INFLUENCE OF REGULATORY STRUCTURES ON THE QUALITY OF LAW ENFORCEMENT IN KENYA

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ABSTRACT

The central problem of this study is that despite the many government initiatives towards improving security in the country, actual law enforcement has been declining in the country. Influences to this low quality of law enforcement in the country have not been investigated nor understood by the concerned, thus hindering democratic policing and lack of accountability to civilians in the exercise of police power by the law enforcement agency Kenya police service, who are mandated with law enforcement in the country. The consideration of the relationship between regulatory structures as the independent variable in this study and the quality of law enforcement as the dependent variable was sought. The purpose of this study was to determine the influence of regulatory structures on the quality of law enforcement in Kenya. The unit of analysis was the Kenya police. Service. The study used a descriptive survey design that was cross-sectional with the list of the Administrative officers of the Kenya police service as the sampling frame. The questionnaire and an interview guide were used to gather relevant information from the respondents. Data collected was analysed using both the descriptive and inferential statistics. The study established that regulatory structures have a positive significant influence on the quality of law enforcement in Kenya. The study recommended that both Internal and external regulatory structures should seek to achieve the objectives of the constitution and government policy, and it is important that they are able to work together. The Kenya police service needs to recognize the importance of the role that oversight structures can play in providing constructive recommendations and promoting public support while the oversight body should recognize police independence.

Key words: Quality law enforcement, Regulatory structures, police service, Influence
1.0 Introduction

1.1 Global Perspective of Law enforcement

As a basic principle of state, security dates back to the birth of the modern state but, the thought of it did not develop fully until the 18th century (Agamben, 2006). Being a requisite for human society, McCrie (2001) reiterates that security has four interlocking factors which are; physical security measures, public protection forces and tactics, private security personnel and technology and individual efforts for protection and maintenance of order. Security being the pursuit of freedom from threats (Stone, M. 2009) is not only a human need but also a human right according to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of the United Nations (1948). In addition, McCrie (2001) notes that without security, civilization could not have developed and that without continuance of security, future progress would be imperiled because of the uncertainty from danger of loss or harm. The world development report (2011), on the other hand states that insecurity not only remains, it has actually become a primary development challenge of present time.

Globally, the police are persons empowered to enforce the law, protect property and reduce civil disorder thus ensuring security. They are the most visible manifestation of government authority responsible for public security in any country (Bruce, 2014). The police as such are the gatekeepers of the criminal justice system because they are the first, and often the only contact that members of the public will have with any justice system. They are the primary agency responsible for protecting civil liberties and, also responsible for turning the promise of human rights into reality (The commonwealth Human Rights Initiative, 2007). Police officers are called on to enforce the law, observe constitutional restraint on the exercise of government power, answer individual calls for help and also respond to community demands for safety (Barnett, 2004).

According to Sherman and Eck (2002), research has also revealed that aggressive enforcement activities by the police in target areas can reduce the incidence of crime. This is a concern because the effective enforcement of law, the maintenance of public safety, and the guarantee of the protection of life and property are fundamental to economic growth and the creation of an enabling environment for private sector-led growth and development (Kenya police plan 2003-2007). This is however no longer a simple task rather as McGraw Hill (2013) says, the police officers’ roles in today’s democratic society are extremely significant and complex. Law enforcement and its connection to governance therefore becomes a ripe area for research.
Different countries have different strategies in an attempt to ensure quality law enforcement. Canada, which according to the Global peace index (2015) is rated among the most secure countries appearing at number seven in the charts with a score of 1.287, can be cited as a country whose governance structures have positively impacted on the quality of law enforcement. In Canada, the public-sector police forces are associated with and commissioned to the three levels of government: municipal, provincial, and federal where most of their urban areas have been authorized by the provinces to maintain their own police force. Their police are often challenged to make the shift from reactive to proactive models which has resulted in crime rate to be far lower than that of the U.S (Henry, 2002). The law enforcement agency otherwise known as the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) has for many years, earned a reputation of excellence in policing. Its officers are fully trained in law enforcement techniques, conflict management and community relations.

Closer home is South Africa where according to a study done by Cawthra, G. & Luckham, R. (eds.), (2003) in the almost ten years since the establishment of South Africa’s first inclusive, democratic government, an ambitious, extensive and systematic process of reform has been carried out in the governance of security. What the governance of security has meant can be summed up as establishing political control, demilitarizing the police; introducing less confrontational public order policing; establishing mechanisms for accountability to communities and for civil control and oversight; integration and restructuring; and ending human rights violations and torture.

