

2.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses the research design, methods and tools of data collection, data collection and management, methods of data analysis and ethical considerations employed during the survey.

2.2 Research Design

This survey utilized a descriptive research design which is deemed appropriate for a large and heterogeneous population that cannot be observed directly. This design was adopted because of its strength in obtaining in-depth information for both qualitative and quantitative characteristics of crime victimization prevalence in Kenya.

2.2.1 Study site and population

The study sites were the forty-seven (47) counties of Kenya. The study population was 5,112 members of the public (households) who gender-wise were 2,856 Males and 2,256 Females. A total of 141 Key Informants drawn from relevant state and non-state agencies with a role in preventing crime(s) victimization in Kenya were interviewed. Focus Group Discussions were identified and conducted in eleven (11) Counties. The Key Informants from state actors included: National Government Administration Officers, National Police Service, Probation and Aftercare Service Department, Directorate of Children Services, Witness Protection Agency, County Governments, Kenya Prisons Service, Office of Director of Public Prosecutions, Health Institutions, Judiciary, Kenya Wildlife Service, Kenya National Commission on Human Rights, among others. The non-state actors included Non-Governmental Organizations, Faith Based Organizations and Community based organizations in the country.

2.2.2 Sample size and sampling procedure

For this study, a national sample was drawn from all the 47 Counties. The study utilized simple random sampling technique to obtain samples of the Sub-counties and locations where the study was conducted. The selection of the Sub-counties was informed by the police crime statistics where the three (3) Sub-counties with high prevalence of crimes in each County were selected. Further, a half of the three 3 identified Sub-counties in each County were randomly selected as the study sites. Both

rural and urban dynamics were factored in the selection of the Sub-counties for the survey.

The households in the study sites 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. This technique as well 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-related issues was interviewed per household. Table 2.1 shows sample size distribution by County.

Table 2. 1 Distributions of sample respondents by county

County	Gender		Total
	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)
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)

County	Gender		Total
	Male	Female	
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)
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)	(100.0)

2.2.3 Sample Respondents Selection

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 Sources of Data

The study utilized both primary and secondary sources of data. Primary data was collected from sample respondents and key informants. Secondary data materials used included crime statistics from National Police Service Annual Reports and previous NCRC survey reports.

2.3.2 Data Collection Methods

The study used both quantitative and qualitative methods of data collection. Quantitative data was collected using closed and open-ended questionnaires through face to face interviews. Qualitative data was collected from various relevant agencies and institutions through interviews with Key Informants and through Focus Group Discussion sessions. Secondary data was collected through review of existing literature which included journals, reports, books and other relevant publications.

2.3.3 Data Collection Tools

The survey utilized a comprehensive closed and open-ended questionnaire in obtaining data from sample respondents, Key informant Interview Guide was used for interviews with key informants and Focus Group Discussion Guides for obtaining targeted information from FGD sessions. Secondary data materials were used to reinforce the primary data sources.

2.4 Data Collection and Management

The Centre worked closely with relevant institutions for support in realizing the objective of this survey during the data collection process. NCRC sought the authority to conduct the study and consent of institutions whose staff were earmarked for interviews during the survey.

Data collection began with the formulation of draft data collection tools and carrying out pretest of the study. The pre-test was undertaken to eliminate any bias and ambiguity in the research instruments and ensure the questions were able to measure the thematic questions of the study. The research instruments were then revised to correct procedural challenges and ambiguity identified and guaranteeing the validity and reliability of the responses.

Communication was done to all participating institutions requesting for their consents and cooperation, during the interviews.

Qualified research assistants and the supervisors were identified and trained on the study objectives and relevant procedures. Upon completion of the training, the researchers were deployed to the study sites according to the clusters strengths and facilitated with the necessary resources for the fieldwork.

Interviews with the relevant state and non-state agency officials and key informants were arranged at their convenience, while members of the public were reached in their households. Close supervision of the research assistants and quality control of the exercise was undertaken by the cluster NCRC supervisors and study coordinators.

2.5 Method of Data Analysis

Data processing entailed quality assurance, serialization, code book preparation, data coding, entry, cleaning and thereafter analysis using Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) and Microsoft Excel for the primary data. The quantitative data is presented in tables, graphs, and charts while qualitative data was analyzed thematically based on the research objectives.

2.6 Ethical Consideration

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

ethical considerations;

1. Authority to collect data was sought from the relevant institutions
2. Informed consent of respondents was obtained before commencement of interviews.
3. Adequate training and briefing of researchers to equip them fully with the desired outcome for the data collection exercise.
4. Researchers explained research objectives and tasks to all participants in the research.
5. Data for this study was collected anonymously.
6. Confidentiality was observed throughout the research.

CHAPTER THREE: RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the results and discussions of the study findings. It covers the socio-demographic characteristics of sample respondents; crime patterns and trends; victims of crimes; factors contributing to crimes; time, day, month and season of crime victimization occurrence; consequences of crime and crime prevention measures.

3.2 Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Sample Respondents

A total of 5,112 sample respondents were interviewed in this study; 2,856 were males and 2,256 were females. In terms of age (26.9%) of the sample respondents were aged between 35-46 years, while (28.4%) were aged between 46 and 55 years. These findings, clearly point to a large segment of the study population were in their productive life stages and were likely of high probable interest or highly predisposed to crime victimization. In regards to marital status, the majority (75.9%) of the respondents were married.

On education, (42.0%) of the respondents had attained secondary level of education indicating that the level of literacy was reasonably high. This implies that most of the respondents were knowledgeable enough to engage in the study subject matter of the study.

In terms of occupation, (51.6%) of the sample respondents were business persons and a further (14.1%) were in casual/temporary employment in the private sector. This shows that most of the respondents were engaged in some income-generating activities.

In terms of length of stay in the locality, majority (60.0%) of the respondents had stayed in their localities for more than thirteen (13) years. This means that they plausibly had knowledge and experience on crime-related issues in their localities. Table 3.1 below shows the socio-demographic characteristics of the sample respondents.

Table 3. 1 Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Sample Respondents

Variable	Category	Frequency	Per cent
Gender	Male	2856	55.9
	Female	2256	44.1
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
Marital status	Single/Never Married	831	16.3
	Married	3878	75.9
	Separated	173	3.4
	Divorced	50	1.0
	Widowed	180	3.5
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
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 in- 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
4-6 years		529	10.4

Variable	Category	Frequency	Per cent
	7-9 years	409	8.0
	10-12 years	530	10.4
	13 years and above	3059	60.0

3.3 Prevalence and types of Crime Victimization

3.3.1 Victims of crimes in the last 12 months

When respondents were asked to indicate whether they had been direct victims of crimes in the last 12 months, (50.7%) stated that they had been direct victims of crimes, while (49.3%) reported that they had not been victims of crimes in the last one year.

Further, respondents who had been victims of direct crimes in the last 12 months were asked to indicate the specific crimes that they experienced. From the findings, the most prevalent crimes experienced were house breaking (28.5%), general stealing (26.6%), theft of stock (20.7%), burglary (12.9%), stealing from a person (16.6%) stealing from a building (12.8%), robbery with violence (9.8%) theft of farm produce (4.3%). From the findings property crimes and stealing were the most prevalent crimes experienced in the country as shown in table 3.2.

According to the annual report by the National Council for Administrative Justice (NCAJ, 2022/2023) showed that 97,301 serious crimes were processed by police across the country with the most prevalent crimes being offenses against persons (assault, affray and creating disturbance), followed by stealing.

Table 3.2 Direct crimes experienced by respondents

Direct Crimes Experienced	Frequency	Percent of Cases
House breaking	730	28.5
General stealing	681	26.6
Theft of stock (including cattle rustling)	529	20.7
Burglary	329	12.9
Stealing from person	426	16.6
Stealing from a building	327	12.8
Robbery with violence	252	9.8
Theft of farm produce	241	4.3
Murder	14	0.5
Stealing by Tenants/lodgers	14	0.5
Stealing by employee/servant	10	0.4

Direct Crimes Experienced	Frequency	Percent of Cases
Manslaughter	2	0.1
Infanticide	2	0.1
assault	162	6.3
Theft of Motorcycle	47	1.8
Creating Disturbance	33	1.3
Obtaining by False Pretense	30	1.2
Affray	26	1.0
Theft of motor vehicle parts	25	1.0
Robbery	58	2.3
Malicious Damage of property	22	0.9
Handling stolen property	20	0.8
Usage of drugs	19	0.7
Rape	8	0.3
Defilement	7	0.3
Possession of drugs	7	0.3
Arson	7	0.3
Indecent Assault	6	0.2
Abduction	6	0.2
Theft from motor vehicle	6	0.2
Theft of motor vehicle	5	0.2
Currency Forgery	4	0.2
Procuring abortion	1	0.0
Concealing birth	1	0.0
Robbery of motor vehicle	3	0.1
False Accounting	3	0.1
Causing death by dangerous driving	2	0.1
Car jacking	2	0.1
Handling of drugs	2	0.1
Trafficking of narcotic drugs	2	0.1
Negligent Acts	2	0.1
Incest	1	0.0
Cultivating of the drugs	1	0.0
Stealing by Agents	1	0.0
Un-natural offences	1	0.0
Bigamy	1	0.0

Respondents were further asked to indicate whether any other member of their family members had been a direct victim of crimes in the last 12 months. From the findings, (33.6%) of the respondents stated that other members of their family had been direct victims of crime during the last 12 months, whereas (66.4%) reported that none of their other family members had been direct victims of crimes over the last 12 months.

Respondents who confirmed that other members of their family had been victims of crime were further asked to indicate the specific crimes that their family members experienced. The responses were: (25.1%) indicated housebreaking, general stealing (23.0%), theft of stock including cattle rustling (22.0%), stealing from a person (17.1%), robbery with violence (10.8%) and stealing from a building (10.4%) as the crimes experienced by their family members. The findings established that family members were majorly victims of theft and offences against persons. Table 3.3 shows these findings.

Table 3.3 Crimes experienced by a family member

Crimes experienced by a family member	Frequency	Percent 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	17.0
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 Motorecycle	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 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 Motor Vehicle	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

The KNBS (2023) pointed out that the total number of crimes reported to the police increased by 8.4 per cent to 88,083 in 2022. Other offences against persons, stealing and offences against morality jointly accounted for more than half of total crimes reported to the police in 2022. The highest increase in crimes reported to the police was recorded for theft of stock (36.4%) followed by traffic offences (28.5%) and robbery (27.2%). Similarly, the number of offences reported for stealing increased by 25.1 per cent to 14,718 in 2022. The findings of this survey on prevalence of crime victimization in the country is in line with the National Police Service data on reported crimes that shows crimes have been on the increase in the last five years as indicated in Table 3.4 below.

