CRIME VICTIMIZATION AMONG STUDENTS AT NJORO CAMPUS, EGERTON UNIVERSITY, NAKURU COUNTY, KENYA

HILLARY KORIR LAREMA CHEBII

A Thesis Submitted to the Board of Post Graduate Studies in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirement for the Award of Master of Arts Degree in Criminology and Criminal Justice of Egerton University

EGERTON UNIVERSITY

MARCH, 2019

DECLARATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Declaration

This thesis is my original work and to the best of my knowledge has not been presented either in part or full for examination or degree in this or any other University.

Signature:………………………………… Date:………………………………….

Hillary Korir Larema Chebii

AM20/00034/12

Recommendations

This thesis has been submitted with our approval as the University supervisors.

Signature:……………………………….. Date:………………………………….

Prof. Kibet A. Ng'etich (PhD)

Department of Peace, Security and Social Studies

Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, Egerton University

Signature:………………………………… Date………………………………….

Dr. Eric Bor (PhD)

Department of Peace, Security and Social Studies

Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, Egerton University

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to my entire family and friends. To my parents, who laid a great foundation for my education and constantly offered me priceless support and encouragement throughout the course of the study. To my daughters Olivia, Michelle and Amanda who always inspire me to work hard. God bless you abundantly.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

ABSTRACT

Crime and violence are increasingly becoming recognized as a problem in Kenyan Universities and something needs to be done about it. Personal and Property crimes committed against University students at Njoro Campus are widespread, serious and hampering their ability to learn as well as individual wellbeing. The purpose of this study was to investigate crime victimization among University students at Egerton University, Njoro Campus, Nakuru County. The study objectives were determination of the prevalence of crime victimization, fear of crime victimization, perception of security services and levels of reporting crime incidents amongst students in Njoro Campus. The study incorporated Hindelang, Gottfredson, and Garafalo Lifestyle-Exposure Theory and Felson and Cohen's Routine Activity Theory. Descriptive research design was adopted for the study. The target population was 14,284 students studying in Njoro campus. Stratified random sampling was used to select a sample of 373 students. In addition, Purposive sampling was used to select 14 members of staff comprising of four Deans, two Directors, four administrators and four student counsellors who took part in the study. Data was collected using questionnaires for students and interview schedule for staff. Content validity of the instruments was verified by the supervisors and other experts in the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, Egerton University. The instruments were piloted in Njoro campus and yielded a reliability coefficient of 0.811 which was found suitable for the study since it was higher than the acceptable reliability of at least $\alpha \geq 0.70$. The data was analysed using frequency distributions. The study found that the most prevalent crimes among University students at Njoro campus were theft and burglary at (54.5%) and (44.5%) respectively. The least common crime was mugging (4.5%) due to the fact that most open spaces at the University are highly populated. It also found that students' routine activities influence their fear of crime on campus for example; female respondents felt generally safe on campus during the day but did not feel safe at night. On the other hand, male respondents felt safe on campus both during day and night. The survey results suggest that reporting of crime is worryingly low amongst Njoro campus students. The study therefore recommends the installation of closed-circuit television cameras to increase surveillance and fencing off students' hostels to facilitate access control. It also recommends raising awareness among students about the risks of crime victimization in campus and precautionary procedures to protect themselves and their property. Finally, the study recommends that the institution management and student union work together with the campus security and police to encourage students to report crimes committed against them.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CPTED - Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design

EU - Egerton University

FASS - Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences

FEDCOS - Faculty of Education and Community Development Studies

FERD - Faculty of Environment and Resource Development

FET - Faculty of Engineering and Technology

ICVS - International Crime Victim Survey

NACOSTI - National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation

SPSS - Statistical Package for Social Sciences

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1   Background to the Study

The presence of criminal activities and crime victimizations amongst students within Universities has increasingly become a concern amongst education officials, security agents, parents, student communities and other education stakeholders across the world (Addington, 2008). According to Gyong (2010) crime victimization refers to a situation in which persons or groups suffer physical, mental or psychological harm and/or injuries, material loss or damage or other social disadvantages resulting from either natural, socio- economic, political, or physical or mechanical disaster or crime. The concerns of crime victimization within campus has been attributed to incidents of crime and crime victimization amongst the student population in diverse Universities across the world leading to an increase in fear of crime victimization and safety concerns by the students and other education stakeholders (Bartula & Bowen, 2015). This has been contrary to society's expectation of the University as an institution of learning and isolated from the crimes that are prevalent in general population (Henderson, 2010).

The case of crime victimization is prevalent across diverse countries across the world. In the United States of America, Alan, O'Neill, Depue, & Englander (2008) study on campus violence and prevention noted high prevalence of crime victimization amongst University students in the country. The study cited the case of 32 students shot dead at Virginia Tech University in 2007 and a further five students shot dead by fellow students at Northern Illinois University. The study further noted that a total of 76 homicides were committed between 2001 and 2005 within Universities in the United States of which 57.3% constituted student victims. Still in the United States, put the overall prevalence rate of sexual assault against women at 3% across Universities. On the other hand, Gover, Tomsich, Jennings, & Higgins, (2011) study on perceptions of safety and fear in Universities illustrated crime prevalence levels at the University of Colorado Denver administration. The study using a sample size of 228 students found the prevalence levels of direct victimization at 30.6%. On the other hand, Howard (2012) estimated that 20% of women and 6% of men are likely to be victims of sexual assaults within their period of learning in Universities across the United States. Using secondary analysis of secondary data dating from 1995 to 2002, Steinmetz & Austin (2014) found extremely high levels of crime victimization amongst University

students in the United States. Out of every 1,000 students, the study found the prevalence levels of 40.6 for violent crime, 3.3 for sexual assault, 9.1 for aggrieved assault, and 15.3 for serious violent crime. Muscat (2011) in an examination of crime prevalence levels at Rowan University in the United States noted that 11 cases of burglary, one incident of robbery, and two cases of aggravated assault were reported to have occurred on campus grounds in the year 2009. This was out of a population of 11, 392 students.

Crime victimization is also prevalent in African Universities. In Nigeria, Arijesuyo & Olusanya (2011) study on theoretical perspectives of on-campus cultism and violence noted prevalence of kidnapping, violent acts and physical assaults within Universities. This was attributed to the prevalence of cultism in the Universities. In Ghana, Owusu, Akoto, & Abnory (2016) study on safety at the University of Cape Coast campus noted high prevalence of petty crimes such as theft and snatching of students' valuables in the University. The study noted that though rare, occasionally serious crime occurs such as the killing of a Nigerian student at the University in 2014. In Uganda, Mehra, Agardh, Stafstrom, & Ostergren (2014) illustrated sexual coercion amongst University students in the country. Using a sample size of 1,954 students from Mbarara University of Science and Technology (MUST) the study found that 28% of the sample had an experience of sexual coercion.

In Kenya, Al-shabaab attack at Garrissa University on April 2014 resulted in the killing of 147 students and injuring 79 becoming one among the three deadly terrorist attacks on educational targets on record since 1970 (Pate *et al*,. 2015). Ndung'u (2015) study on status of private accommodation amongst Kenyatta University students noted a high crime prevalence levels. Amongst the cases of crime victimization that the study found students in private hostels at Kenyatta University faced include mugging, theft, property losses, and incidents of gender based violence. Muasya (2014) illustrated the effects of sexual harassment on women students' access to opportunities at the University of Nairobi. The study using a descriptive research design noted that there was a notable prevalence of sexual harassment for the female students.

1.2   Statement of the Problem

Violent crimes in several Universities have been highlighted by the media, drawing national attention to campus crimes. This increasing frequency and severity of campus crimes has become the focus not just of the media, but also of criminal justice and higher education research. Egerton University has a student population of 14, 284 undergraduate students at

the Njoro Campus. The 2016 statistics indicate that 710 crimes were committed in Njoro campus which is an increase from 468 crimes committed in 2015. This represented a 51.7% increase in crime incidences in Njoro campus. Cases referred to the police increased from 177 to 331. Personal offences experienced by University students in Njoro campus such as physical assaults and sexual offences are widespread, serious and hampering their ability to learn. Property offences such as theft and burglary result in loss of money or other possessions most of which is never recovered. Students have a high risk of experiencing crime victimization in University campuses. However there is no documentation on crime victimization among University students in Njoro campus, thus the need of this current study.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

1.3.1 Broad Objective

The broad objective of the study was to provide an understanding of crime victimization among University Students in Egerton University Njoro Campus.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

The study was guided by the following specific objectives.

    i. To determine prevalence of crime victimization among students in Njoro Campus

    ii. To determine extent of fear of crime victimization among students' in Njoro Campus

    iii. To assess students perception on security services in Njoro Campus

    iv. To establish reporting levels and experiences of reporting crime incidents by students in Njoro campus.

1.4 Research Questions

The following research questions guided the study.

    i. How prevalent is crime victimization among University students' in Njoro Campus?

    ii. How afraid are you of being victimized while on campus and what factors contribute to that fear of crime or lack thereof?

    iii. What are students' perceptions of safety and security services in Njoro campus?

    iv. What are the reporting levels and experiences of reporting crime incidents by students in Njoro campus?

1.5   Justifications for the Study

First, the current study examined the prevalence and frequency of crime victimization and explored the context in which it is likely to occur. The findings shall increase the awareness of campus crime and be informative for reforming current security and safety procedures in the University.

Second, with increased focus on crime in institutions of higher learning, it was important to determine whether students are afraid of being victimized on campus. Knowing students level of fear helps the University develop appropriate security measures and crime awareness campaigns.

Third, safety is a growing concern that must be addressed by Universities, particularly by administrators. In order for University administrators to address safety concerns, they must be aware of the types of safety issues present in their University.

Fourth, it is prudent to document the magnitude and forms of crime underreporting among University students in Njoro campus so as to identify the accuracy of and gaps in official crime statistics and help devise mechanisms to facilitate crime reporting by University students.

Fifth, research-based decision making is vital to improving current security and safety policies in Universities. There is lack of empirical campus crime studies in Egerton University thus the need for this study.

1.6   Scope and Limitations of the Study

The study was conducted in Egerton University Njoro Campus. The area was selected because it is experiencing high crime rates. The study involved students and staff. The generalization of the results shall be limited to students and staff of Egerton University Njoro Campus. The findings of the study may be cautiously generalized to other institutions of higher education in Kenya.

The limitations of the study include the nature of the sample and instruments used. The study encountered suspicion from the respondents due to sensitivity of the topic and were reluctant to divulge information. The respondents were assured of confidentiality and that the data collected were used solely for the purpose of research. The questionnaire did not include all possible crimes occurring in the University. Only commonly reported crimes were examined. In all cases, the crime had to have been committed within the University and does not include

any incidents that might have occurred elsewhere. In addition, the transient nature of the University population means that the findings may not be applicable to populations at Egerton University in future years. The last limitation is that individuals differ in levels of articulacy and perceptiveness, causing answers to vary (Creswell, 2014). However, answers deemed to be reliable were picked for analysis.

1.7   Definition of Terms

Burglary: is defined as "The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft."(Cap.63 Penal Code (303) Laws of Kenya

Crime Victimization: refers to a situation in which persons or groups suffer physical, mental or psychological harm and/or injuries, material loss or damage or other social disadvantages resulting from either natural, socio- economic, political, or physical or mechanical disaster or misfortune (Gyong, 2010)

Crime: Any act or omission prohibited by public law for the protection of the public and made punishable by state in a judicial proceeding. According to the current study crime will also encompass violations as prescribed by Egerton University Statutes.

Fear of Crime: An unpleasant often strong emotion caused by anticipation of awareness of danger, to be afraid or apprehensive, and a reason for alarm (Hensley & Tewksbury, 2005).

Perceptions: Defined as responsiveness, emotion, or sense of an individual on a definite question relating to a setting (Muscat, 2007).

Prevalence: an estimate of the proportion of the population that has ever experienced a particular type of victimization during their lifetimes up to that point in time, as distinct from cumulative risk or lifetime likelihood, which is prediction about future events (Randolph College, 2014)

Private Security: Security services provided to clients by non-state agencies

Public University: A university funded mainly by the state taxpayers.

Sex Offences: Include rape, attempted rape, indecent assault, defilement, and other sexual offences including sexual harassment and child sexual abuse (Sexual Offences Act. No. 3 of 2006)

Students: People who are enrolled in a college or University either full or part time

Victim: A person who suffers physically, emotionally and financial harm because of illegal activity.

CHAPTER TWO
LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1   Introduction

This chapter provides a review of already done works related to crime victimization among University students in Kenya and elsewhere. Literature has been reviewed as per study objectives namely: prevalence of campus crime, fear of crime on campus, students' perception of security services on campus, and reporting levels and experience of reporting crime incidents by students in campus. Also included in the literature review is theoretical and conceptual framework.

2.2   Prevalence of Crime in Universities

Crime victimization is a major concern on college campuses. Several recent, high-profile events have thrust campus security issues into the forefront of media attention. For example, the shootings at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University in 2007 and Northern Illinois University in 2008 resulted in the death and injury of over 70 students and faculty, and most recently, Umpqua Community College in 2015 (Fox, Nobles & Piquero, 2009; Gunderson, 2015).The U.S Secret Service and the U.S Board of Education conducted a survey of campus violence from 2005-2008 (Drysdale et al., 2010). During that survey there were 174 homicides, 13,842 sex by force crimes, and 21,675 aggravated assault cases that have occurred in the campus residences (Drysdale *et al.,* 2010).Women between the ages of 16 and 19 have the highest risk of being a sexual assault victim (Helsinki, 2009). Women who have the next highest risk of sexual assault victimization fall between the ages of 20 to 24 (Hilinski, 2009). The typical age range of undergraduate college students are between the ages of 18 and 24. College populations definitely fall within the typical age range of highest risk of sexual assault victimization.

Researchers define University campus crime in multiple ways: some include serious criminal offenses such as murder and rape, whereas others include perception of safety or feelings of fear on campus. Institutional-level studies tend to use severe and distinctive forms of crime (e.g., murder/non-negligent manslaughter, sex offenses forcible, and illegal weapons possession) when measuring campus crime. Sulemana, (2015) measured campus crime along with multiple dimensions of reactions, including cognitive, emotional, and behavioural. Specifically, whether people feel safe on campus, worry about their security on campus, or

have had actual experience as victims including being stalked or experiencing physical and/or sexual victimization in terms of abuse or attack were illustrated.

One of the most consistent factors in increasing campus crime rates has been the proportion of students living in residence halls on campus. Grubb & Bouffard (2015) who conducted one of the noteworthy studies on campus crime found that the number of students living in residence halls influenced campus crime rates. Dutton & Greene (2010) cited a positive correlation between the percentage of male students and crime. Another area of research about routine activities focuses on whether people live in or near an area with large populations of potential offenders. Since students primarily prey upon other students, all students are at risk of being victimized by the people they associate with.

The impact of alcohol and drugs on campus crime rates has been cited as a considerable factor. Franklin, Nobles, & Kercher (2012) noted that drug and alcohol arrest rates on campuses had been consistently increasing since 1991. Finkelhor (2011) notes that over 95% of such offences committed on campuses involve alcohol or drugs. Taken together, distinguished definitions of campus crime (e.g., a range from serious criminal offenses to perception of campus crime) have been used by researchers, and the victims were not limited to students, but included faculty and staff. Although different measures of campus crime could have their own strengths, the current study focuses on actual occurrence and perceptions of crime incidents that affect students only.

2.3 Fear of Crime on University Campus

Numerous researchers believe that fear of crime exists as a larger social dilemma than crime alone (Crowl, 2013). The fear of crime is extremely prevalent on campuses across the world (Gover *et al*., 2011; Hilinski& Andrews, 2011; Steinmetz, 2012). Fear of crime within Universities is also context bound across the geographical spread. In the United States, fear of crime was acknowledged with the general population from the 1960s leading to compilation of data on the same through General Social Survey and the National Crime Survey (Taiwo, Omole, & Omole, 2014).When people think of fear of crime, it seems obvious that they must perceive that they are in danger of being victimized . As an example, when a serial killer is stalking victims, people's fear of being victimized is heightened because they may perceive themselves to be more at risk than when crimes seem more random in the community (Cook & Fox, 2011). The ability of the students to perceive that they are at risk of being victimized

is key in students putting up protective measures to guard themselves from crime victimization.

Gover *et al*., (2011) undertook a study on the fear of crime at an urban University in the United States. The study measured fear of crime based on fear of crime by day and fear of crime by night. The fear of crime was measured using a range of six questions; I feel safe at this University, I feel the University has sufficient measures to protect its community, I feel safe during the day on campus, I feel safe at night on campus, There is adequate lighting on campus and the campus police do a good job at crime prevention. A five likert scale of strongly agree, agree, uncertain, disagree and strongly disagree was used. The study found that the average scale for fear of crime during the day was 2.23 and at night was 3.58. The high fear of crime at night was attributed to a high prevalence of crime during the night hence driving the fear of crime.

Ruback, Clark, & Warner (2014) in a study on environmental design and fear noted that there are diverse factors that lead to fear of crime in Universities. The study noted that the University setting is attractive to criminal activities due to a huge student population (hence potential targets), an increase in freedom levels amongst students, lack of guardians within the University, and homogenous nature of the campus setting creating an element of uncertainty. These factors often make crime victimization possible through availing suitable targets and opportunities for crime to occur.

Hilinski & Andrews (2011) illustrated the fear of crime amongst women in Universities. The study noted that women are generally more afraid of crime victimization than men due to the fear that any crime is likely to escalate to sexual crime. In this context, Hilinski & Andrews (2011) argues that any type of victimization (i.e., larceny, robbery, robbery, assault) could potentially result in rape or sexual assault, women are more fearful of all crimes, despite their lower victimization rates. This concept is explained by the shadow of sex assault hypothesis. The study further explained high fear of crime amongst the women to be driven by vulnerability and their inability to defend themselves when faced with threats of crime. The current study found that female students at Egerton University experience higher fear of victimization compared to their male counterparts.

