# ABSTRACT

This study examines the analysis of crime incidences and their patterns in Kisumu, Kondele. This study is done in order to address the crime incidences and their patterns in the locality of Kondele where it would discuss the crime characteristics of various crime types; to address the challenges associated with the crime prevention and crime management by the community residents, chief and the police officers who are deployed in Kondele; generally, to know and understand how they cope with crime as a whole community. This is all done to come up with planning policies, inputs recommendation and development project to curb this challenge affecting the locality. At present, there are clashing hypothetical angles which relate certain crime incidences and their types which are Routine Activity theory; which posits that in order for a criminal event to occur, a motivated offender and suitable target must intersect in time and space, without availability of a capable guardian; this illustrates the crime incidences in Kondele as majority feel and are insecure in the area. Brantingham's geometry of crime and patterns theories is also applied in this study as it discusses the individual routines are predictable, and largely overlap with the routine patterns of other urban residents and finally Crime Pattern Theory which brings about understanding and why crimes are committed in particular areas. Crime is not really random and therefore it is ether planned or opportunistic.

This study was conducted by using diagnostic research design as it is concerned with the root cause of the problem as the main objective is the main crime types and how the residents of Kondele deploy and use the copping mechanism to this problem as a community. This study utilized secondary data and 55 cluster sampled household, 40 random sampled business persons interviews and two key informants. Cluster sampling was used in this study to group the number of household typologies and primary schools of Kondele into cluster for easier collection of data and convenient sampling to pick the specific respondents in this study according to the target groups selected; this was generally done in the household interviews. The study findings were analyzed by excel and SPSS and generation of maps by GIS, and the findings were formulated.

The findings of the study were that, the main type of crime that occurs in Kondele is robbery 77.8% followed by house breaking 22.8%. The majority of the people do report Robbery to the police, 33.3%, while still not a major difference to the ones not reporting,23.8%. In Kondele locality the main cause of crime is Unemployment, 72.5%. the respondents observed that mostly youths were the unemployed people in the area. 87.27% of youths are the group that commit crime in the area. This shows the idleness and unemployed the youths seem to be in the locality. Other causes of crime like use of drugs, 5%, are not majorly talked about in the area but they also lead to crime in the area. Poverty, 22.5%, is also the prevalent cause of crime in the area.

The study recommends Formal and informal employment should be provided for the youth by the county government, Non- Governmental Organizations and Community Based Organizations in order to keep them busy and provide a source of employment to keep their mind off idleness and thoughts of crime to earn a quick scoop and also to eradicate poverty within the community.

The community of Kondele should work hand in hand with the local authority and police administration to formulate community policies related to crime to help in formulating strategies in which crime can be handled within the community in order to curb it completely. Community participation should be involved while making decisions relating to crime within Kondele in order to

hear out opinions and views on issues from broad aspects and different people in the community. This in terms the county government to initiate community policing in the area for there is none.