Table 3. 4 Crimes Reported to the Police, 2018 – 2022

Crimes	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Homicide	2,856	2,971	3,111	3,281	3,056
Offences against morality	7,233	8,051	9,153	8,182	7,166
Other offences against persons	25,049	27,196	19,288	22,365	22,573
Robbery	2,935	2,858	2,384	2,456	3,125
Breakings	5,970	5,976	4,252	4,973	6,114
Theft of stock	2,077	1,962	1,556	1,964	2,679
Stealing	12,845	13,954	8,709	11,762	14,718
Theft by servant	2,477	2,226	1,467	1,798	1,690
Theft of vehicles and other thefts	1,370	1,298	1,031	1,278	1,459
Dangerous drugs	8,021	8,011	4,477	5,743	6,526
Traffic offences	213	341	186	123	158
Criminal damage	4,783	4,852	3,530	4,627	4,426
Economic crimes	4,100	4,786	3,488	4,004	4,367
Corruption	119	130	133	96	95
Offences involving police officers	174	77	64	75	77
Offences involving tourists	93	48	26	31	26
Other penal code offences	7,953	8,674	6,790	8,514	9,828
Total	88,268	93,411	69,645	81,272	88,083

Source: National Police Service

*Provisional

3. 4 Categories of Victims of Crime

3.4. 1 Victims of crimes

Respondents were asked to mention the main victims of witnessed crimes. The findings revealed that the main victims of witnessed crimes in the localities were women (77.4%),

men (57.3%), youths (36.1%), elderly persons (26.5%) and children (20.0%) as indicated in Table 3.4.

Table 3.5 Categories of victims of witnessed crimes

Victims of witnessed crimes	Frequency	Percent of Cases
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

Further, the respondents were asked to mention the main victims of perceived crimes in the localities. The responses were that women (88.6%), men (72.7%), youths (50.8%), elderly persons (45.4%) and children (30.3%) were the likely main victims of perceived crimes as summarized in Table 3.5 below.

Table 3.6 Categories of victims of perceived crimes

Victims of perceived crimes	Frequency	Percent 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

Victims of perceived crimes	Frequency	Percent of Cases
People with disability	3	0.1
Tourists	2	0.0

These finding suggests that women were more likely to be vulnerable to crime victimization than any other category of victims. This finding on females as the key victims of crime differs with the National Police Service Report (2021) that indicated the total victims of crime in Kenya in 2021 were 76,545 (40,184 males and 36,361 females). Fox, *et al.*, (2009) holds that women are more likely than men to be victims of all types of crimes, including vicarious victimization, theft, sexual assault, stalking, intimate partner violence, physical assault and family violence - including physical and psychological abuse, neglect, and witnessing family violence. Warr (2000) and Jennings *et al.*, (2007) said that men are more likely to be victimized by crime than are women, whereas women are more fearful of crime than men. Bachman (1994) found out that although women were significantly less likely to become victims of violent crime, they were more vulnerable to particular types of perpetrators. Therefore, modalities should be put in place to address crime victimization for these groups or categories most at risk from the study findings.

3.4.2 Crime victimization with regards to socio-economic and demographic characteristics

This survey had sought to profile likely victims of crimes with regards to people's socio-economic and demographic characteristics. The following were the findings:

On gender and the likelihood of crime victimization in the localities, it was reported that (51.7%) of females were likely to be the main victims of crime, whereas (38.6%) of males were likely to be the main victims of crimes in terms of gender. Additionally, it was reported that (9.7%) of both males and females were likely to be the main victims of crimes in the localities. Schafer, *et al.*, (2006) posit that women express greater levels of fear of crime and crime victimization than men. The higher rates of fear expressed by women are thought to reflect a broader concern of gender roles, sexual harassment, and assault likely to be experienced by women.

With regards to the age factor and likelihood of crime victimization in the localities, it

was reported that adults aged 35 years and above (53.4%) were likely to be the main victims of crimes, followed by youth aged 18-34 years (31.3%). It was also reported that all age categories are susceptible to crimes (12.3%), while children below 18 years (2.8%) were reported to be the least likely victims of crimes.

On the variable of being a stranger (strangeness) in the localities, it was reported that non-strangers (78.0%) were likely to be victims of crimes than strangers (11.7%), while both strangers and non-strangers (10.2%) were said to be the likely victims of crimes in the localities.

On the economic status of individuals and likelihood of victimization, it was reported that persons of average economic status (54.0%) were likely to be the main victims of the crimes in the localities, followed by persons of low economic status (29.6%). The survey found out that anybody (10.0%) can fall victim to crimes regardless of their economic status, while persons of high economic status (5.5%) were said to be the least likely victims of crimes. From the findings, economic differences across social groups are critical issues in crime and victimization. Di Tella, R *et al.*,(2000) holds that income levels affect households' ability to protect themselves against crime. High-income groups are more likely than low-income groups to use private security, install security alarms, CCTV cameras, take insurance and install armored doors etc.

On the marital status and likelihood of crime victimization, it was reported that married individuals (56.3%) were the highest likely to be victims, followed by single persons (23.3%), widowed individuals (2.7%), separated persons (2.5%), and the divorced (0.5%). Further, it was noted that everyone (14.6%) is susceptible to crime victimization, notwithstanding one's marital status.

The implication of these findings is that crime-related fear and victimization could be a product of socio-demographic characteristics and individual experiences with crime in the localities. Green (2012), however, contends that no one characteristic of an individual can shape their experience of crime. Table 3.6 below summarizes the main victims of crimes with regards to socio-economic and demographic characteristics.

Table 3. 7 Main victims of crimes with regards to socio-economic and demographic characteristics

Socio-economic and Demographic Characteristics	Variable Category	Frequency	Percent 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
Strangeness in the locality	Non-strangers	3977	78.0
	Strangers	598	11.7
	Both	521	10.2

The findings from Focus Group Discussion sessions were largely in support of the results from the sample respondents that females were more vulnerable to both witnessed and

perceived crime victimization. Other significant category mentioned were men, youth, children and elderly.

The findings from the key informants provided mixed responses on the victims of crimes. A Senior National Government Administration Officer in Narok County had this to say concerning victims of crime;

“The main victims of crimes in this locality are children - mainly girls”

A National Government Administration Officer in Busia County contented that;

“Most victims of crime in this area are young male persons aged 16-23 years”

A children Officer in Wajir County had this to say:

“Most of the victims of crime in this area are women and children”

3.5 Factors that predispose some people to crime victimization

This study had sought to establish why some categories of persons were more vulnerable to crime victimization than others. From the study findings, most respondents identified vulnerabilities occasioned by economic status (75.8 %) and gender (49.4%), age (41.6%), lifestyle (36.8%) as some of the underlying factors that make some people more vulnerable to crime victimization. Other factors mentioned included vulnerabilities occasioned by social background (17.3%), illiteracy (11.6%), and marital status (6.2%) among others as indicated in Table 3.7 below. Paynter (2015) noted that some of the factors that increase the likelihood of victimization included gender whereby females were at a significantly higher risk of victimization as compared to men. Other demographic factors such as low income, low educational level, race, and ethnicity were also associated with an increased possibility of victimization.

Table 3. 8 Factors that predispose some people to crime victimization

Factors predisposing some people to crime victimization	Frequency	Percent of Cases
Economic status	3844	75.8
Gender	2503	49.4

Factors predisposing some people to crime victimization	Frequency	Percent of Cases
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 status	6	0.1
Political affiliation	5	0.1

3.6 Factors Contributing to Crime Victimization

Respondents were asked to highlight factors contributing to crime and crime victimization. A significant majority of the respondents mentioned unemployment (81.0%) and availability of alcohol, illicit drugs and substance abuse (69.9%), idleness (63.5%), poverty (52.6%) weak law enforcement (32.6%), youth peer pressure factors (32.5%), corruption in the criminal justice system (22.3%), illiteracy (20.2%) physical environmental factors such as the absence of street lighting and bushy farm plantations (20.1%), gender vulnerability factors (16.9%), ignorance of the law (12.8%), and local community members harbouring criminals (9.5%) as listed in Table 3.8 below. Guerrero (2023) argues that victimization is a product of interplay between individual, relationship, social, cultural and environmental factors. While all social groups may experience victimization, their vulnerability to crime and violence is not equal. Yigzaw, *et al.*,(2023) posit that crime is more prevalent in areas where the residents' level of education and income is low, the level of poverty is high and the rate of unemployment is high.

Table 3. 9 Factors contributing to crime victimization

Factors Contributing to crime victimization	Frequenc y	Percent of Cases
Unemployment	4138	81.0
Availability of alcohol, illicit drugs and substance of abuse	3573	69.9
Idleness	3242	63.5
Poverty	2689	52.6
Weak law enforcement	1667	32.6
youth peer pressure factors	1662	32.5
Corruption in some criminal justice system	1138	22.3
Illiteracy	1031	20.2
Physical environmental factors e.g. absence of street lighting and bushy farm plantations	1028	20.1
Gender vulnerability factors	863	16.9
Ignorance of the law	655	12.8
Local community members harbouring criminals	483	9.5
Lack of integrity/professionalism among some law enforcement officers	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
The proliferation of illicit arms and weapons	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

The findings from key informants largely affirmed those of the sample respondents indicated above. 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; increased school dropouts of the children; retrogressive cultural practices such as „disxo matanga”; land disputes; rogue public officials colluding with criminals”.

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

“In this area, crime victimization is contributed by unemployment; established tea estates which attract people, including criminals; conflict among neighbouring communities; drug and alcohol abuse and especially bhang and illicit brews in the locality; youth idleness and easy cash from selling of stolen tea”.

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”.

A Magistrate in Mandera County remarked that;

“In Mandera, the risk factors for crime victimization include; porous border between Kenya and Somalia which is not policed effectively; cross border family kinship ties- allows movement of criminal across Kenya and Somalia; drugs influence in that 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/negative ethnicity and tribalism”.

These findings were also supported by the focus group discussion participants who cited physical environmental factors, poverty, poor parenting, youth peer pressure, idleness, unemployment, illicit alcohol, drugs and substance of abuse as root causes of crime victimization in the localities.

