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ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

**Crime Victimization and its Impact on Victims: The Case of
Addis Ketema Sub-City, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.**

By

Melesse Kindu

Addis Ababa University

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

June 2020

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**A Thesis Submitted to the Department of Sociology in Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Degree of Master of Arts in Sociology**

Advisor: Woldeabe Teshome (PhD)

Addis Ababa University

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

June 2020

Declaration

I, the undersigned, hereby declare that this thesis titled: *Crime Victimization and Its Impact on Victims: The Case of Addis Ketema Sub-City, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia*, is my original work and to the best of my knowledge and belief this thesis contains no material previously published by any other person except where proper citation and due acknowledgement has been made. I do further affirm that this thesis has not been presented or being submitted as part of the requirements of any other academic degree or publication, in English or in any other language.

Melesse Kindu Biks

melesekindu@gmail.com

Signature melesse Date_____


Addis Ababa University

Addis Ababa University

School of Graduate Studies

This is to certify that the thesis prepared by Melesse Kindu Biks, entitled, *Crime Victimization and Its Impact on Victims: The Case of Addis Ketema Sub-City, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia* and submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements of the Degree of Master of Arts in Sociology complies with the regulations of the University and meets the accepted standards with respect to originality and quality.

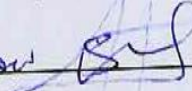
Approved by the examining committee:

W/ledeab Tesfom  18/11/20

Advisor Signature Date

Kibur Engdawork  18/11/2020

Internal Examiner Signature Date

Gedachew Senjhou 

External Examiner Signature Date

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

AACA: Addis Ababa City Administration

AACS: Addis Ababa City Crime Statistic

CSA: Central Statistical Agency of Ethiopia

CCTV: Closed Circuit Television

ETB: Ethiopian Birr

FDRE: Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

FGD: Focus Group Discussion

ID: Identification Card

LG: Life is Good

OSAC: Overseas Security Advisory Council

TV: Television

UN: United Nations

UNODC: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

WHO: World Health Organization

Abstract

This study was conducted with the aim of exploring crime victimization and its impacts on victims in Addis Ketema. A retrospective cross-sectional research design and a qualitative research approach were employed. An in-depth interview, key informant interview and focus group discussion were conducted to collect the data for this study. The data analyzed through thematic and content analysis methods. The study shows that the types of crimes usually committed against the victims were burglary, larceny, snatching, battery, robbery and physical injury have been committed predominantly. The criminals usually look at the situation, season, at the time of the crime considering that they committed an action or event that works against victims by studying and looking at the victim's overall focuses and cautions. In this regard, victims were exposed for crime incidents because of their lifestyle, accessibility and carelessness and sometimes due to the techniques and methods, the criminals used that in an unthinkable manner and beyond the victims' capacity or ability to defend. Crime on victims had social, psychological, physical and financial impacts. The findings of the study portrayed that crime adversely affects the victim's ability to perform in the day-to-day activities and social life at large. When victims are vulnerable to crime incidents, as they tend to bear the extended burden of caring for their family and community. As result of crime victimization, the victims do not have trust on the police institution and police officers. The study also pointed out that Addis Ababa police commission does not have a victim treatment directive and regulation; because of this, police do not properly treat, support and serve the crime victims. Therefore, the police commission should prepare a victim treatment and handling law.

Key words: Crime, Victimization, Crime Victim and Impact.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

Crime occurs when someone breaks the law. In societies, crime is a very widespread and dangerous social phenomenon (Luka, 2017). Some crimes are against property and other crimes are committed against persons. Some crimes also involve both against property and against persons. Concerning the types of crime, it affects everyone differently (Illingworth, 2007). Nature and impact of crimes negatively spillover panics against the public. Further, crime has an adverse impact on the quality of life of society and is a burden for the economy as well (Ephrem, 2018).

Crime can take many forms and can have a major influence on the well-being of victims, their families, friends and the wider community. Those most directly affected may suffer financially, physically, psychologically and socially, while the fear of crime itself can affect people and restrict their lives in many ways (UN, 2010). In other words, crimes can have a life-altering effect on the lives of victims, influencing emotions, occupations, relationships and daily activities (Imiera, 2017). In a similar vein, Franklin, et al.(2011) argued on the impact of crime that victims engage in high-risk behaviors that often take place in near to perpetrators, which enhances their property, personal vulnerability and highlighting their attractiveness as targets for crime.

Most obvious, the immediate costs of crime, the victim's injuries or loss of some wealth. The poor usually suffer most, because they have little wealth. The cost of crime that creates poverty among the innocent they have been actual crime victims. Fear of crime forces the innocent people into forms of behavior that would be unnecessary in a crime-free environment. The fear of being beaten, robbed, and attempted to murder can make it impossible for residents of a crime-infested neighborhood to become productive employees or business owners (Saunders, Barnesproby & Peterson, 2018). As such, crime victimization can influence an individual's ability to do across a variety of roles. Crime on the victims also causes disruption in social activities and impaired functioning in the social relationships (Hanson, et al., 2010).

Although some victims have not been victimized personally, they may have been exposed to others who have been victimized either through personal contacts that are, friends, family

members, acquaintances, and co-workers or through media outlets, which regularly publicize crime victimization (Fox, Nobles & Piquero, 2009). Concerning gender, the allied between gender and crime are deep, persistent and paradoxical. Gender is an extremely complex and normatively problematic part of crime victimization. Gender is a deep-rooted stereotype, set in ideas of masculinity and femininity that continue to play a prominent role in society's practices that regards women as characteristically more vulnerable and innocent than men (Kleinfeld, 2013). Perhaps, gender has been considered that men and women differ in their offence rates and patterns in their victimization experiences (Law teacher, 2018).

Another component is age, which is one of the most important demographic predictors of victimization and exposure to crime. In life stages, childhood, adolescence, youth, middle age and old age owing to social and economic conditions and constraints every individual vulnerable to crimes (Averdijk, 2010).

In Ethiopia, Meklit (2018) described the national institutions responsible for data production of crime-related data is police, despite crime victims' problem required special attention, until the police focus on a different aspect of the crime within the offenders and ignored the victims. Even though, the crime data contributes to a greater understanding of crime victim issues and perspectives.

Coming to the crime report to police, as Andargachew (2004) revealed crimes against the person and crimes against property constitute more than 50 percent of the total crime reported to the police in Ethiopia. His study also depicted crimes against property mainly found in the more urbanized sections of the country. Urbanization in Ethiopia, which is taking place at a fast rate, is having its own impacts. Actually, persons have been uprooted from the relatively closed static patterns of rural life and have been trusted into the uncertain turbulences of the city where every man is a stranger, due to having such mindsets those who are displaced from countryside more likely exposed to crime in the city.

Yet, the impacts of crime to amplify preceding the prompt casualty to influence the victim themselves and the families of those victimized, often causing impressive trouble, hardship, and strain for those closest to victims. In the global crime index, Ethiopia found 45 ranks in the world and 13 ranks among African countries (Global crime index, 2019). In effect, there is a considerable risk of crime in Addis Ababa. Perhaps criminals can target residents for crimes; the assumption is that they possess valuables and are more susceptible to becoming

victims. Criminals do target pedestrians and their surroundings most for crimes such as pickpocketing, snatch-and-run thefts including from occupied vehicles and other petty crimes. Petty crimes like pickpocketing, purse snatching and harassment by gangs occur at random in Addis Ababa. These crimes are more common in areas with large numbers of pedestrians. Exercise caution in crowded areas, especially in the *Merkato* open-air market and its surroundings (OSAC, 2019).

In support of such ideas, a study conducted by Girma (2018) affirmed that the most serious and repeated crimes are physical injury, battery, burglary, attempt to murder and murder in Addis Ababa. Addis Ketema has a huge population of those who are moving, relocating and residing in it. Life for the residences in this area is not as easy errand as it is anticipated in a way the inhabitants and workers are confronting with diverse psychosocial and socioeconomic born problems like crime. It has high crime escalation, it is hotspot area, due to a place, where business transaction center and swarmed, because of this crime event usually occurs.

Based on the above statements, practices have shown that crimes, particularly serious crimes are fundamentally and dangerously affecting urban activity admittedly, these crimes touch every aspect of life in the city either directly or indirectly. The rational and motivation of the researcher to select this topic and setting is that Addis Ababa is the capital and largest city of Ethiopia, where the nation's commercial, manufacturing, and cultural centers are found. As such, the researcher is conducted the study in Addis Ketema, which is one of the ten sub-cities in Addis Ababa. The researcher conducted the study on crime victimization and its impacts on crime victims depending on Addis Ketema crime and victimization data report of 2018 and 2019 that shows a place where occurring a crime incident from petty to felony.

In support of such ideas; according to Addis Ababa city crime statistics [AACS] 2018 and 2019 data shows crimes commonly committed against victims are battery, larceny, physical injury, snatching, robbery and burglary in Addis Ababa city in general and Addis Ketema in particular. Addis Ketema has huge crime incidents and has so many crime victims. In this sub-city, special areas such as *Merkato*, *Autobustera*, and *Mesalemiya* areas have numerous crime victims (AACS, 2018& 2019). Moreover, the researcher's motivation for conducting this study emanates by reading pieces of literature and crime report concerning crime-related problems that the victims face in the study setting. It is not only the crime; rather there has been plentiful anti-social and deviance behavior the victims experienced irrespective of their

difference in gender, psychological, physical, social and economic features. These features have eventually led to crime victimization of the victims whereby to have an impacts on the victims and people closely related to them.

The researcher selected that area as a target study site purposively based on its high amount of current crime occurrences and victimization in the area, considering the difficulty to cover all the areas of Addis Ababa. This study aimed to explore the crime victimization and its impacts on victims. To this end, this study elucidated the impacts of crime on victims; types of crimes committed against victims with its techniques used by the criminals and the response of police to crime incidents and treatment of the victims were basic objectives of the study.

1.2. Statement of the Problem

Crime has a pervasive impact on society, and including its institutions. It also affects the individuals who are directly victims, and their families and close friends (British Victim Services and Crime Prevention Division, 2009). In many ways, it is difficult to predict exactly what impacts an individual victim will suffer. Yet, the community responds differently to similar offences and where one person may be seriously affected, another might experience only minor or short-term impacts. Those who are more vulnerable such as people, who are poor, live in deprived areas or have other life stressors and those who have been previously victimized are more likely to find a greater impact on them. The knowledge of victimization and its shock can spread out through a neighborhood creating a ripple impact (Shapland & Hall, 2007).

At the global level, two out of three urban dwellers will be victims of crime. In South African national victim crime survey found that, one in five households had been victimized (Naude, Prinsloo & Ladikos, 2006). Circumstantial evidence indicated that only 10-15% of the public will be victimized in any given year in USA, it is suggested that everyone will experience crime victimization some time in his or her lives (Devalve, 2005). In the urban, more women are repeating victims and thus more victim prone than men are. Actually, men in their prime more 34 years old males are more likely to be victims of repeated crimes (Nirmala, 2009).

Several known reasons influence victimization, among those, contact between an offender and victim has occurred, but the demographics and lifestyle of the victims are critical. Victimization rates are highest for men, African Americans, those who have never married those who use alcohol and/or drugs, those who lead an active lifestyle, those who live in big cities, and those who live near bars or taverns (Andargachew, 2004).

Concerning the response of police to crime incidents and victim treatments, for instance, victims' informed to the police crime committed against them. The reason is that the victims perceived being stabbed as a serious nature to get help and retributive purposes. In this regard, dissatisfied victims felt that the police did not do enough and failed to bring the offender to justice in most cases. As a result, victims who did not report to the police they believed that the police could not assist them. Victims also felt that the police would not respond or that the crime was not serious (Meklit, 2018).

The above discussion was an attempt made to describe crimes and its impacts on victims. It is clear that victimization does not affect only the immediate victim but also others who are residing in the victim's household and community. Consequently, the problem brought a huge impact on the society. Furthermore, the researcher believes that the issue should be taken seriously; so that this study is required. Certainly, there are some studies conducted on crime and related factors in Ethiopia, for instance, Andrgachew (2004) conducted a study on crime problems, and its correction methods in Ethiopia. In his study, he explained that crime problems and the way of rehabilitation and punishment methods. Even if the study was conducted, the author did not consider crime victimization and its impacts on the victims.

A study made by Nega and Berhanu (2014) on crime situations and the reaction of the criminal justice system in Oromia. This study attempted to describe occurrence and types of crime, determine of crime and criminal rate, and appraise the efficiency and measures taken by criminal justice system. The authors' also depicted violent crimes involve physical injuries and loss of human life; they are less tolerable by the victims or the public. A study made drawn from the police recorded data that more likely focused on secondary data.

Nega and Berhanu (2015) also conducted a study on criminality and victimization in Oromia, this study has shown that about 37% of these criminals committed violent crime recoded by police. The dominance of a male over a female both in criminality and in victimization is the extension of their social position in social structure and result of gender

role socialization. Criminal victimization rate was higher for males and found in 31 to 50 age category.

Another study also made by Meti (2016) on crime special restricted on socioeconomic problems is the prime causes of the crime. A supplementary study conducted by Ephrem (2018) on the prevalence and consequence of serious crime. His study focused on crime prevalence and its consequences of serious crime did not look at the crime victimization and its impacts on victims. Additionally, Fereje (2017) made a study on exploring the factors pushing criminal suspects to commit a crime in Wolaita zone, southern Ethiopia. This study tried to address the instigating factors that induced the potential criminal to engage criminal act.

Moreover, Lelise (2014) conducted a research in exploring service provided for crime victim children in the criminal justice system, the researcher tried to explore the kinds of service provided for the victim children and the professional backgrounds of the service providers, she gave a little attention on the impacts of crime on the victims.

Generally, the foregoing researchers focused on the causes, prevalence, consequence of crime, reaction of the criminal justice system to crime incidents and factors pushing criminal suspects to commit a crime and criminal victimization as a center point of their findings. Therefore, previous researchers did not mention crime victimization and its impacts on victims, as understood from the above-mentioned studies the researchers have already left and overlooked a pressing problem. There is a clear research gap on crime victimization and its impacts on victims.

Addis Ketema has huge crime incidents and has so many crime victims. In this sub-city, special areas such as *Merkato*, *Autobustera* and *Mesalemiya* are risky areas of crime and have numerous crime victims as well (AACS, 2018&2019). Especially, *Merkato* is the biggest open-air market in Addis Ababa as well as in Ethiopia, which is located in Addis Ketema. In *Merkato* and its surrounding many crimes are commonly committed due to overcrowded people, besides a large number of residents go to buy something from the shopping centers and supermarkets. This problem has adversely affected victims because it has physical, psychological, social, and financial implications. Perhaps, a study that explores crime victimization and its impacts on victims by qualitative research approach to put a solution for the problem and through finds answers to particular questions. Based on earlier inspected

studies the impact of crime on victim persons has been relatively not studied in Addis Ababa in general and in Addis Ketema in particular. Therefore, this study is conducted to fill the gap of the previous studies and to dig out new findings on crime victimization and its impacts on victims in Addis Ketema.

1.3. Objectives of the Study

1.3.1. General Objective

The main objective is to explore crime victimization and its impacts on crime victims in Addis Ketema.

1.3.2. Specific Objectives

This study addresses the following specific objectives:

- To explore the types of crime committed against victims with its techniques used by the criminals
- To identify the response of police to crime incidents and victims treatment
- To explore the impacts of crime on victims

1.4. Significances of the Study

The findings of this study will have the following significances. The results of this research will hopefully be useful for law enforcement bodies to make a proper design for tackling the crime problems before happening and coming to devastating impacts on potential victims, their close related family and others who belong to them. This study may give information for policymakers and they may make a crime reaction strategy and a victim treatment law. It will motivate various stakeholders to take action by incorporating the issue to reduce crime incidents and to help the victim persons on their part. Further, it will create inspiration for future researchers on the issue and the results of this study can be used as a reference. The study was an attempt to add something towards filling the research gap on crime victimization and its impacts, contributes to a solution of a problem in the community by making policy suggestions.

1.5. Delimitations of the Study

Delimitation [scope] addresses how study will be narrowed in scope, that is, how it is bounded. Bound your delimitations to the things that a reader might reasonably expect you to do clearly explained reasons, have decided not to do (Dawson, 2007). This study has its own scope. Even though many issues need research in Addis Ketema, however, the researcher selected crime victimization and its impacts on victims. For the reason that, it would be impossible to address various issues or concepts, and geographical settings in this study. Therefore, this study delimited in terms of concept, place, target participants, data and time. Conceptually, it focused on crime victimization and its impacts on victim persons.

Geographically, this study is focused in Addis Ketema, the reason why the researcher wanted to conduct the study in this area was that Addis Ababa city's crime statistic (2018 & 2019) shows that Addis Ketema has a numerous crime incidents and crime victims. The participants of this study are mainly persons those victims who were victimized by the criminals and police officers providing service to them. The researcher believes that focusing on specific area foster accuracy and better quality of data collection work and considering the accessibility of relevant data and information from the study area. The time dimension was a one-year schedule, which helped the researcher to gather data at a particular period.

1.6. Limitation of the Study

The major challenge in conducting the study was a lack of well-organized documents about the impacts of crime on victims. For this study obtaining data, concerning crime victims in Ethiopia, specifically in the context of Addis Ketema was difficult. The unwillingness of victim informants to give information was another challenge for the study. The nature of registered and recorded the crime incidents in an arbitrarily by police officers in the study area. At the finish day of the data collection process, the outbreak of corona virus pandemic was a great threat to collect further primary and secondary data.

1.7. Conceptual Definitions

The researcher has articulated the following conceptual definition for this study purpose.

Crime: is an act or omission, which is prohibited by criminal law or in short violation of criminal law (Zimmerman, 2006; Nirmala, 2009; Ethiopia Criminal Code, 2004).

Crime victim: is a person who has suffered harm, including physical or mental injury, emotional suffering, financial loss or substantial impairment of his or her fundamental rights through acts or omissions that are in violation of criminal law (Webster, 2008).

Impact: means the action of one object coming forcibly into contact with one another; a marked influence, it had an immediate and strong effect on something or somebody (victim) (Hearn & Buffardi, 2016).

Police officer: means a member of Addis Ababa City Administration Police Commission who has received police training in the police profession and is employed by the commission (Addis Ababa City Police Commission Establishment Council of Ministers Regulation No. 96/2003).

Victimization: is an act that exploits or victimizes someone and adversity resulting from being made a crime victim (Nirmala, 2009).

Victim: an individual affected by crime (Nirmala, 2009).

1.8. Organization of the Study

The organization of the thesis contains five chapters. The first chapter deals with background, statement of the problem, objectives, significance, delimitation/scope, limitation and conceptual definition of the terms of the study. The second chapter deals with review kinds of literatures that are related to this study. The third chapter focuses on methods of the study includes study setting, research design, research approach, sources of data, sampling technique and methods of data analysis of the study. The fourth chapter deals with presentation, analysis, and interpretation of the finding. Finally, chapter five presents the conclusion and recommendations based on the results of the study.

CHAPTER TWO: REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This section mainly deals with review of related literatures that were conducted on crime victimization and allied concepts, theories, typologies, empirical and conceptual frameworks were systematically reviewed. Essentially, all the latter parts of the literature more likely focused on crimes, victimization and victimization theories, crime victimization experiences and its impacts on the victims.

2.1. Meaning and Nature of Crime

In sociology, a normative definition of crime as deviant behavior that violates prevailing norms cultural standards prescribing how people need to behave normally. Any discussion of deviance remains incomplete without a discourse of crime, which is any act that violates written criminal law. Society understands most crimes, includes robbery, battering, rape, murder, and burglary as deviant (Umarhathab, 2017). Actually, now not all deviant acts are criminal and vice versa. The biggest difference between deviance and a crime is that a crime is against the law, while deviance is against social norms. Crime has an added characteristic in that law has been passed against it, making it a crime or criminal offence. Deviation is what labeled as not normal by [social] norms and values (Umarhathab, 2017).

For the sake of understanding the relationship between individuals and society, developing a sociological imagination requires reconsidering the legalistic definition of crime. Legalistic definition crime is an intentional action in violation of criminal law committed without defense or justification and sanctioned by the state as a felony or misdemeanor (cited in Berger, et al., 2015). Similarly, legal definition of crime is an act or omission that is prohibited by criminal law. Each country sets out a limited series of acts (crimes) which are prohibited and punishes the commission of those acts by fine, imprisonment or another sort of punishment (Nirmala,2009).

Zimmerman (2006) defined crime is an action or omission that is in violation of penal law and punishable by fine, imprisonment and death sentence. In the case of Ethiopia context, under article 23 of Ethiopia Criminal Code of 2004 stipulated as a crime is an act, which is prohibited and made punishable by law. In this Code, an act consists of the commission what is prohibited, or law prescribes the omission. The researcher apprehends from the earlier

explain literatures about definitions of crime, therefore, it is possible to say crime is an act which is violation of criminal law eyed as an illegal act in the society.

