UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI

FACULTY OF ARTS

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL WORK

FACTORS INFLUENCING CRIME IN THE URBAN INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS. A CASE STUDY OF KIBRA

BY

HUMPHREY SANDERS KUBENDE

C50/87553/2016

A RESEARCH PROJECT PRESENTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF DEGREE OF MASTERS OF ARTS IN SOCIOLOGY (CRIMINOLOGY AND SOCIAL ORDER), UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI

NOVEMBER 2018

DECLARATION

This project is my original work and has not been presented for a degree in any other university.

Signature_____   Date _____

Humphrey Sanders Kubende

This project has been submitted with my approval as the university supervisor:

Signature_____   Date _____

Dr. Robinson Ocharo
University Supervisor

DEDICATION

I dedicated this work to my wife Christabel and my family who have at least been supportive of my further education. It was through them that I made it to this far end.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I thank my family for the support and encouragement they accorded me in pursuing my studies. I recognize the staff in the Department of Sociology and Social work for their support. Finally, I extremely thank my Supervisor Dr. R.M. Ocharo for the great guidance and counsel he has accorded me.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programmes
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
NACOSTI	National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation
APHRC	African Population and Health Research Centre
SRIC	Security Research and Information Centre
NCRC	National Crime Research Centre

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

ABSTRACT

Around the world, violence and crime are increasingly being cited as a problem towards development, especially in urban locations. Violence and crime in urban locations do not occur spontaneously, but bound to occur due to social exclusion and inequality. The persons staying within the informal settlements are more at risk; especially the poor in the urban areas who are prone to violence and crime. This study focused on investigating the factors influencing crime in Kibra informal settlement, Nairobi with the following variables considered: - nature and incidence of crimes in Kibra informal settlement, type of behaviors perceived as criminal by youth, determining the characteristics of the slums that reinforce criminal behaviour and establishing whether there are significant differences regarding crime based on levels of education, status in employment and gender. In this study, the design used for research was descriptive. Target population were residents of Kibra who were 18 years old and above. Sampling was done through systematic random sampling in picking households and getting 120 residents. Purposive sampling was used to select 18 key informants. Both secondary and primary data was used whereby the latter was obtained from interviewing guide and questionnaires. An SPSS version 22 computer software was used to analyse quantitative data. Analysis and presentation of quantitative and statistical data was also achieved by descriptive method. This approach is important because it allows the researcher to outline the results statistically through statistical measures of central tendencies, dispersions, frequency distribution and percentages. Figures and tables were then incorporated to present the analyzed data. Qualitative data was organized into themes and used to augment quantitative data. The study established robbery was the common type of crime in Kibra followed by pick pocketing. However, security improvement has been noted due to the increased number of security officers and community policing initiative. Alcoholism, idleness, drug abuse, gambling, being manipulative and anti-social were some of the behaviours perceived as crime in Kibra Informal Settlement. The study identified poverty and unemployment as major factors that lead to high crime rate in the area. The study established that most of the thefts, burglaries, assault cases, drug trafficking, mugging, murder and pick pocketing were attributed to men living in the Slum. However, the study established that women handled most of kidnapping cases. The study recommends beefing up the number of police personnel, vehicle or patrols cars would assist in containing crime. The study also recommends the government, non-government organizations and the community to reduce youth crime through introduction of vocational training, which can help the youths in self-employment hence limiting unemployment and idleness. Additionally, the government needs to partner with the youths; through this they might come up with ideas on creating more job opportunities through self-employment and through this, the youths will be more engaged hence shun criminal activities. Further, Study recommendations include government support to youths in attaining more education and this would lead to reduction of idleness and joblessness.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

The chapter opens with background to set base for study through the general objective: to establish the factors that influence crime in the urban informal settlements by doing a study of Kibra, Nairobi - Kenya. Further, this section looked at the problem statement, questions under the study, justification and finally the scope of the research.