3. 7 Response to Crime Victimization

3.7. 1 Institutions for reporting crime victimization

When respondents were asked to indicate whether they reported crimes they and family members experienced in the last 12 months, (63.6%) said they reported the crime victimization, whereas (36.4%) of the respondents did not report the crimes.

The respondents who said they reported crime victimization were asked to indicate the institutions in the localities where they reported the crimes. Majority of the respondents (92.3%) reported to the National Police Service, (72.8%) reported to the National Government Administrative Offices, (43.5%) reported to Nyumba Kumi and community elders, (11.6%) reported to the family, (5.6%) reported to hospitals and (3.6%) reported to religious institutions. Table 3.9 shows the findings on institutions where the public reported following crime victimization.

Table 3. 10 Institutions where people report crimes following victimization

Institutions where people report crimes following victimization	Frequenc y	Percent of Cases
National Police Service	4655	92.3
National Government Administrative Offices (Sub Chief, Chief, ACC, DCC, CC)	3674	72.8
Nyumba Kumi and Community Elders	2195	43.5
Family	586	11.6
Hospitals	281	5.6
Religious Institutions/Leaders	182	3.6
Commission on Administrative Justice (Ombudsman)	103	2.0
Kenya Wildlife Service	103	2.0
Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP)	45	0.9
Witness Protection Agency	9	0.2
Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission	9	0.2
Kenya Forest Service	13	0.3
Kenya Coast Guard Services-Beach Management	8	0.2
Independent Policing Oversight Authority	7	0.1
Department of Children Services	6	0.1
Academic institutions	6	0.1
Civil Society (Faith based NGO's, FBO's and CBO's)	4	0.1
Kenya National Commission on Human Rights	1	0.0

The finding on the National Police Service as the institution where majority of citizens report crimes presents opportunity to the NPS to win over wider public good will, trust and cooperation in security. Empirical evidence has shown that community-police

partnerships greatly improve public safety and security.

The National Government Administrative Offices and Nyumba Kumi were also rated highly as institutions for reporting crime victimization. This brings to the fore, the need to strengthen proactive community involvement in crime and security management at the grass root levels.

The finding in which Kenyans reported crime victimization to both state and non-state actors reinforces the reality that security is multi-sectoral issue that require strategic approach and concerted effort of all stakeholders - bringing together the state actors, the private sector, civil society and the public.

3.7.2 Reasons for not reporting crime victimization

The respondents who indicated that they and family members had been victims of crime but did not report crime victimization to relevant agencies were further asked to give reasons for the non-reporting. From the findings, (41.5%) cited corruption in some criminal justice agencies, challenges related to proof and threshold of evidence (21.1%), ignorance of the law (15.3%), intimidation by perpetrators (14.9%). The other reason cited for non-reporting of crime victimization were delays in the administration of justice (6.2%), lack of reporting mechanisms in the locality (3.9%), the reporting offices are located far/inaccessible (3.7%), poor relationship between the public and the Criminal Justice System (3.1%), shielding/concealing of perpetrators (2.9%) and bureaucracy in the criminal justice system (2.3%), amongst others as highlighted on table 3.10 below. Ayiera (2015) noted that the key hindrances to local policing accountability in Kenya are a deep seated lack of confidence in the police which means citizens do not report crimes and do not monitor progress on crimes. Boateng (2018) study in Ghana found out that victims' levels of confidence in the police and satisfaction with police work positively predict their decisions to report sexual assault and robbery to the police.

Table 3. 11 Reasons why victims and family members do not report crime victimization

Reasons why victims and family members do not report crime victimization	Frequency	Percent of Cases
Corruption in some criminal justice agencies.	214	41.5

Reasons why victims and family members do not report crime victimization	Frequency	Percent of Cases
Challenges related to proof and threshold of evidence	109	21.1
Ignorance of the law	79	15.3
Intimidation by perpetrators	77	14.9
Delays in administration of justice	32	6.2
Lack of reporting mechanisms in the locality	20	3.9
The reporting offices are located far/inaccessible	19	3.7
Poor relationship between the public and the Criminal Justice System	16	3.1
Shielding/concealing of perpetrators	15	2.9
Bureaucracy in the criminal justice system	12	2.3
Abuse of Alternative Justice System	11	2.1
Fear of the criminal justice system	10	1.9
Unprofessionalism in Criminal Justice System	10	1.9
Language barrier	1	0.2

3.7.3 General reasons for non-reporting crime victimization

The following were the general reasons given by the sample respondents why people do not report crime victimization in the localities. Most respondents (74.1%) felt no action would be taken, a serious indictment of lack of confidence in some of the agencies mandated to handle crimes, corruption within the criminal justice system agencies (44.0%), intimidation by perpetrators (26.2%), challenges related to presenting evidence (7.1%) and ignorance of the law (5.5%). Other reason cited included, mistrust/fear of the criminal justice agencies (4.7%), the reporting offices are located far/inaccessible (3.8%), lack of reporting mechanisms in the locality (2.8%), delays in the administration of justice (2.5%), shielding/concealing of perpetrators (2.2%). Tarling and Morris (2010) notes that seriousness of the offence was the most important factor influencing victims' decisions to report crimes and that property crime was less likely to be reported whereas violent crime was more likely to be reported. Table 3.11 below details the findings on the general reasons why people do not report crime victimization.

Table 3. 12 General reasons why people do not report crime victimization

General reason why people do not report crime victimization in the localities	Frequenc y	Percent of Cases
No action will be taken	3592	74.1
Corruption in the criminal justice agencies	2131	44.0
Intimidation by perpetrators	1270	26.2
Challenges in presenting evidence	346	7.1
Ignorance of the law	266	5.5
Mistrust/fear of the criminal justice agencies	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
Shielding/concealing of perpetrators	109	2.2
Existence of other alternatives to resolve 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 suffered	13	0.3
Poverty	9	0.2
Cultural beliefs	8	0.2
Religious beliefs	3	0.1
Language barrier	2	0.0

3. 8 Time, Day, Month and Season of Occurrence of Crime Victimization

This survey had also set out to find out the mode of operation of criminals with regards to the time, month and season of occurrence of crime victimizations in the localities.

3.8.1 Time of occurrence of crime victimization in the locality

The Routine Activities Theory holds that crime can be committed by anyone who has opportunity. Therefore, crimes may happen at all times of the day, although particular crimes may exhibit different patterns.

Respondents were asked to mention the time of the day when crimes mostly occur in their localities. From the findings, (32.0%) of the respondents said that there is no specific time of the day for crime occurrence, (22.6%) indicated early night hours (between 7:00pm -11.59pm), while (20.9%) pointed out late night hours (1:00am – 3:59am), whereas (9.6%) flagged out midnight (12:00am - 12.59am) as unsafe hours in terms of crime victimization. These timelines are important in informing security and law enforcement strategies on when to enhance surveillance and measures to prevent crime occurrence. Figure 3.1 shows patterns of crime occurrence by the time of the day.

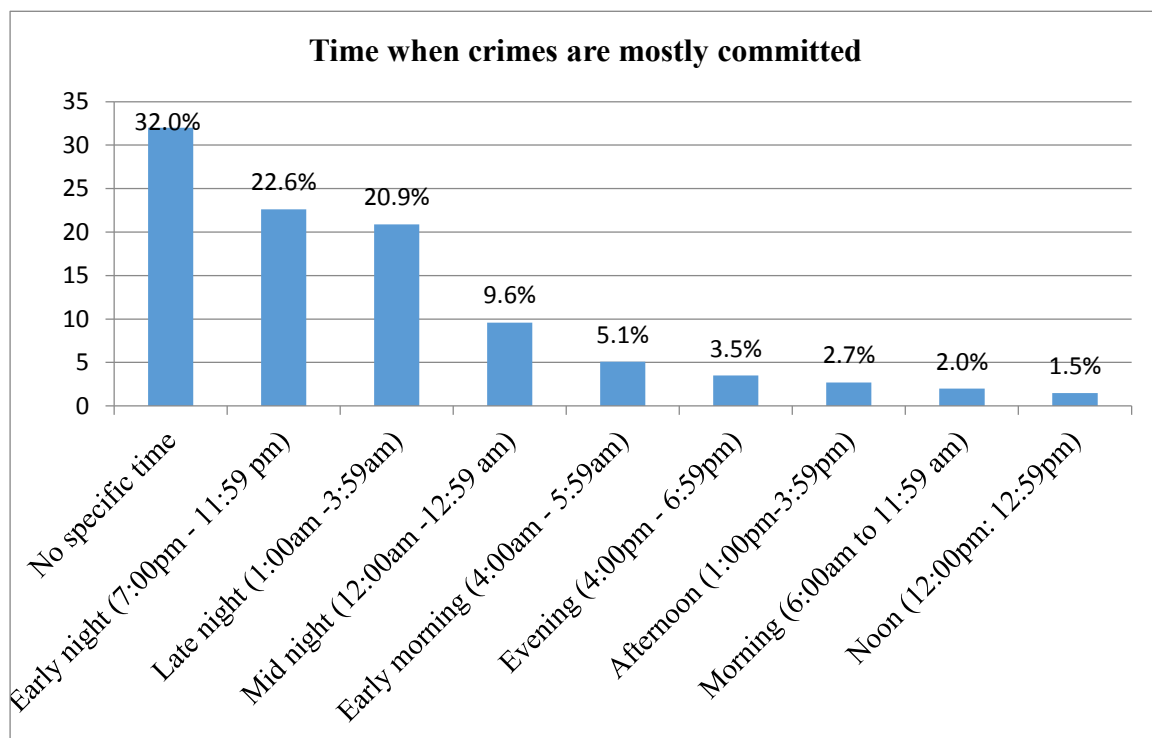


Figure 3.1 Time of day when crimes are mostly committed

3.8.2 Day of the week when Crime victimization mostly occur

When respondents were asked to mention the day of the week when crime victimization mostly occur, (52.0%) did not flag out a specific day (crime victimization can occur any day of the week), (16.2%) mentioned Saturdays, (9.5%) indicated Sundays, and (8.4%) pointed out Fridays. Therefore, Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays are days of the week

likely to register higher incidences of crime victimization. The findings are important information points to the general public to take personal precaution to prevent crime victimization and to security agencies on when to enhance measures to prevent crime occurrences around the days profiled as likely to register crimes. Figure 3.2 shows crime patterns by the day of the week as reported by sample respondents.