2.2. Types of Crime

Crime refers to a body of federal and state rules that prohibit behavior the government deems harmful to society. As Wilson (2009); Siegel (2013); Umarhathab (2017) proposed two types of crimes these are crime against humanity and crime against property, which are threats for the society. In like manner, Morgan and Mason (2014) described two types of crimes that are violent [personal] crimes and property crimes. A personal crime includes battery, physical injury, murder and attempt to murder. Property related crimes include burglary, robbery, theft, and larceny includes pickpocketing and purse snatching. A study made by Vandeviver (2011) shows that victims of property crimes are more likely to experience fear of crime. On the other hand victim of personal crimes are also more likely to be fearful of becoming a victim. The following sorts of crime, the researcher picked and explored from various written documents related to crimes that quite often occurred in the study site and put under two classifications in the latter parts.

2.2.1. Crimes Against the Person

Crimes Against Person: crimes against the person involve violence or the threat of violence against others, violence including murder; attempt to murder, battery, causing grave and ordinary physical injuries (Nirmala, 2009). Umarhathab (2017) pointed out crime against person is illegal attack by one person upon another for inflicting bodily/physical injury and made harm to the human being. Personal crimes are offences against the person: These crimes result in physical or mental suffering to another person. Battery is unlawful touches of another with aim to cause harm (Siegel, 2013). The actual threat to use force attacks; the use of it is a battery, which usually includes an attack (Wilson, 2009).

2.2.2. Crimes Against Property

Crimes against property involve burglar, rob, and theft of goods belonging to others (Nirmala, 2009). Compatibly, property crimes “offences against property”. These crimes do not fundamentally involve harm to another person. Instead, they involve interference with another person’s right to utilize or enjoy their property. The following crimes are classified under crimes against property.

Burglary: is breaking and entering of a dwelling house of another with the intent to commit a felony. It breaks a window and enters another's house; a burglar would break into their homes (Siegel, 2013).

Larceny: is the illegal taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the owners' possession or constructive possession of another; endeavors to do these acts. Taking and carrying away the individual property of another with the intent to keep and possess the property (Siegel, 2013). Umarhathab (2017) stated theft was stealing without threatening or using violence or force to any person or property.

Purse snatching/pickpocketing: taking of cash, a wallet or purse from a person without utilizing or threat of force and without injury to the victim. Theft from the person, often referred to as pickpocketing or snatch-and-grab crimes, which normally include personal property such as a purse, handbag, wallet, cell (mobile) phone, laptop computer and other equipment (Naude, Prinsloo & Ladikos, 2006).

Robbery: illegal taking and carrying away of individual property from an individual by violence or extortion (Siegel, 2013). Similarly, robbery is stealing which involves the threat or utilize of actual force to take a property (Umarhathab, 2017).

It is clear that the abovementioned kinds of crimes as such crimes against humanity and crimes against property that have already mentioned are common occurrences in Ethiopia in general and in Addis Ababa in particular, in the meantime that they had an impact on victims. Therefore, the researcher wants to explore the above types of crimes and to provide a clue concerning the extent of crime impacts on victims.

2.2.3. Techniques or Modus Operandi of Crime

Criminal modus operandi or techniques/methods in victim characteristics developed as central to move forward our understanding of what happens amid the crime (Leclerc, et al., 2009). Modus operandi is important within the examination of property crimes and violent crimes. It is utilized through law enforcement agencies to refer to a criminal's pattern of behavior or his or her way of committing a crime. A criminal's modus operandi conduct is specified to be the foremost imperative law enforcement has to explore and join criminal cases. This investigative strategy has developed from the use of criminal informants and

tremendously skilled detectives into the extra make use of criminal database systems and frameworks.

A criminal's modus operandi is concerned with learned behaviors that can advance and create, as they have to be greater sophisticated and more confident. It is through analyzing modus operandi behaviors that law enforcement bodies most normally explore and link crimes to a particular criminal (Leclerc, et al., 2009).

2.4. Nature of Crime Victimization

A victimization is an act that exploits or victimizes somebody and adversity coming about from being made a victim (Nirmala, 2009). Concerning victimization there is a discipline, which is called victimology, it is an independent study of the connections and interaction between the offender and victim sometimes recent, during, and after the crime (VanDijk, 2015). It is the study of victims of crime emerged within the 1940s (Davies, Francis & Greer, 2017). As Rayejian (2013) pointed out "*victimology is a field of study relating to victims of crime, it can be said, has become a branch of criminal sciences. He moreover expressed "the nature victimization which can be transformed into the concept harm."* Moreover Davies, Francis and Greer (2017) portrayed as "victimology ensures that the victim of crime, victimization, and more recently those recognized as experiencing social harm".

2.4.1. Crime Victims

A victim of crime is a person who has suffered harm, including physical or mental harm, emotional suffering, financial loss or substantial impairment of his or her fundamental rights through acts or omissions that are in violation of criminal law. A victim also includes the immediate family or dependent of the direct victim. Victim is inclusive of all, without prejudice of any kind on the grounds of race, gender, sex, marital status, ethnic or social origin, color, sexual orientation, age, disability, religion, conscience, belief, culture and language (Webster, 2008).

The term crime victim refers to any person, group or entity who has suffered harm or misfortune due to illegal activity of criminals. The harm can be physical, psychological, social and financial. Such victim considered as a primary crime victim. Besides, there are secondary crime victims who suffer harm or injury because of injury or hurt to the primary crime victim. For instance, the children of a battered woman suffering from lack of paternity

and are secondary victims (Nirmala, 2009). Therefore, it is possible to conclude a crime victim means an individual injured and suffered by crime.

2.4.2. Types of Crime Victims

In victim types, according to Peterson, DeHart and Wright (2019) suggests that two types of crime victimization the first is direct victimization that is specifically harms an individual. A few illustrations incorporate being assaulted and confronted with an object. Second, indirect victimization is an individual either is exposed to or has witnessed. Examples of indirect victimization may include witnessing attacks, witnessing family violence or knowing somebody who was murdered. The impact of crimes not as it was person victims or the employees/owners/customers of businesses but also by their families, friends and colleagues. Indirect victimization is particularly powerful in connection to murder for example the victim pressure groups related to murder offences (See Shapland & Hall, 2007).

Dodson (2001) stated three types of victims who were at least partially culpable in their own victimization. To begin with, precipitate victim, it has a few degree of responsibility because these victims left them open for victimization by being in the wrong place at the wrong time, dressing or acting in an inappropriate manner, or saying the wrong thing to the wrong person. The second is provocative victim share within the duty since the guilty party is responding to some action or behavior of the victim. The third category is the self-victimizing individuals who are involved with drug use or any criminal act that could be constructed as self-destructive.

The central issue in the above description is that the crime affects victims in particular and society in general. Even though people for the most part enjoy a great deal of latitude in their behavior, it is agreed that behaviors that are harmful to other people and society in general must be controlled. Social harm is what sets strange, unusual, or deviant behavior or any other action that departs from social norms apart from criminal behaviors (Siegel, 2013). Therefore, it is reasonable to conclude that crime is harmful to the society.

2.5. Theoretical Frameworks

Existing sociological and criminological theories of crime have their own explanations as well as critics in the basic assumptions. Even though there are many number of theories of crime causations' that may not explain on crime victimization and its impacts. Therefore, the researcher apparently concentrated on victimization theory, which is clearly explaining crime victimization situation and associated factors besides the impacts of crime on victims. The latter parts mainly an attempt has been made on theoretical aspects in line with victimization model more likely focused on lifestyle and routine activities theory.

2.5.1. Theories of Victimization

Victimization can be analyzed in line with individual and collective victimization. Individual victimization describes harm suffered by an individual victim through perpetrator whose conduct is proscribed by a criminal statute. Collective victimization denotes harm suffered by a group or groups of victims through perpetrators whose conduct is proscribed by recognized law and social norms of the nation. Collective victims are persons who belong to a certain group or collectivity (Nirmala, 2009).

As (Chebii, Ngetich & Bor, 2017; Elzeiny, 2016; Dastile, 2004; & Zimmerman, 2006; Rayejian, 2013; Hope, 2007) described the two sub-theories under victimization theory discuss in the following way:

2.5.2 Lifestyle Theory

Lifestyle theory stances some people become victims because their way of life increases exposure to offenders. Partying and drug use increases the likelihood of violent crime involvement (Elzeiny, 2016). Dastile (2004) avers risk is the central concept for any personal victimization to happen. He also defines risk as to the possibility of an individual becoming a victim of crime directly or indirectly. He argued that variations in risk could not only be attributed to sociological components but also psychological as well as biological variables. In this respect, Garofalo 1987 cited in Dastile(2004) states that people vary in their psychological propensities with respect to the taking of risks as well as the images of physical vulnerability that they project to potential offenders. In his study further mentioned four factors that must prevail for any individual victimization to happen. These are near or

exposure to potential offenders, attractiveness, vulnerability or accessibility as well as reactions to crime.

1. Exposure to potential offenders: according to Dastile (2004) describes two factors that will lead to individuals' exposure to potential offenders. These are geographical and social proximity. As such, individuals who live in close proximity to potential offenders (geographical proximity) are likely to be at risk of victimization. In this regard, potential offenders are more likely to commit crimes in areas close to their homes. Thus, individuals living in areas where motivated offenders are present are more likely to be perceived as good targets for crime. Another figure to suggest that individuals who spend most of their leisure time with friends either during the day or night and going to places of excitement such as the movies, parties, pubs or bars runs a risk of being exposed to potentially motivated offenders (social proximity) (Dastile, 2004). Likewise, Hope (2007) pointed out exposure to crime aside from physical proximity, certain individuals and households may have a heightened risk of victimization by virtue of their lifestyles. Alternatively, their routines might allow them to avoid such risks.

2. Attractiveness of victims: attractiveness in addition to exposure some targets (property or persons) may be seen by offenders as more attractive or worthwhile to attack or steal than other targets. Possibly, it may be the distinctive values or subjective utilities attached to particular targets within a range of suitably exposed targets in any residential community that shapes the decisions of offenders to pick particular targets (Hope, 2007).

3. Accessibility of victims: The accessibility of victims refers to victims encouraging their own victimization. There are social and technical accessibility: social accessibility in this setting described as the carelessness of victims such as failure to lock doors, leaving a party or a bar at night alone or walking in dark public areas such as parks at night. In such cases, victims are said to be good targets as there is no one present who could prevent the crime. Technical accessibility on the other hand, refers to the absence of preventive measures such as the police, security personnel and proper lighting or security cameras in certain areas (Dastile, 2004).

Further, Hope (2007) demonstrated proximity to crime as factors, this might be thought of as the degree of permanent, physical proximity to places where offences might be committed. In the residential context, proximity is generally taken to mean a victim's residence in an area

which is also likely to have a high rate of resident offenders whom it is presumed may be likely to victimize their fellow residents(Hope,2007).

4. Reactions to crime: victims respond differently to crime incidents this may altering their lifestyles through avoiding certain crime hot spots, installing proper surveillance measures or warding off dimly lit areas when walking at night. These responses to crime are because of either their own victimization or those who are close to them. This means that the way people react to crime might lead to certain way of life changes, which could minimize a person's exposure to victimization (Fattah, 1986 cited in Dastile, 2004). Hope (2007) also carried out on capable guardianship in this the targets may or may not be selected depending upon the degree of tremendous protection what call capable guardianship, which is available to them. Such protection might take the form of physical security measures and activities by residents or owners carried out individually or collectively (for instance, participating in watching actions with neighbors).

2.5.3. Routine Activities Theory

The routine activities theory that crime results from the integration of these three elements, motivated offenders, presence of suitable targets and lack of capable guardians to prevent the criminal act such as security devices and police (Elzeiny ,2016; Zimmerman,2006; Rayejian ,2013;Akers & Sellers,2013). Simultaneously, they have been revealed on 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.

As Chebii, Ngetich and Bor(2017) 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 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. This theory also identifies a fundamental irony between constructive social change and crime rates (Chebii, Ngetich & Bor, 2017).

Based on the above discussion theories, routine activity and lifestyle-exposure theory attempt to explain crime victimization within associated factors in the activities and lifestyle of the

victims. Those theories have their own limitations that do not attempt to describe in the actions of motivated offenders.

2.6 .Gender, Crimes and Police Practices

The term gender describes the characteristics, roles and responsibilities of women and men, boys and girls, which are socially constructed. It is a social construction and collation of differences between the sexes and social relationships between women and men (WHO cited in Ahmed, et al., 2011). Likewise, gender is an element of social structure that is of interest to sociological criminologists. Gender refers to the social statuses and expectations for behavior that are assigned to people who are deemed biologically male and biologically female (Berger, et al., 2015).

It is clear that the researchers have recognized that an impossible to miss conundrum with respect to the relationship between victimization chance and fear of crime for men and women. Although males are more likely than females to be victims of crime, females are substantially more fearful of crime than males in the population. Women experience higher rates of victimization than men for these particular crimes, with few exceptions, however, the vast majority of prior research has aggregated crimes by broad types that is the property and personal crime. Given that women experience a variety of personal crime victimization, it is especially imperative to disaggregate the effects on fear of intimate partnering, assault and battery (Fox, Nobles & Piquero, 2009).

There is no doubt that in all societies, response to crimes, particularly serious ones, is significantly affected by the gender of the defendants and the gender of the victims. Within societies, female gender expectations and gender roles are different from those of males. Particular kinds of crime that can be expected to be committed by women, but others are not. On the one hand, there is no gender role corresponding to the kinds of crimes, or at least it is not clear (Law teacher, 2018).

As Franklin,et al.(2011) revealed that differences in the status of women in society vis-à-vis men are vital for any theory that attempts to explain violence against women. This investigation is motivated by furthering a knowledge base that is designed to control and prevent victimization and to enable women through access to information regarding the particular features that may enhance their vulnerability and make them more attractive crime targets.

Concerning gender and crime victimization in Morash (2006) finding shows that a partial picture of people's experience of victimization, because they omit information on the context in which the victimization occurs, the feelings and thoughts of both the aggressor and target the aftermath of victimization. Increased understanding of the connection of gender to anticipation, fear and victimization has partly corrected the limitations of numbers in indicating victimization experiences. Efforts to name specific forms of gender-related victimization have drawn on descriptions of the context and consequences of victimization, and in so doing have extended understanding of the range in gender-related victimization (Morash,2006).

In principle, police are available 24 hours per day, seven days per week, and 52 weeks per year. They are often the first and only representatives of society that crime victims meet. Initial contact is usually by telephone occasionally from a distance through call centers or through a personal visit to the police station. In dealing with different kinds of crime, some studies have suggested that the offenders' character and attitude is a key factor, which influences the decision made by the police. For instance, women were found to be more likely to show behavior that the police would not consider as offensive. It has been considered in many studies in the UK and in the USA that females see the police as people who will help them, while males see them in a more cynical light (Law teacher, 2018).

The police simply categorize women as non-serious and non-persistent offenders; therefore, they are less likely to be arrested by the police. It has been demonstrated that the police deal with women more leniently than they do with men, it has been found that women are cautioned rather than arrested for indictable offences more often than men arrest (Law teacher, 2018).

On the one hand, women are in need of protection because they are seen as physically and emotionally weak, therefore, considered to be protected by the criminal justice system rather than punished. On the other hand, males considered to be in a protector position for women, therefore, should not be expected to harm them in the police decision. In any case, women often use their 'femininity' to their advantage, which makes it very difficult to argue equal rights for both sexes (Law teacher, 2018).

2.6.1. Crimes Known to the Police

Police statistics have a wide geographical spread of crime, and they have an existing infrastructure for gathering and collating crime data on an ongoing basis (daily, weekly, monthly, and annually), although the capacity to report and record crime may vary by region and from country to country(Naude, Prinsloo & Ladikos ,2006). Many countries in Africa, especially in rural areas, do not have adequate communication and computer facilities at some police stations or the computers are not properly maintained, resulting in the equipment failing frequently, while illiteracy of police officers is also a problem that can limit the capacity to accurately gather and collate crime data.

In South Africa, about 30,000 police officers are functionally illiterate, according to the national commissioner of police, making it difficult for them to handle the most basic of police tasks. Crime data and the functioning of the criminal justice system, however, inevitably linked to politics and governments are under constant pressure to reduce their crime rates and to make sound policy decisions. The validity of the data and the impression that it makes are often great importance to governments at the national and international levels. It is therefore not surprising that police crime statistics are often criticized for not reflecting crime trends as such but merely the objectives of government agents that record crime statistic (Naude, Prinsloo & Ladikos, 2006).

As Naude, Prinsloo and Ladikos (2006) pointed out a common knowledge that many crimes are not reported to the police in one hand and on the other hand some crimes that are reported to the police but not recorded and organized. Many police departments do not record crime if a minimum standard of seriousness is not met. Interpretations of crime definitions and categories may differ from police officer to police officer, and the data can be subject to manipulation by police authorities at station or national level to create a better (or worse) picture. Underreporting rates are particularly high in developing countries due to the lack of recording capacity and poor infrastructure, such as poor telecommunications and transportation and loss of faith in the police.

The accuracy of criminal statistics in developing countries is even more doubtful than that of the developed countries. In developing countries, crimes are reported to the police far less frequently due to several reasons. In more traditional communities crimes are handled informally within the group without referring to the police, except may be in cases of serious

crimes. In developing countries, the situation is aggravated by the fact that police stations are located too far away, from where the majority of the persons live. As such, a lack of adequate communication is also another problem (Andargachew, 2004).

Furthermore, women who experience violence by their husbands do not often report it to the police. It has been found that the police are often contacted as the very last option. Women are discouraged from reporting from feelings of shame and from a belief that the police will do very little to help. In the United Kingdom, it has been found according to research that the victims report only 75% of cases to the police (Law teacher, 2018).

Location of the police station is the crucial constituent to report the crime incidents to police, despite it, central government stations are concentrated in the principal townships and are situated on the main roads. Large areas are without policing in the sense of permanently resident police and there appear to be little regular patrolling outside towns and industrial areas because of staff shortages and problems of cost (Andargachew, 2004). The Uganda police have stated that the immediate consequence of the erection of a new police station is a substantial increase in reported crime. The physical convenience of reporting is of paramount importance as there are no other means of getting information to the police in the absence of a telephone; the system they cannot be rung up and information by letter except for very serious offences will not receive quick attention. If the police are to control crime in the absence of a national home communication network, they have to be physically present in detachments that these countries cannot afford and which do not have to be the case with European and North American police forces (Andargachew, 2004).

Because of such circumstances, the crimes known to the police show much less of the crimes that should have been reported. Therefore, the so-called “dark figures” of unreported crime in developing countries must be much larger than the comparative figures in developed countries (Andargachew, 2004). In any case, Ethiopia cannot be an exception to this overall situation.

2.6.2. The Police Response to the Crime Incidents and Treatment of Victims

A study conducted by Lyman (2007) when citizens learn of local crime incidents from news, media accounts, one among the primary community resources the citizens look to for assistance is that the police. The community argued that perhaps too much reliance is placed on police commission and therefore the criminal justice system to deal with major criminal issues and set out the prevention methods to safeguard the societies' life from the criminals (Lyman, 2007 cited in Fereju, 2017). In support of such ideas, the police response to reporting of crimes and people's perceptions about the efficacy of law enforcement bodies. The citizen experience of policing in response to their complains their knowledge of police facilities and their levels of satisfaction with policing service, whether they found the police approachable and effective. It provided a direction to explore the response of police to crime incidents and help the victims as an authorized body.

Since victims of human rights violations and crimes have suffered some sort of damage, they want a specific type of remedy from the criminal justice precisely from that of the police just due to the fact of the truth that police have immediate contact with victims. The response of the police is first when victims come upon additionally having a decisive impact on the victims' attitude to the criminal justice system. Police role is consequently critical at this early stage of the criminal system (Abiyou, 2015).

The Declaration on basic principles of justice for victims of crime and abuse of power provides little guidance on police conduct intrinsically, the general statement that victims should be treated with kindness and regard for his/her dignity, a rule that is equally substantial for the police. The sole explicit regard to the police is contained, according to police personnel constitute one among the groups that need to receive training to sensitize them to the requirements of victims and guidelines to make sure and prompt aid. The notion of victim of crime and abuse of power and specifies victims' rights of access to justice and fair treatment, restitution, compensation and assistance (Abiyou, 2015). To do so, fair treatment and access to justice, as two main components of victims' rights, include two key concepts supported human rights: respect for victim's dignity and getting remedy/redress (Rayejian, 2013).

According to Koster, Vanderleun and Kunst (2018) stated when crime victims decided to report their victimization to the police, the contact between crime victims and police officers is significant for both parties. It is important for the police, because crime victims could also be ready to share relevant information about the circumstances of the crime and possibly the offender. Notably, victims of property crime and victims of violent crime valued a treatment in accordance with the elements of procedural justice (voice, neutrality, respect, trustworthiness) by the police. This was important to the crime victim, because it made them feel valued and respected. With respect to the response of police to crime committed against the victims and victims' treatment, this study tried to assess various documents and actual practices in the study site and then the researcher analyzed the results in an articulated manner.