Cheng & Smyth (2015) undertook a study on fear of crime and perceived risk of victimization among college students. The study noted diverse factors that drive the fear of

crime amongst the University students including knowledge of perceived risk of the crime, and the vulnerability of women due to limited ability for self-defence. Peterson, Sackrison, & Polland (2015) further noted that prior victimization plays a critical role in fear of crime. The possibility of the reoccurrence of the crime acts to drive the fear of crime. On the other hand, Finkelhor (2011) notes that the crime type impacts on the fear of crime with the violent victimization leading to significant increase in fear of crime compared to non-violent victimization. Nolan, Randazzo, & Deisinger (2011) further indicate that media coverage plays a significant role in fear of crime as it sometimes presents a distorted view of the crime. On another side of this issue, Hollister & Scalora (2015) explores the argument that women have an irrational response to a low threat of crime. This could be attributed to the stereotypes that women are more vulnerable to attack than men, less able to defend themselves, and less able to cope with victimization. Other possible causes for women's heightened fear of crime are that women suffer more daily, low level victimization (such as sexual harassment) than men, women fear sexual assault, which is generally not perceived as a threat for men, and that women fear unusual, serious crimes, which often involve female victims and are exaggerated in the media. Steinmetz & Austin (2014) also suggests that women are socialized to fear public space, strangers, and men, and thus have a higher fear of crime in general. It is important to note that many of these claims concerning women's high fear of crime have been challenged by other research, including research that shows many crimes against women go unreported

2.4   Student Perception of Safety and Security Services on University Campus

The perceptions of safety and security services within Universities vary across different Universities in the world. Gover *et al*., (2011) in a study on the perception of safety amongst the University fraternity in the University of Colorado, using a sample size of 507 students and a five point likert scale to measure the safety perception, the results found a perception safety scale of 3.6 which indicated that the students felt moderately safe in the University environment. In the context of gender differences, the study found that male students compared to female students had higher perception of safety at a mean of 3.94 compared to the females at a mean of 3.51. Hollister & Scalora, (2015) argues that perception of safety is reflective of campus environment in general. In this context, Hollister & Scalora, (2015) indicated that students often interact amongst themselves leading to shaping of opinions in relations to the security aspects. The perception on the environment is also critical. High profile incidents of criminal behaviour in the campus area, front-page headlines, and rumours

create an image of a dangerous and insecure college or University environment. At Egerton University, students 'perception of security and safety is shaped by information and their knowhow about crimes committed against them or their colleagues within the University and other Universities within the country.

Muscat (2011) in examination of Rowan University students' perceptions of campus safety noted that security aspects involve diverse facets. The study noted that safety needs consists of security, freedom from fear, anxiety, and chaos as well as need for structure, order, law and limits. Waynick (2010) illustrated Spatial Analysis of Surveyed Perceptions of Safety, Crime, and Lighting. Using a sample size of 758 students at Appalachian State University, the study found that 54% of the respondents marked at least an area to be unsafe. On the other hand, (Krauss, 2013) illustrated the perception of safety amongst students at University of Central Florida. The study illustrated perceptions of fear using metrics such as being afraid to being sexually assaulted, fear of being attacked by someone, and fear of walking alone in darkness in campus.

Ratti (2010) examined the University of Mary Washington students' perceptions of campus safety and found that most students did not utilize the campus security services offered in campus including an emergency lighting system, emergency phone service, and even self-protection classes to help protect students in violent situations. When the participants responded they stated that majority of the student body was neutral towards lighting on the campus grounds (Ratti, 2010). The study also stated the presence of police officers had the smallest percentage (just over 40%) stating that the students were satisfied or extremely satisfied (Ratti, 2010). Contrary to the findings of Ratti (2010), a study conducted by Burruss *et al*. (2010) with more than 5,000 students enrolled at six Illinois colleges, revealed that students in general were pleased with police performance and the excellence of the public safety within their college campuses.

Student perceptions on safety vary widely between men and women on campus. In their study, Franklin *et al*., (2012) found that women perceive themselves as belonging to a group that feels is more victimized than others. The same study also found that high numbers of women consciously avoid specific areas of campus during the night, avoid walking alone, and are vigilant for suspicious activity. This shows that women are aware of potential safety risks on campus, either through common knowledge or first-hand experience, and act accordingly to protect themselves. According to Finkelhor (2011) women have an increased

level of worry towards crime on campus, forcing them to adopt precautionary measures and restrict their activities and behaviours. This leads to limitations in educational, social, and leisure opportunities, which could affect the overall quality of life for women on college campuses. This current study supports this trend as more male students report being victims of various opportunistic crimes than female students.

Henson, Reyns, & Fisher (2013) explain that majority of people believe "that their personal susceptibility to negative events is less than that of the average person." This is an important implication for campus safety, where students may perceive their risk to be lower than it is in reality. Steinmetz & Austin (2014) surveyed female students about their perceptions of risks associated with sexual assault during and after social gatherings. The findings of the study showed that most participants did not perceive the potential negative consequences of risky behaviour, such as accepting a drink from an acquaintance or leaving a drink unattended. Sulemana (2015) concluded that programs aimed at both awareness and risk reduction could help to bridge the gap between perceived risk and actual risk related behaviour to campus safety.

Reviewed literature on student perceptions of campus safety reveals that gender is an important dimension of this topic, and that there are marked differences in safety concerns between men and women. Several studies on college campuses, such as Cook & Fox (2011), which present both quantitative and qualitative data, provide insight to perceptions of safety relating to physical structures such as lighting, buildings and landscaping, perceptions of safety relating to specific types of incidents including sexual assaults, harassment, physical violence, abuse, and theft, precautions taken by students relating to safety, and issues with campus security services and administrations.

Campus security services vary markedly among college campuses, but most studies report campus security providing some form of security patrol, safety escort service, emergency phone system and emergency phone numbers. Dutton & Greene (2010) found that the majority of people in their study were aware of campus security and foot patrols, but fewer people had actually used either of these services. Students were much more likely to use avoidance strategies, walk with another person, or use some sort of weapon than they were to contact campus security or use the foot patrol. According to Henson *et al*., (2013), women rarely use campus security services, and, in some cases, campus safety personnel may even unintentionally discourage women from using such services by diminishing women's

concerns when they report feeling threatened. The security departments that are on the college campus are limited in police powers (Chow, 2012). This is important when the higher education institution have contracted a private security company to ensure the safety of the students (Chow, 2012). While some private security companies may be deployed they do not gain the same respect from the student community as a sworn police officers. (Chow, 2012). Even though a small number of private security companies can detain an individual during a crime, they still need to wait until a sworn police officer arrives on the scene to process the suspect (Chow, 2012). This scenario is witnessed too in the study area.

2.5 Reporting of Crime Incidents by Students on University Campus

It is well established that many victims of crimes fail to notify the police. The disparities between police recorded crime statistics and victim survey data reflect this—the so called 'dark figure of crime'. Although victim reporting rates may vary by place, population group and crime type, as a general indicator the British Crime Survey 2010/11 estimated that the police were made aware of around 38 per cent of all crimes committed (Chaplin *et al*. 2011). Long-term trends from the US tell a similar story; Baumer and Lauritsen's (2010) analysis of National Crime Victimization Survey data between 1973 and 2005 show that victim reporting rates continue to be 'modest' despite general improvements over time.

Hart and Colavita (2011) conducted a survey of 160 college students in Nevada to determine the effects of students' willingness to report crime committed within their campus. Collective efficacy, within the social disorganization framework, has two areas (Hart & Colavita, 2011). First, is the social control measures where is the probability that bystanders or neighbours can be relied on to take action in various scenarios (Hart & Colavita, 2011). The second area is the social cohesion whereas it is measured by degrees of trust, willingness to help, and share values within a community (Hart & Colavita, 2011). Consequences of the study showed that perceived social control had a significant result on, if and when a student will report a crime to the campus police department (Hart & Colavita, 2011). This implied a growing sense of apathy among students in colleges and Universities, as the respondents showed a lack of interest to get involved or intervene in cases of crime committed on the campus, except in incidents perceived to be very severe (Hart & Colavita, 2011). The authors suggested that for campus security to address this apathy, they must be aware of both reported and unreported crime, and use this knowledge to design and implement policies with which students can be expected to comply in future cases of crime (Hart & Colavita, 2011).

13

Research supports this trend on college campus as well. Cheng & Smyth (2015), Henson *et al*., (2013), and Steinmetz & Austin (2014) all highlighted the fact that students specifically women, are exposed to higher risks of sexual victimization on campuses. These studies also indicate that women are less likely to report the crime when the perpetrator is an acquaintance of the victim, which is the situation for the majority of sexual assaults on campuses. Many women are uncertain about the precise definition of sexual assault and whether specific occurrences should be reported to law enforcement (Sloan & Fisher, 2014). Additionally, many women blame themselves for the assault they experienced and often refuse to identify their attackers (Sloan & Fisher, 2014). In sum, sexual assaults remain underreported on campus as well as the nation as a whole. The issue of viewing women's safety concerns as irrational is closely related to the problem of victim-blaming on college campuses. Grubb & Bouffard (2015) report: "Women students in this study reported that male students chided them when they shared stories of being victimized or assisted in women feeling the only way to be safe was to be with a man." This is obviously problematic because it fosters a culture of victim-blaming, which creates an uncomfortable and often unhealthy environment for victims of crime. Other studies, including Cook & Fox, (2011); DeVoe & Bauer (2010); Franklin *et al.*, (2012); Gover, Tomsich, Jennings, & Higgins (2011) found that women will often avoid reporting incidents either because they blame themselves or fear that others will blame them for the incident. Again, this is problematic if campus administrators base campus safety initiatives solely on crime statistics, which may not tell the complete story of campus security.

Henson *et al*., (2013) delves deeper into the issue of why victims of sexual assault on college campuses rarely report incidents to the authorities. These victims often believe that they are at fault, either because alcohol was involved or because they voluntarily went out with the perpetrator. These victims also worry that if they were to report the incident, the authorities would blame them for the assault for the same reasons. Other victims do not report sexual assaults because they believe that the school does not take these incidents seriously, or are ill equipped to handle such incidents. They believe that it is not worth the trouble to go through the reporting process when it is unlikely that anything will happen to the perpetrator. In any case, the fact that many incidents, especially those as serious as sexual assaults, go unreported on college campuses is disturbing. This is a fact which also must be taken into consideration when administrators are considering campus security. Campus administrators should seek ways to encourage sexual assault victims to report occurrences of abuse or

14

assault to campus security not only to apprehend perpetrators but also to help campus security officials to better address the problem on the campus setting.

In summary, literature reviewed highlights the gaps in types and prevalence of campus crimes, fear of crime on campus, perceptions of safety and security services and reporting levels and factors influencing reporting providing a basis for the current study. The proposed study will attempt to fill these gaps and contribute to the body of knowledge while assisting University Management and Administrators in addressing crime and victimization in Njoro Campus.

2.6 Theoretical Framework

The theoretical framework of the study was guided by Hindelang, Gottfredson, and Garofalo (1978) Lifestyle-Exposure Theory and Felson and Cohen's (1979) Routine Activities Theory to explain criminal victimization.

2.6.1 Lifestyle-Exposure Theory

Lifestyle-exposure theory was developed by Hindelang, Gottfredson, and Garofalo (1978). The basic premise underlying the lifestyle-exposure theory is that demographic differences in the likelihood of victimization are attributed to differences in the personal lifestyles of victims. Variations in lifestyles are important because they are related to the differential exposure to dangerous places, time, and others that is, situations in which there are high risks of victimization. Lifestyle is defined in this context as "routine daily activities, both vocational activities (work, school, housekeeping, etc.) and leisure activities" Hindelang, Gottfredson, and Garofalo (1978). People's daily activities may naturally bring them into contact with crime, or they merely increase the risk of crime that victims experience. Time spent in one's home generally decreases victim risk, while time spent in public settings increases risk.

Differences in lifestyles are socially determined by individuals' collective responses or adaptations to various role expectations and structural constraints. Both ascribed and achieved status characteristics (for example: age, gender, race, income, marital status, education, occupation) are important correlates of predatory crime because these status attributes carry with them shared expectations about appropriate behaviour and structural obstacles that both enable and constrain one's behavioural choices. Adherence to these cultural and structural expectations leads to the establishment of routine activities patterns

and associations with others similarly situated. These lifestyles and associations, in turn, are expected to enhance one's exposure to risky or vulnerable situations that increase individuals' chances of victimization.

There remain fundamental differences in role expectations and structural opportunities for men and women. Gender stereotyping results in gender differences in such basic activities as where and with whom time is spent, the degree of supervision in daily activities, the likelihood of having contact with strangers and exposure to risky and dangerous public places. For example, females spend a greater proportion of their time inside the home because as adolescents they are more closely supervised than males and as adults they are more likely to assume housekeeping and child rearing responsibilities. Women routine activities are more likely to take place in the presence of friends and intimate others than in isolation. These role expectations and structural impediments are assumed to increase private domestic activities among women, increase supervision of their public behaviour, decrease their exposure to high risk persons and places, and subsequently decrease their relative risks of criminal victimization.

As a fundamental aspect of stratification, income determines whether structural conditions either enable or constraint various aspects of social life. Low income severely restricts one's choices in regard to housing, transportation, associations with others, and leisure activities. Individuals' abilities to move out of crime-prone environments, avoid contact with potential offenders, and undertake leisure activities in safer areas are limited when living under conditions of economic deprivation. The greater choices afforded persons with higher economic resources allow them to more easily avoid risky and vulnerable situations. Thus, income is a lifestyle characteristic that is expected to lead to differential risks of victimization. Given that victimization risks are not uniformly distributed across time and space, lifestyles are assumed to affect the probability of victimization because different lifestyles are associated with differential risks of being in a particular place, at particular times, under particular circumstances, and interacting with particular kinds of persons. Accordingly, persons who are younger, male, not married, and low income should have higher risks of violent victimization than their counterparts because each group is said to engage in more public activity (especially at night), spend less time with family members, or associate more frequently with persons who have offender characteristics. Individuals' risk of property victimization is also higher among those social groups (e.g., young, male, single

persons) who spend more time engaged in public activity because such persons would be less able to protect their dwelling from crime. Whereas lifestyle exposure theory accounts for differences in victimization risks across social groups, it does not account for changes in crime rates over time thus need for Routine activity theory in the study.

2.6.2 Routine Activity Theory

The routine activity theory was developed by Cohen and Felson (1979). According to Cohen and Felson (1979), structural changes in routine activity patterns influence crime rates by affecting the convergence in time and space of three elements of direct-contact predatory crimes: motivated offenders, suitable targets, and the absence of capable guardians against a violation. Cohen and Felson (1979) noted that increase in crime rates could occur without any increase in the structural conditions that motivate offenders to engage in crime as long as there has been an increase in the supply of attractive and unguarded targets for victimization. Their argument about how crime rates can increase even if offender motivation remains constant is important because it allows them to account for the apparent contradiction underlying most theories of criminality that crime rates continued to rise throughout in the society even though conditions that foster criminality (e.g., unemployment, racial segregation, economic inequality, and gender inequality) were decreasing.

From this perspective, routine activities are defined as "any recurrent and prevalent activities that provide for basic population and individual needs" (Cohen and Felson, 1979). These routine activities include formalized work, leisure, and the ways by which humans acquire food, shelter, and other basic needs or desires (e.g., companionship, sexual expression). Cohen and Felson (1979) argue that humans are located in ecological niches with a particular tempo, pace, and rhythm in which predatory crime is a way of securing this basic needs or desires at the expense of others. Potential victims in this environment are likely to alter their daily habits and take evasive actions that may persuade offenders to seek alternative targets. It's under such predatory conditions that the routine activities of potential victims are said both to enhance and to restrict the opportunities for crime.

The basic premise underlying the routine activity theory is that various social changes in conventional society increase criminal opportunities. For example, given the assorted costs for stealing items with great weight (e.g., their theft requires more physical energy, they are harder to conceal), it's not surprising that burglars are most attracted to items that are easily portable and have high resale value (e.g., cash, jewellery, electronic equipment). Similarly,

increases over time in the level of safety precautions taken by the public would apparently decrease crime rates by reducing the accessibility of potential crime targets to would-be offenders. Such changes might also result in alternative outcomes such as no net reduction in crime rates because crime is being displaced to other objects, victims or times depending on the structural conditions.

Any decrease in the concentration of activities within family-based house-holds will increase crime rates Cohen and Felson (1979). There are several ways by which such social changes are assumed to increase criminal opportunities. First, a rise in single-person households or households consisting of unrelated persons requires a greater supply of durable consumer goods and other merchandise that are considered attractive property to steal. Such duplication of consumer goods is unnecessary in family-like living arrangements. Second, increase in nonfamily activities and households decrease the level of personal guardianship over others. The mere presence of a spouse, child, or other relative in a household provides greater protection for individuals and their property than it is true of persons who live alone, and living with other relatives also increase the likelihood that public activities will be undertaken in groups. Third, increase in nonfamily households alter the location of routine activities from a private domain to a public domain, thereby also increasing one's exposure to risky and vulnerable situations. Thus, changes in domestic activities and living arrangements may increase the supply of attractive crime targets, decrease the level of guardianship, and consequently increase criminal opportunities.