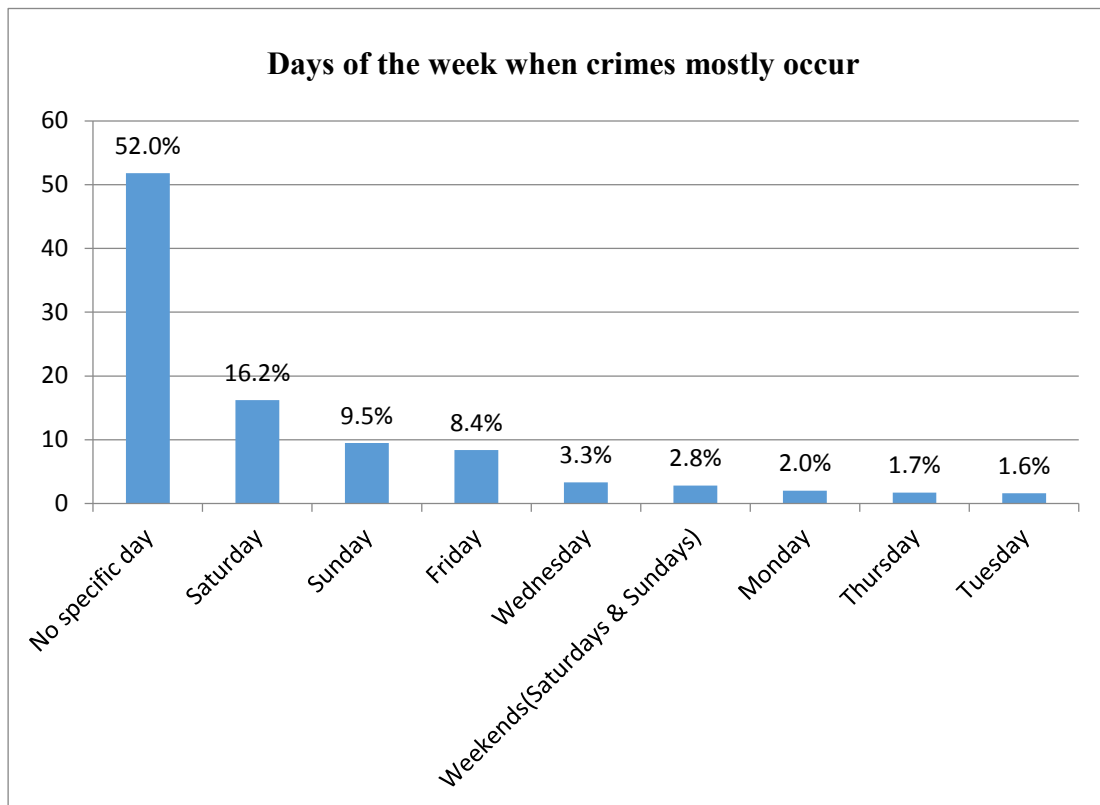


Figure 3.2 Days of the week when crimes occur

3.8.3 Month of the year when crime victimization mostly occur

Respondents were asked to identify months in the year when crimes are most likely to be committed. The responses were that: (48.1%) of crime victimization are most likely to occur during the month of December, (34.7%) said that crimes have no specific month of most occurrences. It is noteworthy that December is a festive season with perceptions that people have disposal money to spend around. In addition, the month of December is also marked by large movements of population across urban and rural areas, thus its link to the perceived month with relatively higher rates of crime victimization. These findings are pointers to the general public in term of taking personal security precaution and the deployment of appropriate interventions to prevent crime occurrences. Figure 3.3 shows

crime patterns during the months of the year as reported by respondents.

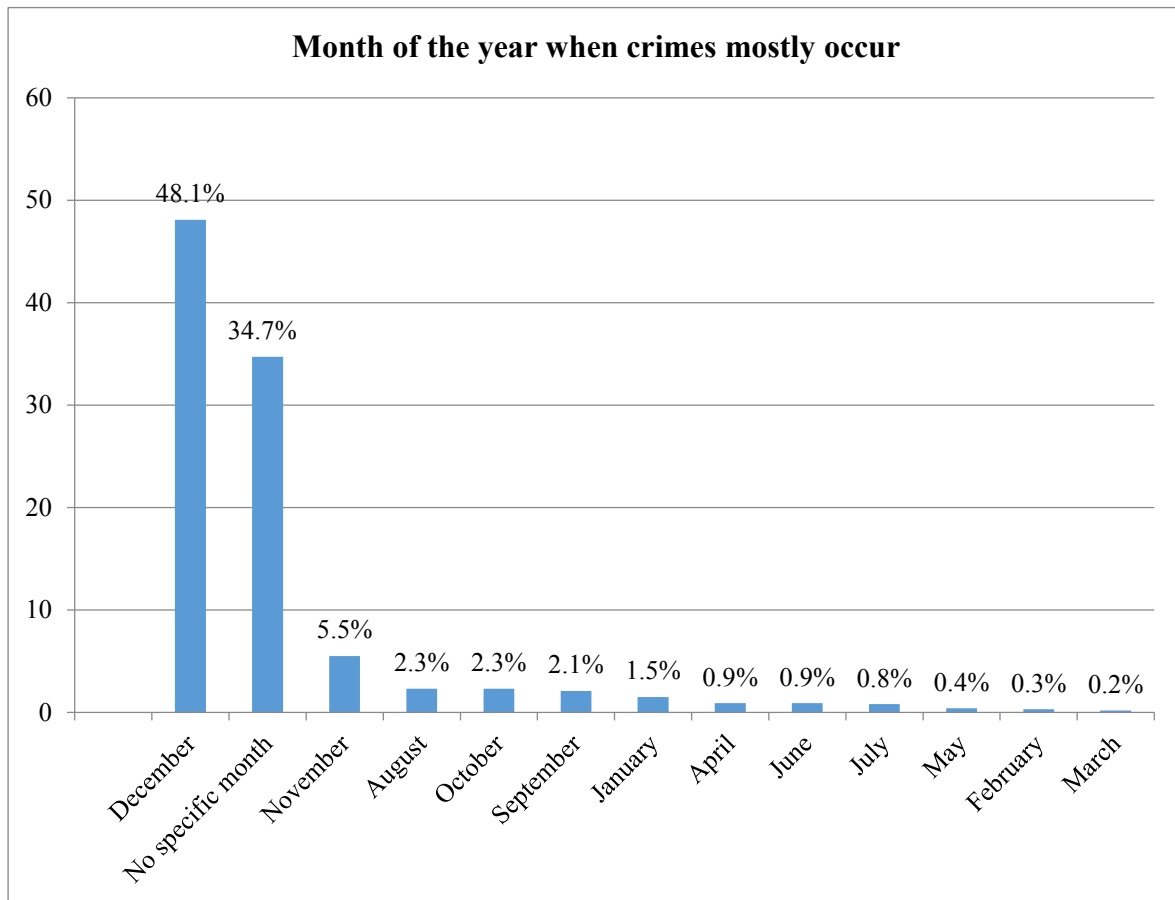


Figure 3.3 Month of the year when crimes mostly occur

3.8. 4 Seasons of the year when crime victimization mostly occur

Seasonal characteristics have been suggested to influence criminality patterns. Respondents were as well asked to point out seasons when crime victimization is likely to be higher. The findings revealed that crimes mostly occurred during the rainy season (36.4%), while (31.5%) said that crimes have no specific season of occurrence, whereas (24.0%) indicated that crime victimization occur mostly during dry seasons and (7.4%) indicated that crimes mostly occur during festive seasons. According to Rational Choice perspective, the rains may facilitate crime because it serves as a sound-proofing mechanism. The findings on season and crime suggest that weather forecasts could be integrated into crime prevention measures in country. Figure 3.4 shows crime patterns by season.

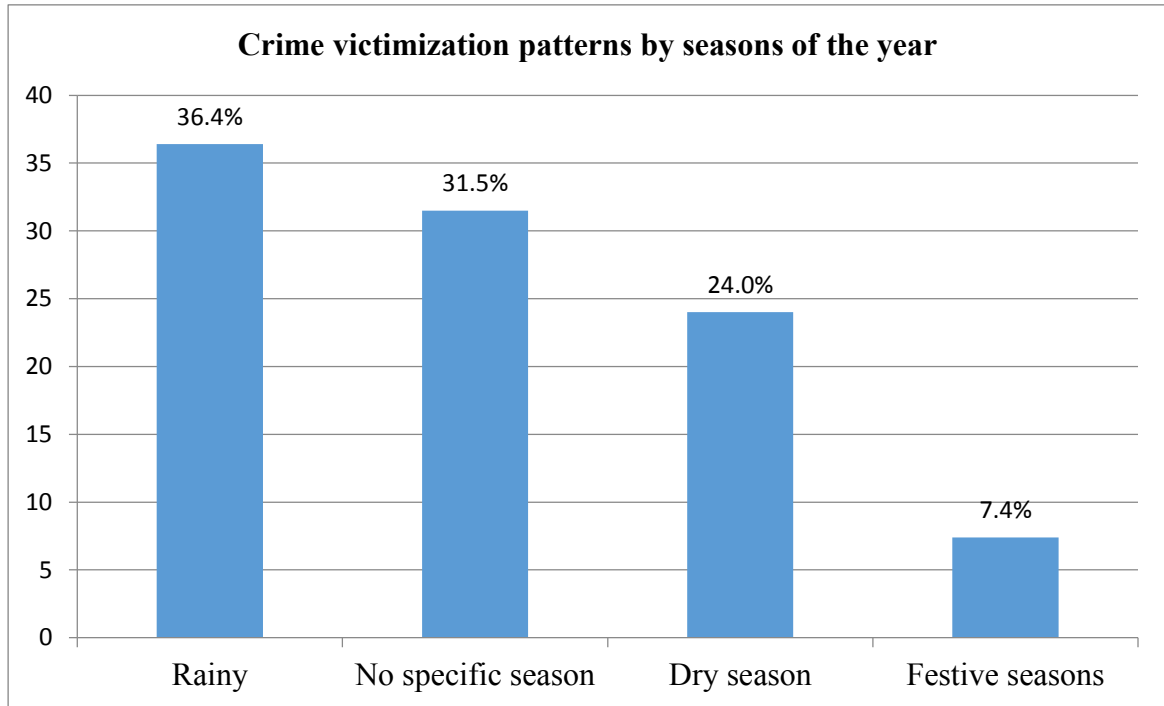


Figure 3. 4 Crime victimization patterns by seasons of the year

3. 9 Consequences of Crimes Victimization

This study sought to identify the consequences of crime victimization. Respondents highlighted the following as consequences of crime victimization in their localities: loss of property (84.3%), public mistrust and fear (58.8%), slow economic development of an area (52.2%) death (40.2%), disability due to injuries (37.4%), loss of employment, livelihood and income (37.3%) and increased poverty levels (37.1%), psychological distress (32.0%); emotional distress (22%) amongst others as highlighted in Table 3.12.