1.2: Kenyan Perspective of Law enforcement

Despite its importance however, Omeje and Githigaro (2010) support that the concept of state security remains both fuzzy and problematic, especially in Africa given the historical diversity of states as political units with a considerable proportion of them derogating from the Westphalia benchmark. In addition these scholars support that this peculiar history of pro-imperialist coercion and anti-locals disposition is what preponderantly shaped the institutional character and operations of most African police forces including the Kenya police force. This brings about the need for comprehensive change that radically alters the status quo of power relations in terms of the provision, management and oversight of security in Africa. The concept of security governance provides an indivisible companion concept to support the rooting out of old reflexes and attitudes necessary for the transformation. Human and institutional capacity building are essential components of an operational agenda (Bryden and
Olonisakin, 2010). While recognizing that security is also a “shared” responsibility with other government and public agencies, the police nevertheless have a central role in its attainment. National security requires the police to operate as part of a shared, networked and ideally integrated system of agencies (Policing and (in) security in fragile and conflict affected settings, 2015).

The Kenya Police service is the national body in charge of law enforcement in the East African state of Kenya. It traces its foundation on the Imperial British East Africa (I.B.E.A.) Company, and a businessman Sir William McKinnon, who in the interest of his business found it necessary to provide some form of protection (security) for his stores along the coastline of Kenya between 1887–1902, (the Kenya police strategic plan 2003-2007). Since its inception up to 1907, the Kenya Police was organized along military lines and the training was military in nature until 1906, when it was legally constituted by a Police Ordnance. In order to improve police performance, the then Governor, Sir Hayes Saddler appointed a committee to look into the affairs of the Kenya Police Force (the Kenya police strategic plan, 2003-2007). Since then, attempts to further improve the police force have a fairly long history without adequate change in the structure and attitude to match particularly values of democratic policing, and accountability to civilians in the exercise of police power (APCOF, 2014). Despite all these the law enforcement agency has been characterized by very limited resources an issue which has led to weak operational preparedness, and a lack of equipment and logistical capacity coupled with low salaries with poor housing and working conditions (Amnesty International, 2013) allegedly negatively affecting the performance of the police service.

1.3: Statement of the Problem

Quality of law enforcement draws from the tenets of good governance of the state (Bryden, 2006). A study by Sachiko and Durwood (2011) found out that a critical characteristic of security governance is the quality of law enforcement which is the role of the institution of police in any government. This finding was reinforced by the World Bank (2015) which argued that security governance recognizes the respect for human rights, effective enforcement of the rule of law, and guarantees faster economic growth of a nation.

Despite these obvious relationships between security governance, law enforcement and development of a nation, it is notable from a study by Aronson (2010) that the East Africa region continues to experience challenges in law enforcement. The ICTJ (2010) notes the security governance challenges in Kenya play out in the local, regional and international levels.
This is so with the major challenges being evident both in the rural and urban areas with an increase in the incidence and intensity, in persistent terror attacks, inter-community conflicts and violence targeting law enforcement officers as well as a big number of extra-judicial executions (Amnesty International, 2013). A report by the Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative (2014) also shows that Kenya has suffered from a number of internal security challenges that amount to weak law enforcement and administration.

Consequently, there has been a resurging trend in insecurity around the country, resulting in loss of lives and destruction of property. This is supported by the Kenya Bureau of Statistics (2014) which indicates a steady increase in reported crime figures from 63,476 in the year 2008 to 71,832 in the year 2013. These internal security challenges have also affected Kenya’s development as evidenced by the decline in returns from the tourism sector (World Bank, 2015 and the Kenya Economic Update, 2014), reduced new donor investments, increased unemployment, and loss of confidence in the police by the public (Keringa, 2009). The loss of confidence is founded on the public’s anxiety by the levels of crime and the ineffectiveness of the police in tackling criminal elements Wairagu, Kamenji, and Singo, (as cited by Keringa, 2009). As such, the perception of Kenyan’s security sector particularly that of the Kenya police service has been cited as that of an inefficient, brutal, anti-people institution that lacks transparency and accountability by the ICTJ (2010).

The Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative (2014) notes that despite the many steps Kenya has taken towards reforming the security sector, there still exist many challenges relating to the quality of law enforcement in the country thus contradicting the arrays of empirical evidence that explains the relationship between security governance and law enforcement. Good security governance in any developing democracy calls for accountable law enforcement, where the exercise of police power is restrained, deliberate and cognizant of citizen rights (The Independent Commission for Good Governance in Public Services, 2004). Since the emphasis by the world development report (2011) is the strengthening of legitimate institutions through governance to provide citizen security, it is against this background that this study sought to examine the influence the quality of law enforcement in Kenya being an element of governance of the police service.

1.4: General Objective

To establish the influence of Regulatory structures on the quality of law enforcement in Kenya.

1.4.1: Specific Objectives
a) To establish the influence of the Independent Police Oversight Authority on the quality of law enforcement in Kenya

b) To establish the influence of the National Police Service Act on the quality of law enforcement in Kenya

c) To establish the influence of the internal affairs unit in the Kenya police service on the quality of law enforcement in Kenya

d) To establish the influence of the Kenyan Constitution on the quality of law enforcement in Kenya

1.5 Rationale of the study

Although providing safety to citizens is one of the most important tasks of the government, policy makers especially in Kenya tend to have very limited information on how to achieve this goal which is essentially a governance issue. The research aimed at establishing new data, new models, new interpretations as well as new frontiers of knowledge that would help government and policy makers in reforming the security sector hence improve the quality of law enforcement in the country. As a consequence of the resurging trend of insecurity around the country, resulting in loss of lives and destruction of property. This is supported by the Kenya Bureau of Statistics (2014) which indicates a steady increase in reported crime figures from 63,476 in the year 2008 to 71,832 in the year 2013. The general Kenyan public has lost confidence in the police resulting to the formation of vigilante groups and private security firms for protection. The International Centre for Transitional Justice (2010) cites the perception of Kenyan’s on the security sector particularly that of the Kenya police service as that of an inefficient, brutal, anti-people institution that lacks transparency and accountability. The ICTJ (2010) and other scholars see this in itself as the state’s loss of security governance. Despite the huge economic implications by the current security governance, law enforcement in Kenya is characterized by knee-jack crack downs following major security attacks in the country, which has led to violation of human rights of the very people the state is mandated to protect and in contravention of the tenets of good governance (The Kenya Human Rights Watch, (2015).

Specifically, the study will benefit the following:
Policy makers: The government, the International Community and other concerned stakeholders will utilise the knowledge gained from this study in assisting leadership and management to manage the law enforcement agency in accordance with the expectations of democratic policing and in consideration of the human rights of the people it is mandated to protect.

The Kenya police service: Administrative officers of the Kenya police service: The Kenya police service senior officers (Administrative officers) will benefit from the findings of this study since they will use it understanding the dynamics and mitigation of their administrative responsibilities.

Community: Through the study findings and recommendations towards improving security governance, the law enforcement agency will be able to respect and protect human dignity and maintain and uphold the human rights of all persons as the country gears towards the realization of Kenya Vision 2030.

2.0: Theoretical review

2.1.1 Systems Theory

This theory therefore is a broad perspective that allows managers to examine patterns and events in the workplace helping them to coordinate programs to work as a collective whole for the overall goal or mission of the organization rather than for isolated departments. It also clarifies the role of complex organizations in modern society, predicts that the complexity of organizations, and therefore the role of management, will probably continue to increase at least for as long as the efficiency-enhancing potential of complexity can continue to outweigh its inevitably increased transaction costs.

For law enforcement officers, the theory is useful to managers who understand how different systems affect a worker and how a worker affects the systems in turn. They could use the theory to align their operations within the working environment to achieve efficiency fits for the agencies. Looking at an organization inputs would include resources such as raw materials, money, technologies and people which go through a process where they are planned, organized, motivated and controlled, ultimately to meet the organization’s goals. Outputs in this study would be security services to the society.
and outcomes would be enhanced quality of law enforcement for public. Feedback would be information from the public.

Since the overall system framework applies to any system, including subsystems (departments and programs) in the overall organization, the study will use the theory in the attempt to explain the importance of security managers understanding the effect of systems to the worker and subsequently to the output which is the quality of law enforcement. The relationship between the workers and the system is important not only to the managers of security, but also for the process of raising managers who can understand how to promote cohesion for efficiency. This is because the systems theory upholds the idea that the different parts of an institution should not be managed in isolation.