This theoretical approach clearly highlights the symbiotic relationship between conventional and illegal activity patterns. Illegal activities are presumed to "feed on" the routine activities of everyday life (Cohen and Felson 1980). This theory also identifies a fundamental irony between constructive social change and crime rates. Routine activity theory and lifestyle-exposure theory attempt to explain crime, not in the actions or numbers of motivated offenders, but in the activities and lifestyle of potential victims. These approaches have relevance in the topic of study because they ignore the source of criminal motivation and direct attention to how the habits, lifestyles, and behavioural patterns of ordinary citizens in their daily lives create an environment for predatory crime.

2.7   Conceptual Framework

A conceptual framework is a representation, either graphically or in narrative form, of the main concepts or variables, and their presumed relationship with each other. The variable that the researcher wishes to explain is the dependent variable. The variable the researcher expects will explain change in the dependent variable is referred to as independent variable, also called explanatory variable.
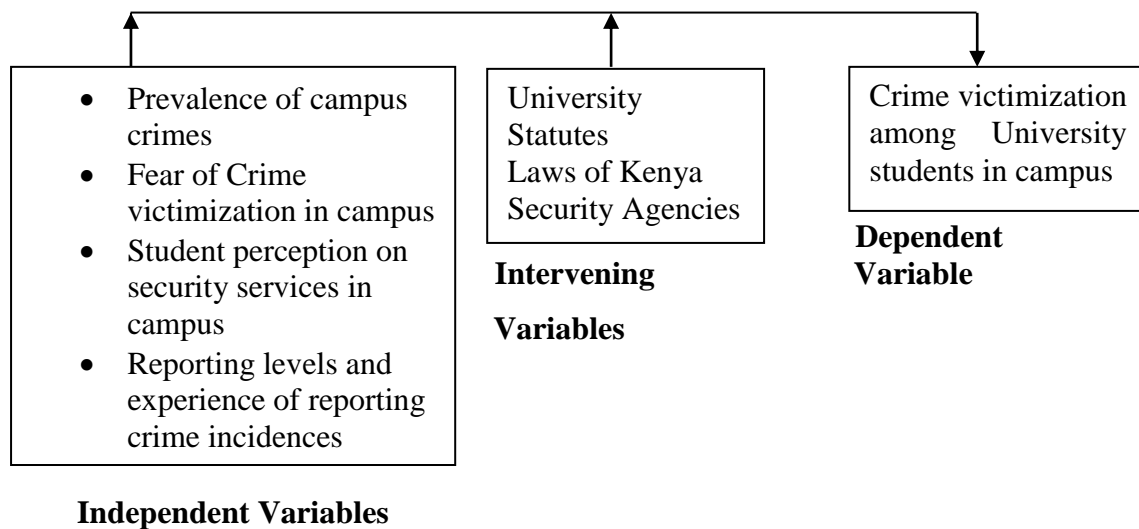
Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework

Demographic characteristics of the victims are conceptualized as independent variables. Lifestyle, routine activities, motivated offender, potential target (reward) and accessibility (absence of capable guardians) are conceptualized as intervening variables. Personal victimization is the dependent variable. Differences in victimization risks for different demographic groups are attributed to differences in lifestyles and routine activities that enhance persons' exposure to risky times, places, and potential offenders. Many personal and situational factors such as risk of detection and reward are considered in the selection of crime targets. Living in a high-crime area increases the likelihood of frequent contact with offenders and thus increases one's risk of victimization. Frequent contact with public places and absence of capable guardians increases one exposure to crime victimization.

CHAPTER THREE
METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the study area, research design, location of the study, study population, sampling procedure and sample size, research instruments, data collection, analysis and presentation.

3.2 Research Design

A descriptive survey design was employed for this study. It was suited for the study since the study aimed at collecting and analysing data in order to describe and report on types and prevalence of campus crime, fear of crime on campus, students' perception of security services, and reporting levels and experiences of reporting student crime incidents. This design was appropriate as it involves collecting of information from a cross section of respondents selected in Njoro Campus as it offers the researcher the advantage of focusing on specific description or characteristics and suitable where attitudes and opinions of respondents towards a given phenomenon are being sought. According to Bergh & Ketchen (2009), surveys are generally used to measure attitudes, decisions, needs, behaviour, lifestyle, affiliation and demographics of the sample chosen. In addition Cooper *et al*., (2003), contends that the goal of descriptive survey is to describe relevant aspects of the phenomena of interest from an individual or organization.

3.3 Study Area

The study was conducted at Egerton University Njoro Campus. Egerton University is located in Nakuru County, 180 Kilometres North West of Nairobi and about 30 kilometres from Nakuru Town along Nakuru-Mau Narok road as illustrated in Figure 3.1 on page 23. The University has ten faculties and one institute located in Njoro campus which forms the study location. The University was purposively selected due to high crime and victimization rates in Njoro Campus. According to Egerton University enrolment statistics for the year 2016, there are approximately 14,284 undergraduate students in Njoro campus .In the year 2015, approximately 652 crimes were committed in Njoro campus, which is an increase compared to 467 crimes committed on the campus in 2014. Njoro campus crime statistics indicate that theft and assault incidents doubled between year 2013 and 2015. Cases referred to Njoro Police Station increased from 177 to 331. Personal offences experienced by University students in Njoro campus such as assaults, sexual assaults, stalking, robbery are widespread,

serious and hampering their ability to learn. Property offences such as theft, burglary, vandalism and loss of money or other possessions involve economic loss most of which is never recovered.
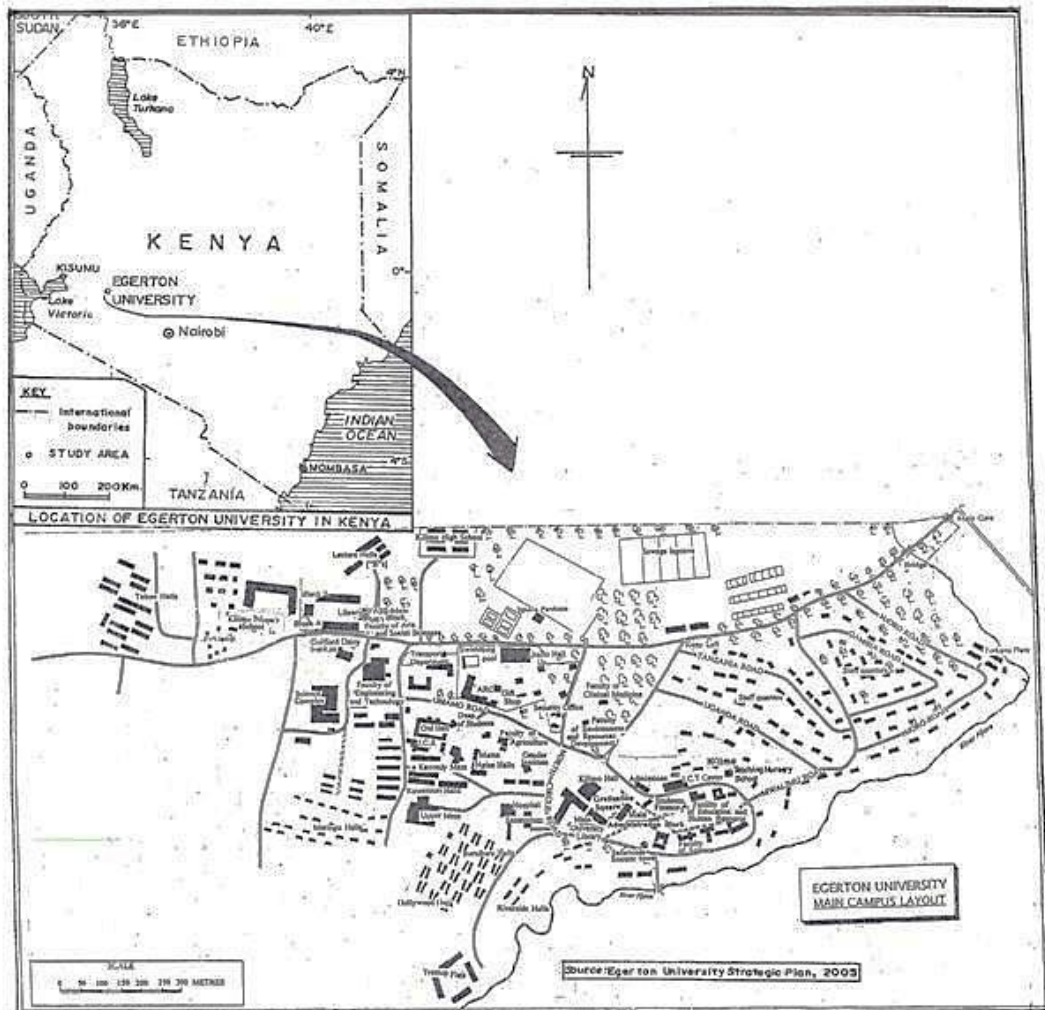
Figure 3.1: Map of Kenya Showing the Study Area – Egerton University, Njoro Campus
Source: Egerton University Strategic plan (2014-2018)

3.4 Study Population

Egerton University has a student population of 18,385 out of which 14, 284 study in Njoro Campus. This formed the target population of the study. The accessible population was 14,284 students studying in Njoro Campus. Table 3.1 below shows the distribution of students at Egerton University Njoro Campus by Faculty as at January 2016.

Table 3.1: Distribution of students' by Faculty in Njoro Campus

S/NO	Faculty	Number
	Education and Community Development Studies	5388
	Agriculture	3,105
	Science	1,394
	Arts and Social Sciences	1,670
	Environment and Resource Development	945
	Engineering and Technology	758
	Faculty of Health Science	326
	Faculty of Veterinary Medicine	278
	Institute of Women Gender and development	421
Total		**14,284**

Source: Egerton University admissions office (January, 2016)

3.5 Sampling Procedure and Sample Size

The sample of the study was selected using the following sampling techniques. The table for determining the sample size in social science research as outlined by Krejcie and Morgan (1970) in Sekaran (2010) was used to compute the sample size for students to be involved in the study. There are 14,284 students in Njoro campus and therefore a sample of 373 respondents participated in the study as indicated in Table 3.2. The conversion Table is shown in appendix 3.

Table 3.2: Proportionate Sample Size of Students as per Faculty in Njoro Campus

Faculty	Proportionate sample size
Education and Community Development Studies	141
Agriculture	81
Science	36
Arts and Social Sciences	44
Environment and Resource Development	25
Engineering and Technology	20
Faculty of Health Science	9
Faculty of Veterinary Medicine	7
Institute of Women Gender and development	10
Total	**373**

Source: Egerton University admissions office (January, 2016)

Creswell (2004) recommends between five to twenty five interviewees for phenomenological study. Purposive sampling was used to select the members of staff. Cohen (2008) argue that purposive sampling is targeting people who can provide desired information because they conform to a criteria set by the researcher.

3.6 Methods of Data Collection

Data was collected using quantitative and qualitative methods. Survey research usually uses questionnaire and/ or interview schedule to collect data from respondents in a sample, in order to determine their opinions, attitudes, preference and perceptions (Sakaran, 2010). The instruments' were constructed to meet the objectives of the study. The questionnaire was developed for the students while the interview schedule for the members of staff. Each of the instruments comprised items that help solicit information necessary to answer the stated questions. The researcher developed the instruments by thoroughly examining the research objectives, research questions and related literature. The instruments had both open-ended and closed-ended questions.

The questionnaire for the students sought information about their personal details, prevalence of crime victimization, extent of fear of crime victimization, students' perception on security services and reporting levels and experience of reporting crime incidents among students in Njoro campus. The questionnaire was preferred because it enabled the researcher to collect data from a large number of respondents within a limited period of time and also the literacy level of the respondents. The interview schedule was developed so as to allow some comparison to be made on the various views and opinions of the students. The interview schedule made the researcher, to explore, probe and ask questions spontaneously and to establish conversation on a particular subject area that is predetermined.

3.7 Validity and Reliability

Reliability is a measure of the degree to which research instrument yields consistent results after repeated trials (Kothari, 2010). Reliability of the study was done through testing/pretesting and properly constructing the research instruments. Validity is the accuracy and meaningfulness of inference, which are based on the research results obtained from analysis of the data actually represent phenomena under study. Validity was done by ensuring the researcher samples a large population, ensuring an efficient data collection process and ensuring answers given are properly verified. The instruments were given to supervisors and other experts in the department of Peace, Security and Social Studies to ascertain their clarity and adequacy. The experts were continuously consulted during the construction of the instruments to enhance the face and content validity.

3.8 Pre-test Study

The study was preceded by a pre-test of the tools for data collection in Njoro campus. The choice of Njoro campus was because it had a similar background as the study sample. A sample of 30 respondents' comprising of 14 female and 16 male from the University participated in the pilot study. Only students' who gave informed and autonomous consent to participate were selected.

3.9 Data Collection Procedures

The researcher obtained an introductory letter from Egerton University, Graduate School. This facilitated acquisition of a research permit from the National Commission for Science and Innovation (NACOSTI). Official request to undertake the study and access the information from students was sought from Egerton University Administration and from the Office of the Dean of Students. The researcher then identified possible respondents through sampling, briefed them about the intended study and supplied them with questionnaires for data collection. In order to avoid the effects of contamination of data, the data was collected at one point in time. Questionnaires were collected in readiness for data analysis.

3.10 Data Analysis

After collecting the data, it was systematically organised for analysis. The data was analysed based on the objectives of the study using descriptive statistics such as percentages, means and frequencies. Quantitative data was analyzed using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences version 20.0. Responses were summarized and presented in tables, charts, frequencies and percentages. Content analysis was used for qualitative data whereby it was theme formulated and used to support the quantitative data. Frequency distribution means and percentages were used to analyse all the objectives.

3.11 Ethical consideration

In research ethical considerations are the systematic rules or standards governing the conduct of a researcher. Ethical considerations that were considered in this research include informed consent by which to obtain credible results the consent must be voluntary and informed. A second consideration is the right of the participant to withdraw at any time, allowing any information to be removed from the study. The confidentiality and privacy of the respondents is an important factor considered.

CHAPTER FOUR
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

Descriptive statistics were used to analyze the data for the purposes of this study. The survey responses were analyzed by using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). The results of the study are presented through use of frequency distribution and thereafter the discussion of the results. The results of the study were undertaken as per the specific research objectives. This was critical in ensuring that all components of the specific research objectives were illustrated.

4.2 Response Rate

The sample size of 373 student respondents was derived from a population of 14, 284 students at Njoro Campus of Egerton University using the Krejcie and Morgan (1970) formula for sample size determination as shown in appendix 3. Therefore, 373 questionnaires were distributed to the respondents for the purposes of obtaining data for this study. The returned questionnaires were 330 out of the 373 distributed questionnaires making a response rate of 88%, as illustrated in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Response Rate

Sample Size	Returned Questionnaires	Response Rate
373	330	88%

Source: Field Data (2016)

There were several strategies undertaken in order to achieve a high response rate. Since the self-administered questionnaires were to be distributed to the respondents through a Drop and Pick up (DOPU) later method, the telephone numbers of the respondents were collected. This facilitated sending of reminders hence driving the response rate up. A response rate of 88% is deemed sufficient for the study as indicated by Kothari (2010). The study therefore concluded that the response rate was sufficient.

4.3 Demographic characteristics of the respondents

The respondent's characteristics were examined using gender, age, year of study and distribution by faculty for students. The number of years worked at Egerton University was used for the interview respondents. These respondents' characteristics were critical in order

to ascertain that they have sufficient knowledge on the issue of crime victimization in campus as well as to bring out the relevant information that is fundamental to the study.

4.3.1 Gender of the Respondents

The respondents in this study comprised of 57.9% male and 42.1% female, as shown in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2: Gender of Respondents

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	191	57.9%
Female	139	42.1%
Total	**330**	**100%**

Source: Field Data (2016)

These indicate that there is a fairly equitable gender balance in the institution. It also highlights the essence of designing crime prevention strategies that accommodate both male and female students. The gender of the respondents is also critical for this study because different gender have different perception of security services, fears to specific crimes and may face gender specific crimes.

4.3.2 Age distribution of the respondents

Table 4.3: Age Distribution of the Respondents

Age ranges	Frequency	Percentage (%)
18 – 21	211	64
22 – 25	102	31
26 and above	17	5
Total	**330**	**100**

Source: Field data (2016)

The age of the respondents ranged from 18 to 26. As shown in Table 4.3, Majority of the respondents are aged between eighteen and twenty one years, followed by those aged twenty two to twenty five years. The rest 5% were twenty six years and above. This is a young and generally vulnerable group to predatory crimes because they have an active lifestyle enhancing their exposure to risky situations that increase individual chances of crime victimization.

4.3.3 Year of Study

The year of study of the respondents was important to determine the type of crime victimization that occurred depending on the year of study among university students at Egerton University, Njoro Campus, Nakuru County, Kenya. The respondents' distribution by year of study is as shown in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4: Distribution by Year of Study

Year of Study	Frequency	Percentage
First Year	81	24.5%
Second Year	73	22.1%
Third Year	87	26.4%
Fourth Year	83	25.2%
Fifth Year	6	1.8%
Total	330	100%

Source: Field Data (2016)

Out of the 330 respondents, 24.5% were in their first year of study, 22.1% in their second year, 26.4% in their third year, and 25.2% in their fourth year, as shown in Table 4.4 above. This almost equal number of respondents meant the study was able to get a representative view of crime victimization across board. Only 1.8% of the respondents were in their fifth year of study because most degree programmes at Egerton University, Njoro Campus are offered for four years. The year of study was important in this study since there were differences in crime victimization components based on the year of study.

4.3.4 Interview Respondent's Characteristics

The study utilized fourteen members of staff comprising of four Deans, four Directors, two Student Counsellors and four Administrators who participated as interview respondents in the study. Table 4.5 show the interview respondents' characteristics.