2.7. The Impacts of Crime on Victims

Impact defined as the action of one object coming forcibly into contact with one another; a marked effect or influence (Hearn & Buffardi, 2016). The impacts of crime on victims both individuals and corporate entities are multiple. In contrast to the consequences of accidental injury or disease, research on the impacts of crime has stressed mental, psychological and social, compared to physical or financial impacts. As such, studies have suggested that being the victim of crime is qualitatively different from being the victim of an accident or disease; because it includes someone deliberately or recklessly harming someone else (Shapland & Hall, 2007).

The impacts of crime on victims revealed in the following way:

First, social impact which is involved changes to the victim's lifestyle normally to avoid the situation in which the offence occurred (such as not going to that pub, or to any pub; not visiting that street; moving house). Some social impacts are very disruptive to the victim's way of life and may affect earning potential. Violence at work for small businesses is particularly problematic in this respect. Social effects can be short-term or long-term (Shapland & Hall, 2007). Enfield (2019) revealed a social impact is as the social cohesion of communities and societies is fracture as criminal subcultures emerge and replace traditional values and norms. Quite often, community cohesion measured in terms of the extent to which residents render assistance to one another, as the result of crime incidents, disruption of social cohesion is inevitable.

Second, temporary or permanent physical injuries that may of course be minor or severe, and which will vary in its impacts over time, including potential permanent incapacity in a very small number of cases. while the minority of victims suffer slightly more serious injuries, including severe bruising, scratches or cuts, whilst a small minority experience injuries of greater seriousness (Shapland & Hall, 2007).

Third, the psychological impact is including fear, trauma, anger and depression. These are common as short-term responses, but may for some, tum into longer-term depressive effects including sleeplessness, anxiety and constant reliving of the event, which involved flashbacks as well, and can last months or years (Shapland & Hall, 2007). Among the psychological impacts are fear, embarrassment, confusion, hopelessness, self-blame, feeling sad and guilty, lack of sleep, low self-esteem, suicidal thoughts and suicide attempt. Its academic repercussions are lack of focus and concentration, lack of motivation, poor achievement, self-doubt in relation to one's capacity to make it at the university and dropping out (Emebet, 2016). Enfield (2019) described mental health of non-victims is influenced by vicarious exposure to violence witnessing and hearing about it, fear and the victimization of individual close acquaintances.

Fourth, financial loss, which includes direct loss property stolen, and damaged, indirect loss (time off work, loss of earnings, time spent in clearing up) and loss consequent upon the activities of the criminal justice system) time and travel costs related to making statements (Shapland & Hall, 2007). Similarly, some of the financial costs of crime such as property damage, replacement of stolen or damaged items, medical bills, lost days at work and therapy expenses (Wasserman &Ellis, 2010).

Last, but not least, loss of trust/faith in the society, particularly in the local community or in relation to the social group or place where the offence occurred. This is typically a relatively short-term effect (days or weeks); it may be the loss of trust may persist for years (Shapland & Hall, 2007).

Based on the above explanation about crime and its impact, it is possible to say psychological, social and physical impacts can be long lasting, whereas financial impacts and loss of property are usually short-term.

2.8. Empirical Review on Crime Victimization

Empirical evidence shows features that increase the likelihood of victimization: a significant body of research has been conducted in order to identify the demographic characteristics that are related to the risk of being victimized. Some of the most powerful predictors of victimization are age and gender (Dodson, 2001). Likewise, crime victimization is a result of many factors including age, gender, income, neighborhood variables, time of day and prior victimization. Gender is the most significant indicator of the fear of crime and has a more powerful effect on the contrary to other variables such as age and socio-economic status (Tandogan & Topcu, 2018).

According to Dodson (2001) argues adolescents are more likely to be victimized than elderly individuals are. In addition, researchers have consistently found that males are more likely to be victimized than females, especially by violent offences. Owing to individuals, who drink excessively and use drugs are also more likely to become victims of a violent crime. Eventually, the researcher would say victim's disparity on crime victimization experiences depending on the nation's largely social–economic environment implications.

2.8.1. Higher and Lower Crime Victimization Experiences

For the sake of understanding countries have low and higher of crime victimization experiences, it is important to notice at the beginning the ways to premeditated crime rate and what are attributes to crime incident and victimization. Then, a crime rate calculated is by dividing the amount of reported crime by the entire population, and then 100,000 multiply the result. Venezuela is the first country, which has the highest crime rate in the world. The high crime rate has been attributed to the poor political environment in the country. In Venezuela, violent crimes, like murder and kidnapping are increasing annually (Crime index report, 2019).

In 2013, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime published the homicide report Venezuela was positioned in the second highest homicide rate in the world with a homicide rate of 53.7 per 100,000 inhabitants (cited in Mujica, 2015). This situation currently affects the life of every Venezuelan. People avoid being out of their homes past 6:00 PM and most stores close before sunset. Middle-class families have been forced to hide their homes behind

walls and have hired private security guards. Others also request the service of experts to get advice on how to protect them to avoid kidnappings and murders (Mujica, 2015).

As a crime index report of 2019, Papua New Guinea the second highest crime rates next to Venezuela in the world, due to political and low job availability. In Papua New Guinea, 67% of women in rural areas and 56% in cities had been hit by their husbands (Morash, 2006). When there is a high crime incident, then, there are high crime victims. This implies that there are also numerous crime victim persons in those countries.

Crime victimization experience in the case of USA, violent crime rate in the United States has decreased sharply over the past 25 years. In USA, it is important to think about how gender affects the way that the law responds to different crimes, to understand whether victim gender interacts with offender gender. It has been found that there was an interactive effect between victim gender and offender gender, in that males convicted of victimizing females were punished more harshly than any other victim gender/offender gender combination (Law Teacher, 2018). Crime victimization is a major concern; several recent, high-profile events have thrust campus security issues into the forefront of media attention. Perhaps college campuses are generally assumed safe and comparatively free from crime, research indicates college students report being fearful of crime (Chebii, Ngetich & Bor, 2017). Overwhelmingly, research has found interesting gender differences among the public also as among college students: men are more likely to be victimized by crime than are women, whereas women are more fearful of crime than men (Jennings, et al., 2007 cited in Chebii, Ngetich, & Bor, 2017).

Whereas countries with low crime victimization, some of the lowest crime rates in the world can be seen in Switzerland, Denmark, Norway, Japan, and New Zealand. These countries generally have stricter gun laws that have effective law enforcement (Crime index report, 2019).

Depending on the forgoing description, it is possible to conclude that countries have low crime rates and low victimization rates due to effective law implementation, and good political environment.

2.8.2. Crime Victimization Experiences in Africa

The African Charter on human and people rights defined a victim is a person or persons who individually or collectively have suffered harm, including physical or mental injury, emotional suffering, financial loss or substantial impairment of their fundamental rights, through acts or omissions that are in violation of criminal laws.... The term ‘victim’ also includes, where appropriate, an instantaneous family or dependents of the direct victim and persons who have suffered harm in intervening to assist victims in distress (cited in Webster, 2008). Everyone is suffering by crime, either as a direct victim or as a friend or family member of a victim. Even persons who are not direct victims of crime can be negatively affected in a variety of ways, such as developing an increased fear of crime or experiencing the financial impact of crime. While primary victims of crime might be identified easily, secondary victims such as family and other members may not be so readily identifiable and may not receive needed services. Identifying services offered for neighborhoods and communities can be even more challenging (Wasserman & Ellis, 2010).

Naude, Prinsloo and Ladikos (2006) affirmed that crime and victimization rates in Africa are generally higher than in industrialized countries. This should not be surprising due to the many social, economic, and political differences between developed and developing countries. It is debatable whether such comparisons are feasible as it serves no particularly useful purpose except, possibly, to identify variations in crime and reporting rates in both developed and developing countries. According to the crime index report of 2019, while there is no clear reason on why crimes are committed, there are several factors attributed to high crime rates. High crime rates are seen in countries where there are great poverty levels and low job availability. Whereas, strict police law enforcement tends to reduce a crime rate. Depending on Africa countries crime rate, for instance South African found in the first in Africa and third rank in the world, Nigeria also the second in Africa and 14 rank in the world, Kenya third in Africa and 18 rank in the world and Ethiopia also 14 in Africa and 45 in the world (Crime index report, 2019).

In South African, the human cost and affected by gangs and violence have been enormous, with some parts of Cape Town having homicide rates of over 100 deaths per 100,000 people. Victims are associated with particular crimes robbery, burglary and murder. Victims were never reported for crimes such as domestic violence and rape (Enfield, 2019). In South Africa, there are a few examples that reflect the magnitude of the numbers of women affected

by gender-related violence at particular times and places (Morash, 2006). The country with the highest rate of car theft in Africa was South Africa 23.5 percent and burglary rate was 24.8 percent. Most incidents of motorcycle theft were reported by South Africans 20.4 percent, for bicycle theft the highest risk occurred with 29.5 percent. Theft from cars and theft of bicycles were considered the least serious offences in South Africa.

In Nigeria, a research done by using a crime victim-survey particularly on murder, serious harm and wounding, assault, rape, robbery, theft, housebreaking, cheating, forgery, receiving of stolen property and unlawful possession. These individuals or corporate bodies suffer directly or indirectly from acts of criminality (Gyong, 2010). Another study noted that serious crime occurs like the killing of a Nigerian student at the university in (Owusu, Akoto & Abnory, 2016). In Kenya, crime victimization, in Nairobi University found that females, older students, and prior crime victims are more fearful of crime at school, of crime in the community and of overall crime (Pryce, Wilson, & Fuller 2018).

According to Ndungu (2015) study on status of personal accommodation amongst Kenyatta University, students noted a high crime incidence level. The fear of crime in Kenyan society, especially in Nairobi, cannot be divorced from the “notorious gangs in Nairobi’s sprawling, and dense slums”. With crime so rampant in Nairobi, it is understandable that community members, including college students, would be concerned about their safety. In a recent empirical study involving 20 African nations, Kenyans recorded the highest levels of fear of crime (Pryce, Wilson, & Fuller 2018). Sulemana (2015) indicated in his study by observing that, Kenya reported the highest level of fear of crime, with about 51% of their family member indicating fear of crime. This high level of fear of crime among Kenyan citizens is a direct result of a lack of confidence in Kenya’s police (Sulemana, 2015 cited in Pryce, Wilson, & Fuller 2018).

From a broader perspective, we can understand the victims have developed a severe, panic, and trauma experiences because of the commission of crime on victims. In this regard, victims have been lived within a fear of crime in the future victimization beyond the existing harms and suffers on them.

2.8.3. Crime Victimization Experiences in Ethiopia

As Andargachew (2004) identified, Ethiopia is faced with many social and economic problems, which in turn causes of crime. Due to the nature of crime incidents, the numbers of victims are dramatically increased from time to time. In Ethiopia, as the UN (2014) study show that violence can take place in different forms of physical and psychological abuse, can erode women's self-confidence and development and has major economic impacts for societies. In line vicarious victims, children also affected by violence whether physically or mentally affected since they are usually witnesses to violent acts (UN, 2014).

In Ethiopia, property crimes are more widespread in urban centers than rural areas and its size increases with growing urbanization. Property crimes are characterized by fewer clearance rates compared to violent crimes (Nega & Berhanu, 2014). According to Andargachew (2004), crimes against the person and crimes against property constitute more than 50 percent of the total crime reported to the police in Ethiopia.

When people lose trust and confidence on criminal justice system that makes them reluctant to report property crimes to the police. They prefer to negotiate with the criminals to re-buy their own properties. Procedural difficulties in criminal justice system and fear of crime by the offender frustrate victims from reporting their cases. Hence, the crime victims may not report many property crimes to the police. The police may not record it, even though; it is reported, because of different reasons that are related to administration, police discretions, political motives, and efficiency evaluation. Moreover, disagreements over the target properties in rural settings contribute to violent crimes than to property crimes. Accordingly, property crimes accounted 25% of the total incidence of crime recorded. This is relatively a lesser proportion compared to property crimes in many countries including crimes reported in Addis Ababa (40%) during the decade of 2001-2010 (Nega & Berhanu, 2014). Concerning criminality and victimization, the dominance of male over females both in criminality and in victimization is the extension of their social position in social structure and result of gender role socialization (Nega & Berhanu, 2015).

Ephrem (2018) conducted a study, he revealed a result as peace, security, and stability all together is a guardian of the existence of human beings. Loads of things are intruded into the existence of man and one of these acute and turbulent problems are crimes. Be it pity or

serious crime it is affecting all sorts of life. Crimes in Ethiopia are highly prevalent and the trends in Addis Ababa, is also increasing from time to time

A study done by Dawit (2019) in his study stated that the persons have some general expectations from the police. The police meet positive expectations of the persons, the public and the police linkage will stay at the same level or become well, however, the police do not meet the expectations of the persons it will result in the citizens' distrust, bad judgment and bad feelings towards the police and the institution. As a result, it will not help resolve social problems within the public expectation. The police can have difficulties in performing their responsibilities: with the expressed public hostility, it is impossible to accomplish police duties without the conglomerate of the public.

Other study conducted by Abiyou (2015) on police and human right in Ethiopia; he stated that the response of the police have a decisive impact on the victims' attitude. Police role is consequently critical at this early stage of the criminal justice system. Even though, the police response and service delivering to the victims is not adequate.

Abovementioned literatures focused more likely on types of crime committed against the victims, citizens' trust on the police officers and victims reported crime to the police, the problem of police recording crime incidents and police response and deliver service to the victims. However, those studies ignored the impacts of crime on victims. Therefore, this study is an essential to show the response of police to crime incidents and the influences of crime on victim persons.

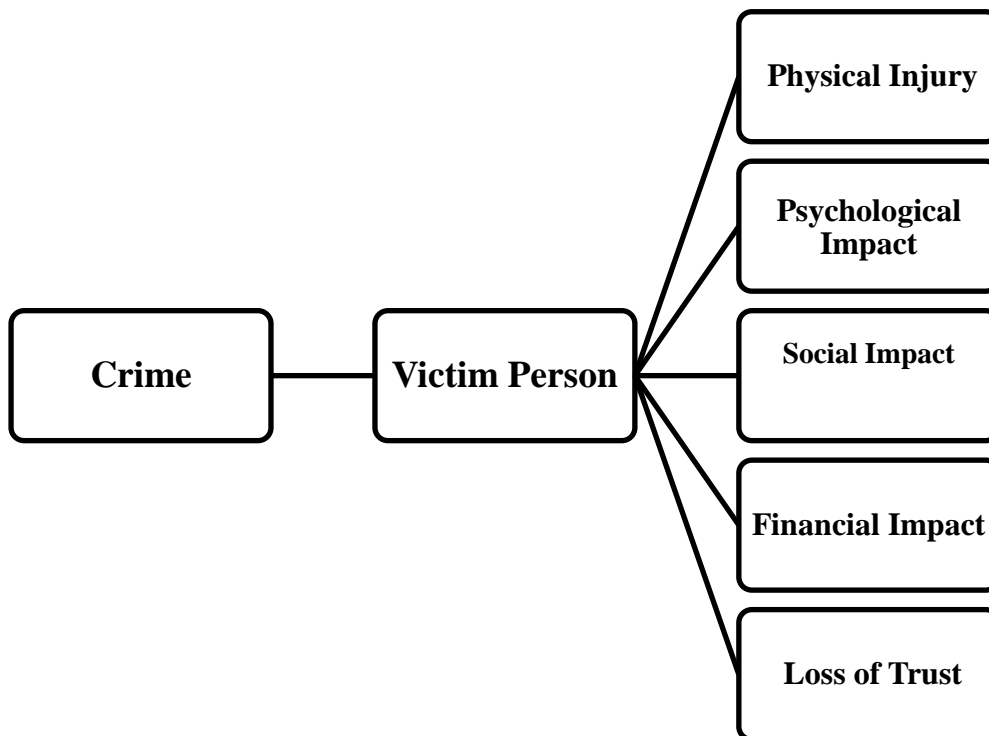
This study fills the knowledge gap of the previous studies and researches on crime victimization and its impact. The prominence of the study is to advance previous literature and victimization theory by exploring crime victimization and its impact on victims. This is vital because it provides information on the victims' victimization experiences and the impacts of crime on victims. Another significant concept is that police officers' response to crime incidents that are against the victims and treatment of the victims. Furthermore, the study aims to investigate different studies and apply victimization theory in the context of the current study. Ultimately, this study tried to fill a gap by referring victimization experiences of the victims and the social, physical, psychological and financial impacts of crime on victims in the study setting.

2.9. Conceptual Framework

The sketch below shows how crime victimization affects multiple domains and it incorporates social, financial, psychological, and physical implication of crime on the victims'. Additionally crime brought victims' loss of trust on law enforcement body (police) and their neighbors'. Victims had been faced with a wide range of immediate, short-term, and long-term impacts because of crime incidents. It is clear that crime victimization has linkage with changes and impairments in functioning that adversely influence the victims' life. Eventually, it is obvious that crime victimization basis of disruptions in social activities and diminished in social relationships, subsequent suffering in their social, physical, financial and other activities at large. Sometimes crimes committed on victims, because of the victims' exposure, accessibility, ways of life, attractiveness, and reactions to potential criminals. Sometimes also, crimes committed that the criminals used sophisticated techniques beyond the victims' ability to defend.

The kinds of crimes being assessed, the time since the type of crime happened and the victimization tendency, it is inevitable and consequent it brings the one or more of the following impacts. To begin with, physical injuries minor (slight injury) and (permanent incapacity) sever. Second, psychological impacts that incorporate anxiety, fear, anger and depression, third, financial impacts that include being stolen and damage of property, cost of time to attend at police stations to make statement, subsequent cost and loss of money. Fourth, social impacts brought disturbances of social relationships, changing victims' lifestyle, obstacle for schooling, and disruption of family life at all. Finally, loss of trust on neighbors and abstaining from social entertainment and loss of trust on police and all occurred depending on the nature of the crime. In conclusion, being victimized by crime affects the victim's ability to perform across a variety of roles and has an impact on those people who are closer to the victims.

Figure1. Conceptual framework of crime and its impacts on victim person



Source: Adapted from (Shapland & Hall, 2007; Enfield, 2019) and the sketch has developed by the researcher.

CHAPTER THREE: METHODS OF THE STUDY

3.1. Study Setting

Addis Ababa is the capital city of Ethiopia, the seat of the African Union and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa. The modern city was founded in 1887 at the site of hot springs by Emperor Menelik II and his wife Empress Taitu given the name Addis Ababa, Amharic for “new flower” (Teshome, 2012). Currently, Addis Ababa is organized into 10 sub-cities, which are composed of 117 *Weredas*. According to the 2012 Addis Ababa population projection conducted by the Addis Ababa City Administration (AACCA, 2012), shown Addis Ababa has a total population of 3,042,002 of which the number of females has a greater proportion 52 percent. It is one of the most densely populated cities in the country. Because of the rapidly increasing of rural-urban migration, Addis Ababa becoming very dense city correspondingly so many crimes have occurred. Addis Ketema is one of the ten sub-cities in Addis Ababa city administration.

Accordingly, AACCA (2012) population projection data indicated that 271,644 people live in Addis Ketema. The population of the sub-city is 9.3 percent of the total population of Addis Ababa city administration. Regarding the sex distribution of the population 55 percent are females. Population density is 36,659.1 per square meter. The sub-city is covered a 7.41 square kilometer area of Addis Ababa City.

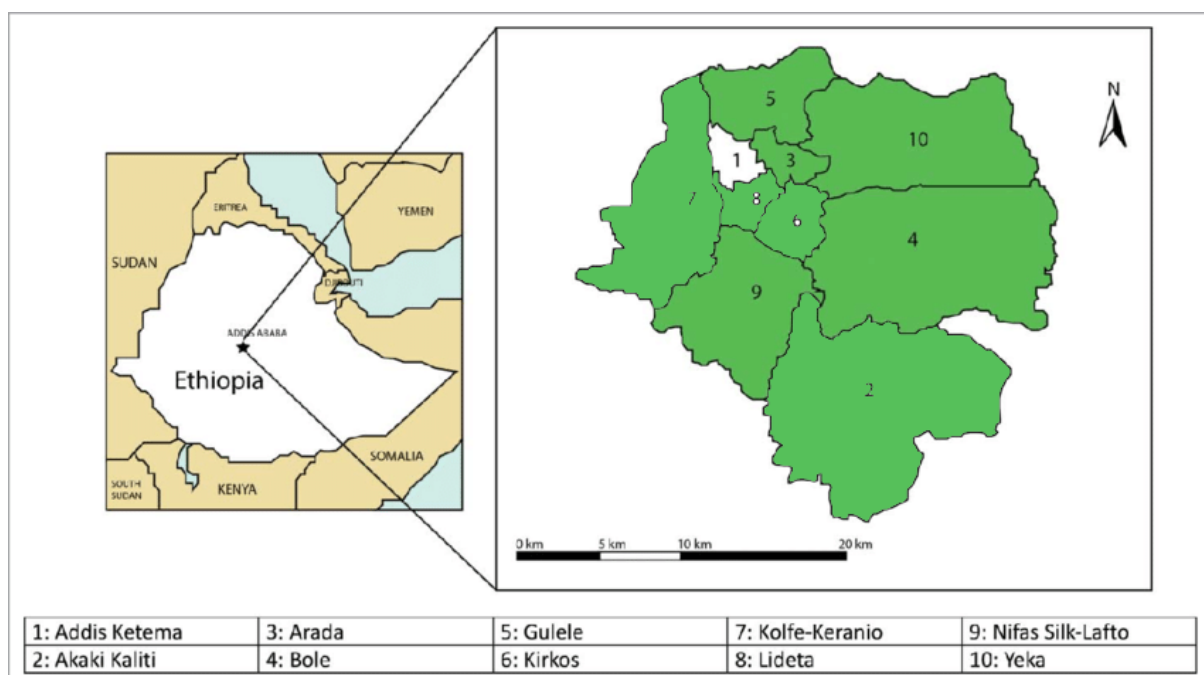
Under Addis Ketema police department jurisdiction, there are ten *woredas* and four police stations. And they are: *Autobustera* police station that includes *woreda* five, six, seven and *woreda* nine of the sub city, *Efoyta* police station that includes *woreda* four and ten. *Mesalemiya* police station that includes *woreda* eight and three, and then there is *Merkato* area police station that includes *woreda* one and two of Addis Ketema Administration.