Table 3. 13 Consequences of crime victimization

Consequences of Crime Victimization	Frequenc y	Per cent
Loss of property	4289	84.3
Public mistrust and fear	2991	58.8
Slow economic development of an area	2653	52.2
Death	2044	40.2
Disability from to injuries	1901	37.4
Loss of employment, livelihood and income	1897	37.3

Consequences of Crime Victimization	Frequenc y	Per cent
Increased poverty levels	1886	37.1
Psychological distress	1626	32.0
Emotional distress	1153	22.7
Increase in school drop-outs	882	17.3
Displacement of people and investors	748	14.7
Family breakups	578	11.4
Dysfunctional families	494	9.7
Unwanted pregnancies	448	8.8
High levels of illiteracy	281	5.5
Damage to property	24	0.5

Kabirua et al., (2018) study recognized that violent victimization is a major threat to the well-being of adolescents in urban informal settlements in sub-Saharan Africa - because violence victimization has significant negative ramifications on the health behavior and outcomes for the young adolescent. The study found out that about a third of the adolescent girls aged between 10 and 15 years had experienced at least one form of gender-based violence. The victimization included actual physical harm such as being pushed, kicked, or punched and psychological torture such as being threatened with a weapon.

The findings from the sample respondents above were corroborated by focus group discussion participants who mentioned the consequences of crime victimization to include: displacement of people and investors; slow economic development; loss of income, psychological distress, increase in poverty, loss of property and deaths.

3. 10 Victims of Crime Support Services

3.10. 1 Awareness of available support services for victims of crime

This study sought to establish the availability of support services for victims of crimes in the localities. When asked about the availability of support services for victims of crimes in their locality, most of the respondents, (85.2%) indicated that there were support services available to victims of crime. Conversely, (14.8%) of the respondents indicated that they were not aware of the existence of any support services for victims of crimes in

the localities. It is instructive to note that Kenya has a Victim Protection Act, 2014 to give effect to Article 50 (9) of the Constitution, 2010. Shapland (2017) acknowledges that victims have a variety of needs which they cannot deal with themselves and which require outside support.

Relevant services and interventions include support and assistance; crime prevention advice; needs for protection; and aid whilst participating in criminal justice.

Respondents were further asked to mention the support services currently available in their localities to victims of crimes. Majority of the respondents mentioned availability of avenues for reporting crime victimization (79.7%); arrest, prosecution, and sentencing of offenders (54.2%); investigation of crime (42.1%), provision of treatment /medical services (38.3%), collaboration between security stakeholders (16.2%), arbitration of disputes (12.0%), tracking and recovery of stolen properties (8.6%), compensation and financial support (4.9%), amongst others as enumerated in Table 3:13.

Table 3. 14 Support services currently available for victims of crime

Support services currently available in this locality for victims of crime	Frequency	Percent of Cases
Avenues for reporting crime victimization	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 disputes	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/centers	102	2.3%
Educating victims/life skills	86	2.0%
Restoration of property	95	2.2%
Victim/witness protection	69	1.6%
Availability of hotline line number for reporting	64	1.5%
Provision of basic 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%

From the study findings, there is need therefore, for increased public awareness creation by the criminal justice stakeholders like the Victims Protection Board on the provisions of Victim Protection Act, 2014 to ensure that victims of crime and the general public are aware and able to access the available victim support services as enshrined in the act.

3.10. 2 Prioritizing victims of crime support services

Further, the respondents were asked to recommend which victims of crime support services they needed to be prioritized in the localities. Majority of the respondents (72.9%) mentioned timely arrest, prosecution, and sentencing of offenders; (66.2%) enhanced investigation of crimes; (48.7%) ease of reporting crimes; (35.4%) provision of treatment and medical services; tracking and recovery of stolen properties (33.1%), compensation and financial support (29.1%), restoration of property (16.0%), provision of psychosocial support (13.9%) amongst others as shown in table 3.14 below.

Table 3. 15 Prioritized victim of crimes support services

Prioritized victim support services	Frequency	Percent of Cases
Timely arrest, prosecution, and sentencing of offenders	3234	72.9
Enhanced investigation of crime	2939	66.2
Ease of reporting crimes	2162	48.7
Provision of treatment and medical services	1571	35.4
Tracking and 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, clothing)	317	7.1
Educating victims/imparting life skills	315	7.1
Rescue services and 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

3.10.3 Level of satisfaction with organizations providing support services to victims of crime

The sample respondents were asked to rate the level of satisfaction with agencies providing support services to victims of crime. The study findings revealed that respondents were satisfied with the following institutions: local community (71.0%); National Government Administration Offices (63.1%); Civil Society Organizations (62.4%); Kenya Prison Service (51.6%); health institutions (48.6); judiciary (46.0); Probation and Aftercare (44.6). Respondents were not satisfied with the National Police Service (64.9%) in provision of support services. Majority of the respondents were not sure in terms of rating their satisfaction levels with most of these institutions – indicative of either low levels of public awareness of the mandates of these institutions or limited public interactions with some of these agencies that play a critical role in providing support services to victims of crimes in the country. Table 3.15 below summarizes the findings.

Table 3. 16 Level of satisfaction with organizations providing support services to victims of crime

Organization	Satisfied (Frequency)	Satisfied (Percentage)	Not satisfied (Frequency)	Not satisfied (Percentage)	Not sure (Frequency)	Not sure (Percentage)
National Government Administration Officers	3163	63.1	1505	30.0	342	6.8
National Police service	1609	32.0	3267	64.9	158	3.1
ODPP	1251	28.8	420	9.7	2675	61.6
Judiciary	2033	46.0	982	22.2	1405	31.8
Kenya Prison Service	2228	51.6	297	6.9	1789	41.5
Probation and Aftercare Services	1920	44.6	221	5.0	2166	50.3
County Government	1785	40.9	1085	24.8	1499	34.3

Organization	Satisfied (Frequency)	Satisfied (Percentage)	Not satisfied (Frequency)	Not satisfied (Percentage)	Not sure (Frequency)	Not sure (Percentage)
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 Human Rights	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	20.4
Civil society Organizations, NGO's	2761	62.4	178	4.0	1489	33.6
Government Chemist	871	30.4	49	1.7	1948	67.9
NACADA	28	25.9	2	1.9	78	72.2

3.10. 4 Reasons for non-satisfaction with institutions providing support services for victims of crimes

When prompted for the reasons for non-satisfaction with institutions providing support services for victims of crimes, respondents mentioned dissatisfaction with the National Government Administrative Officers because some of the officers were corrupt (34.6%), poor performance (25.6%) and delay in action (18.7%).

Respondents indicated non-satisfaction with the services provided by National Police Service citing some of the reasons to include: some officers demanded bribes, no action is taken upon reported cases (16.2%) and delayed response to distress calls (12.7%).

For the Office of Director of Public Prosecutions (43.6%) of respondents expressed dissatisfaction with their services indicating corruption, others (13.8%) cited inefficiency and unprofessionalism (10.4%).

Respondents were not satisfied with the judiciary because of: expensive judicial process (48.2%), while some judgments could be influenced by corruption (26.8%) and

unprofessionalism (13.3%) in the judiciary.

For the Kenya Prisons Service, the respondents (37.9%) pointed ineffective reformation of offenders (37.9%), ineffective rehabilitation programmes (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. Table 3.16 provides the findings on reasons for non-satisfaction with institutions providing support services for victims of crime in the country.

Table 3. 17 Reasons for non-satisfaction with institutions providing support services to victims of crimes

Institutions providing support services to victims of crime	Reasons for dissatisfaction with institutions providing support services	Frequency	Percent of Cases
National Government Administration Offices (NGAO)	Some officials are corrupt	502	34
	Some don't perform their function as	371	25
	Some delay in taking action	272	18
	Some are biased and discriminate	112	7.
	Nyumba Kumi structure is ineffective	104	7.
	Limited accessibility of NGAO offices in some areas	73	5.0
	Inadequate skills in handling victims	47	3.
	Limited collaboration between NGAO and other stakeholders	30	2.1
National Police Service (NPS)	Some officers demand bribes	1861	57.0
	No action is taken on reported cases	530	16.2
	Delayed response to distress calls	414	12.7
	Lack of professionalism	270	8.3
	Some officers conduct shoddy	268	8.2
	Limited accessibility of police in some	76	2.3
	Poor relationship with the community	6	0.2
Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions	Some officials are corrupt	180	43.6
	Perceived ineffective prosecution in	57	13.8
	Inaccessible in some areas	42	10.2
	Political interference	18	4.4

Institutions providing support services to victims of crime	Reasons for dissatisfaction with institutions providing support services	Frequency	Percent of Cases
Judiciary	Expensive judicial processes	474	48.2
	Some judgments can be influenced by	263	26.8
	Limited accessibility of courts in some	131	13.3
	Delays to deliver justice in some cases	36	3.7
	Political interference	4	0.4
Kenya Prisons Service Commission	Infective reformation of offenders	102	37.9
	Ineffective rehabilitation programmes	62	23.0
	Some prison officials are corrupt	42	15.6
	Poor service delivery	34	12.6
	Limited accessibility	30	11.2
Probation and Aftercare services	Ineffective supervision of offenders	108	43.4
	Some officials are corrupt	61	24.5
	Limited accessibility	49	19.7
	Inhumane treatment	14	5.6
County Government	Poor service delivery	458	42.3
	Some County Government officials are	146	13.5
	Nepotism and tribalism	81	7.5
	Unequal distribution of resources	63	5.8
	Negative 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 farms/human beings	170	74.2
	Inadequate compensation to victims	43	18
	Limited accessibility	19	8.
Health Institutions	Insufficient medications and facilities	628	46.8
	Costly medical services	151	11.3
	Limited accessibility to medical services	138	10.3
	Slow response to emergency services	136	10.1
Witness Protection Agency	Inadequate witness protection for crime	236	73.5
	Services not easily accessible	43	13.4
Independent Policing Oversight Authority	Limited accessibility	101	26.9
	No action taken on reported complaints	50	13.3
	Poor investigations	20	5.3
	External interference in its mandate	8	2.1
Kenya National Commission on Human Rights (KNCHR)	Limited accessibility	56	26.0
	Delays in executing their mandate	4	1.9
Victim Protection Board	Inadequate victim protection	113	58.5
	Limited accessibility	47	24.4
	Limited compensation for victims	17	8.8

Institutions providing support services to victims of crime	Reasons for dissatisfaction with institutions providing support services	Frequency	Percent of Cases
Local Community	Uncooperative with authorities	181	46.4
	Harbour criminals	124	31.8
	Don't share information with	52	13.3
Civil Society	Limited resources	43	25.0
Government Chemist	Delays in analysis	16	25.8
	Limited accessibility	13	21.0

3. 11 Crime Prevention Measures

3.11.1 Existing crime prevention measures in the locality

Crime prevention measures put in place are important in addressing victimization. The following were cited by the study respondents as the crime prevention measures in their localities: Nyumba Kumi and/or community policing (77.2%), regular police patrols (44.6%), timely reporting of crime incidents (36.8%), arrest, prosecution and sentencing of offenders (36.5%), regular security meetings with the community (25.5%), use of physical protection - perimeter walls, fence, locks (20.0%), reconciliation in disputes (16.8%), use of private security guards (13.7%), civic education on crime (13.4%), rehabilitation of offenders (9.6%), establishment of more police stations /patrol bases (8.95%), deployment of more security personnel (8.3%) as shown on table 3.19.