Table 4.5: Interview Respondents' Characteristics

Number Of Years Worked	Frequency	Percentage
1 – 5	3	21%
6 – 10	1	7%
11 – 15	2	14%
16 – 20	3	21%
≥ 21	5	37%
Total	**14**	**100%**

Source: Field Data (2016)

These interview respondents were asked the number of years that they had worked in the institution. A majority of 58% of the respondents had been working at Egerton University, Njoro Campus for 16 years and above, with 37% having worked for 21 years and above, and 21% having worked for between 16-20 years. Those who had worked for between 1-5 Years were 21%, those between 6-10 years were 7%, and those between 11-15 years formed 14% of the interviewed respondents, as shown in Table 4.5. The number of years that the interview respondents had worked was imperative in establishing the credibility of their responses.

4.4 Prevalence of Crime Victimization

The first objective of this current study was to determine the prevalence of crime victimization amongst students in Njoro Campus. This objective was illustrated through the documentation of the prevalence of crime victimization by age of the respondents, type of crime, time of day it occurred, the day within the week in which crime occurred and the place that crime occurred.

4.4.1 Prevalence of Crime Victimization by Age

As evidenced from the results in Figure 4.1, the experience of crime victimization tended to decrease with age up to the age of 21 years, thereafter it tended to decline slowly, with older respondents reporting the lowest level of victimization.
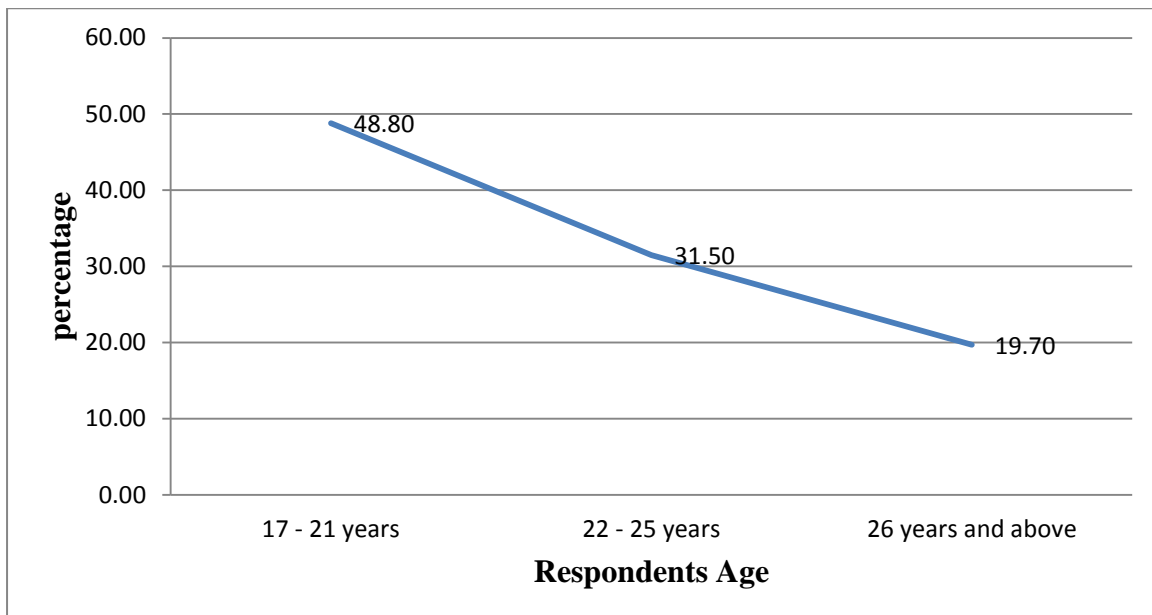
Figure 4.1: Prevalence of Crime Victimization by Age (%)
Source: Field data (2016)

This trend could be attributed in part to lack of awareness about campus crimes and ignorance of the younger respondents who would be unable to safe guard themselves from personal and property crime victimization. Persons who are younger also have high risks of personal and property victimization because they engage in more public activities and would be less able to protect themselves/their dwellings from crime. In-depth interview discussions confirm that victimization to specific crimes is age determined. Students aged eighteen and twenty one years are more frequently victimized than any other category of the age brackets. This is a young and generally vulnerable group due to their active lifestyle enhancing their exposure to risky situations that increase individual chances of victimization.

4.4.2 Prevalence of Crime Victimization by Type of Crime

The study explored the prevalence of five specific types of crimes among University students occurring within Njoro campus. Specifically the experience of theft, physical assault, sexual offences, burglary, and mugging as illustrated in Table 4.6.

Table 4.6: Prevalence by Crime Type

Have you ever been a victim of the following crimes while in campus?	Yes Freq. (%)	No Freq. (%)	Total
Theft	180	150	330
	54.5%	45.5%	100%
Physical Assault	41	289	330
	12.4%	87.6%	100%
Sexual Offence	27	303	330
	10.6%	89.4%	100%
Burglary	147	183	330
	44.5%	55.5%	100%
Mugging	15	315	330
	4.5%	95.5%	100%

Source: Field Data (2016)

In regards to theft, 54.5% of the respondents said they had experienced a case of theft while 45.5% said they had not. Theft of electronics (Laptops and Phones) accounts for 60.1% of all incidents and is followed by theft of money (19.6%), Clothing and Personal effects (15.3%) Accessories like jewellery, watches (4.9%). Thieves are most attracted to items that are easily portable and have high resale value such as cash, jewellery, and electronic equipment. By having more items that are desirable to potential criminals; individuals place themselves at greater risk of being victimised. Theft was therefore the most prevalent crime within Njoro campus. Theft is an opportunity crime. This shows that the victims create opportunity for their property to be stolen by not safe guarding them.

The prevalence of physical assault within Njoro campus was 12.4% amongst the respondents which was a relatively low. The physical assaults varied in nature. In 63.9% of all the cases, the respondents were alone when the attack occurred being slightly higher for women 83.7% as opposed to men 68.9% of all cases. Physical assault is a predatory crime. Perpetrators of the crime are opportunistic and tend to attack victims where there is minimal resistance. Physical strength was the most common weapon used against women 80.5% of all assaults and knives against men 23.4% of all assaults. In both 49.2% and 56.7% of the cases involving men and women, the perpetrator was not known either by sight or name. Respondent's

intimate partners comprised 38.3% of the perpetrators involving women. Males comprised the overwhelming majority 89.8% of identifiable perpetrators. 46% of the perpetrators were described by respondents who could make a judgement as having been under the influence of either alcohol or drugs. 57% of all the respondents felt that they had been attacked because they were either in the wrong place at the wrong time or by angry friends.

There was nearly no differential between injuries sustained by men or women, 55.5% to 52.7%. On average, 54.1% of the respondents sustained an injury and in 43.6% of all the assaults someone other than the respondents were physically injured. Most of the respondents described their overall trauma as psychological. Respondents were asked whether they had experienced sexual offences (rape, attempted rape, indecent assault and sexual harassment) while on campus. 89.4% of the respondents replied never, 0.5% had experienced rape, 1.3% attempted rape, 4% indecent assault while 4.8% sexual harassment translating to 10.6% of the victims having experienced at least one form of the crime. The study found that female students are subjected to sexual offences ranging from indecent assault to rape. In the reported cases, 86.3% were assaulted on one occasion only, with the remaining 13.7% of the respondents reporting being subjects of the sexual offences many times. Fellow students comprised 85% of the perpetrators. In 15% of the cases, the perpetrators were University staff and others.

Burglary was the second most prevalent crime within Njoro Campus of Egerton University as 44.5% of the respondents indicated that they had been victims of room burglary. The reasons attributed to room burglary were similar to those of theft. The economic pressures of living in campus and sometimes supporting a chosen lifestyle led to room burglary to steal items with redeemable values. These items that can be exchanged for cash include electronic gadgets such as laptops, television, and mobile phones. The room burglary may also target money within the halls of residence. Respondents reported that their rooms are prone to burglary due to poor locks and that it takes time for reported cases of faulty locks to be repaired by the concerned.

In the context of mugging, only a small percentage of 4.5% indicated that they had been victims of mugging within the University, as illustrated in Table 4.6 above. The fairly low number of cases of mugging within the University grounds relates to the huge number of student population which makes mugging a challenge to would be perpetrators for fear of

their own lives. This is because University grounds are high human traffic zones making the chances of a mugging very low as the perpetrator would get caught.

4.4.3 Individual Crime Prevalence by Time of Day

In order to try and ascertain whether there is a particular seasonal trend to crime, respondents were asked when the incident took place. The results are as illustrated in Table 4.7 below.

Table 4.7: Distribution of Crime Prevalence by Time of Day

If you have ever been a victim of the following crimes, what time did it occur?	00:00-06:00 Hours Freq. (%)	06:01-12:00 Hours Freq. (%)	12:01-18:00 Hours Freq. (%)	18:00-24:00 Hours Freq. (%)	Total Freq. (%)
Theft	32	34	95	19	180
	17.8%	18.9%	52.8%	10.5%	100.0%
Physical Assault	17	1	3	20	41
	41.7%	2.4%	7.3%	48.6%	100.0%
Sexual Harassment	8	2	5	12	27
	29.6%	7.4%	18.5%	55.5%	100.0%
Burglary	0	47	93	7	147
	0.0%	32.0%	63.3%	4.7%	100.0%
Mugging	7	0	0	8	15
	46.7%	0.0%	0.0%	53.3%	100.0%

Source: Field Data (2016)

A majority of theft crimes among University students occurred between 12:01-18:00 quarter with 52.8% of the respondents saying they were victims of theft between this time. On the other hand, 17.8% and 18.9% of the respondents were victims of theft between 00:00-06:00 hours, and 06:01-12:00 hours respectively. As shown in Table 4.8 the time between 18:00-24:00 hours had the least number of respondents with 10.5% of the respondents indicating theft at these times. Theft within the University involves stealing of items such as clothes from clothing lines as well as any items that are left unattended. This kind of crime is likely to occur when students are away from the hall of residences attending to classes or running personal errands within the University and shopping centres. This explains the high prevalence of theft within the 12:01 to 18:00 hours when most students are way from the hall of residents creating opportunity for theft.

The time between 18:00-24:00 hours had the highest respondents as victims of physical assault at 48.6% of the respondents. 00:00-06:00 Hours and 12:01-18:00 Hours had 41.7%, and 7.3% respectively. Prevalence of physical assault was the least between 06:01-12:00 Hours with only 2.4% of the respondents saying they became victims of physical assault

during this time. Physical assaults occur mostly within the context of alcohol and drug usage due to various disagreements that arise amongst the students or between the students and general population. Therefore, the high prevalence of physical assault at 48.6% between 18:00-24:000 hours can be attributed to the fact that this is the time that students have for leisure away from classwork hence engaging in alcohol intake either within campus or in the shopping centres. Also during this time, most students are in their rooms and disagreements among roommates may arise due to limited resources to be shared in the room such as reading tables and chairs. Variations in lifestyle and social activities among roommates sometimes lead to fights.

In regards to sexual harassment, majority of the victims 55.5% indicated that the crime occurred between 18:00-24:00 hours closely followed by between 00:00-06:00 Hours at 29.6%, as shown in Table 4.8. This is because the perpetrators of sexual harassment take advantage of the night when there is minimal movement and other students are sleeping to commit the crime. During this time, the students are also within the halls of residence. Victims of sexual harassment between 06:01-12:00 Hours and 12:01-18:00 Hours made 7.4% and 18.5% of the respondents, respectively.

When it comes to burglary, none of the victims reported the occurrence of the crime within 00:00-06:00, because the occupants of the rooms are present. Majority of the respondents at 95.3%, were victims of room burglary between 06:01-18:00 Hours with 32.0% and 63.3% of room burglaries being between 06:01-12:00 Hours and 12:01-18:00 Hours, respectively. This is because most students were attending classes and involved in social activities away from their rooms within this timeframes. On the other hand, only 4.7% of the victims who had been victims of room burglary said the crime occurred between 18:00-24:00 Hours. Respondents whose rooms were broken into while asleep suspected they had been drugged before the crime was committed against them, while others reported that they were away.

Majority of the victims 53.3% indicated that they were mugged between 18:00-24:00 hours. This can be attributed to the ease of the perpetrators to hide under the darkness. On the other hand, 46.7% of the victims of mugging said they were mugged between 00:00-06:00 hours. During this quarter most students are still in their rooms and perpetrators of the crime can get away easily. None of the respondents said they had been mugged between 06:01-18:00 Hours because it was during the day, as shown in Table 4.8.

4.4.4 Prevalence of Crime by Day of Week

The study sought to examine the prevalence of crime as indicated by day of the week which was illustrated using Table 4.8. When observing the day of the week when theft occurred, the trend would indicate a bias towards Friday (30.0%), Saturday (24.4%) and Sunday (19.5%) where 73.9% of all incidents occurred. These are the days when majority of the respondents were likely to be off campus leaving their property unattended leading to theft. Physical assault also peaked towards the weekend with prevalence on Friday (29.3%), Saturday (31.7%), and Sunday (19.5%). These are the days of the week when the respondents are likely to engage in alcohol intake creating an environment conducive for physical assault such as fights over unpaid alcohol bills, and drink spillages. The room burglary was highly prevalent on Friday (26.5%), Saturday (19.7%), and Sunday (15.7%) which are days the respondents are likely to be away from their hostels for weekend.

Table 4.8: Prevalence of Crime Types by Day of Week

If you have ever been a victim of the following crimes, what day did it occur?	Mon Freq. (%)	Tues Freq. (%)	Wed Freq. (%)	Thurs Freq. (%)	Fri Freq. (%)	Sat Freq. (%)	Sun Freq. (%)	Total Freq. (%)
Theft	9	8	10	20	54	44	35	180
	5.0%	4.4%	5.6%	11.1%	30.0%	24.4%	19.5%	100.0%
Physical Assault	0	2	3	3	12	13	8	41
	0.0%	4.9%	7.3%	7.3%	29.3%	31.7%	19.5%	100.0%
Sexual Harassment	1	2	4	3	8	5	4	27
	3.7%	7.4%	14.8%	11.1%	29.6%	18.5%	14.9%	100.0%
Burglary	17	14	12	13	39	29	23	147
	11.6%	9.5%	8.2%	8.8%	26.5%	19.7%	15.7%	100.0%
Mugging	0	1	1	2	3	4	4	15
	0.0%	6.7%	6.7%	13.3%	19.9%	26.7%	26.7%	100.0%

Source: Field Data (2016)

Finally, mugging was also prevalent towards the end of the week with 13.3%, 19.9%, 26.7% and 26.7% of the crime occurring within Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday respectively.

4.4.5 Crime Prevalence by Place of Occurrence

In order to ascertain whether there is a specific place on campus where crime is most prevalent, the respondents were asked if they had been victims of crimes at; hostel, class, library, streets, sports venue, and entertainment joint. The following table gives a detailed overview of the results.

Table 4.9: Specific Crime Prevalence by Place of Occurrence

If you have ever been a victim of the following crimes, where did it occur?	**Hostel Freq. (%)**	**Class Freq. (%)**	**Library Freq. (%)**	**Streets Freq. (%)**	**Sports Venue Freq. (%)**	**Ent. Joint Freq. (%)**	**Total Freq. (%)**
Theft	76	5	7	24	13	55	180
	42.2%	2.8%	3.9%	13.3%	7.2%	30.6%	100.0%
Physical	17	0	0	4	7	13	41
Assault	41.5%	0.0%	0.0%	9.8%	17.1%	31.6%	100.0%
Sexual	10	2	2	4	3	6	27
Harassment	37.0%	7.4%	7.4%	14.8%	11.1%	22.3%	100.0%
Burglary	147	0	0	0	0	0	147
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Mugging	0	0	0	8	2	5	15
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	53.3%	13.3%	33.4%	100.0%

Key: Ent. Joint=Entertainment Joint
Source: Field Data (2016)

In the context of theft, the places with the most prevalence included the hostels, entertainment joint and streets with prevalence levels of 42.2%, 30.6%, and 13.3% respectively. The prevalence levels of theft at 30.6% occurring in entertainment joint is due to the congestion within the joints making it conducive for theft of valuable items such as mobile phones. This mainly takes the form of pick pocketing, either from the victims clothing or bags. The intake of alcohol also impairs the person's perception of safety or lack of safety hence compromising on their ability to take care of their valuables.

On the other hand physical assault had a prevalence level of 41.5%, 9.8%, 17.1%, and 31.6% at the hostel, streets, sports venue, and entertainment joint respectively. The high level of physical assault at the entertainment joint is attributable to the fights occurring within the joints due to various aspects such as unpaid bills, alcohol spillage and being drunk. The place where the sexual harassment mostly occurred was the hostel (37.0%) and entertainment joint

(22.3%), respectively. The high levels of sexual harassment at the hostel were due to the fact that most of the crime perpetrators are likely to be known to the victim and as such the crime occurs within the halls of residence when students of opposite genders visit. Finally, most muggings were within the streets at 53.3% due to the ease of escape by the perpetrators compared to enclosed spaces. Staff members were interview to shed light on why these areas pose risks to students. 56.2% claimed to be unable to control what happens in these areas, 15.9% reported that outsiders are able to access student hostels and perpetrate crimes against the students, 27.9% attribute to shortage of staff members to monitor the places activities sufficiently.

4.5   Fear of Crime Victimization

The study examined the perception of fear of crime victimization among University students at Egerton University Njoro Campus to determine how fearful students are of being victimized and how safe they feel while on campus. This was illustrated using two major components, that is, fear of selected crimes and places within campus.

4.5.1   Fear of Selected Crimes on Campus

Respondents were asked how afraid they were of being victims of selected crimes while on campus. The results were documented in Table 4.10 below.