Merkato is the biggest open-air market in Ethiopia as well as in Africa, which is located in Addis Ketema. The name *Merkato*, refers to ‘market place’, is adapted its name from the attempted occupation of the Italians. It is an open-air market mainly related with Italian occupation and Italians interest to make the area for market place for indigenous community (Shimelis, 2012).

Geographically, *Merkato* is found in the northern side of Addis Ababa. *Merkato* covers a large area in Addis Ketema. As AACCS (2018 & 2019) indicated that Addis Ketema had a crime hotspot area like *Merkato*, *Mesalemiya*, *Atenatera* and *Autobustera* areas. An

interesting area in *Merkato* is also “*Minn Alesh Terra*”, products that have outlived their use are collected from all over the city to be recycled into something useful in this area. You can get different things like car spare parts, housing items and clothing’s at cheaper costs than the actual prices. There are different names for the different parts of the market. Yonas (2015) stated the names have mainly to explain the special current and traditional features of the area. Other area is “*Goma Terra*” refers to an area in which a “chain of stores for vehicle tires” is where stores that sell different types of car tires are found

Figure 2: Map of Addis Ketema Sub-City Administration



Source: Adapted from AACA (2012)

The above drawn map is Addis Ababa with administrative sub-city designations. The white area is indicated Addis Ketema which is a main target for this study. However, highlighted sub-cities are not selected for the study.

3.2. Research Design

Research design is the structure of the research, to show how all of the major parts of the research projects the samples or group work together in addressing the research question. A research design is the arrangement of conditions for gathering and analysis of data in a manner that aims to combine significance to the research purpose (Kothari, 2004). As such, employing descriptive design is to describe the nature of a situation, as it exists at the time of the study and to explore a particular phenomenon. In the line of the above pieces of evidence and description, using this method for this study is appropriate and sound. The researcher opted to use this kind of research design considering the desire of the researcher to obtain first-hand data from the sources to formulate rational and sound conclusion and recommendations for the study (Kothari, 2004). By the nature of this study, the descriptive research design is appropriate to explore crime victimization and its impacts on victims. The reason that the researcher used descriptive research design is that because it helps to describe a data that is collected through interviews and focus group discussion along with documentary analysis of the study area.

In terms of time phase, a cross-sectional research design is used in the study in which the process of collecting data was undertaken at a particular time. As such, cross-sectional design helps the researcher to study an issue at hand and look at patterns in it within a short time (Yeraswork, 2010). Respecting the foregoing ideas, this study is conducted by using a retrospective cross-sectional research design. Retrospective research design helps to investigate the impacts/results that have already happened, like crime victimization issues in this study.

3.3. Research Approach of the Study

A qualitative research approach with an assumption that the approach enables the researcher to explore and understand multiple meanings the individuals or groups ascribes to a social or human problem (Creswell, 2009). A qualitative approach to research is concerned with the subjective assessment of attitudes, opinions and behaviors. Research in such a situation is a function of the researcher's insights and impressions. Generally, the techniques of focus group interviews and in-depth interviews are used (Kothari, 2004). As such, this qualitative approach helps researchers to understand the meanings people assign to social phenomena and to elucidate the mental processes underlying behaviors. Therefore, this study used a

qualitative research approach owing to explore the complex subjective understandings of crime victimization and experiences of victim persons.

3.4. Sources of Data

Both secondary and primary sources of data were employed to attain the objectives of this study.

3.4.1. Secondary Data Sources

The secondary data were used, which includes information obtained mainly from different reports, articles, journals, websites, and pieces of literature were utilized, which are relevant to the themes of the study regarding crime victimization and its impacts on victims.

3.4.2. Primary Data Sources

The exploratory research employed within qualitative methods of data collection. The research specifically used document analysis, an in-depth interview, focus group discussion and key informant interview.

3.5. Methods and Instruments of Data Collection

The nature of research invites qualitative methods of data collection tools. Therefore, this study was specifically used in-depth interview, focus group discussion, key informant interview and documentary analysis. The interview guide and focus group discussion questions are open-ended questions within semi-structural format that have prepared to obtain data on crime victimization and its impacts on victims.

3.5.1. In-Depth Interview

In-depth interview is a qualitative data collection instrument, which allows the researcher collects rich information in much more depth (Kothari, 2004). According to Seale, et al. (2004) defined as an interview as a social encounter where speakers collaborate in producing retrospective account or version of their past actions, experiences, feelings and thoughts. In-depth interviews are valuable when you want detailed information about a person's opinions and behaviors or want to explore issues in-depth. The researcher himself conducted the in depth interviews with crime victim persons and simultaneously written in the notepaper the responses of the informants.

3.5.2. Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

In FGD, the participants influence each other through their answers to the ideas and contributions during the discussion. Focus groups discussion has advantages over interviews in some situations. The primary advantage of focus groups is the opportunity for group interaction. The "synergistic group effect" provides information that individual interviews cannot. People's behaviors and attitudes are not making individually in isolation but in a social context (Vanderstoep & Johnston, 2009). A focus group discussion can be vital for observing and analyzing social influence. The focus group discussion was conducted for gathering information from crime victims in the study area. A total of three focus group discussions were made; each containing six up to ten participants were employed with a snowball and judgmental sampling. Two focus group discussions were conducted with crime victims. One focus group discussion also employed with police officers, the researcher selected purposively among the police officers, and along with police officers that are deployed and assigned in Addis Ketema. Making sure that the environment of the discussion was encouraging, promoting freedom to talk was also another key task of the moderator. Thus, before to the start of the discussion, the researcher asked the consent of the participants and made clear that any information they give will not be used to suffer their privacy.

3.5.3. Key Informant Interview

The choice of the key informant interviewees made due to its advantage in helping the researcher understand the issue as explained by knowledgeable individuals on the subject matter. The key informant interviewees were chosen due to their professional experiences or their prolonged services concerning the issue under study. The researcher selected participants from Addis Ketema police officers and prosecutors. Hence, the interview was semi-structure interview.

3.5.4. Documentary Analysis

This study was analyzed different documents of Addis Ababa Police Commission, proclamation, directive, crime statistics, crime victimization data, police daily crime record, police dockets and its reports. All listed documents helped to scrutinize the crime victims in expressing their information, in terms age and sex, to evaluate police crime recording systems and present a law that deals with the crime victim treatment, handling, and venerations of

victim rights in the police commission. Based on these documents the researcher made a conclusion and draw recommendations.

3.6. Sampling Techniques and Participants

Researchers must also carefully choose the target population from which they wish to collect data and a sampling strategy to select a sample from that population (Bhattacharjee, 2012). The method of this study is a qualitative research approach by its nature and the non-probability sampling design has deployed since it does not afford any basis for estimating the probability that each item in the population has of being included in the sample (Kothari 2006). Therefore, purposive sampling employed mainly because of the characteristics of the target participants and for studying the victimization experience of the particular individuals in the study area, and obtaining data from police officers have long years work experiences in the study site. Furthermore, the researcher selected a significant number of individuals from the study area based on the researcher's beliefs that the selected individuals could deliver as much as possible information, which is relevant for the study. This is because the judgment of the researcher assumption that could provide the best information to achieve the objective of the research is the principle of purposive sampling.

According to Etikan, Alkassim, and Abubakar (2016) revealed that snowball or chain referral sampling has been widely used in qualitative sociological research, especially in the study of a deviant [crime] and is used in the place where the population is hard to reach. Snowball sampling begins by identifying a person who meets the criteria for inclusion in the study. These participants are interviewed and then asked to identify other participants who also are meet inclusion criteria. The chain continues up to the saturation of the sampling.

As such, the researcher took a sample of twenty-nine (29) victim persons for in-depth interview based on snowball sampling techniques, among those 17 victims were males and 12 victims were females. The researcher obtained the first victim informant and then took the mobile number from *Autobustera* police station crime victimization recording database center. Then after, the researcher called to her, the researcher explained the objective of the study to her. Fortunately, she was willing to be part of this study, and then based on her permission, the researcher interviewed her in her own compound specifically at the porch; she referred the second victim informant and the process continued until the last victim informant.

Focus group discussion participants selected from the crime victim in line with snowball and police focus group discussion participants through judgmental sampling technique. In the first FGD, eight victim informants were participated, in the second FGD, eight victim informants were participated and in the third FGD, ten police officers were participated. FGDs have been conducted in their respective community policing stations specifically at the compound, which was suited to address the discussants in order to achieve the stated objective. The reason that the researcher conducted three FGDs is because the researcher believes that diversified outlooks could be found from the victims and police officers experiences concerning the subject of the study. Moreover, fourteen (14) police officers and three (3) prosecutors have participated as key informant interviewees based on judgmental sample technique in the Addis Ketema. The reason to employ the key informant interview within the police officers and the prosecutors is that they have massive experiences on the issues.

Table 1: Showing a summary of research specific objectives, informants, methods of data collection and methods of analysis

Specific objectives	Informants	Methods of Data Collection	Methods of Analysis
To identify the response of police to crime incidents and victims treatment	Police officers	Focus group discussion	Thematically and Content analysis
	Crime Victims	Key Informants interviews	
	Prosecutors	In-depth interview	
		Documentary analysis	
To explore the types crimes committed against victims with its techniques used by the criminals	Police officers	In-depth interview	Thematically analysis
	Crime Victims	Focus group discussion	
	Prosecutors	Key Informants interviews	
To explore the impacts of crime on victims	Crime Victims	Focus group discussion	Thematically analysis
		In-depth interview	

3.6.1. Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria

This research inclusively used crime victim persons. Accordingly, crime statistics data from 2018 up to March 2020 when crime reported to the police, persons who are victimized, a crime scene and current living area is in Addis Ketema. This study is designed to explore crime victims' by the following crimes, such as battery, physical injury, burglary, snatching, deception, robbery and larceny based on the data that the victims have victimized and reported to the police. An exclusion criterion of this research, with regard to the impacts of crime on the vicarious victim does not take as target participant. Addressing the impacts of crime on vicarious victim in the study area is difficult. Along with communities that are lives in the study area, they are not victimized by crime, would have not considered in the study, except police officers and prosecutors. In terms of age, this study did not consider an individual whose age is less than 18 years.

3.7. Procedures of Data Collection

The data gathering tools were designed based on the review of related literature and presetting research objectives. Depending on the willingness of interviewees, discussants, and informants, the researcher conducted in-depth interviews with crime victims, the key informant interviews with police officers and prosecutors, and three focus group discussions with the crime victims and police officers. Among these three focus group discussions, two discussions made with the victims and one discussion made with police officers. During interviews sessions the researcher jotted down the responses of the informants in the notebook. The researcher himself has conducted the interviews, and the audiotape recording was made based on the permission of the participants. The interview and discussion sessions were conducted in Amharic language and then translated to English language.

The notion of the pilot study is important, because it determines the feasibility of the study, to check the dependability (reliability) and validity (credibility) of the instrument and trustworthiness of participants for data collection in the main study. Moreover, to establish how appropriate, understandable and practical the instrument is, it is useful to address any problems prior to the main study and to check the time required for the completion of the interviews and focus group discussions. Therefore, before the interviews and focus group discussions have conducted with the actual participants, a pilot study had been carried out. This helped the researcher to use the response as a benchmark and check the appropriateness

of the questions and checklists. The pilot study also has helped the researcher to get feedback on whether the questions will construct properly; especially in detecting some ambiguous, unclear concepts and questions for potential interviewees and discussants. It has given an advantage for the interviewer to make the objectives of the study clear to the informants' in order to avoid any confusion.

The researcher made a pilot study with Addis Ababa police commission crime investigation head and Addis Ketema police crime investigation and statistics department head concerning the types of crimes committed against victims in the study area, reactions of police to crime incidents and victims' treatment, victimization and crime impact on victims. Based on the pilot study, the researcher made a modification on the interview questions and FGD checklists. In most cases, the police informants were not familiar with the issues related to victimization experience and crime impact on victims , so that the researcher needed to deeply modified questions on victimization experience matter and crime impact on victims especially regarding police officers key informant interview and FGD checklist, and then amended that suited for the interviewees and discussants.

3.7.1. Procedural Problems and Difficulties

There were several problems encountered during the data collection phase. During the data collection phase of the research, most problems were associated with access of informants, there were problems involving both access to police officers and gaining informants from the crime victims. It was often difficult to obtain the victims in order to make discussion about the research project. Unwillingness of victims to reveal their victimization experiences to the researcher was a problem on data collection process. Unwillingness of victims is a common challenge in crime victimization research and there is reluctance and hesitation by some crime victims to make discussion about their victimization experiences with the researcher. Some police officers had a secretary, while others did not, relying on administrative staff or often forwarding calls to the staff room instead. It is obviously easier when the same person is answering the phone every time, particularly when a person is calling so often that name is remembered. In these cases, the researcher found that persistence paid off. Follow-up letters that sent to police stations reminding them about the issue and that the researcher phoned to them. Another tricky problem was that when the researcher calls are forwarded to the crime victims, some victims were not answered the calls.

3.8. Methods of Data Analysis

Thematic and content analyses are used in qualitative data analysis. Qualitative data were collected by using open-ended questions then analyzed through in the form of thematically analysis, which are succinct, identifying, analyzing and reporting patterns themes within the data. As Scharp and Sanders (2019) define as thematic analysis is a qualitative method for identifying, analyzing and reporting patterns within a data. As noted in Archer(2018) revealed that thematic analysis refers to the process of identifying themes in the data which capture meaning that is relevant to the research question, and perhaps also making links between such themes. In this way, thematic analysis helped the researcher to identify patterns in the data. In particular, participants in a practical way in order to investigate and identify impacts of crime along victim's point of view utilize the influence of crime on victims.

Further, content analysis is used and it is a form of qualitative data analysis techniques that will employ as a driving wheel of the whole process of analysis. Content analysis as Elo, et al. (2014) said,

“Qualitative content analysis is one of the several qualitative methods currently available for analyzing data and interpreting its meaning .The analysis and reporting component of content analysis should aim to make sense of the findings for readers in a meaningful and useful way.”

This study analysis is an attempt to understand the subjective meanings that people being studied attach to their victimization experiences and socially categorized realities can be understood and interpreted. Therefore, written note and tape-record interview data and focus group discussion results were transcribed, coded and categorized before they were finally analyzed. Hence, first, the researcher transcribed the written notes, audiotaped focus group discussions, and semi-structured interviews verbatim in collaboration.

The transcription was arranged according to the research questions, and the researcher carefully tried to understand what the transcription would like to explain. Then, the researcher pointed out ideas related to each research objectives based on revision of the transcription. Following this, the researcher kept all those ideas separately with the purpose of not mixing them one another and to draw easily based on the meaning they constitute. To this end, all data that were obtained through documentary analysis, interviews and focus group discussions were analyzed throughout a descriptive manner.

3.9. Ethical Considerations

Ethical issues need to be considered when planning a research proposal. This research is conducted in a manner that is reliable and authentic with the ethical issues, as Kivunja and Kuyini (2017) noted the implementation of ethical considerations focuses on principles that you need to uphold when dealing with your participants and data. Those principles are privacy, accuracy and accessibility as a yardstick for every research. The study, therefore, gave due attention to ethical issues while collecting data, analyzing and interpreting as well as during the reporting phases.

Research on crime victimization and its impacts on victims is an issue that implies the security, privacy, and confidentiality of the participants. Before starting the fieldwork, the researcher obtained a permission letter from the Department of Sociology, Addis Ababa University. During fieldwork, the researcher discussed clearly with Addis Ketema police crime investigation division head and police officers from whom the interview participants selected and so that the ethical concerns resolved, as common agreement were reached the police officers and verbal consent obtained from the victim informants.

The researcher contacted the informants based on their willingness and described to them the research will not put them under risks. Informed consent was obtained by informing the participants about the objective and rationality of undertaking the research. Moreover, up on collecting data, the researcher further ensured this by not indicating the exact names of any of the informants. Finally, all the materials used for this study were properly acknowledged.

CHAPTER FOUR: DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

This part mainly deals with the analysis of the findings of the study. The data presentation and interpretation conducted that have been obtained through in-depth interview, key informant interview and focus group discussion data collection instrument besides of documentary analysis and by referring the concepts that mentioned in the literature part. Four overarching themes have been revealed based on the research objectives and the data gathered from the field. The first theme deals with types of crimes committed against the victims and techniques or modus operandi of crimes that used by the criminals. The second theme stresses on response of police to the crime incidents and police victims treatment. The last part focused on the impacts of crime on victims and it includes a number of sub-themes. The themes are consecutively arranged in a manner that the preceding theme develops in the following manner.

4.1. Demographic Characteristics of the Victims' Informant

Demographic composition of the informants includes victims' in-depth interviewees, and victims' focus group discussant of this study.

Table 2: Victims' Informant Demographic Profile

Demographic component	Responses	No. of the informants	Percentage
Sex	Male	28	62.2
	Female	17	37.8
	Total	45	100
Age	18-30	16	35.6
	31-50	23	51.1
	>50	6	13.3
	Total	45	100
Marital status	Married	19	42.2
	Single	26	57.8
	Total	45	100
Education Qualification	Degree and Above	7	15.6
	Diploma	6	13.3
	Certificate	1	2.2
	12	7	15.6
	10	7	15.6
	<10 grade	13	28.9
	Illiterate	4	8.9
	Total	45	100
Employment status	Government employer	11	24.4
	Private	30	66.7
	Housewife	2	4.4
	Unemployed	2	4.4
	Total	45	100
Household size	1	25	55.6
	2-5	18	40
	6-10	2	4.4
	Total	45	100

Source: Demographic profile of the informants' in the appendix 2 of this paper

The above table shows that the total number of victims' informants was 45. As depicted in the above table, the proportion of the victims' informants, 62.2% (28) of the informants are males while the remaining 37.8% (17) of the informants are females. Regarding the age of the informants, 35.6% (16) informants were found in 18 to 30--age category, 51.1% (23) of a huge number of informants were found in 31 to 50--age category and the remaining 13.3% (6) informants were found in more than 50 years. With respect to respondents' marital status, 57.8% (26) informants were single, and 42.2% (19) informants were married.

Regarding educational qualification of the informants: 15.6% (7) of informants had degree and above qualification, 13.3% (6) of informants had a diploma, and 15.6% (7) of informants who were completed grade twelve. And also 28.9 % (13) informants who were accomplished below grade ten class, 15.6% (7) of informants completed grade ten, 8.9% (4) of informants had certificate and 2.2% (1) of informant was illiterate.

Concerning employment status of the victim informants', 24.4% (11) of informants were working in governmental organizations, 66.7% (30) of informants were working in private enterprise and in private work, 4.4% (2) of informants were house-wives, and the remaining 4.4% (2) informant were unemployed. The last item related with informants' household size, 25(55.6%) of informants had 1 household number, 40% (18) of informants had 2-5 household numbers and 4.4% (2) of informants also had 6-10 household numbers.

The reason that the researcher used the above demographic elements is that because those five components have affiliated crime victimization with the impacts of crime on the victims and their family as well. Nega & Berhanu (2015) confirmed that the demographic characteristics of the victims that are related to the risk of being victimized.

4.2. Types of Crimes Committed against the Victims

Crime is an incident that happens on individuals committed by criminals by identifying conducive time, place, season, situation, focus, caution and victim's general attention. Both police officers' and victims' focus group discussions revealed the types of crimes that usually against the victims; snatching, battery, larceny, burglary, robbery and physical injury. Attuned the focus group discussions statement the following victims statements and verbatim confirmed that the types of crimes committed on them. The victims explained when the victims' state of condition found during the commission of the crime within their victimization experiences.