1.2 Background to the Study

The occurrence of crime has become one of the great concerns internationally. Crime affects the society in various ways in terms of the kind and the extent of crime committed. According to Adebayo (2013), crime institutes a difficult situation when the frequency is extensive in the society as to entail a menace to the safety of the persons and possessions. Most recently, insecurity has continued to be a significant problem bedeviling residents in urban areas. In the past 20 years, there has been increasing numbers of crime in many cities that has become a significant challenge (UN-Habitat, 2006). Some of the factors that have been outlined by different scholars entails physical environment, poor management of the urban centres, insufficient services in the urban centres, lack of reliable security in urban management guidelines. A report by UN-Habitat 2006 indicated that the presence of lack of semi-public areas which are protected and have inadequate public security infrastructure lead to the spread of lawlessness areas around the world. Internationally, urban centres are affected by both unplanned and planned crime activities and Kenya is not an exception.

Hove, Ngwerume and Muchemwa (2013), note that a huge size of the population staying in urban areas and the rapidity with which urban centres grow in most of

emerging countries have extreme physical, social and economic ramifications. Concerning historical tendencies, rural-urban migration in countries in Sub-Saharan Africa is the major cause of fast growth of the urban population. Todaro (2000) notes that migration of people from the rural locations averagely represents almost 60% in population of urban residents. Further, a report by World Bank 2016, notes that this rapid growth of the urban population leads to overcrowding, low employment, unique community and social networks and facilitates emergence of crime and violence. According to Gimode (2001), crime is mainly due to increased intensity and complexity of urbanization. Availability of wealthy victims enhances emergence of criminal activities. Moreover, due to less resource allocation to law enforcement agencies in large cities, apprehending of criminals becomes difficult (Lombroso, 1968).

One of the indicators of urbanization is the existence and emergence of informal settlements called slums. A family from slums is termed as a people staying in the same house without sanitation facilities, living area, structural quality and security tenure as noted by UN-Habitat report of 2008. Houses found in slums are most of the times not good for human living. In addition, slum dwellers have inadequate food, lack proper education, healthcare and other basic services (UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs report, 2011). Urbanization has been associated with increasing levels of urban poverty whose main features are scarcity and exclusion. The increasing number of the poor in the urban areas lead to shelters which are insecure and slums which are over congested where electricity, security, employment, social inclusion, inadequate sanitation and water is the day to day experience (Berger, 2006).

According to the Ministry of Housing (2013), slum dwellers face social, political and economic exclusion and this leads to inequality. In most cases, slum residents are majorly excluded from exercising any control over resources such as materials, financial, intellectual that are important in practicing some sort of power with limited ability to regulate limited resources. This is majorly contributed by the presence of institutions, procedures, structures, processes and authorities that fail to converse any official acknowledgement by underprivileged persons to be major stakeholders of leadership. In addition, inhabitants of slum possess limited power which leads to extreme dispossession of wealth. Apart from dispossession of wealth, the poor may not be included in policies, programs, county and national services. In addition to being excluded economically, slum dwellers are neglected and influenced politically while encouraged by politicians to continue occupying larger public areas for political support.

A report by the World Bank 2016 indicated that the poor inhabitants of urban centres bear the brunt of limited income and opportunities for employment, insufficient or housing services which are insecure and environments which are violent. They also face social mechanisms which are limited and education and health opportunities which are inadequate. Majority of the people who move from rural to urban benefit from opportunities in urban centres but those with limited skill levels are likely to experience challenges on daily basis in their city life. Due to the skyrocketing growth rate in urban centres in the middle-income countries, the challenges of urban poverty are likely to worsen if addressing them gets delayed (World Bank, 2016). The scarcity status in slums is rocketing all through and this has resulted to an upsurge of crime. Majority of inhabitants' resort to crime to meet their daily needs.

A Global report on human settlement of 2003 indicates that more than 32% of population of the world resides in slums in urban locations. This has led to straining of resources, social isolation and inequality. Further, the inhabitants experience social tensions, aggression and violence. In Nairobi, 2.5 million inhabitants in slums stay in settlements numbering to 200 and this represents almost 60% of population in Nairobi. To make the matter worse, this large proportion of the population inhabits 6% of the available land in the city, which in turn leads to extreme congestion of the slum.