2.1.2: Empirical Review

Murphy, and McKenna (2007) observe, the law has always shaped and directed police work both as a source of power for helping them get the job done, and subsequently guiding, direct and even ensuring accountability which is one of the pillars of good governance. Police in democratic countries must act transparently and remain accountable to law and not be a law into itself. Their activities must be open to scrutiny and subject to outside bodies (Sen, 2010). According to Murphy & McKenna (2007), in an effort to make police work more externally transparent, regulated, and governed, police have had a series of legal and regulatory rules and procedures imposed on them which have had a mixture of intended, and unintended, consequences. The Geneva centre for the Democratic control of Armed forces (DCAF) (2012) also observes that the goal of internal controls is to ensure that police services operate in line with the purpose making sure that there is efficiency and improved reputation. In a study by Elekes (2014), Internal Review Boards are responsible for receiving, processing, and investigating complaints against police officers which may be for violations of criminal law or agency policies and procedures. Approaches vary among Internal Affairs divisions (IAD’s). Some actively investigate police misconduct and corruption, while others investigate only in response to complaints received Chappell & Piquero (2004). In another study, Sen (2010), reiterates that the legitimate use of power that police are allowed inspires snooping and harassment of the very people to be protected.
A commission in the USA, named The Christopher Commission did a study of the use of excessive force within the LAPD. It however found that the excessive use of force was not a product of departmental policy. In fact, as the study goes ahead to demonstrate, a small number of officers was using excessive force: 33.2% of abusive power cases were held by 10% of officers. The conclusion was that there is a strongly held belief that most of the brutal police officers are not prosecuted or disciplined. The greatest barrier to prosecution or disciplinary action appears as a code of silence among officers. This according Amnesty International (1996) is based on the fact that there is no tangible evidence. In this regard therefore, this study belies that this is a governance issue related to the management of the law enforcement agency and is likely to affect the quality of enforcement.

In their study, Attard & Olson(2013) state that oversight in law enforcement can be established as a response to recurring problems within agency, such as wide-spread unnecessary use of force, or in response to a particular high profile police misconduct incident. Regardless of the oversight structure set up in a particular jurisdiction, there could be a number of factors that contribute to whether a particular approach will be successful. As stakeholders learn more about the strengths and weaknesses of a model adopted in their community, there may be interest in changing or enhancing the police oversight system.

Since oversight is not a static process, Attard & Olson (2013) reiterate that it should evolve over time to incorporate effective practices learned from others and to be continually responsive to changing community needs. Hollwedel & Burns (2012) also note that citizen oversight can benefit all parties involved, from the complainant to Police Departments. The benefits they say, that materialize from such depend on how well the involved groups work together and the type of model that is implemented. However, David Bayley (1991) argues that internal mechanisms are visible, thorough, effective and efficient, and should be preferred to external mechanisms. For the purposes of effective security sector, the enhancement of governance capacity is inevitable and as such, oversight mechanisms are key to sustainable reforms (Bryden and Hänggi, 2003). In all dealings with the public, law enforcement officers must follow the legal requirements for use of force, arrest and search and seizure.

2.2: Summary and Research Gaps
Based on the literature reviewed, it is evident that Regulatory structures are indeed critically important in the law enforcement agency because the Quality of law enforcement is a function of the police service in any government and is critical for development and prosperity. However, a clear picture of the influence of Regulatory structures on the quality of law enforcement in Kenya has not emerged from previous studies and what there is only focus on the performance of the police service generally and not what it is that influences that performance (Makhoha, 2013), Keringa, (2009) Omeje and Githigaro (2010).

The Kenya police service which is the national body in charge of law enforcement can only offer quality services to the citizens only if the agency has sound Regulatory structures that govern the service well ensuring accountability of the law enforcers to the people they are mandated to serve. A well governed law enforcement agency with sound regulatory structures (both internal and external) working harmoniously can adequately provide citizen security encouraging development of the nation. More specifically, the study sought to address the link between Regulatory structures and the Quality of Law Enforcement in Kenya, clearly indicating how the quality of law enforcement is affected by effective management practices.

3.0: Methodology of the Study

This study adopted a descriptive survey research design which was also cross-sectional in nature due to its in-depth analysis of the role of governance in the law enforcement in Kenya. In this type of research design, a structured questionnaire and interview guide was used to collect information (Cooper and Schindler, 2011). The reasons advanced for the particular option is that as Cooper and Schindler(2011); Mugenda and Mugenda, (2012) indicate, with a combination of statistical probability sampling for selecting participants, survey findings and conclusions are projectable to large and diverse populations.