Battery is unlawful touching of another person with the aim to cause harm. As one victim, interviewee described the overall situation of the crime incident in his statement and written by the researcher in the following way:

“The type of crime committed against me was battery by gangsters during evening around 3:30 o'clock at Autobustera. The commission of crime totally changed my life and my attitudes towards other persons. I am less approachable to persons; I tend not to be around persons anymore, just to be on my own. Physically injured a lot worse my sleep and eating patterns thoroughly changed. Everything I had in my life has totally changed due to the crime commission was server. It was a very difficult incident in my life.” (Victim of battery, male and age 30).

Additionally, other victim shared the crime situation, place and the time of the crime occurrence:

“I am a waiter at Grocery. One day, in 2019 at 4:30 o'clock in the night, a customer came and ordered me for a beer. I told him that we were closing the grocery, because we are done. He did hit my head by taking a bottle from a chair. The type of the crime committed against me was battery.” (Victim of battery, male and age 36).

Snatching crime is taking of cash, a wallet or purse, mobile and run away from a person without using sharp material or threat of force and without causing physical injury on the victim.

The crime victim interviewee's explanation confirmed this idea as follow:

“The type of crime committed on me was snatching. While I was set to travel to the countryside, unknown people came on my way to the bus station in a place commonly called Gojjam Berenda around 11:30 o'clock at night in 2019. The thieves took my Samsung mobile phone, bag, money and then they ran away. The crime committed on me took place in the street.” (Victim of snatching, female and age 31).

Physical injury crime is unlawful attack of victim with the aim of causing harm and injury on the victim persons,

“The type of crime committed against me was physical injury. In 2019 around 3 o'clock in the morning, I started a verbal conversation with my neighbor on the demarcation of our fence, and then because of the disagreement between us, unexpectedly he punched on my face and then my front tooth broken.” (Victims of physical injury, male and age 38).

Based the victim's statement, the victim and criminal were anger before this crime was committed on the victim. Similarly the victim's verbatim Siegel (2000) explained that some victims' characteristics increase risk because they arouse, anger and destructive impulses in potential offenders.

Theft from the victim often referred to as pickpocketing that normally include personal property such as a purse, handbag, wallet, mobile phone and other materials the criminal by entering the victim's pocket.

“The crime was committed on train transportation. In 2020 around 12:00 o'clock in the afternoon, while I was travelling on train from Atkilttera to Autobustera, they took my Hawaii mobile phone around Sebategna area, which I bought for 5500 ETB.” (Victim of pickpocketing, male and age 39).

Larceny is taking away the personal materials of another with the intent to take and possess the material goods. The crime victim explained the committed crime on her:

“The type of crime against me was larceny and committed on the bus station. In 2018 at 11:00 o’clock in the afternoon, after arriving from countryside, I was looking for someone to help for me by holding my luggage until the taxi station. Then, one person came over me to carry my luggage. On my way to the taxi station, I found a buddy of mine and while welcoming him at that moment the individual escape from me with my whole luggage.” (Victim of larceny, female, age 32).

Burglary is the act of illegal entry in the victim’s house with the intent to steal, particularly in the night time with the intent to commit an offence. Crime victim interviewee explained the commission of the crime in the following way:

“The type of crime committed against me was burglary. It was in 2018, but I do not know the exact time; the day was Ethiopian Epiphany holiday, I was not in the house, the criminals broken my house by using sharp materials and they took my 32-inch LG TV, Toshiba laptop and other properties from my house at night.” (Victim of burglary, male, age 40).

Compatibility to the above victims’ description on the commission of crime and the condition where the victims were found and correspondingly within a study made by Nirmala (2009) that revealed the person who became a victim in crime being in the wrong place at the wrong time. Those victims called as the depressive types of victims who are an easy target, being careless and unsuspecting.

Based on the above victims’ statements the types of crimes committed against the victims are crime against person and crime against property. Under crime against person category, battery and physical injury have been committed. Under crime against property category such as snatching, burglary, larceny and robbery have been committed on victims.

In conclusion, the types of crimes committed on the victims take into account of the overall situation of the victims, considering the time and place of the crime, for that reason, pickpocketing, snatching, and larceny crimes were committed against the victims that the place where there are so many people moving and working area, particularly, in supermarkets, shopping centers and transport stations. On the other hand, physical injury and

battery were committed against victims a few or sometimes in areas where no more people in the areas. Exceptionally, burglary crime was mostly committed against the victim in the night time in the absence of the owner in the house.

4.2.1 Victims' Exposure to Crime and Victimization Experiences

As Illingworth (2007) described person becoming a victim of crime is an unpleasant and unwanted life experience. The impact of crime victimization is serious, throwing victims into a state of shock, fear, anxiety and anger. The physical, psychological, social and financial repercussions of crime can be devastating to victims. Coping and recovering from victimization are complex process.

As Siegel (2000) stated that target antagonism, target vulnerability and target gratifiability of the victims to makes them easy target to potential criminal act and being victimized. Quite often victims exposure to potential offenders and being victimized because of the contributing factors for victimization and exposed for criminal acts, among those, victims near to potential criminal like geographical proximity, social proximity, physical proximity, attractiveness, vulnerability or accessibility as well as reactions to crime (Elzeiny, 2016; Hope, 2007; Dastile, 2004).

1. Geographical proximity: as Dastile (2004) stated that victims who live in close proximity to potential criminals are more likely being victimization. On top of this, potential criminals are more likely to commit crimes in areas close to their households. Thus, victims living in areas where motivated criminals are present are more likely to be supposed as suitable targets for crime. In this regard, as one victim interviewee explained his victimization issue in the following way:

“The type of crime committed against me was physical injury. In 2020 around 8 o'clock in the afternoon, I started a discussion with my neighbor on the current political issue it was extended up to ethnical case, and then because of the disagreement between us, unexpectedly he battered my leg and then my leg was injured too much.” (Victims of physical injury, male and age 38).

2. Social proximity: victims who spend most of their leisure time with friends during the day, evening, night, and going to places of enjoyments that leads to risk of being exposed to potential criminals.

One victim interviewee explained her victimization case in line with social proximity exposed to criminal and being victimized in the following manner:

“The type of crime committed against me was physical injury. There was disagreement between us before this conflict happened. In 2018 around 4 o’clock in the evening, I started a conversation with my husband on the household expense and his lateness at evening my husband pass his rest time with his friends and spent much too money for drinking and entertainment purpose, one day; he was turned to home with intoxication as a result of excessive alcohol drinking. Because of such problem, discrepancy made between us; suddenly he stalked me, and my front tooth broken. At that time I battered him by hurling a glass and his head was injured and then there was too much bleeding.” (Victim of physical injury, female and age 35).

The above victim’s statement indicated that two spouses have a prior discrepancy or they waited in conflict because of their household expense and related factors. Espousing the above case, with respect to target antagonism Siegel (2000) described that some victims’ characteristics increase risk because they arouse, anger, jealousy or destructive impulses in potential criminals.

Police officer FGD participants explained that victims are mostly vulnerable to crime because they hang out with their friends and a sort of taking excessive alcohol in the evening session. Correspondingly the above victim’s verbatim in the same token Shapland and Hall (2007) described feelings of fretfulness through shock that such a thing has happened and worries about re-victimization, sometimes leading to feelings of loss of trust on the spouse and suspicious mentality between husband and wife in the near future victimization.

Dastile (2004) described in victim reaction to criminal act section he stated as victims respond differently to crime incidents this may alter victim’s lifestyles. Victims’ responses to crime could be considered because of either their own victimization or those who are close to them. This means that the way people react to crime might lead to certain way of life changes, which could minimize a person’s exposure to victimization.

As one victim interviewee stated that, he is living with his nephew together in one rent house. In 2018, as he remembered the day was a holiday and they were drunk much alcohol after finishing their entertainment they returned to their home at 3 o'clock at evening. While walking together, they discussed about hot issue at that moment and instigated by alcohol they engaged into conflict and stalked with each other by punching around community policing station. Luckily, the police officer was in the gate of the police station and he saw their conflict then the police officer asked about the overall situation and their relationship. Lastly, the officer tried to make negotiation with victim's nephew at night though they did not know the motive that caused the conflict when the police asked them.

In line with the victim's statement, Siegel (2000) revealed target vulnerability the victims' physical weakness renders them unable of resisting or preventing crime and makes them easy targets.

Police officers' focus group participants explained the reasons that victims become mostly victimized and exposed to criminal act; because of intoxication or excessive use of alcohol. Espousing this statement, as Dodson (2001) portrayed that alcohol and drug use may contribute to crime victimization in several ways. First, the mental and physical capacities of an intoxicated or impaired person are greatly diminished which may impair their ability to avoid dangerous situations or to defend themselves when the circumstance arises. Second, intoxicated individuals are more likely to engage in criminal and violent behavior, which may result in their own victimization.

Depending on the abovementioned victims' cases, the researcher concluded that criminals harass and abuse their own husbands, wives, families, relatives, even sometimes themselves as the result of such incidents their family and social ties could be broken. Therefore, it is possible to say the victims knew their attackers.

3. Physical proximity, Hope (2007) described that physical proximity mean a victim's residence in an area which is also likely to have a high rate of offenders whom it is presumed may be likely to victimize their fellow residents.

In one case, a police officer stated that he had two victims living together in one house .They are comrade and they engaged into conflict and stalked with each other and then called to the police officer at night. Then the police officer tried to go out at night and made reconciliations between them. As understood from foregoing case, police routinely did not

arrest suspect by slight personal dispute, rather police sometimes used a conflict resolution mechanism like negotiation/reconciliation of the disputant individual considering of the impact of the incident on him/her was not serious.

4. Accessibility, target gratifiability and attractiveness of victims: Dastile (2004) described that there are social and technical accessibility, in this regard, social accessibility in this setting described as the carelessness of victims. In such cases, victims said to be good targets as there is no one present who could prevent the criminal act. On the other hand, technical accessibility is refers to the nonexistence of preventive measures such as the police, security personnel and proper lighting or security cameras in certain areas. Siegel (2000) argues concerning target gratifiability of victims, some victims have quality, possession, skill or attribute that the criminal want to obtain, use, have access to, or manipulate. Having attractive possessions may make victim vulnerable to potential crime.

In support of the above argument, attractiveness, target gratifiability and accessibility of victims precipitate their own victimization. In this regard, police key informants explained that mostly female victims exposed for crimes because they would have expensive materials in their bags, phones, earrings and other jewelers. Because of this attractiveness, the problem is severe in females even after being snatched by the criminals they cannot respond as quickly as their male counterparts are. It is because that the women are not able to run and mingle like men.

It is clear that repeat victimization occurs when the same victim suffers by one crime incident repeatedly over a specified period of time. In line with repeat victimization, one victim interviewee described his victimization experiences concerning crime incidents against him. He stated that his house exposed to burglary three times, even his family members told him that he should go to police station for reporting, but he did not report the case to the police. He suffered too much the result of repeated crime incident. The impacts of the commission of crime touched every part of his life and his family. It leaves bad panic experiences on him and his wife and children as well (Victim of burglary, male and age 55).

As understood from the above informant's statement, victim is ensuing exposed to crime; because the victim did not learn a lesson from prior victimization. The victim did not report the case to the police and was not took protective measures in the repeated victimization. Due to victim's recklessness and for not taking proactive measures the criminals frequently

targeted him. It is therefore the victim's first victimization that enhanced successive victimization instead of reducing the tendency of victimization. Siegel (2000) revealed on trigger factors for risk of victimization are social, personal and experiential factors would interact to enhance chronic victimization. In line with the former statement, the consequence of crime on victims as the researcher adapted from Hanson, et al. (2010) explained repeated victimization often exposes to chronic stresses that alter victims' perception that exacerbates the levels of distress and fear, due to this the victims exposed for further victimization .

In strengthening of the foregoing ideas, as Siegel(2000) portrayed that most repeated victimizations occur soon after a previous crime has occurred on the victims, this suggesting that repeat victims share some personal characteristic that make them a magnet for predators. Repeat victimization may also be criminal's rational choice, once criminal learns the weakness of victims.

Compatibly Siegel (2000) revealed there may be stable patterns of behavior that encourage victimization, and some people who maintain them may become chronic victims, people who are constantly the target of potential criminal act. Earlier victimization is a strong indicator of future victimization. Victims who have been crime victims maintain a significantly higher chance of future victimization than people who have remained non-victims.

Importantly victims may also benefit from guardianship 'services' available collectively in the locales in which they find themselves, including physical environmental opportunities facilitating surveillance, organized citizen surveillance such as block watches, citizen patrols and police patrolling (Hope,2007). As police officers discussant described that these above-mentioned patrolling practices have not carried out by victims and police officers around in victims' house and residence areas in an expected level at evening and night sessions because of such problem victims becoming a victim of crime and they have been living within a complex victimization life experiences.

This study confirmed victimization theory assumption, victims' exposure to victimize as Elzeiny (2016) described in lifestyle theory individuals become victims because their way of life increases exposure to criminal act. Therefore, the researcher concluded that victims exposed for crime and become victimized because of their carelessness, attractiveness, lifestyle, and accessibility; nature of their job and lack of capable guardians to prevent the criminal act such as security devices and lack of patrol police officer.

Based on the abovementioned cases, the relationship between victims and criminals, they were acquaintances, relatives and families concerning crime against the person that committed on the victims. In this regard, victimization has occurred within parents, families and relatives. Whereas crime against property that committed against victims, the criminals and victims did not have any kind of relationship and they did not know each another.

In the above discussion attempt has been made to describe the victims' exposure to potential criminal act respective of victims' victimization experiences. In this regard, in line with victims' statements and views the researcher would say victims' trait, recklessness and the relationship between the victims and offenders are triggering factors for victims exposed to crime incidents and victimization experiences.

4.2.2. Methods and Techniques Used by the Criminals to against the Victims

The criminals techniques and methods is concerned with learned behaviors that can advance and create, as they have to be greater sophisticated and more secrecy (Leclerc, et al., 2009). In most cases, the criminals attack the victim persons by using heavy drugs and drinking alcohols, mostly criminals attack by carefully researching the opportunities usually by being in a group and identifying the potential victims to snatch mobiles, expensive materials, vehicle spare parts, and deceiving people around taxi lines. The criminals committed crime through carefully assessing the victim's ability and level of consciousness to respond and by being in a small group in terrifying the victim with sharp materials and by using force.

A technique that the criminals used to against the victims is that by identifying the person's level of consciousness or caution, by intentionally creating mess and chaos with the victim. By itching saliva on people's clothes and body then after in apologizing and by pretending as if they are cleaning the saliva they snatch and pickpocketing money and smartphones. Surprisingly, a tricky and still now a headache for police as well as for the victims is that the situation when the criminals use something that seems magical. As a result, in some cases, even the crime victims do not aware and know how their property had been taken away from them; they remember the loss of their property after a long time of delusion (Prosecutor, male and age 39).

Other technique which the criminals used to against the victims is that criminals by forming group, which consists of three to eight criminals to deceive and use force to against the

victims. Criminals also by pretending and seeming like an intoxicated person and foolish or abnormal person, and occasionally by preparing a master key (similar key) that opens the doors or gates of a certain office or house, then to rob and to commit burglary in a house or in the organization (Crime investigation police officer, male and age 35).

Victims' focus group discussants portrayed the criminals snatch by using highly sophisticated tactic, by pretending and seeming like a traveller (taxi, bus, and train user), and causing physical injury by using excessive force to attack the victims. One police key informant stated that the techniques used by the criminals are the following: by showing sharp materials to terrify, through identifying areas that are free from police patrols, by pretending like a mad and beggar. In the other ways, by pretending like employees of Ethio-Telecom, Ethio-Electric and water drainage sectors and of course by wearing their uniforms to deceive maids, females, mothers and children to commit various crimes (Crime investigation police officer, male, and age 36). Sometimes criminals wear expensive suits to deceive the victims by creating false sense of security because in Ethiopia most people believe that if a person wears good suits he/she is not considered as a criminal.

Among the different techniques and methods that the criminals used to attack the innocent persons and crime victims, as the researcher obtained through key informant interviewees and focus group discussants and then put in an articulated manner in the following way:

1. **Wetebe (ወጥቤ):-** this is a tactic that a criminals use to commit crime, in this case, taking money from the victim, through deceiving by pretending as if they have won a lottery, within seriously crying that they do not have IDs in order to take the money from the authorized body. To do so, the suspects negotiate with the victims to have their valuable and expensive materials like smartphones, gold and even money as establishing confidence/grantee. However, the lottery is forgery (fake) and intended to deceive the victims.
2. **Gebie (ገቢ):-** this is a technique that criminals by knocking at the victim's mirrors (windows) of vehicle and the driver opened the mirrors, so that to run away and escape by lifting property (like smart phone, laptops, and bags).
3. **Shuashua (ሷሷ):-** this is a technique and method that used by the criminals in deliberately forming a group of people with 5 to 6 on a mini-bus, then by selectively allowing other passengers to enter to the car/ vehicle by pretending as if they are giving taxi services and then to victimize those people by taking the victims a place

comfortable to commit crime and they took all the property and money that the victims have on hand. Then they will leave them somewhere in a dark place and easily dislocate themselves from the area.

4. **Scrolling (ሸብልል):** this is a method that used by criminals which running away by taking someone's property after initially agreeing and negotiating (with prior intent of property crime) to carry the property for a certain amount of money as a payment for the service, after a few moments the criminals go swiftly and escape from the eyes of the owner of the property.
5. **Collision (ግጭት):** it is a method that the criminals confront and collide with the victims intentionally in crowded areas so that they commit a pickpocketing, larceny and snatching crimes in areas where there are forming a group of two or three criminals in transit fences and crossroads.
6. **Boru Tail (ቦሩ ጣይል):** it is a deception method by which criminals seal and pack small amount of their own money (10 to 100 ETB) by carton or plastic just like that of banking system. Then, they put this money somewhere in the roadside expecting a passerby (potential victim) to pick up the money. They hide themselves and carefully watch over the person who picks the money so that to follow him/her and then to say let us share the money because we do watched it. After the negotiation succeeds, they change their mind by saying that they do not want the money packed by plastic instead, they tell that they want the money from one's own pocket (by informing that they are hurried or providing other excuses) hence they are aware of the money decorated with the plastic. Finally, the passerby becomes a victim by giving more money and material to the criminal as if he/she thinks gained more money from the packed one. Whereas the criminal achieves his/her, target by taking more money.
7. **Deception (ማጭበርበር):** deceiving of women who were returned from middle east and Arabian countries, by saying that the government is set to provide house and residence area for the dwellers, then criminals by espousing please use this opportunity /chance, the criminals saying that we have an authority to do this if you pay attractive money, we are given a house or a settlement area to you where you want. For doing this, the criminals convince the victims by making a fake receipt card with city administration stamp and rendered for women and received money from them.
8. **Seasons and situations (ወቅቶችና ሁኔታዎች):** Criminals commit burglary crime during the summer season and particularly at rain time with at night. In terms of situation,

many crimes were also committed in the time of Ethiopian holidays and the eve of holidays. Criminals did a study, when people go out to visit their family especially during a holiday, people who have a job during the night session, and then broke into a house and stole their property and wealth.

In supporting of such idea, burglary mostly takes place during night, in a rainy summer season. Moreover, it takes place in situations like the victims leave their home to celebrate holidays somewhere outside the home, and when the victim is at work in a night shift and in the absence of nobody. As Hope (2007) revealed under the accessibility of victim clues, risks of victimization may be heightened in many kinds of places where people who are likely to commit crimes might congregate and where circumstances are conducive to their being encouraged to commit crimes.

According to the above-mentioned techniques, criminals particularly use all the available opportunities in order to deceive/attack the victims by identifying specific seasons at which people are more prone to something else. In conclusion, criminals use various methods and techniques to commit crime in different times on bringing new and latest techniques that are unthinkable by the police, victims and the society at all.

4.2.3. The Nature of Crimes Known to the Police and Recording Process

The most common and probably the most reliable source of criminal statistics is crimes known to the police. This consists of crimes reported to the police by victims or witnesses and recorded by the police. It is inadequate because not all crimes are reported to the police. Crime statistics are recording mainly based on complainants, observations or information, which it can reasonably be concluded that a statutory violation has occurred (Andargachew, 2004).

As police informant explained the trends as the crimes were reported to the police and known to police, through intelligence force, police direct observation, victim compliance, based on prior information from the public, by patrol officer, and by community police officer. Compatibly, sometimes the victims report in person, phone and by their family, and police being on the crime scene (Crime investigation police officers, male and age 38).

Other police officer informant described the means that he known the crime incident mostly know through observation in his shift, when he is on duty and present at crime scene and a witness of the crime situation and other means victims report to police in person and by phone

when the crime committed at night and veiling for police officers (Crime prevention police officer, male and age 37).

Table 3: Comparison of Crime Incidents in Addis Ababa City and Addis Ketema Sub-City: Crime Statistical Data: 2018- 2019.