Table 4.103: Fear of Selected Crimes on Campus

	All the time Freq. (%)	Very often Freq. (%)	Sometimes Freq. (%)	Seldom Freq. (%)	Never Freq. (%)	Total Freq. (%)
Theft	123	75	113	10	9	330
	37.3%	22.7%	34.2%	3.0%	2.8%	100.0%
Physical assault	27	15	49	69	170	330
	8.1%	4.5%	14.8%	20.9%	51.7%	100.0%
Burglary	151	85	75	18	1	330
	45.8%	25.6%	22.7%	5.5%	0.4%	11
Sexual harassment	29	13	35	85	168	330
	8.8%	3.9%	10.6%	25.6%	51.1%	100.0%
Mugging	10	15	17	132	156	330
	3.0%	4.5%	5.1%	40%	47.4%	100.0%

Source: Field Data (2016)

In regards to theft, majority of the respondents at 37.3% indicated that they were fearful all the time compared to 22.7%, 34.2%, 3.0%, and 2.8% who were fearful very often, sometimes, seldom, and never respectively. The high number of respondents who were fearful of theft all the time, very often and sometimes (cumulatively 94.2%) shows that the crime is worrisome. This could be attributed to the high prevalence of theft cases within the

University. These cases act to instill fear amongst the students on the probability of the same crime occurring to them.

In the context of physical assault, a majority of the respondents indicated that they seldom and never experienced fear for physical assault with a cumulative percentage of 72.6%, as illustrated in Table 4.10 above. This could be attributed to the low prevalence of the physical assault within campus and the fact that going by the circumstances in which the crime occur, there was only a portion of the student population that were victims to the crime. As is evidenced in table 4.10 above, burglary 45.8% ranked high as worrisome all the time. This was followed by 25.6% of the respondents who indicated that they feared very often. The high number of respondents (cumulatively 71.4%) who indicated they feared burglary to a high degree was to be expected given the rate at which students are victimized at campus.

Sexual harassment had a majority of the respondents who indicated that they were never fearful at 51.1% while 25.6% and 10.6% of the respondents indicates that they were seldom and sometimes fearful of the crime, as shown in Table 4.14. Finally, in respect to mugging a majority of the respondents at 47.4% indicated that they were never fearful of the crime while 40% of the respondents indicated that they were seldom fearful. These results could be attributable to the low prevalence levels of mugging within Njoro Campus of Egerton University coupled with the difficulty of perpetrating the crime.

The study further sought to establish the relationship between the fear of various selected crimes on campus. This was done using Pearson correlation and the results presented in Table 4.11 below.

Table 4.11: Pearson Correlation between Fear of Various Selected Crimes on Campus

		Theft	Physical assault	Burglary	Sexual harassment	Mugging
Theft	Pearson Correlation	1				
	P-value					
	N	330				
Physical assault	Pearson Correlation	0.730	1			
	P-value	0.000				
	N	330	330			
Burglary	Pearson Correlation	0.872	0.856	1		
	P-value	0.000	0.000			
	N	330	330	330		
Sexual harassment	Pearson Correlation	0.780	0.838	0.754	1	
	P-value	0.000	0.000	0.000		
	N	330	330	330	330	
Mugging	Pearson Correlation	0.778	0.849	0.875	0.765	1
	P-value	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
	N	**330**	**330**	**330**	**330**	**330**

Source: Field Data (2016)

Pearson Correlation coefficient ranges from -1 to +1. The sign that accompanies the correlation coefficient indicates the direction of relationship. A correlation coefficient of -1 implies a negative perfect correlation while a correlation coefficient of +1 implies a positive perfect correlation. An absolute value of a correlation coefficient in the range of 1 to 3 implies a weak correlation; 4 to 6 implies a moderate correlation; while a correlation coefficient in the range of 7 to 9 implies a strong correlation. Correlation coefficient of zero shows that the two variables are not related (Gall, Gall, & Borg, 2007). The significance of a relationship is indicated by its associated p-value and whereby p-values of the correlations less than 0.05 imply that the relationship is significant.

According to Table 4.11, the study established that there was a strong positive relationship between theft and physical assault (r=0.730) which was significant at 0.05 significance level (p<0.05). It was further established that there was a strong positive relationship between Theft and Burglary (r=0.872) which was significant at 0.05 significance level (p<0.05). A strong positive relationship between Theft and Sexual harassment (r=0.780) was obtained in this study and that this relationship was significant at 0.05 significance level (p<0.05). It was

also established that there was a strong positive relationship between theft and mugging (r=0.778) which was also significant at 0.05 significance level (p<0.05).

The study further established that physical assault was strongly and positively correlated to burglary at a correlation coefficient of 0.856 which was found to be significant at 5% significance level (p<0.05). A strong positive relationship between physical assault and sexual harassment (r=0.838) was obtained in this study and that this relationship was significant at 0.05 significance level (p<0.05). It was further established that there was a strong positive relationship between physical assault and mugging (r=0.872) which was also significant at 0.05 significance level (p<0.05). Burglary was found to be strongly and positively correlated to both sexual harassment (r=0.754; p<0.05) and mugging (r=0.875; p<0.05). The sexual harassment and mugging were found to be significantly (P<0.05) and positively related at a correlation coefficient of 0.765. The correlations results imply that if a person feared one of the crimes, the person also feared the rest of the crimes. Fear of burglary was highly related to fear of mugging implying they were the most dreaded types of crimes by the respondents.

4.5.2 Fear of Crime by Place of Occurrence

Respondents were asked where they feared crime is most likely to be committed against them while on campus. The results were as illustrated in Table 4.12 below.

Table 4.124: Fear of Crime by Place

Place	Frequency	Percentage
Hostel	234	52.7%
Class	11	2.5%
Library	31	7.0%
Streets	55	12.4%
Sports Venue	41	9.2%
Entertainment Joint	72	16.2%
Total	**444**	**100%**

Source: Field Data (2016)

The study indicated that a majority of the respondents were fearful of crime occurring within the hostels (52.7%), class (2.5%), library (7.0%), streets (12.4%), sports venue (9.2%), and entertainment joint (16.2%). The high prevalence of fear of crime within the hostels could be as a result of the high prevalence of theft and burglary within the hostels.

4.6 Students' Perception on Safety and Security Services at Njoro Campus

Table 4.13: Personal Beliefs on Campus Safety (as percentage of students surveyed)

	Yes	No
In general, I belief that this campus is safe	58.7%	41.3%
I feel safe being alone in campus during day light hours	76.4%	23.6%
I feel safe being alone in campus after dark	52.8%	47.2%
I avoid being alone in certain areas of campus due to safety concerns during day light	10.4%	89.6%
I avoid being alone in certain areas of campus due to safety concerns during the night	79.6%	20.4%

Source: Field data (2016)

Examining the personal beliefs of the respondents concerning safety and security services at Njoro campus, the results of the survey indicate that more than half 58.7% of the respondents believe that in general, Njoro Campus is safe as shown in table 4.13. Among the respondents, 76.4% feel safe being alone in campus during day light hours, compared to only 52.8% of the students surveyed who feel safe being alone on campus after dark. Very few of the respondents 10.4% said they avoid being alone in certain locations of campus during the day, while majority 79.6% said they avoid certain areas after dark due to security concerns. The findings indicate that although more than half of the students surveyed believe this is a safe campus, time of the day is an important factor in student perception of campus safety.

Respondents were asked whether they have used any of the campus security services. 38.3% said yes while 61.7 have not utilized. Investigation services had the highest number of respondents who said they have utilized the service at 23.6% with campus security escort service less utilized at 10.7%.When crimes are committed against students they report the matter at security office where they expect to be investigated and justice accorded.

Table 4.14: Utilization of campus security services by the respondents

Have you utilized any of the following campus security services?	Yes	No
Campus safety escort	10.7%	89.3%
Emergence phone service	15.8%	84.2%
Emergency response service	20.1%	79.9%
Investigation services	23.6%	76.4%

Source: Field data (2016)

When asked whether they found the service to be effective, 70.5% of the students surveyed did not find it to be effective. 20.6% of the respondent felt safer after using the service whilst an overwhelming majority 82.3% believe the services offered do not meet the needs of the students.

Respondents were asked to rate the efficiency levels of security services in campus. Over half 52.8% of all respondents said it had improved, 32.5% that it had remained unchanged and 14.7% that it was worse.
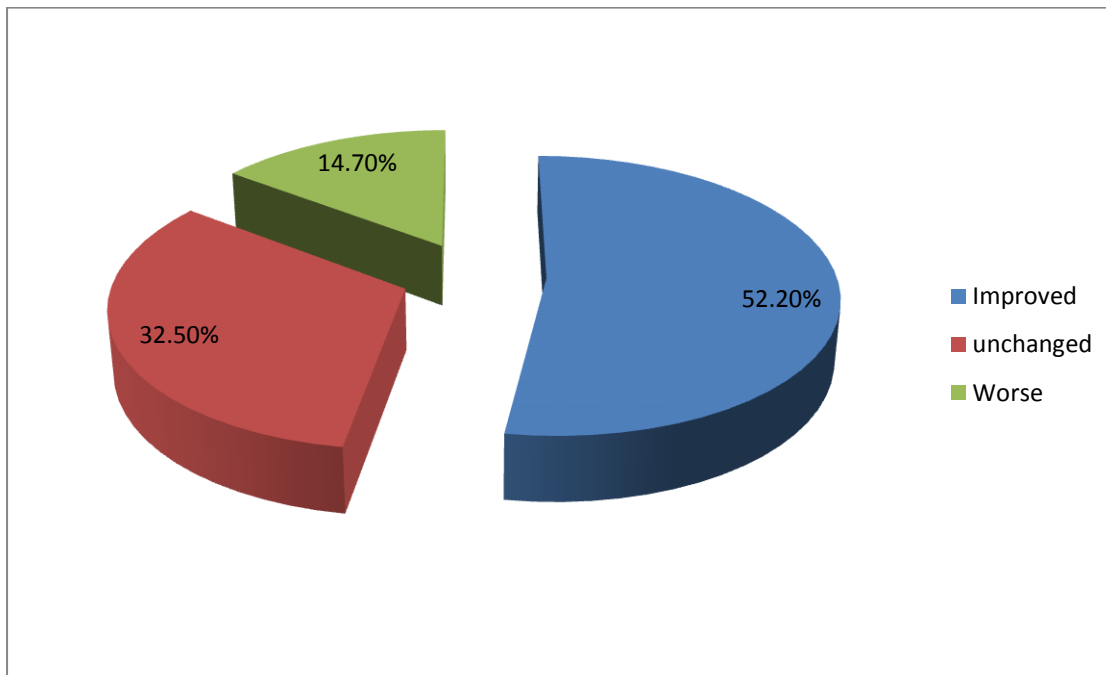
Figure 4.2: Efficiency Levels of Security Personnel
Source: Field data (2016)

Those who reported the service to be worse cited corruption, collaboration with criminals, indiscipline, lack of training, lack of equipment, poor working conditions, poor remuneration, laxity, and low morale as being the main reasons for this negative change. Those who felt that the service had improved claimed to have noted greater vigilance, installation of surveillance cameras, walk through scanners and decrease of crime in campus. In response to being asked how often the respondents came across security personnel patrolling in the campus, 11.5% responded by saying all the time, 48.5% often, 22.1% sometimes, 10.7% seldom and 7.2% never. This implies that more that 80% of all respondents regularly came across security personnel patrolling the campus. The chart below shows the frequency of security personnel patrols in campus.
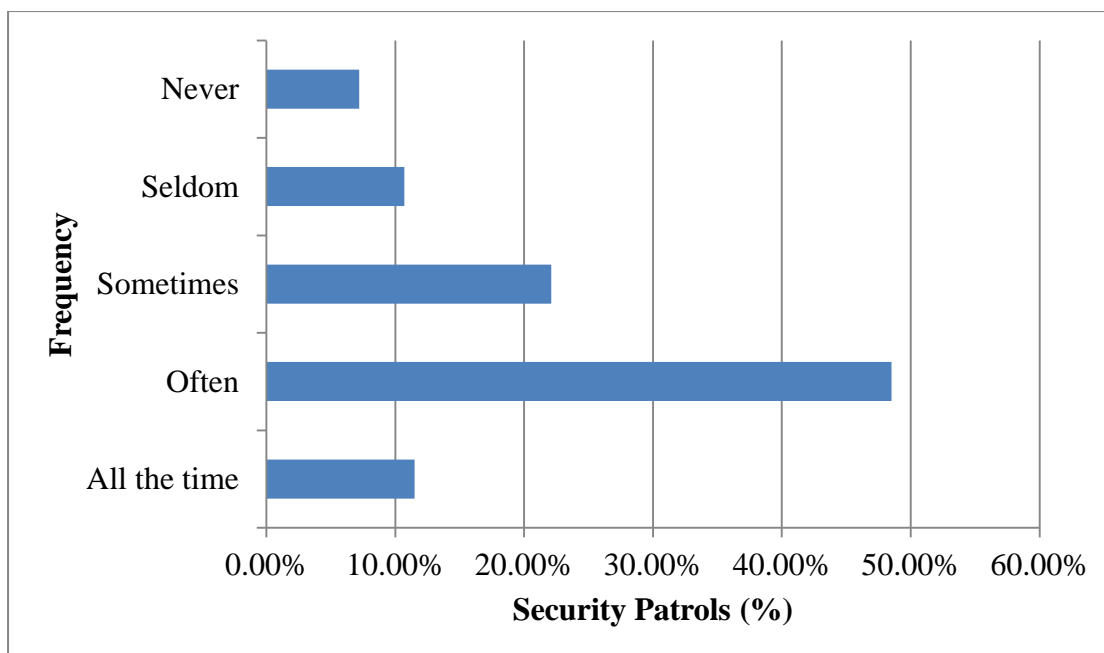
Figure 4.3: Security Personnel Patrols in Campus
Source: Field data (2016)

Respondents' perception on security services was illustrated using the satisfaction levels of five scale levels from extremely satisfied, satisfied, neutral, dissatisfied and extremely dissatisfied, as shown in Table 4.15 below.

Table 4.15: Respondents Satisfaction with Specific Security Services

	ES Freq. (%)	S Freq. (%)	N Freq. (%)	D Freq. (%)	ED Freq. (%)	Total Freq. (%)
Security lighting on campus	23	84	96	67	60	330
	7.0%	25.5%	29.1%	20.3%	18.1%	100.0%
Presence of security guards	25	159	57	50	39	330
	7.6%	48.2%	17.3%	15.2%	11.7%	100.0%
Emergency response service	0	87	116	64	63	330
	0.0%	26.4%	35.2%	19.4%	19.0%	100.0%
Emergency phone service	0	77	96	69	88	330
	0.0%	23.3%	29.1%	20.9%	26.7%	100.0%
Investigation services	9	61	48	97	115	330
	2.7%	18.5%	14.5%	29.4%	34.9%	100.0%
Intelligence gathering	26	34	39	151	80	330
	7.9%	10.3%	11.8%	45.8%	24.2%	100.0%
Traffic management within campus	61	89	44	37	99	330
	18.5%	27.0%	13.3%	11.2%	30.0%	100.0%

Source: Field data (2016)

Amongst the aspects that were examined included security lighting on campus, presence of security guards, emergency response services, emergency phone service, investigation services, intelligence services, and traffic management within campus. With regard to

41

security lighting on campus, a cumulative percentage of 32.5% of the respondents were satisfied and extremely satisfied. Therefore a cumulative of 67.5% of the respondents was not satisfied or was neutral in regards to the security lighting on campus. This is due to faulty security lighting which takes time before getting repaired. There are also logistical challenges such as financial resources required to install security lighting within the University. Theft and vandalism accounted for darkness within hostels.

In the context of satisfaction levels with the presence of guards, 7.6% and 48.2% of the respondents were extremely satisfied and satisfied respectively with the presence of security guards in the University. This relatively high satisfaction levels with the presence of the guards could be attributable to the fact that most places have guard services within the University such as the hostels and other key installations. The emergency response services had over 38.4% of the respondents dissatisfied and extremely dissatisfied with it. On the other hand, 35.2% of the respondents were neutral in respect to the satisfaction with the emergency response services. The low levels of satisfaction with the emergency response services could be attributable to the inadequacy of the emergency response services across the vast campus. Similarly, it was only a small percentage of 29.1% of the respondents who were satisfied with the emergency phone services at the University. Respondents reported that the phone calls take time to be responded to or they are never responded at all.

When crime has occurred, there is often need for the investigation services to investigate the nature and perpetrators of the crime and dispose the matter appropriately. In this regard, 2.7% and 18.5% of the respondents were extremely satisfied and satisfied in relations to the investigation services. On the other hand, a cumulative of 64.3% of the respondents were dissatisfied and extremely dissatisfied with the intelligences services offered within the University. This was attributable to failure to act on security intelligence reports and inability to prevent crime within the University. In respect to traffic management within the University, Table 4.16 above shows 18.5%, 27.0%, 13.3%, 11.2%, and 30.0% of the respondents were extremely satisfied, satisfied, neutral, dissatisfied and extremely dissatisfied respectively. The traffic management within the university therefore received a fairly high satisfactory rating amongst the respondents with a cumulative 45.5% of the respondents being extremely satisfied and satisfied.

The study further sought to establish the relationship between the satisfactions with specific security services in campus and whose results are presented in Table 4.16.