From a total population of 751 senior police officers, 254 were selected as the sample using Fischer’s model, from where stratified and simple random sampling were applied to pick the particular officers. Questionnaires were administered and interview guides used to reinforce them. Cronbach’s Alpha was used to check the reliability of the instrument. Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) was used to screen, code and capture the data. Regression analysis was computed to determine the relationship between Administrative structures and the quality of law enforcement in Kenya.
4.0: Findings and discussion Regulatory Structures

Table 4.1: Findings of Regulatory Structures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Strongly Disagree</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Neutral</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Strongly Agree</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Freq.</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>Freq.</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>Freq.</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regulatory structure</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law shapes</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serve to guide, direct</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>7.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal Controls</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interference</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>17.5</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>18.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effective Oversight</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>34.0</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>20.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPS Act</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>17.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constitution</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>25.3</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>11.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>38.2</td>
<td>31.3</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The findings show that officers are of the view that Regulatory structure makes positive contribution to the overall quality of law enforcement which includes enhancing public safety and security. The highest scores were for the statement that regulatory structures were critical in the day to day running of any law enforcement agency, followed by internal controls while the worst scores were on the statement that regulatory structures of the Kenya police service do not interfere with the daily running activities of the police service an indication that the police officers felt that the current regulatory structures as they are were interfering with the smooth running of the police agency thus impeding performance.

4.1: Correlation

The correlation technique was used to analysis the degree of relationship between the variables Regulatory structures and quality of law enforcement. The computation gave the Pearson Moment correlation coefficient r of 0.663 signifying a positive relationship between Regulatory structure and quality of law enforcement. This means an improvement in administrative structure will lead to improved quality of law enforcement (Kothari 2008).

The test of significance revealed the p-value of 0.001 which is less than the level of significance of 0.05, hence the test is statistically significant. Findings of this study agree with those of other scholars: Leung, Cooper and Perera (2011), Jabnoun (2005) and Colbert (2002) that good organizational structures promote dialogue and communication, while ineffective structures give rise to conflicts and lack of transparency. Studies by Mankins & Rogers (2010) and Curristine, Lonti and Jourmard (2007) stressed that to keep an organization responsive to changes in its operating environment, managers must decide the best way to organize their structures to create an organizational architecture that allows them to make the best use of organizational resources.

4.2: Regression Analysis

The coefficient of determination R² explains the extent to which variations in the dependent variable performance can be explained/predicted by the changes in the independent variable, Administrative structure. The R² in linear regression relationship also tells how the regression line fits the data. The regression gave a calculated R value of 0.663 and R² =0.440 which means that 44.0% of the corresponding variation in the quality of law enforcement in Kenya can be explained by changes in Regulatory structures. This is an important indicator of the predictive accuracy of the model equation fitted as shown below:
Y = β0 + β1X2 + e

Where Y = Quality of law enforcement

β0 = Constant;

X2 = Regulatory structure;

e = Uncontrolled factors / Experimental errors,

β1 = Is the model parameter

Tests in table 1.2 on the constant revealed that the constant is significant implying the Kenya police service officers have to perform their duties even when the Regulatory structures are not favourable. This is explained by the fact that this is a disciplined service and so orders must be followed and all officers are accountable for how the day is spent. This is also attributed to the sensitivity of law enforcement which the country cannot do without, hence even with poor Regulatory structures officers are obligated to serve the citizens. Observations by the United Nations Office on crime Drugs and Crime (2006) indicate that Police functions, powers and procedures are usually defined and limited by statute. Relevant legislation may also include a Police Act, a Code of Criminal Procedure and/or a Criminal Code. A Police Act encompasses organizational elements as well as the relevant powers of a police force, particularly in the public order realm. The police powers relating to criminal investigation are likely to be found in the domestic criminal procedure code. Indiscriminate and careless use of powers delegated to police officers is a major factor in alienating the public. In most cases, the law will establish some kind of abstract threshold that needs to be attained before police action can be legitimately undertaken.