Type of crime	Years					
	2018			2019		
	No. of crime committed in Addis Ketema	Addis Ketema shared the committed crime from 100%	No. of crime committed in Addis Ababa city	No of crime committed in Addis Ketema	Addis Ketema shared the committed crime from 100%	No. of crime committed in Addis Ababa city
Battery	1689	14%	2382	1307	12%	11230
Burglary at day	-----	-----	43	-----	-----	26
Burglary at night	86	7%	1229	64	6%	1165
Attempt to murder	144	15%	958	105	11%	960
Deception	431	11%	3991	400	10%	4150
Larceny	324	7%	5001	295	5%	5315
Theft of car materials	6	0.8%	795	5	0.5%	1026
Robbery	10	44%	23	8	11%	75
Snatching	587	22%	2895	546	14%	3843
Total no of Crime Committed	3277	19%	17317	2730	10%	27790

Sources: compiled from unpublished Addis Ababa Police Commission Crime Statistics Data: 2018 and 2019 and Addis Ketema Police Department Crime Statistics Data 2018 and 2019.

It was adapted from Addis Ababa police commission and Addis Ketema police department crime statistic data and the researcher has developed in an articulated manner. As revealed in the above table, in 2018 total number of 17317 (100%) crimes were committed in Addis Ababa city, among these in Addis Ketema 3277 (19%) of crimes were committed. To express in percent Addis Ketema shared 19% from 100%. In Addis Ababa 12382 (100%) battery crimes were committed, and Addis Ketema shared 1689 (14%). In Addis Ababa 23 (100%) of robbery crimes were committed, Addis Ketema shared the highest rate of 10 (44%). As depicted in the above table, especially, burglary crime was committed in Addis Ketema at nighttime, Because of many shopping and market centers where found in the Addis Ketema. The snatching crime in Addis Ababa committed were 2895 among these in Addis Ketema 587 crimes were committed, in terms of percent Addis Ketema shared 22% from the total crimes.

In 2019 total number of crimes committed were 27790 (100%) in Addis Ababa city, among these in Addis Ketema 2730 (10%) of crimes were committed. In Addis Ababa city, 3843 (100%) of snatching crimes were committed, from these Addis Ketema shared 546 (14%). Other crime in Addis Ababa city 11230 (100%) of battery crimes were committed, in Addis Ketema also 1307 crimes were occurred, and shared 12%. Based on the above table the number of crimes committed, Addis Ketema 19% and 10% shared in Addis Ababa city in 2018/19 respective years. The researcher concluded that in average of crimes, Addis Ketema was shared the highest rate of crime in Addis Ababa.

Generally, the criminal usually look at the situation, season, at the time of the crime considering that they committed an action or event that works against victims through by studying and looking at the individual's overall focuses. Police record the occurrence of crimes, as key informant police explained, first police prove whether the incident is a crime or not and then they took the details of information from the victims or complainants to organize the evidence articulately. In case of victim compliance, police have recoded victim's full name, age, sex, address, educational background, marital status, place of crime scene, type of crime and in case of a suspect is known by police or by victim, they register the suspect's full information.

Additionally, crime investigation police officers should go to the crime scene in order to obtain exhibits (if any) and to receive the statements from the complainants and eyewitnesses. Then, by organizing police rapport or dockets the investigation should be launched (Crime

investigation police officer, female and age 34). Supplementary, police focus group discussants portrayed that the police registers on the crime recording document, victim's and criminal's detail information, if the crime is serious, a case will be informed to the next the leaders and could proceed until the police commission.

Andargachew (2004) argues police do not record some crimes even if reported to them is considered as another drawback of crimes known to the police. The police more are likely to refrain from recording certain crimes, which they feel they cannot solve. In some communities, crimes are handled informally within the group without referring to the police, except in the cases of serious crimes. Further, Naude, Prinsloo and Ladikos (2006) pointed out, it is common knowledge that in developing countries, many crimes are not reported to the police in one hand and on the other hand some crimes that are reported to the police but not recorded and organized.

Another problem is interpretations of crime definitions and categories may differ from police officer to police officer, and from one police station to other police station, the data can be subject to running by police authorities at station to create a better or worse picture depending on their own interest. Underreporting rates are particularly high in Addis Ketema due to lack of recording capacity, poor telecommunications and victims loss of trust on the police.

Compatibly , as the researcher assessed and scrutinized different police documents specially police daily crime record, police dockets and rapports, police did not record some crime, even though it is reported; because of different reasons that might be related to administration, police discretions, recording capacity, personal problem, efficiency evaluation and promotion purpose.

4.2.4. Reported Cases of Crime Victims to Police

Some victims have not reported a crime to the police, as Nirmal (2009) disclosed that the reluctance of victims to report cases to the police remains an issue to be probed in by victimologists. Some of the reasons for non-reporting of crimes are:

1. The effect of crime being insignificant or petty;
2. Identity of the offender being unknown;
3. Apprehension of threat from the culprit;
4. Considerable loss of time, money in prolonged criminal litigation;
5. Reluctance of witnesses to testify or possibility of their turning hostile and
6. Lack of faith and confidence in police action.

On many occasions, victims and witnesses are not willing to report to the police of what happened. This could be because of their fear that the police might not help them. Now, victim data have not attained the methodological sophistication or the measurement accuracy that would justify their use as standards against which to measure the adequacy of police statistics. The more lucrative approach would be to use both police records and survey data conjointly in the spirit of multi-method assessment (Andargachew, 2004).

In order to counterparts of this problem the researcher have used police rappers, police dairy crime records and police dockets in addition to crime victimization recording data from the four police stations and Addis Ketema police headquarter crime victimization recording. The researcher used multiple data method assessment to obtain accurate crime victimization data. Police focus group discussant portrayed, the crime incidents recorded based on its categories. During crime incident recording, police always take in to account, the full name of the accusatory/victims, age, sex, phone number and exact address of the victims.

For the sake of clear understanding of the study area, under Addis Ketema police department, there are four police stations. Those are *Autobus tera* police station, *Merkato* area police station, *Mesalemiya* police station and *Efoyta* police station. The following victimization data were collected from those police stations’.

Table 4: Number of Victims Compiled from Police Crime Victimization Data

Types of crime	2018					2019					Up to march 2020 (Nine Months)				
	Sex		Age			Sex		Age			Sex		Age		
	M	F	18-30	31-50	>50	M	F	18-31	31-50	>50	M	F	18-30	31-50	>50
Larceny	504	294	237	324	137	461	232	251	330	62	144	98	91	135	16
Snatching	411	448	433	444	117	399	428	399	331	97	195	127	126	182	24
Attempt to Murder	40	10	19	20	11	8	7	5	10	-	18	11	9	18	2
Robbery	64	23	22	43	22	23	12	4	23	8	8	3	1	8	2
Burglary	39	42	5	40	37	61	48	31	62	15	36	18	5	35	14
Battery	772	361	509	413	263	717	319	387	538	111	512	280	259	421	62
Physical injury	312	170	115	153	61	240	160	138	230	22	56	43	30	58	11
Deception	245	273	200	226	83	187	328	198	270	57	157	164	123	176	22
Damage of property	297	281	162	268	148	306	277	112	272	199	272	333	142	305	151
Theft of car and spare parts	70	72	12	88	42	106	73	52	85	42	46	50	-	56	40
Total no of Victims	2754	1974	1714	2019	942	2508	1884	1577	2151	613	1444	1127	786	1394	344

Source: Compiled from *Autobustera, Mesalemiya, Merkato* and *Efoyta* Police Station Crime Victim Data of 2018, 2019 and up to March 2020(nine-month data) Police Daily Crime Record Document and Police Rapports/Dockets.

As we can see in the above table, crime victimization data compiled along with age and sex respective of the types of crime committed on the victims. In this regard, data compiled from police statistics, in 2018, 2019 and up to March 2020, when the crimes are snatching, deception, and theft of car and spare parts the victims were females. In 2020 (nine months victimization data), also damage of property mostly females were victimized. Whereas, in case of attempt to murder, physical injury, robbery, larceny, damages of property and battery the victims were males as depicted in the above table.

As depicted in the above table concerning sex of the victims, 2754 males and 1974 females were victimized in 2018. 2508 males and 1884 females were victimized in 2019. 1444 males and 1127 females were victimized in 2020. Regarding age distribution of victims, 2019 number of victims found in 31-50 age category, 1714 number of victims found in 18-30 age category, and 942 number of victims found in more than 50 years old in 2018. 2151 number of victims found in 31-50 age category, 1577 number of victims found in 18-30 age category and 613 number of victims found in more than 50 year old in 2019. In 2020, 1394 number of victims found in 31-50 age category, 786 numbers of victims found in 18-30 age category, and 344 number of victims found in more than 50 age category. As described in the above table, in terms of age category most of the female victims were found under the age of 31-50 years old.

Based on the above table concerning victims' age, in the years of 2018, 2019 and 2020 a higher portion of victims found in the age ranges from 31-50 years, the second huge number of victims found in the age ranges from 18-30 age category and the third and the least victims also found in the age more than 50 years.

In line with police recording victimization data regarding gender matter on crime victimization, criminologists also agree that the gender in crime is all-inclusive specifically; women are continuously and everywhere more likely than men victimized by crimes (Fox, Nobles & Piquero, 2009). In contrast with this idea, males are more likely than females to be victims of crime, females are substantially more fearful of crime than males in the people (Law teacher, 2018).

Most of the victims are from the male population as in the table above. Males are mostly victims of crime against the person like physical injury and battery in one hand. One the other hand, deception and snatching crimes are more specific committed on females, as crime victimization data indicated. Depending on the crime victimization data, that huge numbers

of the crime victims are males. Along with age category of the victims both male and female victims found in 31-50 age category.

4.3. The Response of Police to the Crime Incidents

The past crime related problem-solving system of police within the sub-city had not been conceptualized out of traditional policing system reality of the country. As UNODC (2011) described traditionally policing system has been structured around an incident-based approach to crime control that can involve a more reactive approach especially in the aftermath of crime scene or after problem. Accordingly, most victim interviewees explained that informing police personnel or police station and finding a solution was after the commission of the crime. These systems of response were doomed to be unsatisfactory in addressing public needs.

As Cordner (2010) argues that, if the police are not distributed and visible, if they do not respond quickly to serious incidents and investigate them thoroughly, then the public's fear of crime may grow in addition to an increase in crime. Furthermore, lack of access to police personnel and police station had created a huge problem on quick response to crimes in the settlement areas. Complex chain of command and negligent behavior among some of the police officers a case in point for the failure of police to meet victims service demand.

In supporting of such idea, in taking up the response of one victim focus group discussant described his experience on police response to crime incidents as follows:

“The chain of command is too long and there is administration problem as well. Because of this problem, persons did not prefer to come to police station. Since they think that, they might face awkwardness if they go to police station for reporting. It was miserable, it was very hard to find a police particularly after 12 o'clock in the afternoon; one day, I fought with my neighbor and I was beaten and I traveled to find police officer and in order to report. After traveling, I found a sub-police station where they asked me to bring the witness who watched the fight and such so forth quarrel made me disheartened. Finally, they referred me to the main police station. My hurt is increased more and more its pain due to such process, I do not want to report crime incident to the police another time. Therefore, in my view, in such circumstance, no one had a trend of going to police station and report crime event to the police officer.”

For the reason that as Yeshiwas (2010) described that one way of responding to crime incidents and lose relationship of police and the community has created this gap since police cannot successfully prevent or investigate crime based solely on their own means. Moreover, victims reported the cases to police, occasionally victim treated heartlessly without any respect by police officers, for this reason, victims have not being believed when they informed the commission of crime to the police officer.

For instance, one victim interviewee described her experience as follows:

“The type of crime committed against me was physical injury. I did not have a decent experience when I informed the committed crime to police officer; I did not feel that police officer provide sufficient service so as to I felt very painful. The police officer left me in the office and sat out in the gate to phone up his boss because he did not know what to do and then he said, do you know the offenders who are and I said I do not know, I did not have any hint. Police officer took with his boss, it is difficult to apprehend and handle the criminals are where they found. And also police officer said that without any evidence or clue nothing proceed a criminal case. This was a circumstance that indicated the way police officer was treating and responding to me.” (Victim of larceny, female, age 26).

Furthermore, other victim also portrayed that he really bothered about going to the police station. He went to the police and he did not know what to anticipate, whether police officer will take his case seriously or not. Quite often, he believed that the police officer could not take his case more seriously. Subsequently, police officer was never any kind of feeling that he was taking up too much time.

One victim interviewee described his trend of informing a case to the police concerning crime incidents he faced in the past three years and he said his shop was robbed twice, even his family used to tell him that he should not go to police station for reporting, what else police officers would do?, police officers could do nothing! May God return your possessions? He added that they told him, he should not go there; it is nothing to get anything of the stolen assets. Therefore, he did not report to police anything about his stolen property and it remains lost (Victim of robbery, male and age 39).

The other thing is that when the victims go and appeal their cases to a certain police station, as victims' group discussants described that the police officers send the victims to other

police stations by saying it is not our jurisdiction and mandate to handle the case. Moreover, the situation worsens when the victim is new to the city; people came from countryside and new from that particular area.

To this effect, as FGD police officers participants said that there was a tendency toward hiding of offenders if he/she is a relative or a friend of the relative within their living residence. This allied with a fright to be destined as informants by their neighbors while they realized these offenders had created a problem on the informants. Nevertheless, FGD victim participants said that they used to make a patrol in-group and tried to reduce crime incident in some extent. Yet, a few FGD victim participants claimed that though there are improvements shown in securing the dweller, still the feeling of insecurity float over in some hotspot areas. It is worrisome to move freely especially after 2 o'clock in the evening around *Merkato* and *Autobustera* area and for precaution purpose informants using alternative roads resorted by dwellers to get purge of possible threat.

One victim interviewee explained his scary experience about returning lately at night to his residence as:

“I am still terrified of going out in the late night or early in the mornings, because I know the police officers do not perform patrol all night long. As a result, I try to get home before 12: 00 o'clock previously; my sister snatched around 12 o'clock in the afternoon, luckily, someone saved her. But there are still some dark and terrifying places that police officers could not reach for varies reason, if you come home late by those roads you would find neither police nor any lights being put up.”

The victim statement shared to Venezuelan people problems, as Mujica (2015) stated that in Venezuela citizen for save them from crime incident, they being out of their homes past 6:00 pm and most stores close before sunset.

Both focus group discussants' of victims' revealed that the police responses in somehow good, however, when victims make phone calls, police officers did not respond; it seems their emergency line was symbolic and unrealistic. Particularly, they are not available on weekends and at night times. In addition to that, the police members do not serve properly and some other police members serve by verbally abusing. Police usually postpone the case for other days and apparently, this leads the victims to visit the police stations for three-five days; and even police officers do not accept what the victims say to them.

An important occasion to be prepared here is that, in one case a police officer stated that he had two victims living together in one rent house. They engaged into conflict and stalked with each other called to him at 3 o'clock in the evening, and they were expecting to win over one other and they tried to convince police officer in order to free themselves from liability and becoming innocent. Then the officer tried to go out at night and made negotiations between them. They did not know the reason that engaged into conflict. Therefore, police officer did not want to arrest them. Because nothing is to be gained from arresting them.

As police officer informant narrated one case about the police response to crime incident and handling the case that is portrayed in the following way:

“When I had a workload and I am genuinely speaking one day a victim called to me. I did not really have compassion around it until I drove to an adjacent of the city to meet with a victim. She was a victim of battery. Her spouse stalked the woman. While meeting her and after seeing what she went through in the past years; so, until her spouse was liable and accountable by law and that was powerful for me. Therefore, that day realizing what impact of crime had on victim, my entirety see how victims treated totally changed. I do not think that a parcel of police officers have that chance to fully understand where the victims are coming from.”

Additionally, police focus group discussants described how they respond to crime incident by their statement, by arriving to the crime scene, police prove the occurrence of the alleged crime and if it is a crime against the victim, police officers try to provide first aid treatment to the victims. Then, if the injury is critical, the victim will be taken to the hospital for medical treatment. Simultaneously, apprehending the suspect if he/she is around crime scene area. Finally collecting and registering all the necessary information and evidence in order to charge the suspect by taking the statements of the victim/s and eye witness/s.

Based on the abovementioned victims' statements, police officers could not solve victims problem; they could not control and apprehend criminal acts, because their crime prevention and investigation method is not advanced. In most cases, police officers usually focus on the suspects and they overlooked the victims' pains and cases.

4.3.1. The Time of Crime Occurrence against the Victims

Crime takes place both at day and night sessions. The crime incident increases high starting from 12:00 o'clock in the night until 4:00 o'clock in the morning, this is the time, when many crimes take place such as snatching, deception and pickpocketing have commonly committed against the victims. Mostly at 12:00 o'clock in the afternoon it is the time, which workers return to home by rushing from their work places; the thieves use that as an advantage and opportunity to commit a crime. At night, criminals commit crimes by using different techniques such as hiding themselves in a dark area, snatch and run, and causing physical injury on the victims(Crime prevention police officer, female and age 37).

While the time from 10:00 to 11:00 at night in the time when many people go to *Autobustera* to leave Addis for different areas of the country; so that the criminals will target the passengers to commit a crime. Burglary crime takes place at the night particularly by carefully identifying the compounds that are without guards and securities. This crime usually committed at the time of 5:00 up to 9:00 o'clock in the night and criminals load the stolen things by their own cars particularly during at night in a rainy season. Thus, it is difficult and impossible for the police to capture trace evidence and fingerprints of the suspects during the commission of the crime in the rainy season and the criminals are aware of this fact so that using this advantage they commit burglary and vehicle spare parts thefts crimes (Crime investigation police officer, male, and age 35).

Starting from 12:00 o'clock at night to 1:00 o'clock in the morning, it is a time by which several crimes occur, because that is a time when passengers prefer go to the bus stations and most of the workers leave their homes going to their respective work places (Crime prevention police officer, male and age 40). At lunch time around 6:00 to 8:00 o'clock, many crimes take place by the time the police members switch their shifts, in this time, snatching crime mostly take place. In the day shift a large number of police are usually deployed around *Merkato* and *Autobustera* area, whereas in the night session, the deployment has been given due emphasis to residence areas that have several dwellers (Crime prevention police officer, male and age 32).

According to police key informants, as much as possible, police respond to crime in the same approach both in the day and in the night regardless of the time. There is a duty officer in charge for the night shift, he or she responds appropriately to the incident by organizing all

the information and evidence to report appropriately for the upcoming police officer through identifying the type of crime then registering the time that the crime occurred and provided support for the victim.

The opposite of the above key informants' statements, one victim interviewee described that in the evening and night shifts, by using the opportunity of the inadequate number of patrol police officers, criminals commit various crimes on the victims. If the crime is physical injury, police send for treatment to health stations and the cars (patrol cars) are not comfortable, rather they exacerbates their wounds and even they create extra injury.

In conclusion, when the victims go to the police stations, there are occasions when the victims do not obtain police officers that handle and respond to their cases, at this time, the victims face extra fatigue and tiredness. However, the situation of police response to crime incident is better at day sessions in comparison with the night sessions.

4.3.2. Identification of Crime Hot spot areas and Deployment of Police

As Siegel (2000) stated that, certain locations or areas are target of repeat victimizations has prompted law enforcement agencies like police institution to select high-risk targets for increased surveillance and patrol police. In hot spot area, police tactics have attempted to locate the sites of multiple crimes and allocate police force accordingly.

As adapted from key informant interview and focus group discussant police officers, under the jurisdiction of Addis Ketema police department, potential crime hotspot areas have been identified based on number of crime incidents and crime victims' factors. The identified hotspots areas are *Gojjam Berenda, Kuwas Meda, Atenatera, Merkato area, Mesalemiya, Shewaldma, Addisu Micheal, Yirga Haile, Anwar mosque, Minalesh tera, Mitak* and *Abdo berenda* (a place highly known for khat selling), by giving special attention to these crime hotspot areas the officials deploy patrol police to prevent crime.

As key informant police officers stated that patrolling is a police activity somehow indigenous with the purpose of preventing crimes in the neighborhood and many police officers in Addis Ketema revealed that properly employing this approach has massive role to prevent crime so as to minimize potential victims.

Even if the police try a lot to sterile the crime incident, it is mushrooming in rate and sophisticated in technique in the crime risk zones. The police officers tried by identifying the crime risk zones and deploy the patrol police; however, they did not control these hotspot areas and did not reduce the fear of crime on the victims.

4.4. Police Treatments of Victims

Focus group discussants of victims portrayed that some of the police officers handle and treat the victims in a decent manner like by advising, helping and showing empathy, which is highly satisfactory. Nevertheless, there is a problem on some of them, they treat the victims in an inhumanely manner like by devaluing their level of injury and victimization by not giving due emphasis. Particularly, when the police officers' recognize that the case they are handling is a re-victimized person's case, they try to blame the victim by saying that it is your own fault.