Table 4.16: Pearson Correlation between Satisfactions with Specific Security Services

		(X_1)	(X_2)	(X_3)	(X_4)	(X_5)	(X_6)	(X_7)
Security lighting on campus (X_1)	r	1						
	P							
	N	330						
Presence of security guards(X_2)	r	0.861	1					
	P	0.000						
	N	330	330					
Emergency response service(X_3)	r	0.762	0.674	1				
	P	0.000	0.000					
	N	330	330	330				
Emergency phone service(X_4)	r	0.781	0.768	0.567	1			
	P	0.000	0.000	0.000				
	N	330	330	330	330			
Investigation services(X_5)	r	0.888	0.789	0.811	0.882	1		
	P	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000			
	N	330	330	330	330	330		
Intelligence gathering(X_6)	r	0.778	0.634	0.677	0.782	0.861	1	
	P	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		
	N	330	330	330	330	330	330	
Traffic management within campus(X_7)	r	0.802	0.602	0.678	0.879	0.872	0.891	1
	P	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
	N	330	330	330	330	330	330	330

Source: Field Data (2016)

According to Table 4.16, the study established that there was a strong positive relationship between Security lighting and Presence of security guards (r=0.861) which was significant at 0.05 significance level (p<0.05). It was further established that there was a strong positive relationship between Security lighting and Emergency response service (r=0.762) which was significant at 0.05 significance level (p<0.05). A strong positive relationship between Security lighting and Emergency phone service (r=0.781) was obtained in this study and that this relationship was significant at 0.05 significance level (p<0.05). It was also established that there was a strong positive relationship between Security lighting and Investigation services (r=0.888) which was also significant at 0.05 significance level (p<0.05). It was further established that there was a positive correlation between Security lighting with both the Intelligence gathering(r=0.778) and Traffic management within campus(r=0.802). This

relationship was found to be statistically significant at 5% significance level due to p-values less than 0.05.

This study also found out that there was a moderate positive relationship between Emergency response service and Emergency response service (r=0.674) which was significant at 0.05 significance level (p<0.05). A strong positive relationship between Presence of security guards and Emergency phone service (r=0.768) was obtained in this study and that this relationship was significant at 0.05 significance level (p<0.05). It was also established that there was a strong positive relationship between Presence of security guards and Investigation services (r=0.789) which was also significant at 0.05 significance level (p<0.05). It was further established that there was a moderate positive correlation between Presence of security guards with both the Intelligence gathering(r=0.634) and Traffic management within campus(r=0.602). This relationship was found to be statistically significant at 5% significance level due to p-values less than 0.05.

The findings of the study further indicated that there was a moderate positive relationship between Emergency response service and Emergency phone service (r=0.567) and this relationship was significant at 0.05 significance level (p<0.05). It was also established that there was a strong positive relationship between Emergency response service and Investigation services (r=0.811) which was also significant at 0.05 significance level (p<0.05). It was further established that there was a moderate positive correlation between Emergency response service with both the Intelligence gathering(r=0.677) and Traffic management within campus(r=0.678). This relationship was found to be statistically significant at 5% significance level due to p-values less than 0.05.

The study further established that there was a strong positive relationship between Emergency phone service and Investigation services (r=0.882) which was also significant at 0.05 significance level (p<0.05). The study further established that there was a strong positive correlation between Emergency phone service with both the Intelligence gathering(r=0.782) and Traffic management within campus(r=0.879). This relationship was found to be statistically significant at 5% significance level due to p-values less than 0.05. Table 4.16 shows that there was a strong positive correlation between Investigation services with both the Intelligence gathering (r=0.861) and Traffic management within campus (r=0.872). This relationship was found to be statistically significant at 5% significance level due to p-values less than 0.05. The Intelligence gathering and Traffic management within

campus were found to be significantly (P<0.05) and positively related at a correlation coefficient of 0.891. The correlations results implies that if a person was satisfied with one of the security service offered in the campus, the person also satisfied with the rest of the security services offered and vice versa. Fear of burglary was highly related to fear of mugging implying they were the most dreaded types of crimes by the students.

4.7 Reporting Levels and Experience of Reporting

4.7.1 Reporting rates

University managers need accurate data on crime victimization among students in their campuses in order to respond to and monitor the situation properly. However, this relies on students' reporting of the crimes they experience at campus to the relevant authorities. Though the findings indicate fairly high levels of reporting, the figures are still wanting as shown in Table 4.17.

Table 4.17: Reporting levels across all crime categories

If you have been a victim of any of the following crimes on campus, did you report the incident?	Yes Freq. (%)	No Freq. (%)	Total Number of Victims
Theft	130	50	180
	72.2%	27.8%	100.0%
Physical Assault	24	17	41
	58.5%	41.5%	100.0%
Sexual Harassment	15	12	27
	55.6%	44.4%	100.0%
Room Burglary	90	57	147
	61.2%	38.8%	100.0%
Mugging	8	7	15
	53.3%	46.7%	100.0%

Source: Field Data (2016)

The highest level of reporting was observed for theft 72.2% compared to 58.5% of physical assault, 55.6% sexual harassment, 61.2% room burglary, and 53.3% of the mugging incidents. The high levels of reporting theft and room burglary could be attributed to the need to recover the items stolen and the fact that the crime doesn't bear any stigma for being a victim. With regard to sexual offences, only 55.6% of the cases were reported suggesting that 44.4% of sexual offences occurring in campus go unreported. This is a matter of grave

concern given the frequency with which students are victimized and re-victimized sexually at campuses. In the case of physical assaults, only 58.5% of the victims reported the experience. Respondents were least likely to report less serious physical assault claiming they didn't think it was serious enough to report.

4.7.2 Persons Crimes Reported to

The respondents were asked who they reported their crimes to as indicated in Table 4.18.

Table 4.18: Persons incidents were reported to

If you reported any of the crimes in question 15, whom did you report to?	Frequency	Percentage
Campus Security Personnel	82	30.7%
Police Officers	40	15.0%
Friends	93	48.6%
Family	52	5.7%
Total	**267**	**100.0%**

Source: Field Data (2016)

As shown in Table 4.18, majority of the respondents reported the crimes to their friends (48.6%) compared to campus security personnel (30.7%), police officers (15.0%), and family (5.7%). Respondents seemed to be less likely to inform their parents or other family members about their victimization and more inclined to tell their friends. These results suggest that friends are aware of the levels of victimization occurring within University campus contributing to their own feelings of insecurity and fear within campus regardless of personal victimization. Most University students would be comfortable discussing their challenges with their friends. On the other hand, campus security was the nearest formal authority that students had access in relations to reporting of crimes thus the fair level of reporting to campus security personnel at 30.7%.

4.7.3 Reasons for Not Reporting Crimes

Amongst the respondents who were crime victims (as illustrated through Table 4.6) and did not report the crime (as illustrated through Table 4.17) were further asked their reasons for not reporting as shown in Table 4.19.

Table 4.19: Reasons for not Reporting Crimes

If you didn't report any of the crimes, what was your reason?	Theft Freq. (%)	Assault Freq. (%)	Sexual Harassment Freq. (%)	Room Burglary Freq. (%)	Mugging Freq. (%)	Total Freq. (%)
I didn't think it was serious enough to report	13 37.1%	6 17.1%	0 0.0%	15 42.9%	1 2.9%	35 100.0%
I thought I could handle myself	16 43.2%	3 8.1%	3 8.1%	13 35.1%	2 5.5%	37 100.0%
I felt ashamed or embarrassed	1 11.1%	1 11.1%	4 44.4%	3 33.4%	0 0.0%	9 100.0%
I thought I would be blamed for what happened	11 42.3%	3 11.5%	2 7.7%	7 27.0%	3 11.5%	26 100.0%
I didn't want my friends and family to find out	4 40.0%	1 10.0%	3 30.0%	2 20.0%	0 0.0%	10 100.0%
I didn't think I would be believed	2 25.0%	2 25.0%	0 0.0%	3 37.5%	1 12.5%	8 100.0%
Realised I was the one in the wrong	3 17.6%	1 5.9%	0 0.0%	14 76.5%	0 0.0%	17 100.0%

Source: Field Data (2016)

The belief that it wasn't serious enough to report theft 37.1%, assault 17.1%, burglary 42.9%, and mugging 2.9% and the thought that they could handle it themselves 43.2% theft, 8.1% assault, 35.1% burglary and 5.5% sexual offences were the most cited reasons for not reporting crime incidents. 44.4% of the respondents did not report sexual offences because they felt embarrassed or ashamed. The fact that respondents think it is not important to report when they have been victimised with theft 37.1%, assault 17.1%, burglary 42.9%, and mugging 2.9% shows the extent to which crime has become an everyday feature of the campus community. Fear of reprisals prevented 42.3% of theft, 11.5% of assault, 27.0% of burglary, and 7.7% of sexual offences from being reported to campus security, police, friends and family. Victims of sexual offences were least likely to report to anyone as shown in the

above responses. This is a disturbing fact given that female students are exposed to a higher risk of sexual victimization on campus.

4.7.4 Experience of Reporting
Respondents were asked about their experiences of reporting crime to campus security and the police and how they had been acted upon. Their responses were then classified into two categories of either very positive or very negative experiences. The responses provide valuable information about good and bad practices in this area.

4.7.4.1 Experience of Reporting to Campus Security
Respondents experiences of reporting to campus security were as demonstrated in Table 4.20 below.

Table 4.205: Experience of reporting to campus security

	Yes	No
I was helped and encouraged to report to the police	65.5%%	34.7%%
I was provided with advice and support	55%	45%
The incident was taken into account in terms of their course	60.5%	39.5%
The perpetrator(particularly a student of the institution was dealt with effectively and promptly	78.2%	21.8%
They were unsupportive	39.5%	50.5%
I was given bad advice	9.9%	90.1%
The complaint was not taken seriously	48..5%	51.5%

Source: Field Data (2016)

Respondents who had received good treatment from the campus security explained the elements that constituted good experiences as: being help and encouraged to report to the police 65.5%, provided with advice and support 55%, taking the incident seriously 60.5% and the perpetrator being dealt with effectively and promptly 78.2%. Negative experiences cited by the respondents include: being unsupportive 39.5%, given bad advice 9.9% and not taking the complaint seriously 48.5%.

4.7.4.2 Experience of Reporting to the Police
Respondents who had reported their experiences to the police were asked how it had been received. The responses are shown in the table below.

Table 4.21: Experience of reporting to the police

	Yes	No
The police officer believed in me	54.5%	45.5%
The police officer took the incident seriously	63.6%	36.4%
The police officer was sympathetic and reassuring	68.2%	31.8%
The police officer acted professionally	54.5%	45.5%
The police officer acted quickly	63.6%	36.4%
They were dismissive of the complaint	36.4%	63.6%
They suggested I was at fault	27.3%	72.7%
Acted insensitive or asked inappropriate questions	18.2%	81.8%
They did not follow up on the complaint	22.7%	77.3%

Source: Field data (2016)

Respondents reported positively when the police officer: believed in them 54.5%, taken the matter seriously 63.6%, was sympathetic and re-assuring 68.2% acted professionally 54.5% and acted quickly 63.6%. Negative descriptions of police responses were given when respondents felt that the officers involved: was dismissive of the complaint 36.4%, suggested that the complainant was at fault 27.3%, acted insensitive or asked inappropriate questions 18.2% and did not follow up on the complaint 22.7%. Their reactions demonstrated that what characterize a positive and negative police response also applies in the educational setting.

4.8   Discussion

The objective of this study was to examine crime victimization among University students at Egerton University Njoro campus. The study specifically set out to answer four research questions that are, how prevalent is crime victimization among University students' in Njoro Campus? How afraid are students of being victimized while on campus and what factors contribute to that fear of crime or lack thereof? What are students' perceptions of safety and security services in Njoro campus? What are the reporting levels and experience of reporting crime incidents among students in Njoro campus? Data from 330 respondents was analysed.

The study explored the prevalence of five types of crime in campus. Specifically the experience of theft, assault, sexual harassment, room burglary and mugging being the most common crimes in campus crime studies (Chekwa *et al*., 2013; Hart & Colavito, 2011; Krauss, 2013; Peterson *et al*., 2015). Other forms of crime were excluded from the study because they rarely occur in the study area. Findings indicate that theft and Burglary were the

most common crimes committed against University students at Njoro campus accounting for 54.6% and 44.5% respectively. This is consistent with other studies across the world that indicated theft as the most prevalent crime within the University set up. For example, Fazari (2004) noted that in the United States theft was the most prevalent crime within Universities. The high cases of theft were attributed to economic pressures amongst students to fund extravagant lifestyles as most of the stolen items had redeemable values. Similarly, Krauss (2013) study on perceptions of crime in Central Florida University found that out of the reported crimes, theft had a prevalence level of 71% which is higher than that of this study. More than half of the burglaries occurred during 12:00 – 18:00 quarter when most students are in classes and undertaking diverse activities in the University. This implies that a culture of impunity is rife within the campus which creates an environment in which wanton violence is perpetrated against crime victims without concern for the consequences.

Physical assaults are the third most frequently occurring violent crime on college campuses (National Centre for Victims of Crime, 2012). This mirrored with the study results. Findings indicate that female respondents were more likely than male to be victims of all types of assaults. This might be as a result of cultural permissiveness that justifies men's physical aggression against women. Cases of physical assault are prevalent within campus because of challenges in social life especially romantic relationships as well as use of drugs and alcohol amongst the student population (Chekwa, Thomas, & Jones, 2013). 22.2% of the respondents who were victims of physical assault reported to have been attacked in an entertainment joint. This is similar with the findings of Krauss (2013) who reported that physical assault in the context of drug and or alcohol usage could occur between students themselves or between students and outsiders due to differences in diverse issues such as unpaid bills, spillage in alcohol, drunkenness and verbal abuses.

Sexual victimization is a significant issue among college students (Thompson, Koss, Kingree, Goree, & Rice, 2011). The prevalence of sexual offences in this study was 12.4%. This is consistent with that reported by Thompson *et al*., 2011 studies. A study of nearly 6,000 students enrolled in 32 higher educational institutions stated that 27% of the women that had responded, 12% had encounter an attempted rape, and 15% had experienced a completed sexual assault within their lifetime (Thompson *et al*., 2011).Narcotics and alcohol were push-factors in over half of the serious sexual offences reported. The prevalence of sexual assault occurring through alcohol and drug use has become a more common occurrence on college

campuses primarily because of the party culture. Binge drinking and its relationship with sexual assault is of particular interest to researchers because of the supportive evidence that high rates of binge drinking occur within the college population (McCauley *et al*., 2010). The findings of this study revealed that sexual offences committed against female respondents are as a result of financial poverty, alcohol abuse and increasing access to "Modernization" (e.g. pornography on mobile technologies).

Additionally, several cultural factors influence and sustain sexual assaults, which include the prevalence of traditional socialization of women as the "weaker" sex, the discouragement of women hurting another person, and gender stereotyped behaviours leading to ineffective communications among the sexes. Furthermore, the socialization of men to associate power, dominance, strength, and superiority with masculinity, the belief that sexual violence is rewarding, the belief that self-defence is a form of unacceptable violence, and University culture treating women as commodities also support sexual violence culture.

Fear of crime victimization on campus is a major concern for college students, their parents, campus administrators, and policymakers alike (Lane, Gover, & Dahod, 2009). In this study 66.2% and 50.4% of the respondents reported being fearful of crime during the night and day respectively. This was to be expected given the rate at which students are victimized at the campus. Some demographic variables indirectly, through perceived risk and directly influence fear of crime on campus. For example, female respondents felt generally safe on campus during the day but did not feel safe at night. On the other hand, male respondents felt safe on campus both day and night. The study by Wilcox *et al.,* (2007) also unveiled that University female students are more fearful of criminal victimization at night as opposed to their male counterparts and college women have expressed heightened levels of fear, despite the time of day, across an array of spatial domains, including campus jogging paths, campus parking lots, and libraries.

Respondent's routine activities that expose them to crime victimization such as walking alone at night influence their fear of crime on campus. This could be attributed to the way males and females are socialized. The responses given by respondents could be due to the way they were raised within their particular cultural norms. Every culture has different guidelines about what is appropriate for males and females. Gender roles refer to the group of social and behavioural norms that are deemed to be socially correct for females and males in the context of a specific culture. Gender socialization is the inclination for females and males to be

socialized differently. Females are raised to conform and agree with the female gender or role, and males are raised to do the same for the male gender role.

For many respondents in the study, campus seems to be a place that elicits feelings of fear. Theft and burglary ranked high as all-time worrisome crimes at 94.2% and 71.4% respectively. High levels of perceived seriousness of crimes as this will influence students' fear of crime on campus through perceived risk of victimization. When individuals are fearful of becoming a victim of a criminal offense, they will more than likely exhibit certain and abnormal behaviours to try and avoid certain places and people in order to lessen their chances of becoming victimized. This is consistent with the findings of Callanan & Teasdale (2009) who reported that Women routinely employ precautionary behaviours to avoid criminal victimization in their everyday lives, but men rarely take such precautionary actions.

As evidenced in the study findings, 52.7% of the respondents reported to be afraid of crime committed against them in hostels. The finding is similar to aspects of the issues that were explored by Ratti (2010) which covertly suggested that people feel very insecure being at certain places in the environment compared to other places. Respondents who have been victimized or who know someone who has been victimized in a particular location will perceive their risk of being victimized under the same circumstance as greater than those who have not been victimized or who do not know anyone who has been victimized. This supports previous research that there is sufficient evidence from several academic disciplines that supports a significant association between particular features of the immediate physical environment and crime-related fear (Fisher & May, 2009).

The overall results of the study show that (76.4%) of respondents interviewed believe that their safety at Njoro campus was good during the day. The same could not be said about the night as (47.2%) considered their safety on campus as bad. This therefore implies that students' perception of safety on Njoro campus is to a large extent dependent on what time of the day it is. This finding somewhat concurs with the work conducted by Loukaitou-Sideris and Fink (2009). Their study explored and discovered factors such as darkness, desolation, lack of other people in surrounding areas, and poor maintenance as variables that influenced perceptions of fear about a public setting though not particularly in a learning environment.