Table 3. 18 Existing crime prevention measures in the locality

Existing crime prevention measures in the locality	Frequency	Percent of Cases
Nyumba Kumi and/or Community Policing	3882	77.2
Regular police patrols	2240	44.6
Timely reporting of crime incidents	1849	36.8
Arrest, prosecution & sentencing of offenders	1834	36.5
Street lighting	1791	35.6
Regular security meetings with the community	1282	25.5
Use of physical protection (including perimeter walls, fence, locks)	1005	20.0
Reconciliation in disputes	846	16.8
Use of private security guards	690	13.7
Civic education on crime	674	13.4
Rehabilitation of offenders	481	9.6
Establishment of more police stations and patrol bases	445	8.9
Deployment of more security personnel	419	8.3

Child protection initiatives	262	5.2
Implementation of police reforms	254	5.1
Economic empowerment of youths and vulnerable groups	217	4.3
Campaign against retrogressive cultural practices and beliefs	166	3.3
Disarmament of illegal firearms	99	2.0
The campaign against tribalism and nepotism	93	1.9
Change of response strategy; time, routine and patterns	83	1.7

3.11.2 Respondents' recommended measures in addressing crime victimization

Respondents were asked to propose measures towards addressing crime victimization in their localities. The most prominent measure recommended by respondents was economic empowerment programs for vulnerable members of society (69.5%), strengthening 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 and sensitization on safety to the public (33.4%), punishment and rehabilitation of offenders (28.4%), Collaboration between law enforcement agencies and other stakeholders (25.5). Table 3.20 illustrates the findings.

Table 3. 19 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
Strengthening 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 and sensitization on safety to the public	1694	33.4
Punishment and rehabilitation of offenders	1441	28.4

Respondents' suggestions towards addressing crime victimization	Frequency	Per cent of cases
Collaboration between law enforcement agencies and other 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 administration of criminal justice	681	13.4
Establishment of police posts	616	12.1
Improvement of transport and communication infrastructure	595	11.7
Emphasis on social studies and family values	544	10.7
Embracing community-based dispute resolution mechanisms	529	10.4
Timely reporting of crime incidents	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
Enhancement of Witness protection programmes	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
Campaigns against negative ethnicity	150	3.0
Granting amnesty to reformed offenders	128	2.5
Strict law enforcement	89	1.8
Establishment of remuneration scheme for village elders	72	1.4
Enhance professionalism in criminal justice system	57	1.1

The above findings from the sample respondents were largely in consonance with those of key informants. For instance a Senior Police Officer in Baringo County observed that:

“In order to address crime victimization, there is need for facilitation of the department of children services; crackdown on illicit brews; regular police patrols; coming up with child rescue services; employment of the youth; civic education to the community on safety and security issues in their areas”

A National Government Administration Officer in Busia County observed that:

“to address crime victimization in this area, there is need to provide adequate funding for the NGAO officers; fight corruption; establish counselling centre’s in every sub-county to address crimes especially gender based violence. Local administrators should also be given extraneous allowance as a motivation”.

A Senior Public Prosecution Counsel in Marsabit County recommended that:

“There is need to discourage resolving sexual offences like defilement and other serious cases out of court; taking stern action on politicians who fuel criminality; addressing female Genital Mutilation through grass roots awareness mechanism as well as in schools; and promotion of education for girls and including men as part of the campaign against FGM”.

CHAPTER FOUR: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Introduction

This study sought to map out and analyze crime victimization prevalence in Kenya and to recommend remedial measures. Specifically, it examined: the prevalence and typologies of crime victimization; the factors contributing to crime victimization; the time, day, week, month and season of crime victimization occurrence; the consequences of crime victimization; and the existing intervention strategies in addressing crime victimization in Kenya.

4.2 Summary of Key findings

The key findings are summarized thematically according to the objectives of the study.

4.2.1 Prevalence and typology of crimes victimization

The study established that over 50.7% of the study respondents had been direct victims of crimes in the last one year. The most prevalent crimes experienced in the last 12 months were house breaking (28.5%), general stealing (26.6%), theft of stock (20.7%), burglary (12.9%), stealing from a person (16.6%) stealing from a building (12.8%), robbery with violence (9.8%) and theft of farm produce (4.3%) amongst others.

4.2.2 Victims of crimes

The main victims of witnessed crimes in the localities were women (77.4%), men (57.3%), youths (36.1%), elderly persons (26.5%) and children (20.0%). Additionally women (88.6%), men (72.7%), youths (50.8%), elderly persons (45.4%) and children (30.3%) were the main victims of perceived crimes.

4.2.3 Factors that predispose some people to crime victimization

The following were identified as factors that make some categories of persons more vulnerable to crime victimization than others. Vulnerabilities occasioned by economic status (75.8 %), gender (49.4%), age (41.6%), lifestyle (36.8%) social background (17.3%), literacy level (11.6%), and marital status (6.2%).

4.2.4 Risk factors contributing to crime victimization

The study revealed that the main underlying factors contributing to crime victimization were unemployment (81.0%), availability of alcohol, illicit drugs and substance of abuse (69.9%), idleness (63.5%), poverty (52.6%) weak law enforcement (32.6%), youth peer pressure factors (32.5%), corruption in the criminal justice system (22.3%), illiteracy (20.2%), physical environmental factors such as the absence of street lighting and bushy farm plantations (20.1%), gender vulnerability factors (16.9%), ignorance of the law (12.8%), local community harbouring criminals (9.5%)

4.2.5 Institutions for reporting crime victimization

In the last 12 months, (63.6%) of the respondents reported their crime victimization to various institutions, whereas (36.4%) did not report crime victimization.

The following were the institutions where crime victimization was reported: National Police Service (92.3%), National Government Administrative Offices (72.8%), Nyumba Kumi and community elders (43.5%), family (11.6%), hospitals (5.6%) and religious institutions (3.6%).

The following were reasons why some victims of crimes did not report crime victimization to relevant agencies: corruption in some of the criminal justice agencies (41.5%), challenges related to proof and threshold of evidence (21.1%), ignorance of the law (15.3%), intimidation by perpetrators (14.9%), delays in the administration of justice (6.2%), lack of reporting mechanisms in the locality (3.9%), reporting offices located far/inaccessible (3.7%), poor relationship between the public and the Criminal Justice System (3.1%), shielding/concealing of perpetrators (2.9%) and bureaucracy in the criminal justice system (2.3%).

4.2.6 Time, day, week, month and season of Crime victimization occurrence

On occurrence of crime victimization in the locality in terms of time, (32.0%) of the respondents said that there is no specific time of the day for crime occurrence, (22.6%) indicated early night hours (between 7:00pm -11.59pm), while (20.9%) pointed out late night hours (1:00am – 3:59am), whereas (9.6%) flagged out midnight (12:00am - 12.59am) as unsafe hours in terms of crime victimization.

On the day of the week when crime victimization mostly occur, (52.0%) said no specific

day (crime victimization can occur any day of the week), (16.2%) Saturdays, (9.5%) pointed out Sundays, and Fridays (8.4%).

On month of the year when crime victimization mostly occur, it was reported that (48.1%) of crime victimization mostly occur during the month of December, (34.7%) said crimes have no specific month of most occurrences.

On seasons of the year when crime victimization mostly occur, it was reported that that crimes occurred during (36.4%) rainy season, (31.5%) said crimes have no specific season of occurrence, (24.0%) pointed crimes victimization occurs mostly during dry seasons and (7.4%) indicated crimes mostly occur during festive seasons.

4.2.7 Consequences of crime victimization

The following were the consequences of crime victimization: loss of property (84.3%), public mistrust/fear (58.8%), slow economic development of an area (52.2%) death (40.2%), disability due to injuries (37.4%), loss of employment, livelihood and income (37.3%) and increased poverty levels (37.1%), psychological distress (32.0%); emotional distress (22%) amongst others.

4.2.8 Victims of crime support services

The following were mentioned as support service available to victims of crimes. Majority of the respondents mentioned avenues for reporting crime victimization (79.7%), arrest, prosecution, and sentencing of offenders (54.2%), investigation of crimes (42.1%), provision of treatment /medical services (38.3%), and collaboration between security stakeholders (16.2%), arbitration of dispute (12.0%), tracking/recovery of stolen properties (8.6%), compensation and financial support (4.9%).

The following were recommended as support services to victims of crimes that needed to be prioritized. (72.9%) timely arrest, prosecution, and sentencing of offenders; enhanced investigation of crimes (66.2%); ease of reporting crimes (48.7%); provision of treatment and medical services (35.4%) and tracking/recovery of stolen properties (33.1%), compensation and financial support (29.1%), restoration of property (16.0%), provision of psychosocial support (13.9%).

4.3 Conclusion

This study found out crime victimization as a serious security threat with over 50% of the respondents having been direct victims of crimes in Kenya in the last 12 months. Offences on the person and property crimes were the major forms of crime victimization; women were reportedly the main victims of crimes. A multiplicity of factors perpetuates crime victimization in the country, key among them is the vulnerabilities occasioned by unemployment; availability of alcohol, illicit drugs and substance abuse; idleness; corruption in some agencies of the criminal justice system; illiteracy and physical environmental factors amongst others.