When the case is about the victims that lost their money, police support them temporarily by contributing a certain amount of money for food and accommodation. Particularly, if the snatching and monetary theft takes place on victims who came from the countryside police provide temporary support for the victims in collaboration with the federal police just by paying for their food and accommodation expenses. As one police officer described, *informally, as much as police can, police provide a temporary support for the victims of crime from their own pocket money as humanity; beyond police duty. In collaboration with the federal road and transport authority and the traffic offices, police officers provide free transport for victims of crime (if they want to go to the countryside). Still now, police officers do their best by advising the victims to relieve themselves from fear and worrisome* (Crime prevention police officer, male and age 36).

As one prosecutor explained in his statement, from the beginning to prove whether the compliance is a crime or not based on the victim's compliance and then if it is a crime they begin organizing a rapport/docket, if not, they will close the case by reconciling the disputants. Human rights protection of the victim is implemented by the FDRE constitution and human rights declarations (Prosecutor, male and age 39).

Police rendering services to the victims, evaluate in line with the satisfaction level of service based on the feedback and statement of the victims and the residents. Though the police

officers are giving treatment and service to the victims, however, it is not possible to say that the treatment and service for the victims are adequate and satisfactory. Thus, as the researcher reviewed of the police documents, in Addis Ababa police commission, police officers do not have any kind of guidelines on how to approach and handle victims. The police laws (proclamations and regulations) even at the federal level (federal police commission) do not also say anything about handling of crime victims. That is why each police officer treats victims in their own methods.

Focus group discussion police officers said that police commission does not have regulation and directive that narrates or orders the procedures how to treat, handle and serve the victims. Due to the absence of directives and regulations, they could not provide the treatment that the victims need and deserve. Because of lack of permanent guidelines, the way police treat the victims varies from police officers to police officers. Another problem is that lack of law that gives special protection for the witnesses. Generally, the aforementioned problems made most of the job to be done based on the personal good will of the police.

However, there is no specific guideline or regulation, as an alternative they treat and handle the victim based on the Citizens' Charter (*yezegoch charter*) manual that was ratified in 2016. The charter declares /narrates that the communities have a right to be served appropriately, but police are not implementing in line of it. Further, because of the prosecutors and crime investigation police officers problems victims and eyewitnesses visit the police stations three to five times to make statement; by being hopeless, they suspend the entire process. When the prosecutor and crime investigation police officer will not be available at office simultaneously, and when the interrogation results given by the complainant to the two bodies vary the victim will be given another appointment (Crime investigation police officer, male and age 36).

In developed country, there is a police-based victim service; several communities have established police-based victim service units/programs. Police-based services also provide emotional support, practical assistance, general information about the criminal justice system and referrals (Illingworth, 2007).

In our country, there is no police-based victims' service practice and the police institution and police officers do not give a chance for the communities to establish and participate in police-based victim service activities. As the researcher assessed a proclamations and directives of

Addis Ababa police commission, most part of the law is about the suspect or criminal and there is no legal support for the victim. Therefore, in this regard it is possible to conclude that the complainants and victims are not getting the appropriate service.

4.5. Challenges for Police in Handling Crime Incidents and Victims

Treatment

The investigation process is haphazard and not supported by advanced technology. Not preferable and competent to the 21 century. As key informant police officers described, suspects use three or four names that lead the crime investigation police officers into trouble. In some cases, recidivists do not be charged appropriately; mistakenly supposed as first time offenders because of errors made by fingerprint police officers. There are crimes, which are sophisticated to investigate like crimes that occur at the night. This is because of absence of security cameras, specifically in large market areas and practicing the investigation without the support of the technology. The organization is not providing sufficient support for the victims and eyewitnesses and as a result, they abstain from giving information and reporting other crime incidents in the future.

Internal challenges are shortage of materials, skill gaps and problems on crime recordings system on crime investigation police officers. Particularly, there are unethical problems some crime investigation police officers. Some line officers who are deployed on weekends have a tendency of maltreating the victims (Crime investigation police officer, male and age 40).

Another police officer added that there is no habit of serving the victims via email or phone. The victims are not getting the appropriate treatment and service, because of work overload, overlap, recklessness and unethical behavior of some police officers (Crime investigation police officer, male and age 32).

Lack of qualified crime investigation police officers in term of knowledge, skill and education brought a huge problem on the justice system. The other problem is that few skillful and experienced crime investigation police officers leave their work and join other organizations, due to lack of good governance in the police institution (Crime investigation police officer, male and age 40). Added to this, FGD police officers described lack of directives and regulations deals with victims' treatments are an obstacle contribute their part

for not accomplishing the tasks in the given timeframe and schedule, which exacerbates the victim's injury.

One prosecutor explained the challenge for conducting criminal charge by saying that evidences about the investigation are always based on eyewitnesses and medical evidences, that is highly backward, which made that too far from technology. Additionally, in principle, police should be at least one step ahead of the criminals, however, in reality the criminals are many steps ahead of the police and this is a critical challenge in crime prevention and crime investigation system (Prosecutor, male and age 39).

External challenges: which challenging are lack of cooperation by the public to the jobs of law enforcers, not getting evidence, lack of willingness by the witnesses and victims, the unavailability of prosecutors has brought impairment on the victims. Not providing a comfortable vehicle while taking the victims that experienced physical injury to the hospital. The vehicles provided to take such victims are those used by the crime prevention officers for patrolling purposes and they worsen the injury of the victims because they are not comfortable.

After criminals were being released on bail, they switch and leave their original address to go other places. Not recognizing each other though living together in a small neighborhood, it is used as an opportunity by the criminals. Not having the suspect's photograph except that particular investigator, the suspect is not known to other crime investigation police officers. Therefore, it is difficult to recognize and find the suspect once he/she hide himself/herself and by changing the name the suspect starts re-offending in other parts of the city (Crime investigation police officer, male, and age 32).

Espousing this idea, carelessness of crime victims is challenging now: as police focus group discussants explained crimes are happens because of the victim's carelessness and recklessness. Particularly victims leave their properties on taxis like wallets, smartphone, handbags, and forgetting/missing one's own property somewhere is creating extra workload on the police jobs. Furthermore, they are hurting themselves as well.

Yet another reason, delayed charges and trial processes, then not disclosing the crime incidents on time to the public via media outlets after accomplishing the justice issues, someone will be victimized by similar crime due to the case was not disclosed to the public quickly. Though, *Merkato* is a large market center, there is no parking and it creates good

opportunity for the criminals, inadequate number of police members, and the public's cooperation with the criminals in giving information doing the opposite and hiding the criminals.

4.6. The Impacts of Crime on Crime Victims

The problem of crime in cities has been long recognized as a growing and serious challenge in all parts of the world. Studies in this phenomenon have encompassed the following issues: distribution and incidence across countries and levels of development; distribution and incidence of the impact of crime and violence across different categories of people, specifically by gender and age; location of violence by city size; types of violence, perpetrators and victims and financial costs of the crime (UN-Habit, 2007).

According to Shapland and Hall (2007) disclosed the victim of a crime might possibly experience many different kinds of impacts like psychological, physical, social and financial implications on the victims.

The researcher would say that crime has an impact not only on primary victims but also on the entire community around the victims. The course of the crime incident and its impacts on the victims in Addis Ketema is raised serious concerns. The urban communities are more affected by crime because of their lifestyles, working environment and personal negligence. Due to this, they are vulnerable to crime incidents. It affects them in touch the extended burden of caring for his or her family and community that also affected them. Because the field of victim services has evolved, so has an understanding of the multidimensional impact of crime on victims, their families and their communities.

Victims of either personal or property crimes can face a multitude of challenges as the result of their victimization. Crime affects victims and their families on a variety of levels: physical, psychological, financial, and social (Wasserman & Ellis, 2010). Espousing that idea, Shapland and Hall (2007) described some impacts of crime may only be short-term. Victims tend to cope with financial loss by using their own reserved assets or with the help of friends and family. However, psychological, physical and social impacts can be very long lasting, over months or even years. A small proportion of the most seriously affected, who tend to be victims of serious physical injuries, as well as the relatives of victims of murder, which will need professional psychiatric or psychological help.

One focus group discussant police officer explained that the impact of crime on victims could be viewed as psychologically, financial, socially and physical. All the aforementioned problems affect the police as well, either directly or indirectly. Mainly, if the pain on the crime victim is very severe and the police officers also suffer and it exposes them to stress, anxiety and depression.

As crime victims' focus group discussants explained that impact of crime could be described in the following manner:

1. Physical impact has a harm of physical pain and sufferance on victims
2. Psychological impact involves repeated anxiety, depression, fear and stress that resulted due to the victimization.
3. Social impact involves loosening societal relationships and interaction following victimization.
4. Financial impact involves losing property and money that was gained through hard work.

As the result of the above mentioned impacts, victims' loss of trust on police institution and police officer as well.

4.6.1. Psychological Impacts of Crimes on Victims

Psychological effects of crime such as anger, trauma, depression or fear, which serious cases, can cause sleeplessness and flashbacks to the offence (Shapland & Hall, 2007). Crime victimization is associated with myriad psychological problems, resulting in widespread treatment needs and substantial costs to both the victim and the society as well. Fear is a complex psychological process that affects perceptions and behaviors of victims in a many ways.

One victim shared her experience concerning psychological impacts of crime as follows:

“I did not know how to ask for assistance even I wanted. I felt like I had to care myself. Accordingly, I sought out and found others victims who had similar experiences that helps within understood my pain. Luckily, I found victim who had similar experiences and suffered from stress, trauma and panic attacks like me. Furthermore, I found police officer who understood my problem and could help what I had on me. It was reduced my pain in some extent.” (Victims of physical injury, female and age 34).

As the study confirmed that victim suffer in silence and it affects everything from mental ability to traumas on victim’s activities. When victim be able to invest in trauma recovery, he/she can stop the other cycle. Cordner (2010) described that the devastating psychological impacts of crime on victims like fear and anxiety of crime is that may affect victims from all lifestyles at any stage of their lives. This makes it different from actual crime that tends to be concentrated on particular areas that committed by several offenders. The fear of crime can have devastating impacts on the victims’ quality of life.

As such, one interviewee shared her feeling of insecurity in her area: *“It was very terrifying for me to pass through some of the areas around Mesalemiya, Merkato and Autobus tera. It was also very frightening to go out late nights and early in the mornings too. The situation had an ability to affect my daily lives; I used to scare for my children as well whenever they came home in late night because they might get victimized.”*

To this effect, as police officers focus group discussants confirmed that psychological impacts of crime like mental disorders living in constant fear of crime, coming to the police station and applying to the police in any slight(not considered as criminal activities by the law) case.

Victims’ focus group discussants shared their feelings by mentioning the impacts like regretting, feeling of disappointments, repeatedly being remorse by their decisions that they made during the crime. Furthermore, as one victim interviewee stated: *“I am still suffering depression, particularly, whenever I see the scars on my body that emerged, because of the crime. I am still suffering mentally by imagining another similar kind of victimization in the future.”*(Victim of battery, male and age 36).

Accordingly, one interviewee victim explained: *“After the crime, I am experiencing a repeated depression, particularly whenever I across through the crime scene area and even in some cases, I fear re-victimization. Yet, at any time, I do not feel secured whenever I pass over Gojjam Berenda, Autobustera and Merkato area. Further, I am always concerning my relatives by perceiving that the potential offenders might against them when they go to around crime risk zones like Autobustera, Merkato and Gojjam Berenda.”* (Victim of larceny, female and age 32).

One victim had still a fear on the confidentiality of the lost document and expressed as follows:

“Since I lost my laptop with all confidential/secret issues, I usually worry about them by thinking that they might be revealed by someone else.” (Victim of burglary, male, and age 40).

As one victim described his behavioral change after victimization by his statement:

“I am experiencing a repeated disappointment and even I am fighting with people; a behavior which did not exist prior to my victimization.” (Victim of physical injury, male, age 38).

Police focus group discussants portrayed as police officers, they try to restore the victims’ emotion to where it belongs, by providing first aid treatment and by advising the victim. In that way victims’ stress, anxiety and worrisome are minimized. By promising the apprehension of the suspect, property restoration and giving temporary solution, by identifying the potential crime areas in collaboration with community policing members so as to prevent crime in advance and then to reduce victim’s anxiety and stress. However, it is impossible to say that the crime victims are relieved from fear of crime victimization.

Therefore, the researcher concluded based on the abovementioned informants’ statements and feelings, the psychological impact of crime affecting victims were fear, anxiety, nervousness, self-blame, anger and difficulty in sleeping. Traumatic experiences suffered victims are often multifaceted and can occur over a long period. Yet, the psychological impact particularly the fear, stress, depression and trauma are still with the victims.

4.6.2. Physical Impacts of Crime on Victims

The physical impacts of crime through physical injury and battery crimes brought slight pain on the victim in one hand. On the other hand, sometimes victims go through permanent physical disability because of crime victimization.

One victim shared his experiences and trend on physical impacts of crime as follows:

“I still have the scar on my head, the bodily injury was not easily describable, because it still hurts and creates a sense of discomfort. Further my brother was with me and he was physically victimized as well.”(Victim of physical injury, male and age 38).

As one victim focus group discussant stated, physical impacts of crime on victims like scratches, broken bone, broken or lost teeth and bruises besides becoming physically disabled person because of bodily injury, which directly emanated from the crime that the victims have experienced could even leads to hating one’s self.

Based on the above victims’ statements, the researcher said that physical harm including pain, suffering and sometimes has long-term incapacity. Therefore, the physical impacts of crime could bring a long lasting pain and it leaves bad image on victims.

4.6.3. Social Impacts of Crime on Victims

In terms of the role of social support among crime victims more broadly, studies indicate that perceptions of lower levels of social support are associated with increased levels of emotional distress following victimization. The social support might initially serve as a buffer to reduce adverse consequences associated with crime victimization. However, repeated victimization is exposed to chronic stressors may alter victims’ perceptions of available social support that exacerbates subsequent levels of distress (Hanson, et al, 2010). Added to this, increasing social contact and engagement are important targets for early interventions for crime victims (Gutner et al., 2006), and victims who increase or continue positive social interactions following trauma often show better adjustment and more resilience (Hanson, et al, 2010).

One police focus group discussant explained that the crime incidents have social impacts on victims and their family. A crime impacts may emerge from the feature of physical

deteriorations in the mind of victims pretending crime problems. It has social harm, sometimes victims' added workload on police officers' and even the criminal harass and abuse their own relatives, as the result their family ties broken, sometimes they hurt their family and the family lives under poverty.

“The crime was committed on Ethiopian Epiphany Holiday, life became miserable; I was disappointed for not visiting my family, as a result of the commission of crime and victimization.” (Victim of snatching, female and age 31).

One victim portrayed as *“crime brought multi-dimensional impacts on my life. Because of the injury I was absent from my work or job and that directly affected my life at all.”*(Victim of physical injury, male and age 38). Correspondingly, the victim verbatim, where the component parts fail to social purpose efficiently, social uncertainty sets in. Considering that crime is responsible for the instability occurring in the social and in family ties (Ukwayi, Angioha & Ojongejoh, 2017). Looking at crime, which is producing victim, changing neighborhood conditions, lost trust amid residences and had low group interaction. As a result, crime has a tremendous impact on victim life, and it has been disturbing the life of the victims and their relatives.

One crime victim described the impacts of crime on her social life as follows:

“Because of losing all the significant contacts with the stolen phone, I have suffered a lot in my personal and social life; the influence was very bad. I suffered too much in my life meanwhile the offender has taken vital materials that I had in my bag which was included a traditional medicine for blood pressure.” (Victim of larceny, female, age 35).

The victim informants explanation on the social impacts of crime has similar vein with Shapland and Hall (2007) argument, they stated as limiting victims' social life or changing victims lifestyle, by not going to places like where the crime occurred or being afraid to go out altogether, because of unease or fears of re-victimization.

In support of these ideas and thought, victims' focus group discussants portrayed they have miserableness in life, isolating or alienating themselves from societal interactions and relationships. Quite often, social cohesion measured in terms of the extent to which residents render assistance to one another, as the result of crime incidents disruption of social cohesion

has occurred. In conclusion, crime affected morally, socially and in every aspect of victims' life went miserable due to the crime, particularly until the victims recover. The impact of crime damages social relationships particularly involving the victim and other family members, friends and acquaintances like even the offender who known the victims.

4.6.3.1. Impacts of Crime on Victims' Family

Crime has multi- dimensional impacts on victims' families and individuals closer to them. Moreover, one victim shared the impacts of crime on her family as follows: *“My plan to help my family went unsuccessful and in reverse, they spent money. Then, I could not remember the contacts (phone numbers) of my kin, as a result of victimization.”* (Victim of snatching, female and age 39).

One victim interviewee shared the impact of crime on himself and his family as follows:

“My family have suffered too much including being absent from work while following my medical treatment and also suffered a feeling of disappointment. The impact was massive because I resigned my job and significant others wasted their time and became absent from work and school, so as to follow up my treatment. Additionally, while attempting to stop the crime on me, my brother was injured and as a result both of us were absent from work and this directly affected our relative and household.”

4.6.3. 2. Impacts of Crime on Social Relationship and Interaction

Some victims withdraw from relation and interaction after experiencing of crime victimization. Even though social contact, interaction and engagement are important for victim supports and helps, this would assist the victims recover within a short period from that victimization and harm even they forget their pain.

As one victim explained his relationship and interaction with his friends after the time of crime commission and victimization. He portrayed in the following way:

“For long time, I suspended the relation with my friends, because they began mocking at my injury, I feel shame. Subsequently, it affected my relation with other social interaction and societal issues.” (Victim of physical injury, male and age 35).

Other victim shared her experience of social interaction and relation after she had victimization:

“I lost all my contacts with the stolen phone due to that there was high negative impact on my relationship with relatives, kinships, friends and significant others, It brought a negative impact on my social life, because I could not exchange phone calls with my relatives and friends.” (Victim of snatching, female and age 37).

According to the foregoing informant statements, victims’ social connection became miserable in many ways, because of the crimes against the victims. Restriction of crime victims’ social life, work life and totally changed victims’ lifestyle at all. Thus, it also decreased social relation with their family, friends and neighbors. Consequently, victims were isolated from societal ties, support, connectedness and relationships within the community.

4.6.4. Financial Impacts of Crime on Victims

Victims and their families pay the actual financial costs for some crimes; even individuals who are not direct victims of crime can be adversely affected in a variety of ways, such as developing an increased fear of crime or experiencing the financial impact of crime (Wasserman & Ellis, 2010).

One victim in her statement explained that as the result of crime she quitted her job. She could not do her official duty in the previous way or after being victimized. It started in the job and she ended up leaving her job. She took voluntary laying-off because of the boss’s behavior towards her in the job was not decent. She was not employed for a while, but the physical injury on her continued for quite a long time (Victim of battery, female and age 33).

Another interviewee stated about crime incident and financial impact on her and explained in the following way:

“I am still shocking from this, what has happened to me has affected my work life. I could try to carry on as normal but it has affected me badly. In terms of money, the lost Samsung costs about 6000ETB, there was also cash 5000ETB in my handbag. Total estimated monetary value they took is around 11500 ETB.” (Victims of larceny, female and age 27).

To the crime effect, one interviewee shared, he spent 3000ETB for medical treatments, and other materials estimated monetary value around 15000 ETB, cumulatively around 18000 ETB lost, as a result of crime incident committed on him (Victim of burglary, male and age 40). Other victim explained, because of crime, he lost nearly 500,000 up to 900,000 ETB (Victim of robbery, male and age 39).

Correspondingly, the above informants' statements Wasserman & Ellis (2010) explained that financial costs of crime such as property damage, replacement of stolen or damaged items, medical bills, lost days at work and therapy expenses.

In terms of time cost, one interviewee portrayed, *"I went to the police station three up to five times to make statement about a case and know the results of the investigation process. Yet, the police officer nothing has been detected and the police officer told me that even there is no clue regarding my stolen property."* (Victim of snatching, male and age 36).

Victim's focus group discussants explained about the financial impacts of crime, it brought closing the shops, becoming unemployed, viewing own self-inferior than peers, inability to accomplish the planned and aforethought issues. As a results of crimes, lack of money to pay for house rent and messing up with people who provide rents. Additionally, it leads to scarcity of money to pay for children's school fee and transferring them from private schools to public schools.

According to the case concerning on financial impact, the crime affected victims financially too much. Especially, when the victim follows up the criminal case all issues need more money. Moreover, financial impact of crime on victims includes loosing possession of stolen property, required work hard tendency for compensation of the previous money and property. It also exposes to direct costs and troublesomeness due to theft and destruction of property. It requires more money for extra crime preventive measures for save themselves from re-victimization. Generally, financial loss brought economic hardship on the victims.

4.7. Crime Victims' Trust on Police Institution and Police Officers

Property crimes are more widespread in urban centers than rural areas and its size increases with growing urbanization. Property crimes are characterized by less clearance rate compared to violent crimes. People loss of trust and confidence on law enforcement bodies makes them reluctant to report property crimes. They prefer to negotiate with the criminals to re-buy their own properties. Procedural difficulties in criminal justice system and fear of provocation by the offender frustrate victims from reporting their cases to the police officers. Hence, the victims may not report many property crimes to the police. The police may not record it even though the crime is reported to them because of different reasons related to administration, personal problems, political motives and performance evaluation purpose (Nega & Berhanu, 2014).