The results of the surveys and interviews also indicate that few students use campus security services, such as campus safety escort, emergency phone service, emergency response service

and investigation services. The interview portion of the study revealed that students are aware of these services, they simply choose not to use them, or do not feel the need to use them. More than half (61.7%) of the respondents have never utilized any security service while on campus. Interview respondents revealed that students are aware of the existence of these services, they basically choose not to use them, or do not feel the need to use them. This is consistent with findings in past studies such as Fletcher and Bryden (2007) who found that the majority of people in their study were aware of campus security and foot patrols, but much fewer people had actually used either of these services.

When asked about their satisfaction about lighting situation on campus, 67.5% of the respondents were not satisfied. The inadequacy of satisfaction with security lighting was consistent with the available literature. Fox *et al.,* (2009) study on Gender, Crime and fear of victimization indicated that adequate security lighting are hampered by logistical challenges of providing security lighting such as financial resources required as well as challenges of vandalism amongst the students. This also support earlier Studies that have researched lighting on college campuses and found that students will avoid places that have lower lighting levels because they are fearful of what they cannot see (Fisher & May, 2009). College students often find areas that are not well lit as extremely unsafe. The core concept of lighting is the notion that college students will not be able to see potentially threatening and dangerous situations, which include seeing a potential perpetrator as well as seeing a hiding place for that perpetrator (Fisher & May, 2009).

It is prudent to document the magnitude and forms of crime underreporting among University students so as to identify levels of reporting and the factors that influence their decision to inform campus security and the police when they fall crime victims. This will shed light on the accuracy of and gaps in official crime statistics and help devise mechanisms to facilitate crime reporting by University students. In this study, the highest level of reporting was observed for theft 72.2% and burglary 61.2%. This was expected, and has been found in other studies such as Tarling and Morris (2010). Common reasons for the reporting levels cited by the respondents include a moral belief that crimes should be reported to a person in authority like the police and campus security; that informing such persons will lead to an offender being apprehended and suitably punished, thereby preventing future crimes. The respondents had a lower propensity to report sexual offences with 43.6% cases going unreported. This

suggests that campus security/police recorded crime data will underestimate the prevalence of sexual offences and in particular the experience of female victims.

The most common reason offered for not reporting an offence to the relevant authorities is that it is not a grave challenge. This was in agreement with a study conducted by Zhang *et al.* (2007) who established that crime seriousness is significantly and positively associated with notifying the police whereas the opposite – the crime was not serious enough emerged as the most common reason for not reporting. This is alarming given the harmful outcomes of criminal victimization whether violence is involved in the act or not. Victims do not believe that cases reported to the police or campus security can be resolved either because there seems to be no chance or because they do not believe that the campus security personnel and the police are competent enough to deal. Nearly a third 48.6% of victims chose to inform their friends about their experience rather than University authority. These findings suggest that friends are acutely aware of the levels of crime occurring in campus (an awareness that may well elude University Management) contributing to their own feeling of insecurity and fear at campus regardless of personal victimization.

CHAPTER FIVE
SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents a summary of the results, conclusions from the findings and recommendations drawn from the conclusions. This study sought to examine Crime Victimization among University Students at Egerton University, Njoro Campus, Nakuru County, Kenya.

5.2 Summary of Results

5.2.1 Prevalence of Crime Victimization

Analyzing data from 330 respondents, the findings show that theft and burglary are the most prevalent crimes in Njoro campus. 54.5% and 44.5% of the respondents reported they had experienced a case of theft and burglary respectively. Sexual offences were fairly prevalent with 8.2% of the respondents indicating that they had been victims. The least common crime was mugging with 4.5% of the respondents reporting to have been victims.

The influence of time of day on the type of crime was illustrated for different times of the day. A majority of theft crimes among University students occurred between 12:01-18:00 hours with 52.8% of the respondents saying they were victims of theft between these times. The time between 18:00-24:00 hours had the highest respondents as victims of physical assault at 48.6% of the respondents. 00:00-06:00 hours and 12:01-18:00 hours had 41.7%, and 7.3% respectively. In the context of sexual harassment, majority of the victims indicated that the crime occurred between 18:00-24:00 hours closely followed by between 00:00-06:00 hours at 29.6%. With regards to room burglary, none of the victims reported the occurrence of the crime within 00:00-06:00, because the occupants of the rooms were present. Majority of the respondents at 95.3%, were victims of room burglary between 06:01-18:00 hours with 32.0% and 63.3% of room burglaries being between 06:01-12:00 hours and 12:01-18:00 hours, respectively. When it comes to mugging, a majority of the victims indicated that the crime had occurred between 18:00-24:00 hours. This can be attributed to the ease of the perpetrators to hide under darkness. On the other hand, 46.7% of the victims of mugging said they were mugged between 00:00-06:00 Hours. None of the respondents said they had been mugged between 06:01-18:00 Hours because it was during the day.

The study sought to examine the prevalence of crime as indicated by day of the week. In regards to theft, majority of the respondents indicated that they were victims on Friday (30.0%) followed by Saturday (24.4%) and Sunday (19.5).The physical assault also peaked towards the weekend with prevalence on Friday (29.3%), Saturday (31.7%), and Sunday (19.5%). The room burglary was highly prevalent on Friday (26.5%), Saturday (19.7%), and Sunday (15.7%) which is the time that the respondents are likely to be away from the hostels for the weekend. Finally, mugging was also prevalent towards the end of the week with 13.3%, 19.9%, 26.7% and 26.7% of the crime occurring within Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday respectively.

The study also sought to examine crime victimization based on the place it occurred. From the study findings, the places with high prevalence of theft included hostels and entertainment joint with prevalence levels of 42.2%, and 69.4% respectively. The highest prevalence level of theft at 69.4% of the respondents was at the entertainment joints due to the congestion within the joints making it conducive for theft of valuable items such as mobile phones. On the other hand, physical assault had a prevalence level of 41.5%, 31.6%, 17.1%, and 9.8%, at the hostel, entertainment joint, sports venue and streets respectively. The high level of physical assault at the entertainment joint is attributable to fights occurring within the joints due to various aspects such as unpaid bills and alcohol spillage. The most frequent place where sexual harassment occurred was the hostel (37.0%) and entertainment joint (22.3%), respectively.

5.2.2 Fear of Crime Victimization

The fear of crime victimization was illustrated using two major components, that is, fear of selected crimes and locations within the campus. The crimes included theft, physical assault, burglary, sexual harassment, and mugging. With regards to theft, 37.3% of the respondents indicated that they were fearful all the time compared to 22.7%, 34.2%, 3.0%, and 2.8% who were fearful very often, sometimes, seldom, and never respectively. The high level of students who were fearful of theft all the time, very often and sometimes (cumulatively 94.2%) could be attributed to the high prevalence of theft cases within the University. When it comes to burglary, a majority of the respondents 45.8% feared the crime all the time followed by the 25.6% who indicated that they feared very often. The high prevalence of students who indicated they feared burglary to a high degree can be attributed to the fear of the loss of valuable items in the hostels as well as the high prevalence levels of the crime

within the University. Sexual offences had a majority of the respondents who indicated that they were never fearful of the crime at 51.1% while 25.6% and 10.6% of the respondents indicates that they were seldom and sometimes fearful of the crime. Finally, in respect to mugging 47.4% of the respondents indicated that they were never fearful of the crime while 40% indicated that they were seldom fearful.

5.2.3 Perception on Safety and Security Services

Respondents' perception on safety and security services was illustrated using the satisfaction levels of five scales levels from extremely satisfied, satisfied, neutral, dissatisfied and extremely dissatisfied. Amongst the aspects that were illustrated included security lighting on campus, presence of security guards, emergency response services, emergency phone service, investigation services, intelligence services, intelligence gathering and traffic management within campus. In the context of the security lighting on campus, a cumulative percentage of 32.5% of the respondents were satisfied and extremely satisfied on the security lighting within the campus. Therefore a cumulative total of 67.5% of the respondents were not satisfied or were neutral in regards to the security lighting on campus.

In regards to satisfaction levels with the presence of guards in the University, 7.6% and 48.2% of the respondents were extremely satisfied and satisfied respectively. The emergency response services had over 38.4% of the respondents dissatisfied and extremely dissatisfied with it. On the other hand, 35.2% of the respondents were neural in respect to the satisfaction with the emergency response services. The low levels of satisfaction with the emergency response services could be attributable to the inadequacy of the emergency response services across the vast campus. Similarly, it was only a small percentage of 29.1% of the respondents who were satisfied with the emergency phone services at the University. This could be attributable to inadequate capacity to man emergency phone services within the University.

When crime has occurred, there is often need for the investigation services to investigate the nature and perpetrators of the crime. Overall, 2.7% and 18.5% of the respondents were extremely satisfied and satisfied in relations to the investigation services. A cumulative of 64.3% of the respondents were dissatisfied and extremely dissatisfied with the intelligences services offered within the University. This could be attributable to the inefficiency and inadequacy of the services to prevent crime victimization within the University. In respect to traffic management within the University, 18.5%, 27.0%, 13.3%, 11.2%, and 30.0% of the respondents were extremely satisfied, satisfied, neutral, dissatisfied and extremely dissatisfied

respectively. The traffic management within the University therefore received a fairly high satisfactory rating amongst the respondents with a cumulative 45.5% of the respondents being extremely satisfied and satisfied.

5.2.4 Reporting of Crime Incidents

The reporting of crime incidents was illustrated amongst the respondents who had been victims a crime. The findings indicated that 72.2% theft victims reported the crime compared to 58.5% in physical assault, 55.6% of sexual offences, 61.2% of the room burglary, and 53.3% of the mugging. There was a high level of reporting amongst the theft victims. This could be attributed to the need to recover the items stolen and the fact that the crime doesn't bear any stigma for being a victim. Similarly, 61.2% of the respondents indicated that they were victims of room burglary. This high level of reporting could be attributed to the need to recover the lost items given that cases of burglary often lead to loss of highly valuable items. The results indicated that a majority of the respondents reported the crimes to their friends (48.6%) compared to campus security personnel (30.7%), police officers (15.0%), and family (5.7. On the other hand, the campus security was the nearest formal authority that students had access in relations to reporting of crimes thus the high level of reporting to campus security personnel at 30.7%.

5.3 Conclusion

5.3.1 Empirical Conclusion

Overall the aim of this study was to understand crime victimization among University students at Egerton University Njoro Campus. As demonstrated in the results, the most prevalent crime was theft. The least common crime was mugging due to the fact that most places where crimes occur are closed spaces and where few numbers of witnesses are, and most open spaces at Universities are highly populated. The results indicated that most of the crimes occurred between 12:01-18:00 hours followed by between 06:01-12:00 hours and majority of the crimes occurred on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday. The high prevalence of crimes towards the weekend and on weekend was attributed to some students being away from their hostels creating opportunity for burglary and theft. These days are also when students engage in drinking and partying creating opportunities for physical assault and sexual harassment. The high prevalence levels of crime at the hostels are attributable to the fact that most of the respondents have their valuables in the hostel which are targets for theft

and burglary. The hostels also present enclosed spaces which can create conducive environment for sexual harassment during visits and parties.

Fear of crime victimization amongst respondents interviewed was significant. Majority of the respondents were fearful of crime occurring within the hostels and entertainment joint. The high prevalence of fear of crime occurring within the hostels could be as a result of the high prevalence of crime of theft within the hostels.The study results indicated that a majority of the respondents who were satisfied and extremely satisfied with the security services were satisfied with the presence of security guards. Few respondents reported to have used campus security services. Students are aware of these services; they simply choose not to use them or do not feel the need to use them. The survey results suggest that reporting of crime victimization is worryingly low amongst students. Many students do not know what constitutes behavior serious enough to report either to the institution or the police. Therefore the institution management and students' unions need to ensure that students are informed about the law in this area. There is also need to develop safe reporting mechanism for female students for example an online anonymous reporting system which would allow victims report without having to proceed with criminal charges as some female students will choose not to put themselves through formal proceedings but may want what has happened to them to be accounted for.

Theoretical Conclusion

The study is supportive of the lifestyle exposure theory that indicates the role of lifestyle exposure on crime victimization. In this context, the theory notes that given that victimization risks are not uniformly distributed across time and space, lifestyles are assumed to affect the probability of victimization because different lifestyles are associated with differential risks of being in a particular place, at particular times, under particular circumstances, and interacting with particular kinds of persons. This theory is therefore supportive of the cases of room burglary and physical assault. Students who lead a high social status lifestyle in campus with a wide array of electronic gadgets are likely to be more vulnerable to room burglary. Similarly, students who engage in drinking activities are vulnerable to cases of physical assault due to the many disputes that arise in the process of drinking.

The routine activity theory was applicable in this study. The theory notes that structural changes in routine activity patterns influence crime rates by affecting the convergence in time and space of three elements of direct-contact predatory crimes: motivated offenders, suitable

targets, and the absence of capable guardians against a violation. Cohen and Felson (1979) noted that increase in crime rates could occur without any increase in the structural conditions that motivate offenders to engage in crime as long as there has been an increase in the supply of attractive and unguarded targets for victimization. This theory can be used to explain the high rates of criminal activities between 12.01 and 18:00 hours within the hostels. This is the period that the students are in classes hence providing adequate opportunity for crime victimization of the students through aspects of burglary.

5.4   Recommendations

The findings of the study lead to a number of recommendations that can be useful to the University Management. The recommendations are categorized into two: policy recommendations and recommendations for further research.

5.4.1   Policy Recommendations

The study found that the most prevalent crimes among University students at Njoro campus were theft and room burglary. The University management should therefore pay special attention to prevent theft and burglaries on the campus. Customized prevention efforts such as installation of closed-circuit television cameras to increase surveillance and fencing off students' hostels to facilitate access control should be considered.

It is important to raise awareness among students about the risks of crime victimization in campus and precautionary procedures to protect themselves and their property. This can be done during first year orientation to provide information to new students about campus crimes and subsequently through student life programs offered at the dean of students' office.

The data reveals that female students do not feel safe as their male counterparts while on campus at certain places and time of the day due to fear instilled by the nature of the immediate environment. This study therefore recommends to the University management to ensure that the campus is maintained on a weekly basis. Checking for security lighting outages and cutting of overgrown foliage should be done weekly to ensure potential attackers are not accorded hide outs to trail their victims without being seen.

The survey results indicate that reporting of crime victimization is worryingly low amongst Njoro campus students. The researcher therefore recommends that the institutions management ensure students are well informed about the law so as to understand what constitutes a crime serious enough to report either to campus security or the police.

Areas for Further Research

1. Future research could compare crime victimization among students in private higher education institutions. While this study focussed on a public University, the perception of students at private University may be different. Therefore a study should be conducted comparing responses from students enrolled at both public and private higher education institutions in Kenya.

2. Due to scope of the current study, no cause and effect relationships determined. For future research, the analysis should include control variables, possible causes of campus crimes such as poverty and using longitudinal data will be more useful to further explore the causes and effects of campus crime.

REFERENCES

Addington, L. (2008). Current Issues in Victimization Research and the NCVS ' s Ability to Study Them. *Prepared for Presentation at the Bureau of Justice ...*, 1–11. Retrieved from http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/Addington.pdf

Alan, J., O'Neill, D., Depue, R., & Englander, E. (2008). Campus Violence Prevention and Response. *Journal of Drug Education & Awareness*, *7*(3), 9–16.

Arijesuyo, A. E., & Olusanya, O. O. (2011). Theoretical Perspectives on Campus Cultism and Violence in Nigeria Universities: A Review and Conceptual Approach. *International Journal of Psychological Studies*, *3*(1), 106–112. https://doi.org/10.5539/ijps.v3n1p106

Bartula, A., & Bowen, K. (2015). University and College Officials' Perceptions of Open Carry on College Campus. *Justice Policy Journal*, *12*(2), 1–17. Retrieved from http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=111549845&site=ehost-live

Bergh, D. D., & Ketchen, D. J. (2009). *Research Methodology in Strategy and Management*. Emerald Group Publishing.

Bryden, P., & Fletcher, P. . (2007). Personal Safety Practices, Beliefs and Attitudes of Academic Faculty on a Small University Campus: Comparison of Males and Females (Part 1). College Student Journal, 41(3), 13–622.

Chekwa, C., Thomas, E., & Jones, V. J. (2013). What Are College Students ' Perceptions About Campus Safety? *Contemporary Issues In Education Research*, *6*(3), 325–332.

Cheng, Z., & Smyth, R. (2015). Crime victimization, neighborhood safety and happiness in China. *Economic Modelling*, *51*, 424–435. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.econmod.2015.08.027

Cook, C. L., & Fox, K. A. (2011). Fear of Property Crime: Examining the Effects of Victimization, Vicarious Victimization, and Perceived Risk. *Violence and Victims*, *26*(5), 684–700. https://doi.org/10.1891/0886-6708.26.5.684

Cooper, R. D., Schindler, P. S., Cooper, P., Schindler, Z., Cooper, R. D., & Schindler, P. S. (2003). *Business Research Methods* (11th ed.). New Delhi: Tata Mc Graw Hill Publishing Company.

DeVoe, J. F., & Bauer, L. (2010). *Student Victimization in U.S. Schools: Results from the 2007 School Crime Supplement to the National Crime Victimization Survey. National Center for Education Statistics*.