4.4 Recommendations

Arising from the findings and conclusions of this study, the following are the key policy recommendations to address crime victimization in the country:

1. National Police Service and other Security Agencies should enhance Crime Victimization Risk Analysis, Prediction and Early Warning

This study found out that over 50% of Kenyans had been victims of various crimes in the last one year – pointing to the prevalence of crimes in the country. To address crime victimization, the National Police Service, other security agencies and stakeholders in crime discourse in the country should enhance regular crime victimization risk analysis, prediction and early warning through multi-agency intelligence, surveillance and mapping of crime hotspots and perpetrators. Crime victimization risk analysis and prediction should be a standing agenda for all County Security and Intelligence Committees. This should also be incorporated into the County Government's County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs).

2. National Council on the Administration of Justice Assists Build Public Confidence in the Criminal Justice System Agencies

The study found out that most Kenyans did not report to formal authorities for being victims of crime for various reasons. Among the key reasons given out as to why citizens did not have confidence in the Criminal Justice Agencies included: nothing will be done after reporting, corruption within some criminal justice stakeholders, intimidation by perpetrators, delays in the administration of justice,

challenges in presenting evidence, mistrust and fear of the criminal justice agencies amongst others. It is a fundamental responsibility of the criminal justice system to safeguard the interests of the victims in order to promote confidence in the criminal justice system. As such, the National Council on the Administration of Justice mandated to ensure a coordinated, efficient, effective and consultative approach in the administration of justice and reform of the justice system should assist in building and promoting public confidence by fostering transparency, effectiveness, reliability and competence in the criminal justice agencies in the execution of their mandates with regards reporting crimes, investigation of crimes, arrest of offenders, prosecution, disposal of cases, rehabilitation and reformation of offenders.

3. Ministry of Interior and National Administration to Strengthen Nyumba Kumi Initiative and Community Policing

There is need to strengthen the Nyumba Kumi initiative and other community policing forums which play important complementary roles in security management and crime prevention in the country. This study found out that Nyumba Kumi was rated highly among institutions where citizens reported crime victimization. This brings to the fore, the need to strengthen citizen participation in crime and security management at the grass root levels through proactive community policing engagements. Effective community-police partnerships will ultimately improve the management of security in the country.

4. State Department for Gender and Affirmative Action, National Gender and Equality Commission Address Women Vulnerability to Crime Victimization

This study found out that women were the main victims of crime in the country. The higher rates of fear expressed by women are thought to reflect a broader concern of women vulnerability to particular types of perpetrators and crimes, including intimate partner violence, theft, sexual assault, physical assault and family violence. There is need therefore, for information and awareness creation for women and girls in addition to men and other on vulnerable groups such as children and the elderly crime victimization risks and crime hotspots and avenues

for redress including the Police Hotline Numbers: 999, 112, 911 and Child Help Line number 116.

5. Ministry of Labour and Social Protection and County Governments to Institute sustainable Economic and Social Protection Programmes to Empower Vulnerable Groups

Unemployment, poverty, idleness are undoubtedly serious developmental challenge in Kenya - and were mapped out as some the key factors contributing to crime victimization in the country. There is need therefore for the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection and County Governments to implement sustainable economic and social protection programmes such as hustler fund, enhanced funds transfers to the vulnerable and long-term interventions such as employment opportunities, skills development and business start-ups for youths and other vulnerable groups in the society.

6. Ministry of Health, Victim Protection Board Provide Psychosocial Support and Welfare Services to Victims of Crime

This study found out some of the consequences of crime victimization included deaths, disability from to injuries, loss of employment, loss of livelihoods and income, psychological distress and emotional distress. It is imperative that victims and survivors of crime get mental health and psychosocial support. Section 14 of the Victim Protection Act, 2014 provides that victims of crimes should be assisted to deal with physical injury and emotional trauma.

7. Victim Protection Board to Undertake Public Awareness on the Victim Protection Act,2014

The finding of this study indicates lower levels of public awareness on the provisions of the Victim Protection Act, 2014. There is need to undertake public sensitization on Victim Protection Act, 2014 that has robust safe guards to address victimization. The Victim Protection Board and other state and non-state actors can play a complementary role in civic awareness creation on provisions of the Act.

8. The Ministry of Education, National Government Administrative Officers, and National Police Service to Undertake Concerted Public sensitization and Awareness on crime, safety and security This study found out that over 50 percent of the survey respondents had fallen victims of crime in the past year. It is therefore imperative that public sensitization and awareness on crime, safety and security is undertaken in schools, colleges, universities, public barazas, community policing fora, media -TV, newspapers and vernacular and national radio stations. This will also go a long way in enhancing public sharing of crime intelligence and information with the relevant authorities. Crime sensitization programmes will empower citizens with information on crime hotspots, how to avoid victimization, where to report crimes and seek help.

9. National and County Governments to Implement Environmental Design Strategies in Addressing Crime Victimization

Physical environmental factors such as the absence of street lighting, informal settlements, and bushy farm plantations were identified among key challenges faced in addressing crime victimization in Kenya. These challenges can be addressed by combining synergies of all levels of National and County government by initiating crime prevention through environmental design strategies like street lighting, planned and controlled development of buildings, and clearing bushes, trash in both rural and urban areas increase public safety and reduce fear of crime.

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APPENDIX I: INTERVIEW SCHEDULE



NATIONAL CRIME VICTIMIZATION SURVEY, 2022 INTERVIEW SCHEDULE FOR MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC

Name of County _____
Name of Sub- County _____
Name of Division _____
Name of Location _____
Name of Sub- Location _____
Name of Specific Area/Village _____
Date of Interview: _____
Start Time _____ End Time _____

INTRODUCTION

Hello, my name is _____ from the National Crime Research Centre (NCRC), a state agency in the Ministry of Interior and National Administration. The Centre is conducting a **National Crime Victimization Survey** in Kenya. The study aims to examine the prevalence and types of crime victimization; factors contributing to crime victimization in Kenya; establish the time, day, week, month and season of crime victimization occurrence; establish the consequence of crime victimization; establish the existing interventions in addressing crime victimization in Kenya. 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.

May I begin the interview now? (Yes) Respondent Agree (No) Respondent does not agree

Section A: Respondent's Background Information

1. Gender

- 1. Male
- 2. Female

2. Age of Respondent in years.

- 1. 18-25
- 2. 26-34
- 3. 35-45
- 4. 46-55
- 5. 56-65
- 6. 66+

3. Marital Status:

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

4. Highest Level of Education attained:

- 1. None
- 2. Primary
- 3. Secondary
- 4. Middle-level college
- 5. University
- 6. Adult Literacy
- 7. Other (Specify)_____

5. Religion:

- 1. Christian
- 2. Islam
- 3. Hindu
- 4. Other (Specify)

6. Length of stay in the locality (study site):

1. 1-3 years
2. 4-6 years
3. 7-9 years
4. 10-12 years
5. 13 years and above

Section B: Crime Victimization

8. (a) Please indicate the main victims of perceived and witnessed crimes in this locality in the last 12 months.

S/No.	Category of victims	Victims of perceived crimes (Tick all that apply)	Victims of witnessed crimes (Tick all that apply)
1.	Women		
2.	Children		
3.	Men		
4.	Youths		
5.	Elderly persons		
6.	Others (Specify)		

(b) Generally, indicate the **main** victims of crime in this locality with regard to the following socio-economic and demographic characteristics. **(Tick all that apply)**

- i. Gender:
1) Male 2) Female
- ii. Age category:
1) Children below 18yrs 2) Youth aged 18-34yrs 3) Adults aged 35 years and above
- iii. Formal education status:
1) Without education 2) Primary education 3) Secondary education 4) College education and above
- iv. Marital status:
1) Married 2) Single 3) Separated 4) Widowed 5) Divorced
- v. Economic status:
1) High 2) Average 3) Low
- vi. Strangeness in a locality:
1) Strangers 2) Non-strangers

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

1. Yes

2. No

(b) If yes in Q.9 (a) above, please indicate the crime (s) you were a victim.

Broad crime category	Specific crime	(Tick all that apply)
Homicide	Murder	
	Manslaughter	
	Infanticide	
	Procuring Abortion	
	Concealing Birth	
	Causing Death by Drunk Driving	
	Others (Specify)	
Offences against morality	Rape	
	Defilement	
	Incest	
	Un-natural offences	
	Bestiality	
	Indecent Assault	
	Abduction	
	Bigamy	
Others (Specify)		
Other offences against persons	Assault	
	Creating Disturbance	
	Affray	
	Others (Specify)	
Robbery	Robbery with violence	
	Carjacking	
	Robbery of M/V	
	Others (Specify)	
Breakings	House Breaking	
	Burglary	
	Others (Specify)	
Theft of stock	Theft of stock (including cattle rustling)	
	Others (Specify)	
Stealing	Handling stolen property	
	Stealing from person	
	Stealing by Tenants/lodgers	
	Stealing from a building	
	General Stealing	
	Others (Specify)	
Theft by servant	Stealing by Directors	

	Stealing by Agents	
	Stealing by employee/servant	
	Others (Specify)	
Vehicle and other thefts	Theft of Motor vehicle (M/V)	
	Theft from M/V	
	Theft of M/V parts	
	Theft of Motorcycle	
	Others (Specify)	
Dangerous drugs	Possession	
	Handling	
	Trafficking	
	Cultivating	
	Usage	
	Others (Specify)	
Serious traffic offences	Taking vehicle without lawful authority	
	Driving under influence of Alcohol	
	Others (Specify)	
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 Free gifts	
	Demanding by False Pretense	
	Other Corruption offences	
Offences involving police officers	Soliciting bribe	
	Accepting Bribe	
	Accepting Free gifts	
	Demanding by False Pretense	
	Other Criminal offences	
Offences involving tourist	Bag snatching	
	Other offences Against tourist	
Other offences (e.g) wildlife, forests, environmental crimes and others (specify)		

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

1. Yes

2. No

(d) If yes **in Q.9 (c) above**, please indicate the crime (s) he/she experienced.