One victim portrayed about crime report experiences in the following way:

“One day, I went to report the crime incident to the police and then the police officer took my statement. However, the police officer did not speak to me about the situation. He also did tell nothing. Surprisingly, he said that I just do not have to go there and give a statement for him.” (Victim of larceny, male and age 48).

However, other victim reported very different experiences by saying: The service obtained from the police officer that helped me manage the impact of crime and my victimization experience. Police officer's service was worthy, he assisted me through. I had usually calls and communicate with the police officer when strange thing happen in my residence.

Accordingly, police focus group discussants explained, at day and night times the crime committed against the victim was high in amount they could not address every questions of the victims claim. Because of this, the victims loss confidence on police and consequently they tried to pay property cost and replay their stolen property through negotiation with the criminals/thieves through informal means. However, the crime victims report to police when their properties were stolen at night and in cases, they did not have any clue about the suspects and the crime situations.

In opposite of the above statement one key informant police officer stated that: *The victims do have trust on police. The victims come and told their problems to the police officers, and if things are under police officers' control, they try to solve it and if it is beyond police officer capacity, they transfer the case to the next police leader based on the chain of command. Especially, conflicts that happen between husbands and wives come to police station, they tell us their problems, police officers make reconciliation and because that now some families live in peace.*

Concerning the victims' trust on police organization and police officers, the interviewees evaluated and explained their experiences based on the service that obtained and the willingness of police officers for responding to crime incidents. Based on that evaluation, one victim interviewee stated her feeling in the following way:

"I have huge trust on police members after I got back my stolen property because of their hard work. Therefore, I have confidence and trust on the police institution and its members. Because they have done as much as they could to handle the situation."
(Victim of larceny, female and age 39).

Compatibly, another victim also described his trust on police organization and police members as follows:

"I trust the police, because we are feeling secured because of their hard work to maintain and keep peace in our neighborhoods."(Victim of battery, male and age 27).

However, one victim explained her feeling and perception concerning trust on police based on police responses to crime incidents and rendering service to the victim in the following.

"Even though their response is not satisfactory, I still have confidence on police because there is no other option rather than going to the police station to report the commission of crime that against me ." (Victim of robbery, female and age 30).

From the above informants' statements, making a follow-up about the crime case process from the very beginning up to the last phase is essential to evaluate the police organization and the police officers work. In this regard, when police officers treating victims with respect and understanding the pain and case within sharing of relevant information to the victims,

subsequently which help the victims to have trust the police officers. Yet, victim informants still now have trust on police organization and police officers with its weakness in one hand.

On the other hand, other victim informants have no trust, because of their dissatisfaction on police service; their feelings indicated that they lost trust on police, and have a negative perception on police institutions and police officers.

In support of the above informants' statement, as Davies, Francis and Greer (2017) stated that some victims continue to be further traumatized and victimized by inappropriate treatment from police officer services and other official bodies and authorities that align police institution. Likewise, Dawit (2019) described that the victims have some general expectations from the police. The police meet positive expectations of the victims, the victims and the police linkage will stay at the same level or become well, however, the police do not meet the expectations of the persons it will result in the victims' distrust, bad judgment and bad feelings towards the police and the institution.

CHAPTER FIVE: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1. Conclusion

This research has been conducted to explore crime victimization and its impacts on victims in Addis Ketema. The researcher was mainly motivated to undertake the study to explore the actual social, physical, psychological and financial impacts of crime on the victims and to explore the techniques that are used by the criminals to against the victims. Further, identify the response of police towards crime incidents and victims treatment.

Based on the findings of the study, the following conclusions can be drawn. Crime victimization is a phenomenon that is embedded in the everyday life of the victims. Since, crime is an incident that happens against victims committed by criminal, through identifying conducive time, place, season, situation, focus, caution and victim's general attention. The above discussion of this study portrayed and the result indicated that the types of crimes that were repeatedly committed on victims are crime against person and crime against property. In crime against person, under this theme battery and physical injury have been committed. Under crime against property category snatching, burglary, larceny and robbery have been committed on the victims.

To commit the above crimes or to against the victims, the techniques and methods used by the criminals were distracting, diverting, manipulating of people attention, focus and observing of the persons caution and using the opportunity of areas mostly over crowded by large number of people. Mostly crimes have done by using intruder and deception through identifying the consciousness and attention of the victims. Criminals generally commit a crime by using strategies that the police and victims do not think they can through repeatedly changing their strategies.

The study looked at challenges of responses to crime incidents that had observed by both the victims and police officers. The challenging issue while managing a crime incident is that when the victims change their mind not to charge the suspect just after reporting the commission of the crime. Particularly, if the suspect is a relative or neighbor to the victim. In the side of crime victims, they are not learning from prior mistakes so that facing re-victimization in a similar way, not following media outlets and not seriously taking the police advices.

From the present study, concerning regulation and directive in the police commission, it has been found that there are no regulations and directives regarding how police treat, handle and serve the victims. Police officers in Addis Ketema do their job in an arbitrary manner due to lack of regulations and directives that govern treatment of victims. Moreover, as it was revealed by this study, the laws and regulations are more likely focus on the criminals and the persons who were under the shadow of the law.

Complexities for investigation of criminal offences are very serious, because of lack of a security camera (CCTV) especially in a large shopping center and lack of technology-supported diagnostic work in the police institution. Mostly police officers investigated and confirmed the crime case based on personal evidence usually by medical evidence, victim and eyewitness statements. Additionally, police telephone (emergency line) which was proposed to offer service for the crime victims, does not work, it has been launched for a symbolic value, and the problem worsens in the night time. Lack of widely trained crime investigation police officers with adequate knowledge, skills and expertise has created a huge problem for the justice system. Therefore, the service that the victims rendered was not adequate.

A number of crimes reported to the police and the number of victims recorded in the police stations was not similar to data that has been reported and found in Addis Ketema police headquarter especially in the years of 2018 and 2019. Victims' exposure to potential criminals and being victimized because of there were contributing factors for victimization and exposed to criminal acts, those are victims proximate to criminal, which are geographical proximity, social proximity and physical proximity. Another trigger factors for victimization are victims' attractiveness, availability and victims' reactions to crime incident.

The results of this study indicated that the course of the crime incident and its impacts on victims particularly in Addis Ketema is a serious concern. The result of the study affirmed that lifestyle theory's assumption; people become crime victims because of their ways of life, accessibility, attractiveness and reactions of crime are play a critical role in victimization risk and a ways of victims' exposure to potential criminals. The finding of the study was compatible within routine activity theory and it explains that the activity of victims exposes them to crime victimization. Therefore, the victims are more affected by crime because of their lifestyles, attractiveness, accessibility and personal negligence and lack of enough patrol police. Because of this, they are vulnerable to crime incidents, as they tend to bear the

extended burden of caring for their family and community. As a result of crime, the victims have a low level of social support, and interaction linked with an increased level of anxiety, trauma, fear, stress and distress following victimization. Moreover, crime victimization adversely affects the victims' ability to perform their job and social interaction at large.

As revealed in the study, crime brought social, physical, psychological and financial impacts on victims. As such, psychological, physical and social impacts can be very long lasting over months or even years. While, other impacts may only be short-term for instance; financial impacts of crime on victims tend to cope with financial loss quite quickly, by using their own reserved assets, or with the help of friends, relative, kinship and family. Generally, crime is restricted to the victim's social life, work life, and totally changed their lifestyle at all. Further, victims are not going to places where the crime has occurred, because of fears of re-victimization.

Occasionally, the psychological impacts of crime on victims brought mental disorders like living in constant fear of crime. Consequently, victims are visiting the police station repeatedly without any tangible evidence to report a case to the police because of trauma and fear. Beyond the victims, the psychological impacts of crimes have the same effect on the police officers, either directly or indirectly. The police, in particular, do have a special burden on psychological distress. Therefore, the researcher concluded that the experience of victimization result an increased fear of crime on victims and spread into the wider community.

Implication of this study is that the study has brought a vital insight on how crime impacts on victims along with victims' victimization experience on the informants of this study. In this regard, crime on victims had psychological, physical, financial and social impacts. Depending on the informants' statements, the impacts of crime on victims have brought multidimensional consequence on victims' life and socio-economic activities. The findings of the study revealed that due to the victims and police officers' weaknesses crime has brought panic impacts on the victims. For the sake of sterile this problem at grass root level, the police officers should do their part and victims should learn a lesson from other victims and from their own prior victimization experiences. When reducing crime incident would then reduce the physical, psychological, financial and social pain on the victims and panic victims' victimization experience eliminate through time.

This study has methodological limitation, because it only employed qualitative research approach within qualitative data collection instruments, therefore, the future researchers should conduct studies by using quantitative research approach, which helps to obtain new result on allied issue.

5.2. Recommendations

The following suggestions are important points in order to minimize crime incidents and reduce the impacts of crime on victims in Addis Ketema. Based on the results of the study, the following recommendations are put forwarded. These suggestions are:

- Although the result of the study indicated the gap that Addis Ababa police commission does not have a law for victim treatment and handling. The researcher strongly recommends that the commission should prepare a victim treatment and handling law, this would lead to an improvement of the police service to the victims.
- Based on the result of this study the criminals are many steps ahead of the police, this is a critical issue in police work. In order to solve this problem, training and educating of police officers should be delivered continuously to improve and enhance crime prevention and crime investigation works.
- Addis Ketema police officers should focus on proactive crime controlling mechanisms rather than reactive crime handling methods. This is important to sterile the potential crimes and to save the potential victims.
- The researcher suggests that the crime investigation police officers should inform to the victims the outcome of their investigation with detailed information; because of this, the victims could have trust on police and reduce their disappointments.
- The researcher suggests that the police officers should have to usually reveal the new existing crimes and the techniques and methods used by the criminals to the public via various media outlets, because that helps the people by saving and rescuing from potential crime incidents .
- This study has described that some victim informants were victimized due to their recklessness about the risk of crime. Some other victim informants were victimized because of the criminals' sophisticated nature of victimization. Therefore, the police institution should make awareness creation towards to the community for the sake of rescue of people from crime harms and it helps to reduce the burden on police work.

On the other hand, victims should give due attention to the severity of crime, and when they go to crime hotspot areas they should move in caution and within special attention. Concerning re-victimization, the victims should learn a lesson from the previous crime incidents and taking police advice regarding crime consultation matter.

- The researcher suggests that crime is not one time event, so that, the police officers should reveal the crime incidents data and its techniques in time that helps to save the innocent and victims from potential crime.
- The researcher suggests further study is needed to build on existing knowledge and make a continuous improvement that helps to save and rescue people from potential crime incidents.

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Addis Ababa University
College of Social Sciences
Department of Sociology

Appendix1: Research Instruments

Dear participant,/s! Thank you for your cooperation in this research. My name is Melesse Kindu, and I am MA student at Addis Ababa University. I am here to ask you some questions for my study that aims to explore crime victimization and its impacts on victims that they are affiliated to crime victims and its impact. Your participation in this study shall be based completely on your willingness, and you are guaranteed to withdraw from the interview at any time or refuse to answer any questions should you feel uncomfortable about it. The study will be conducted for academic purpose and any personal information you share with the researcher will be kept confidential. Aware of this and the importance of the information that you give towards the achievements of the research objectives, you are required to give genuine and honest information. Thank you in advance!

Date of interview: _____

Place of interview: _____

Sex _____

Age _____

Occupation _____

Education status _____

Number of household _____

How long have you stayed under victimization _____

Section 1: Interview checklist for in-depth interview

I. Questions regarding types of crime committed against victim and its techniques (modus operandi) that used the criminals to commit crime.

1. Have you been personally attacked or threatened by someone in a way that really frightened you either at home or elsewhere, such as in a pub, in the street, at school, on public transport, or at your workplace?
2. What kinds of crime have you been victimized?
3. When the crime was committed, do you remember the time when the crime took place?
4. Where the crime incident occurred?
5. Was there someone at the time of the crime committed against you? If so, what kind of help did you have, would you explain?
6. What did the criminal against you?
7. What kinds of technique/modus operandi the criminal used to attack you?
8. What kinds of weapons the criminal used against you?
9. Is there anything you would like to add?

II. Questions regarding the response of police to crime incidents and treatment of the victims.

1. How did you report the crime incident to the police?
2. Did the police come immediately when you were looking for help?
3. How would you describe the police response to the crime incident at night and day sessions?
4. In what way, the police treated you? Would you describe?
5. Were you convinced by police officers' interactions, skills, knowledge, and available service they rendered to you?
6. Police organization has been set up to help victims of crime by giving information or practical support. Did you get such help from police station?
7. Please, tell me what you think the police department could have done differently to help you after you became a victim of crime?
8. Is there anything you would like to add?

III. Questions regarding the impacts of crime on crime victims

a) Psychological impacts

1. Have you ever developed long-term problems such as depression and anxiety? How do you explain?
2. Have you ever had felt angry, upset or frustrated experiences?
3. How safe would you feel walking alone in your area at night?
4. Do you worry about the possibility that anyone else who lives with you could be a victim of crime?
5. Was a family or someone else with you at the time of the crime was committed and how do you explain the psychological impact of crime on those persons?
6. Have you ever actually felt worried about the possibility of re-victimization of crime?

b) Physical impacts

1. How do you describe the physical harm of the crime incident?
2. Was there any member of the household physically injured with you? Could you explain?

c) Social impacts

1. How would you portray your life after the crime was committed against you? Could you explain?
2. How would you describe the impact of crime has had on your family?
3. Would you think being a victim of crime disruption of your social cohesion and social relationship? Please, would you explain?
4. Do you get help from the neighborhood after being a victim of crime?

d) Financial Impact

1. How much money did you lose as a result of the crime? Please, would you explain it?
2. How much time did have you taken to making statement in the police station.

e) Trust on police institution and police officer

1. Do you have trust and confidence on police and police organizations work concerning crime incident response?

Section 2: Key informant Interview For police officers

IV. Questions regarding types of crimes against the victims with its techniques that used the criminals

1. What are the most common types of crimes regularly committed against the victims in your jurisdiction?
2. What are technique/modus operandi is that the criminal used to attack the victim persons?

V. Questions regarding the response of police to crime incidents and treatment of the victims

1. How do you know a crime incident has happened?
2. How do you record crime incident?
3. How do you respond to crime events at day and night session?
4. Would you explain the time and types of crime that occur against the victims at day and night shifts?
5. In what way, you were treating the crime victim persons.
6. Do you have a directive and a manual in your organization regarding how to treat and serve the crime victims?

Section 3: Key informant interview with prosecutors

1. What are the crimes committed against victims concerning Ethiopian criminal law?
2. What are the modus operandi and techniques used by the offenders to attack the victim to commit crime?
3. Is there a rule of regulation and directives for dealing with victims' treatment, if any could you describe?
4. How do you treat and serve the crime of victim?
5. What are the obstacles that prevent you to do your job?

Section4: FGD checklist for crime victim persons

1. What are the most common types of crimes usually committed against the victims in your area?
2. How would you describe the police response to crime incidents?
3. In what ways, the police were treating you as a victim of crime.
4. How would you explain the technique or modus operandi used by criminals to commit a crime?
5. What are the triggering factors that victims are exposed to crime incidents in your jurisdiction?
6. Why victims mostly exposed to the potential criminals and being victimized? Please would you explain the reason?
7. What are the impacts of crime on you?
8. How do you explain the impact of crime on your family?
9. Is there anything you would like to add?

Section 5: FGD checklist for police officers

1. What are the most common types of crimes usually committed against victims?
2. How do you know the occurrence of crime incidents?
3. How do you record crime incidents and victim profiles?
4. How do you describe your response to crime incidents?
5. What are the methods/techniques that criminals used to attack the victim persons?
6. What are the factors that victims are exposed to crime incidents in your jurisdiction?
7. Do you think your support for the victims was adequate in line with the police responsibility? How?
8. How do you treat the crime victims?
9. Do you think that treatment for the victim has reduced the victim's depression, stress or anxiety? How?
10. Do you think crime incidents occurred because of victims' recklessness/carelessness? Would you explain?
11. Do you think your organization's rule and regulations are good enough in handling victim treatment issues? Could you explain?
12. How do you see the current situation of the crime incidents affected the crime victims?
13. Do you identify crime threat areas and deploy patrol officers in those areas?

14. What challenges do you face in handling crime incidents and victims treatment in your jurisdiction?
15. Is there anything you would like to add?

Appendix 2: Informants' Demographical Profile

In-Depth Interview Victims' Informant profile

N o.	Sex	Age	Occupation	Employment status	Education	Marital status	Numbers of Household	Woreda
1	Male	38	Private		Illiterate	Married	2	W7
2	Female	31	Government		Diploma	Single	-	W7
3	Female	70	House wife		Illiterate	Married	2	W3
4	Female	39	Government		10	Single	-	W10
5	Male	36	Waiter	Private	8	Single	-	W7
6	Male	56	Private		8	Married	3	W7
7	Female	32	Government		Master	Married	3	W7
8	Male	29	Government		10	Single		W7
9	Male	47	Merchant	Private	Certificate	Married	2	W8
10	Male	27	Private		10	Married	2	W7
11	Female	38	Private		Diploma	Married	3	W4
12	Female	40	Teacher	Private	Degree	Married	2	W7
13	Male	30	Unemployed		illiterate	Single	-	W7
14	Male	59	Government		Master	Married	4	W7
15	Male	30	Government		Diploma	Married	2	W7
16	Female	28	Government		12	Single	-	W8
17	Male	34	Private		10	Single	-	W2
18	Female	26	Merchant	Private	Degree	Single	-	W1
19	Male	30	Government		Diploma	Single	--	W2
20	Female	30	Merchant		8	Single	---	W9
21	Male	33	Merchant		12	Married	3	W7
22	Male	31	Private		6	Single	--	W1
23	Female	28	Private		9	Single		W10
24	Male	40	Merchant		8	Single	2	W6
25	Female	42	Government		12	Married	3	W5
26	Male	55	Merchant	Private	4	Married	4	W7
28	Female	25	Government		Diploma	Single		W10
29	Male	38	Private		8	Married	2	W5

Victims' Focus Group Discussion Informant Profile

No	Sex	Age	Occupation	Employment status	Education	Marital status	No.of household	Wered a
1	Male	33	Merchant	Private	Degree	Married	3	W5
2	Male	30	Private		10	Single	-	W7
3	Male	59	Security	Private	10	Married	5	W6
4	Female	29	Unemployed		9	Single	-	W7
5	Male	32	Merchant	Private	Degree	Single	-	W3
6	Male	28	Driver	Private	10	Single	--	W7
7	Male	39	Driver	Private	12	Single	-	W8
8	Female	28	Waiter	Private	8	Single	-	W7
9	Female	31	Government		10+4	Single		W9
10	Female	27	Merchant	Private	6	Single		W7
11	Female	60	Housewife		Illiterate	Married	5	W3
12	Male	46	Government		12	Married	4	W6
13	Male	29	Pharmacist	Private	BSc	Single	-	W7
14	Male	32	Merchant	Private	12	Single	-	W7
15	Male	27	Shoeshine	Private	8	Single	-	W9
16	Male	34	Tailor	Private	12	Married	3	W9

Police Officer and Prosecutor Key Informants Profile

No.	Sex	Age	Police Rank	Education status	Experience in year
1.	Male	50	Commander	Degree	31
2.	Male	42	Deputy inspector	Degree	20
3.	Male	36	Inspector	Master	15
4.	Male	35	Assistant inspector	Degree	14
5.	Female	32	Chief sergeant	Diploma	16
6.	Male	38	Deputy inspector	Degree	20
7.	Female	40	Inspector	Degree	24
8.	Male	42	Chief inspector	Diploma	28
9.	Female	39	Inspector	Degree	27
10.	Male	48	Chief sergeant	10	24
11.	Female	34	Assistants inspector	Diploma	19
12.	Male	30	Chief sergeant	Diploma	18
13.	Male	32	Chief sergeant	Degree	15
14.	Male	36	Deputy inspector	Degree	20
No.	Sex	Age	Occupation	Educational status	Experience in year
15.	Male	38	Prosecutor	Degree	5
16.	Male	39	Prosecutor	Degree	3
17.	Male	40	Prosecutor	Degree	3

Police officers Focus Group Discussion Participants' Profile

No.	Age	Sex	Police Rank	Education	Experience in year
1	32	Male	Deputy inspector	Degree	16
2	40	Male	Deputy inspector	Diploma	20
3	36	Male	Deputy inspector	Degree	16
4	35	Male	Chief sergeant	Diploma	14
5	32	Female	Chief sergeant	12	16
6	29	Male	Deputy sergeant	10	7
7	27	Female	Sergeant	10	12
8	30	Female	Assistant sergeant	12	10
9	32	Male	Inspector	Degree	19
10	33	Male	Chief sergeant	10	15