Dutton, M. A., & Greene, R. (2010). Resilience and crime victimization. *Journal of Traumatic Stress*, *23*(2), 215–222. https://doi.org/10.1002/jts.20510

Finkelhor, D. (2011). Prevalence of child victimization, abuse, crime, and violence exposure. *Violence against Women and Children, Vol 1: Mapping the Terrain*, *189*, 9–29. https://doi.org/dx.doi.org/10.1037/12307-001

Fox, K. a. K., Nobles, M. R., & Piquero, A. R. (2009). Gender, crime victimization and fear of crime. *Security Journal*, *22*(1), 24–39. https://doi.org/10.1057/sj.2008.13

Franklin, C. A., Franklin, T. W., Nobles, M. R., & Kercher, G. A. (2012). Assessing the Effect of Routine Activity Theory and Self-Control on Property, Personal, and Sexual Assault Victimization. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, *39*(10), 1296–1315. https://doi.org/10.1177/0093854812453673

Gall, M., Gall, J., & Borg, W. (2007). *Educational Research: An Introduction.* Boston: Pearson Education.

Gonzales, A. R., Schofield, R. B., & Schmitt, G. R. (2005). Sexual Assault on Campus: What Colleges and Universities Are Doing About It. *NIJ Research for Practice*, i − 17. https://doi.org/10.1037/e537062006-001

Gover, A. R., Tomsich, E. A., Jennings, W. G., & Higgins, G. E. (2011). An Exploratory Study on Perceptions of Safety, Fear of Crime, and Victimization Experiences Among Faculty and Staff at An Urban University: A Focus on Gender. *Criminal Justice Studies*, *24*(1), 37–55. https://doi.org/10.1080/1478601X.2011.544193

Grubb, J. A., & Bouffard, L. A. (2015). The Influence of Direct and Indirect Juvenile Victimization Experiences on Adult Victimization and Fear of Crime. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, *30*(18), 3151–3173. https://doi.org/10.1177/0886260514554423

Gyong, J. E. (2010). Criminal Victimization and the Reporting of Crime in Kaduna State : Towards Integrating the Victim of Crime into Criminological Discourse, *2*(5), 288–295.

Hart, T. C., & Colavito, V. (2011). College Student Victims and Reporting Crime to the Police: The Influence of Collective Efficacy. *Western Criminology Review*, *12*(3), 1–19.

Henderson, C. E. (2010). *Keeping Our Campuses Safe: Analyzing the Influence of Institutional Characteristics on Campus Crime Rates*. University of North Carolina, Unpublished Master of Public Administration Thesis.

Henson, B., Reyns, B. W., & Fisher, B. S. (2013). Fear of Crime Online? Examining the Effect of Risk, Previous Victimization, and Exposure on Fear of Online Interpersonal Victimization. *Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice*, *29*(4), 475–497. https://doi.org/10.1177/1043986213507403

Hilinski, C. M., & Andrews, H. (2011). Explaining the Fear of Crime Among College Women, in their own Words, *8*.

Hollister, B. A., & Scalora, M. J. (2015). Broadening campus threat assessment beyond mass shootings. *Aggression and Violent Behavior*. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.avb.2015.07.005

Howard, J. (2012). Promoting Effective Criminal Investigations of Campus Sex Crimes. *Journal of Addiction and Social Issues*, *15*(3), 112–116.

Kothari, C. (2010). *Research Methodology. Methods and Techniques*. 3rd. ed. New Age International Publishers, New Delhi, India.

Krauss, A. L. (2013). *Left in the Dark; University of Central Florida Students' Perceptions of Safety on Campus*. University of Central Florida, Unpublished Master of Arts Thesis.

Krejcie, R.V., Morgan, D.W. (1970). Determining sample size for research activities. Educational and Psychological Measurements. 30, 607-610

Loukaitou-Sideris, C Fink (2009) The geography of transit crime. Documentation and evaluation of transit incidence on and around transit stations in Los Angeles. Journal of Planning Education and Research 22 (2): 135 -51.

McCauley, J.L., Calhoun, K,S., & Gidyecz, C.A. (2010). Binge drinking and rape: A prospective examination of college women with a hostory of previous sexual victimization. *Journal of interpersonal violence,* 3(2) 1-14

Mehra, D., Agardh, A., Stafstrom, M., & Ostergren, P. O. (2014). Is drinking alcohol associated with sexual coercion among Ugandan university students?: a cross-sectional study. *Reproductive Health*, *11*(7), 7–9.

Muasya, J. N. (2014). Effects of Sexual Hrassment on Women Students' Access to Opportunities and Facilities; A Case Study of the University of Nairobi, Kenya. *Global Journal of Interdisciplinary Social Sciences*, *3*(4), 83–90.

Muscat, K. (2011). *Rowan University students ' perceptions of campus safety*. Rowan University, Unpublished Master of Arts Thesis.

Ndung'u, W. (2015). Status of Private Accommodation for Undergraduate Students in Kenya: A Case of Kenyatta University.

Nolan, J. J., Randazzo, M. R., & Deisinger, G. (2011). Campus Threat Assessment and Management Teams: What Risk Managers Need to Know Now. *URMIA Journal*, *4*(2), 101–122.

Owusu G, Akoto J, & Abnory M. (2016). Is Our Safety and Security Guaranteed on University of Cape Coast Campus? Undergraduates Students' Perceptions. *International Journal of Higher Education*, *5*(4), 75–85. https://doi.org/10.5430/ijhe.v5n4p75

Pate, Amy, and Michael Jensen, Erin Miller. 2015. "Background Report: Al-Shabaab Attack on Garissa University in Kenya." College Park, MD. April. http://www.start.umd.edu/pubs/STARTBackgroundReport_alShabaabGarissaU_April2015.pdf

Peterson, J., Sackrison, E., & Polland, A. (2015). Training students to respond to shootings on campus: Is it worth it? *Journal of Threat Assessment and Management*, *2*(2), 127–138. https://doi.org/10.1037/tam0000042

Petherick, N. (2000). Environmental Design and Fear: The Prospect-Refuge Model and the University College of the Cariboo Campus. *Western Geography*, *11*(1), 89–112.

Ruback, R. B., Clark, V. A., & Warner, C. (2014). Why Are Crime Victims at Risk of Being Victimized Again? Substance Use, Depression, and Offending as Mediators of the Victimization–Revictimization Link. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, *29*(1), 157–185. https://doi.org/10.1177/0886260513504626

Sekaran, U. (2010) Research Methods for Business: A Skill-Building Approach. 4th Edition, John Wiley & Sona, UK.

Steinmetz, N. M. (2012). *Fear of Criminal Victimization in Relation to Specific Locations on a College Campus*. University of Louisville, Unpublished Master of Arts Thesis.

Steinmetz, N. M., & Austin, D. M. (2014). Fear of Criminal Victimization on a College Campus: A Visual and Survey Analysis of Location and Demographic Factors. *American Journal of Criminal Justice*, *39*(3), 511–537. https://doi.org/10.1007/s12103-013-9227-1

Sulemana, I. (2015). The Effect of Fear of Crime and Crime Victimization on Subjective Well-Being in Africa. *Social Indicators Research*, *121*(3), 849–872. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11205-014-0660-4

Taiwo, M. O., Omole, O. E. C., & Omole, O. E. C. (2014). Sexual Harassment and Psychological Consequence among Students in Higher Education Institution in Osun. *International Journal of Applied Psychology*, *4*(1), 13–18. https://doi.org/10.5923/j.ijap.20140401.02

Truman, J. L. (2007). Fear of Crime and Perceived Risk of Victimization Among College Students. *Journal of Addiction and Social Issues*, *36*(11), 112–240.

U.S. Department of Education, National center for Education Statistics 2010. *The condition of Education 2010* (NCES 2010 - 077). Washington DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

Waynick, J. S. (2010). *Spatial Analysis of Surveyed Perceptions of Safety , Crime , and Lighting: A College Campus Case Study*. Appalachian State University, Unpublished Master of Arts Thesis.

Zhang *et al* (2007) International Crime (Victim) Survey in Beijing. In *Criminal Victimization in the Developing world,* eds. Ugljesa Zvekic and Anna Alvazzi del Frate. Rome, Italy: United nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute.

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR STUDENTS

You are being asked to complete this voluntary questionnaire, lasting 10-15 minutes. This questionnaire is completely anonymous: it will not ask you for your name, address, or email address. You have the right to withdraw at any time without having to give reason. This is not a test and therefore there are no right or wrong answers. Thank you for taking the time and agreeing to complete this questionnaire. By completing this questionnaire you are confirming your consent to take part in this study.

Instructions

i)   Please do fill all the questions

ii)   Please tick in the appropriate space or answer appropriately

SECTION A: PERSONAL INFORMATION

1)	What is your gender?	Male	[ ]
		Female	[ ]
2)	What is your year of study?	First Year	[ ]
		Second Year	[ ]
		Third Year	[ ]
		Four Year	[ ]
3)	Where do you live?	On-Campus	[ ]
		Off-Campus	[ ]
4)	Which faculty do you study in?	Education and Community Development Studies	[ ]
		Agriculture	[ ]
		Science	[ ]
		Arts and Social Sciences	[ ]
		Environment and Resource Development	[ ]
		Engineering and Technology	[ ]
		Faculty of Health Science	[ ]
		Faculty of Veterinary Medicine	[ ]
		Institute of Women Gender and development	[ ]

SECTION B: PREVALENCE OF CAMPUS CRIMES

5)	*Have you ever been a victim of the following crimes while in campus?*	**Yes**	**No**
	Theft		
	Physical Assault		
	Sexual Harassment		
	Room Burglary		
	Mugging		

6)	*If you have ever been a victim of the following crimes, what time did it occur?*	00:00-06:00 Hours	06:01-12:00 Hours	12:01-18:00 Hours	18:00-24:00 Hours	Not Applicable
	Theft					
	Physical Assault					
	Sexual Harassment					
	Room Burglary					
	Mugging					

7)	*If you have ever been a victim of the following crimes, what day did it occur?*	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Not Applicable
	Theft								
	Physical Assault								
	Sexual Harassment								
	Room Burglary								
	Mugging								

8)	*If you have ever been a victim of the following crimes, where did it occur?*	Hostel	Class	Library	Streets	Sports Venue	Entertainment Joint	NA
	Theft							
	Physical Assault							
	Sexual Harassment							
	Room Burglary							
	Mugging							

SECTION C: FEAR OF CRIME VICTIMIZATION ON CAMPUS

Using the rating scales below, please tick in the appropriate space to indicate how afraid are you, of being a victim of the following crimes on campus.

Key: AT- all the time VO- very often ST- sometimes S- seldom N- never

9)	How afraid are you, of being a victim of the following crimes while on campus?					
		AT	VO	ST	S	N
	Theft					
	Physical assault					
	Burglary					
	Sexual harassment					
	Mugging					

10) Do you feel fearful of being a crime victim in the following places in campus? Tick all that apply

Hostel   [ ]
Class   [ ]
Library   [ ]
Streets   [ ]
Sports Venue   [ ]
Entertainment Joint [ ]

SECTION D: PERCEPTIONS ON SECURITY SERVICES IN NJORO CAMPUS

11)	Fill in the blanks provided by means of a tick indication your correct choice	Yes	No	Non Applicable
	In general, I belief that this campus is safe			
	I feel safe being alone in campus during day light hours			
	I feel safe being alone in campus during night			
	I avoid being alone in certain areas in campus due to safety concerns			

12)	Which of the following campus security services have you utilized	Yes	No	Non Applicable
	Campus escort service			
	Emergency phone service			
	Emergency response service			
	Investigation service			

13)	Rate the following campus security services by ticking the word which corresponds to your response. Key ES- Extremely Satisfied S- Satisfied N- Neutral D – Dissatisfied ED – Extremely Dissatisfied	ES	S	N	D	ED
	Security lighting on campus					
	Presence of security guards					
	Emergency response service					
	Emergency phone service					
	Investigation services					
	Intelligence gathering					
	Traffic Management within campus					

14. a. Have efficiency levels of campus security changed during your stay in campus?

b. How would you rate? Worse {   } Unchanged {   } Improved {   }

c. If changed or worse, what reasons do you attribute?

d. If improved, what reasons do you attribute?

e. how often do you come across security personnel on patrol

SECTION D: FACTORS INFLUENCING REPORTING OF CRIME INCIDENTS AMONG STUDENTS IN NJORO CAMPUS

15	If you have been a victim of any of the following crimes on campus, did you report the incident?	Yes	No	Non Applicable
	Theft			
	Physical Assault			
	Sexual Harassment			
	Room Burglary			
	Mugging			

16) If you reported any of the crimes in question 15, whom did you report the incident to?

N/A   [   ]
Campus Security Personnel   [   ]
Police Officers   [   ]
Friends   [   ]
Family   [   ]
Others state…………………………………………………..

17	**If you didn't report any of the crimes in question 45-49, what was your reason? Tick as appropriate**	Theft	Assault	Sexual Harassment	Room Burglary	Mugging
	I didn't think it was serious enough to report					
	I thought I could handle myself					
	I felt ashamed or embarrassed					
	I thought I would be blamed for what happened					
	I didn't want my friends and family to find out					
	I didn't think I would be believed					
	Realised I was the one in the wrong					

18)	**What was your experience of reporting to campus security?**	Yes	No	Non Applicable
	I was helped and encouraged to report to the police			
	I was provided with advice and support			
	The incident was taken into account in terms of their course			
	Perpetrator was dealt with effectively			

19)	**What was your experience of reporting to the police?**	Yes	No	Non Applicable
	Police officer believed in me			
	I was provided with advice and support			
	The incident was taken into account in terms of their course			
	Perpetrator was dealt with effectively			
	They suggested I was at fault			

APPENDIX II

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE FOR UNIVERSITY STAFF

The purpose of this study is to investigate crime victimization among University Students in Egerton University Njoro Campus. You have been randomly selected among others to participate in this study.

Individual survey date: Day…………….. Month…………….. Year…………………

Respondent's code……………… Sex……………. Level of Education……………….

How many years have you worked in Egerton University?

[1 – 5 years]   [6 -10 years]   [11 – 15 years]   [16 – 20 years]   [Over 20 years]

1. What crimes are frequently committed against students in Egerton University Njoro Campus?

2. What time of the day and which day of the week do you think most crimes are committed and why?

3. What do you consider as some of the factors that contribute to crime victimization among students in Njoro campus?

4. How afraid are students of being victimized while on campus and what factors contribute to that fear of crime or lack thereof?

5. Have you ever used any of the campus security services?

6. Did you find the service to be effective?

7. Does the service offered meet the needs of the students?

8. Do students report crime to security office? How would you rate their reporting levels?

9. What are some of the factors influencing crime reporting on campus?

10. What would you recommend should be done to improve students' safety and security imNjoro Campus?

11. Which areas in campus do you consider risk to students being subjected to victimization?

12. Why do you think these areas are risk**?**

SAMPLE SIZE DETERMINATION TABLE

N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S
10	10	100	80	280	162	800	260	2800	338
15	14	110	86	290	165	850	265	3000	341
20	19	120	92	300	169	900	269	3500	346
25	24	130	97	320	175	950	274	4000	351
30	28	140	103	340	181	1000	278	4500	351
35	32	150	108	360	186	1100	285	5000	357
40	36	160	113	380	181	1200	291	6000	361
45	40	170	118	400	196	1300	297	7000	364
50	44	180	123	420	201	1400	302	8000	367
55	48	190	127	440	205	1500	306	9000	368
60	52	200	132	460	210	1600	310	**10000**	**373**
65	56	210	136	480	214	1700	313	15000	375
70	59	220	140	500	217	1800	317	20000	377
75	63	230	144	550	225	1900	320	30000	379
80	66	240	148	600	234	2000	322	40000	380
85	70	250	152	650	242	2200	327	50000	381
90	73	260	155	700	248	2400	331	75000	382
95	76	270	159	750	256	2600	335	100000	384

Note: N" is population size: "S" is sample size

Source: (Sekaran, 2010)

APPENDIX IV

NACOSTI APPLICATION LETTER

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

Telephone:+254-20-2213471,
2241349,3310571,2219420
Fax:+254-20-318245,318249
Email:dg@nacosti.go.ke
Website: www.nacosti.go.ke
when replying please quote

9th Floor, Utalii House
Uhuru Highway
P.O. Box 30623-00100
NAIROBI-KENYA

Ref: No. **NACOSTI/P/16/20705/14728**

Date:
11th November, 2016

Hillary Larema Chebii
Egerton University
P.O. Box 536-20115
EGERTON.

RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION

Following your application for authority to carry out research on *"Crime victimization among university students at Egerton University, Njoro Campus, Nakuru County, Kenya,"* I am pleased to inform you that you have been authorized to undertake research in **Nakuru County** for the period ending **11th November, 2017.**

You are advised to report to **the Vice Chancellor, Egertn University, the County Commissioner and the County Director of Education, Nakuru County** before embarking on the research project.

On completion of the research, you are expected to submit **two hard copies and one soft copy in pdf** of the research report/thesis to our office.

DR. STEPHEN K. KIBIRU, PhD.
FOR: DIRECTOR-GENERAL/CEO

Copy to:

The Vice Chancellor
Egerton University.

The County Commissioner
Nakuru County.

APPENDIX V

RESEARCH PERMIT

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT:
MR. HILLARY LAREMA CHEBII
of EGERTON UNIVERSITY, 536-21115
Egerton,has been permitted to conduct
research in *Nakuru   County*

on the topic: *CRIME VICTIMIZATION
AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS AT
EGERTON UNIVERSITY, NJORO CAMPUS,
NAKURU COUNTY, KENYA*

for the period ending:
11th November,2017

Permit No : NACOSTI/P/16/20705/14728
Date Of Issue : 11th November,2016
Fee Recieved :USD 9.6

....
**Applicant's
Signature**

....
**Director General
National Commission for Science,
Technology & Innovation**