INFLUENCE OF INTELLIGENCE- LED POLICING ON THE MANAGEMENT OF DOMESTIC CRIMES IN KAKAMEGA COUNTY, KENYA.

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DECLARATION BY CANDIDATE

This thesis is my original work prepared with no other than the indicated sources and support and has not been presented elsewhere for a degree or any other award.

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CERTIFICATION BY THE SUPERVISOR

The undersigned certify that they have read and hereby recommend for acceptance of Masinde Muliro University of Science and Technology a thesis entitled "Influence of intelligence-led policing on the management of domestic crimes in Kenya: A case of Kakamega County."

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ABSTRACT

Since the mid-1990s, the concept of crime reduction through intelligence-led policing has continued to grow in popularity globally at a time when traditional policing activities failed to deliver tangible reductions in crime rates. In Kenya, domestic crimes increase has not been met with adequate prevention involving Intelligence-Led Policing unlike other kind of crime such as drug trafficking and terrorism where intelligence policing has been deployed immensely. Kakamega County has recorded an increasing number of domestic crimes in the past decade which threatens socio-economic development in the County. The overall objective of the study was to examine the practice of intelligence led policing with a particular focus on the management of domestic crimes in Kakamega County. The specific objectives were to: examine the nature of intelligence led policing in Kakamega county, assess the effectiveness of intelligence-led policing in the management of domestic crimes in Kakamega county, and determine the challenges that intelligence-led policing encounter in Kakamega county. The study was guided by rational choice and social control theories. The study employed a descriptive survey design and the target population consisted of household heads, both senior and junior police officers, private security firms, chiefs and assistant county commissioners in Kakamega County. Purposive sampling technique was used to select senior police officers namely OCPD, DCIO, OCS, private security firms, assistant county commissioners and chiefs while random sampling technique was used to select junior police officers and household heads. In total, the sample respondents were 293. Primary data was collected through interviews and questionnaires while secondary data was collected from books, internet, journals and newspapers. Validity was determined using content validity while reliability was done using test retest method. Data was analysed using descriptive and inferential statistic and it was presented in form of tables and charts. The findings revealed that Intelligence-Led Policing in Kakamega County was characterized by criminal informer, targeting of criminals unlike particular crime and holistic investigation of crimes using results-oriented tactics and strategies. Intelligence-Led Policing is effective in the management of crime through sharing of intelligence collected and this has resulted to strengthen of relationship with the community, safety of officer increasing and effort of police is directed based on the threat of information making operation more efficient. There was significant association between crime management and Intelligence-Led Policing with ($\chi^2_{16,\ 0.01} = 61.784$), $P<0.01$. However, effective implementation of Intelligence-Led Policing has been hampered by lack of political will, limited financial resources to acquire equipment and technology, lack of trust and cooperation from civilians and corruption among police officers. The study recommends that government needs to commit more resources toward Intelligence-Led Policing so that police officers can be trained, equipment and technology can be procured. Further, there is need for police officers to come up with realistic performance indicator through the use of Intelligence-Led Policing products. Further study should focus on the opportunities and threat of Intelligence-Led Policing in the management of crime.