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

	Others (Specify)	
Theft by servant	Stealing by Directors	
	Stealing by Agents	
	Stealing by employee/servant	
	Others (Specify)	
Vehicle and other thefts	Theft of Motor vehicle (M/V)	
	Theft from M/V	
	Theft of M/V parts	
	Theft of Motorcycle	
	Others (Specify)	
Dangerous drugs	Possession	
	Handling	
	Trafficking	
	Cultivating	
	Usage	
	Others (Specify)	
Serious traffic offences	Taking vehicle without lawful authority	
	Driving under influence of Alcohol	
	Others (Specify)	
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 Free gifts	
	Demanding by False Pretense	
	Other Corruption offences	
Offences involving police officers	Soliciting bribe	
	Accepting Bribe	
	Accepting Free gifts	
	Demanding by False Pretense	
	Other Criminal offences	
Offences involving tourist	Bag snatching	
	Other offences Against tourist	
Other offences (e.g) wildlife, forests, environmental crimes and others (specify)		

Section C: Factors contributing to crime victimization

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

S/No.	Factors contributing to crime victimization	(Tick all that apply)
1.	Poverty	
2.	unemployment	
3.	Availability of alcohol, illicit 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.	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 factors make some people more vulnerable to crime victimization in this locality?

S/No.	Vulnerability to crime victimization	(Tick all that apply)
1.	Age	
2.	Gender	
3.	Disability	
4.	Retrogressive cultural beliefs	
5.	Social background	
6.	Economic status	
7.	Illiteracy	
8.	Religious beliefs	
9.	Lifestyle	
10.	Marital status	
11.	Any other (specify)	

Section D: Modus Operandi of Criminals

11. When are crimes **mostly** committed in this locality?

Occurrence of crimes	
1. Time of the day	1) No specific time 2. Early night (7pm- 11:59pm) 3) Mid night (12:00am -12:59 am) 4) Late night (1am-3:59am) 5) Early morning (4 am-5:59am) 6) Morning (6am to 11:59 am) 7) Noon (12pm: 12:59pm) 8) Afternoon (1pm-3:59pm) 9) Evening (4pm-6:59pm) 10)No specific time
2. Day of the week	1. Monday 2. Tuesday 3. Wednesday 4. Thursday 5. Friday 6. Saturday 7. Sunday 8. All days
3. The month of the year	1. January 2. February 3. March 4. April 5. May. 6. June 7. July 8. August 9. September 10. October 11. November 12. December 13. No specific month
4. Season of the year	1) Rainy 2) Dry 3) Others (specify)

Section E: Consequences of crime and crime victimization

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

S/No.	Consequences of crime victimization	Tick all that apply
1.	Loss of property	

2.	Disability due to injuries	
3.	Family breakups	
4.	Loss of employment/loss of income	
5.	Imprisonment	
6.	Death	
7.	Mistrust/fear	
8.	Increase in poverty level	
9.	Slow economic development	
10.	Psychological distress	
11.	Increase in school drop-outs	
12.	Displacement of people and investors	
13.	Unwanted pregnancies	
14.	Drug addiction due to readily available illegal drugs	
15.	Increase in STIs including (including HIV/AIDS)	
16.	High levels of illiteracy	
17.	Emotional distress	
18.	Leads to Dysfunctional families	
19.	Any other (specify)	

Section E: Response to crime and crime victimization

13. (a) For any of the crimes you and/or your family members have been victims in the last 12 months, were they reported?

1. Yes 2. No

(b) If yes in **Q13 (a)** above, please indicate the institution(s) where the crimes were reported following victimization.

S/No.	Institution where people normally report crime following victimization	(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 Institutions/Leaders	
5.	Nyumba Kumi and/or Community Elders	
6.	Hospital	
7.	Witness Protection Agency	
8.	Judiciary (Courts)	
9.	Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP)	
10.	Family	
11.	Kenya Coast Guard Services-Beach Management	
12.	Ethics & Anti-Corruption Commission	
13.	Kenya Wildlife Service	
14.	Kenya Forest Service	
15.	Independent Policing Oversight Authority (IPOA)	
16.	Commission on Administrative Justice (CAJ)/Ombudsman	

S/No.	Institution where people normally report crime following victimization	(Tick all that apply)
16.	Department of Children Services	
17.	Others (please specify)	

(c) If the crimes you or your family members were victims were not reported, what were the reasons?

S/No.	Reasons why crimes are not reported	Tick all that apply
1.	No action taken.	
2.	Intimidation by perpetrators	
3.	Corruption in some criminal justice agencies.	
4.	Lack of reporting mechanisms in the locality	
5.	The reporting offices are located far/inaccessible	
6.	Any other (specify)	

(b) Generally, if people do not report the crimes they are victims in this locality, what are the reasons?

Reason why crime victimization is not reported	Tick all that apply
No action taken.	
Intimidation by perpetrators	
Corruption in some criminal justice agencies	
Lack of reporting mechanisms in the locality	
The reporting offices are located far/inaccessible	
Any other (specify)	

14. (a) Do you know of any support services currently available in this locality for victims of crime?

1. Yes 2. No

(b) Please respond to the following with regard to support services for victims of crime.

S/No.	Support services currently available in this locality for victims of crime	Tick all that apply	Prioritized support services for victims of crime you would recommend in this locality	Tick all that apply
1.	Provision of treatment /medical services		Provision of treatment /medical services	
2.	Investigation of crime		Investigation of crime	
3.	Arrest, prosecution, and sentencing of offenders		Arrest, prosecution, and sentencing of offenders	
4.	Reporting		Reporting	
5.	Provision of psychosocial support		Provision of psychosocial support	
6.	Arbitration of dispute		Arbitration of dispute	
7.	Compensation and financial		Compensation and financial	

S/No.	Support services currently available in this locality for victims of crime	Tick all that apply	Prioritized support services for victims of crime you would recommend in this locality	Tick all that apply
	support		support	
8.	Victim/Witness protection		Victim/Witness protection	
9.	Reconciliation		Reconciliation	
10.	Rescue services/centers		Rescue services/centers	
11.	Legal aid		Legal aid	
12.	Educating victims/life skills		Educating victims/life skills	
13.	Tracking/recovery of stolen properties		Tracking/recovery of stolen properties	
14.	Restoration of property		Restoration of property	
15.	Reintegration of the victims		Reintegration of the victims	
16.	Provision of basic necessities (food, shelter, clothing)		Provision of basic necessities (food, shelter, clothing)	
17.	Availability of hotline line number for reporting		Availability of hotline line number for reporting	
18.	Land survey and titling		Land survey and titling	
19.	Any other (specify)		Any other (specify)	

(c) Satisfaction rating of institutions providing support services for victims of crime.

Organization	Rating of your satisfaction on victim of crime support services (Please tick your choice)			Explain your answer in case you are not satisfied
	Satisfied (1)	Not satisfied (2)	Not sure (3)	
National Government Administrative Offices (including Nyumba Kumi Initiative)				
National Police Service				
Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions				
Judiciary (Law Courts)				
Kenya Prisons Service				
Probation and Aftercare Service				
County Governments				
Kenya Forest Service				
Kenya Wildlife Service				
Health Institution				
Witness Protection Agency				
Independent Policing Oversight Authority (IPOA)				

Organization	Rating of your satisfaction on victim of crime support services (Please tick your choice)			Explain your answer in case you are not satisfied
	Satisfied (1)	Not satisfied (2)	Not sure (3)	
Kenya National Commission on Human Rights (KNCHR)				
Victim Protection Board				
Local Community				
Civil Society Organizations (Faith-Based Organizations (FBOS), Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)				
Other organizations (Please specify)				

15. (a) Please list the crime prevention measures in this locality.

S/No.	Crime prevention measure that exists in this locality	(Tick (√) all that apply)
1.	Nyumba Kumi and/or Community Policing	
2.	Regular police patrols	
3.	Street lighting	
4.	Regular security meetings with community	
5.	Deployment of more security personnel	
6.	Establishment of more police stations /patrol bases	
7.	Arrest, prosecute & sentencing of the offender	
8.	Civic education on crime	
9.	Private security guards	
10.	Timely reporting	
11.	Divine interventions/use of religion to fight crime	
12.	Provide physical protection (including perimeter walls, fence, locks, guards)	
13.	Use of technology such as CCTV cameras	
14.	Economic empowerment of youths & vulnerable groups	
15.	Police reforms	
16.	Rehabilitation of offenders	
17.	Reconciliation	
18.	The campaign against tribalism and nepotism	
19.	Disarmament of illegal firearms	
20.	Witness protection	
21.	Campaign against retrogressive cultural practices and beliefs	
22.	Child protection	

Section F: Recommendations for addressing crime victimization

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

S/No.	Recommendation	To address crime victimization (Tick all that apply)
1.	Economic empowerment programmes to vulnerable members of society	
2.	Deployment of more security officers in crime-prone areas	
3.	Regular civic education programmes and sensitization	
4.	Granting amnesty to reformed offenders	
5.	Disarmament initiatives	
6.	Regular police patrols	
7.	Establishment of recreation facilities and activities to engage the youth	
8.	Strengthen Community Policing and Nyumba Kumi initiatives	
9.	Collaboration between security stakeholders	
10.	Corruption prevention initiatives	
11.	Adequate resource allocation to criminal justice agencies	
12.	Periodical transfer of Police Officers	
13.	Punishment and rehabilitation of offenders	
14.	Street lighting	
15.	Establishment of prison facilities and police posts	
16.	Emphasis on social studies and family values	
17.	Embrace community-based dispute resolution mechanisms	
18.	Improvement of transport and communication infrastructure	
19.	Use of technology to fight/curb crime	
20.	Equal distribution of public resources	
21.	Religious advocacy against crime	
22.	Fast-tracking of administration of criminal justice	
23.	Witness protection programmes	
24.	Campaigns against negative ethnicity	
25.	Timely reporting	
26.	Others (specify).....	

17. Please give any other relevant information.

Thank you for your cooperation.

APPENDIX II: KEY INFORMANT/FGD INTERVIEW GUIDE



NATIONAL CRIME VICTIMIZATION SURVEY, 2022

County: _____

Sub County: _____

Division: _____

Location: _____

Date of Interview: _____

Time of Interview: _____

INTRODUCTION

Hello, my name is _____ from the National Crime Research Centre (NCRC), a state agency in the Ministry of Interior and National Administration. The Centre is conducting a **National Crime Victimization Survey** in Kenya. The study aims to examine the prevalence and types of crime victimization; factors contributing to crime victimization in Kenya; establish the time, day, week, month and season of crime victimization occurrence; establish the consequence of crime victimization; establish the existing interventions in addressing crime victimization in Kenya. 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.

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. Based on your knowledge and or experience when are crimes mostly committed in this locality in terms of time of the day, day of the week, month in the year and season of the year?
5. What are the consequences of crime(s) victimization in this locality?
6. 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?
7. What do you recommend to address crime(s) victimization in this locality?

Thank you for your participation



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