Table 4.2 Model fitness for Regulatory Structures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>R</th>
<th>R Square</th>
<th>Adjusted Square</th>
<th>Std. Error of Estimate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.663</td>
<td>0.440</td>
<td>0.436</td>
<td>0.538171</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. Predictors: (Constant), Regulatory structures

Further tests on the beta coefficient of the resulting model suggested β=0.133 which is significantly different from 0 at p-value of 0.001 which is less than the level of significance of
0.05. The implication is that the coefficient $\beta$ of the resulting model is significant. The constant $\alpha=0.171$ at the test of significance $p$-value of 0.00 is less than the level of significance of 0.05. This means that the constant in the resulting model is significant. This also means that the model fits the data/goodness of fit. The model performance $=\beta$ (Regulatory structures) holds as suggested by the tests above. This confirms that there is a positive linear relationship between Regulatory structures and the quality of law enforcement in Kenya.

**Table 4.3. Coefficients of Regulatory Structures and the quality of law enforcement in Kenya**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Unstandardized Coefficients</th>
<th>Standardized Coefficients</th>
<th>t</th>
<th>Sig.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Std. Error</td>
<td>Beta</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Constant)</td>
<td>1.171</td>
<td>0.267</td>
<td>4.387</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regulatory Structures</td>
<td>.766</td>
<td>0.070</td>
<td>10.919</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. Dependent Variable: Regulatory structures

**Table 4.4 ANOVA for Regulatory Structures**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Sum of Squares</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>Mean Square</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>Sig.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regression</td>
<td>34.528</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>34.528</td>
<td>119.214</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residual</td>
<td>44.023</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>.290</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>78.551</td>
<td>153</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. Predictors: (Constant), Regulatory structures

b. Dependent Variable: Quality of law enforcement

**5.0: Findings**

The descriptive analysis indicated that a majority (69.0%) of the respondents supported the statement that Regulatory structures had a strong role in the quality of law enforcement in Kenya. This supports the earlier argument that Regulatory structures have a pivotal role to play in the quality of law enforcement. From the correlation analysis, there was a 44.0% positive correlation between Regulatory structures and the quality of law enforcement in Kenya. A
positive linear relationship between Regulatory structures and the Quality of law enforcement in Kenya was also established from the line of best fit. In the regression model analysis the results indicated that Regulatory structures was statistically significant in explaining the change in the Quality of law enforcement in Kenya with p-value = 000. From the multiple regression analysis, Regulatory structures was found to positively related to the quality of law enforcement in Kenya (β= .133).

The findings therefore, show that the research which sought to establish the influence of Regulatory structures on the Quality of law enforcement in Kenya was achieved because it established that Regulatory structures positively and significantly influence the quality of law enforcement in Kenya.

5.2: Recommendations

Police functions, powers and procedures are usually defined and limited by statute because the law has always shaped and directed police work both as a source of power that assists them do their jobs, guiding, directing and even ensuring accountability which is one of the pillars of good governance. Therefore, this study sought to find out whether Regulatory Structures influence the Quality of law enforcement in Kenya.

From the descriptive analysis, it was established that on average (69.6%) of the respondents agreed that regulatory structures influenced the quality of law enforcement in Kenya. On average (19.4%) of the respondents indicated that they disagreed that regulatory structures influenced the quality of law enforcement in Kenya. A further 11% of the respondents remained neutral as to whether regulatory structures influenced the quality of law enforcement in Kenya. The particular responses were unfavorable on influence with only (30.1%) indicating that the Independent oversight authority is effective in its oversight responsibilities.

From the qualitative analysis, majority of those interviewed (91%) indicated that the external regulatory structures were negatively influencing the working conditions and compromising discipline in the police service.

In the correlation analysis, the results indicated that there was a strong 66.3% positive correlation between Regulatory structures and the quality of law enforcement in the country; From the indication from the line of best fit, a positive linear relationship between regulatory structures and the quality of law enforcement in Kenya was established; Regulatory structures was statistically significant in explaining the change in the quality of law enforcement in Kenya.
with a \((\beta=.133)\). From the multiple correlation analysis, Regulatory structures was found to be significant with a \(p\)-value = 0.015 to the Quality of law enforcement in Kenya.

5.3: Areas for Further Research

Time and financial constraints in this study all the influences to quality law enforcement in Kenya could not be exhausted. Further research should be conducted to establish other influences that were not covered in this study which account for 44.0 \% only. Such a research should be conducted among other law enforcement arms like the Administrative police service and the Criminal investigations Unit all which are part of the Kenya National police service so that the unique influences can be realized for harmonization.

References