Beall and Fox (2007) noted that the poverty and urbanization mix may encourage youth to enlist into crime activities to enable them "to protect themselves and their neighbourhoods but also to engage in criminal activities in the absence of steady sources of employment and in the absence of effective social support mechanisms". Further, Stravou (2002) argued that existing forces found in destitute and dehumanizing living standards of the poor in communities could drive majority of these individuals into criminal activities which result to an increase in crime rates. Crime is said to emerge where inequality and exclusion is highly practiced and out of limited official and social control. In the past decade, occurrences of violence have sky rocketed in many cities in Africa. Violence and crime in many ways result from poverty (Kessides, 2005).

1.3 Statement of the Problem

Violence and crime are globally and gradually changing to being referred as growth challenge, more so in urban areas. Violence and crime do not occur by chance but the important issue is that of the creation of a community indicated by social marginalization and inequality. Inhabitants in slums including other economically disadvantaged people living in urban areas are often in danger of violence and crime. They are therefore vulnerable and defenseless in the face of violence and crime. In most cases, they are included as the main group that suffers from crime in the urban areas or the common offenders.

Informal settlements such as Soweto and Kibra are among the major marginalized and destitute areas in Kenya. Overpopulation, lack of employment, crime, lack of sufficient chances for education are among the little challenges moving towards apprehension of denizens residing in these locations. Chege (2015) writes that, "it is very difficult for security forces to operate in overcrowded slums, forcing residents to provide their own security. Security in slums is a thing almost only imaginable as the slum people are rarely offered protection by the police force. The people in these areas are thus forced to learn to live on the cliché of eye for an eye. Life here is always survival for the fittest; this way of life has portrayed slums as a very insecure place to live". However, without enough protection from the state, the repercussions can be disastrous for the residents living locally especially because most of the youths who are idle.

According to a report 2011/2012 written by SRIC, 41% of crime that is reported is robbery with violence and the people inhabiting all parts of the city are inclined to such attacks. In the report, it's further stated that robbery and theft were the major

forms of crime in Nairobi County region representing 41.1% and 34.9% respectively. Other crimes stated in Nairobi County include burglary, carjacking, assault, trafficking of drugs and sexual offences. In addition, it established terror attacks as a key source of security concern for city inhabitants and agencies facilitating law enforcement. Further, the report states that majority of the crime key prone areas are in the informal settlements, where Kibra was identified for armed robberies and assaults. The survey further established the inhabitants were reluctant to report crime to the law enforcers such as police due to lack of assurance from the officers.

The 'crime Hot Spot report' released by the National Police Service Commission on the most unsafe places within Nairobi City placed Kibra at position two of five regions that are identified as insecure in the wider Nairobi County. The report indicated that crime occurrences were the only indicators used to categorize the insecure hot spots based on police records. It is important to note that people living in the informal settlements are facing hard economic life and this could be the captivating feature as to why people in the area involve themselves in criminal activities. As the report also sought to explain, not all crimes identified locations are committed by the local inhabitants but the acts of crime are what led them to classification of the locations. The informal settlements criminal activities were noted to have been committed during both day and night. Interestingly, most of regions noted as hot spots happen to be located in areas with low-income inhabitants. This is an indication that the national and county governments have to do a lot to empower the slum inhabitants with a view of reducing criminal acts. Despite the numerous studies conducted on crime, there still exists insufficient literature on the factors that influence those living in informal settlements to engage in criminal activities and hence this study sought to fill this gap.

1.4 Objectives of the study

The general objective of the study was to investigate the factors influencing crime in Kibra Informal Settlement, Nairobi, Kenya.

1.4.1 Specific objectives

The specific objectives were to:

(i)   Identify the nature and incidences of crimes in Kibra Informal Settlement.

(ii)   Identify the type of behaviors that are perceived as criminal by youth in Kibra Informal Settlement.

(iii)   Determine the characteristics of the informal settlement that reinforce criminal behaviour.

(iv)   Establish whether there are any significant differences of crime on basis of gender, education level, and employment status.

1.5 Justification of the study

Slum areas are recognized as crime hotspots in cities within Africa. Segregation of people socially and failure to put in place systems for support also identify slums. Criminal activities are high and noted to be increasing yearly. The challenges facing security in both public and private domains are now becoming the leading known issues that impose suffering on the underprivileged. However, the inhabitants of the poorest slums are the ones who suffer most from crimes. Similarly, crimes which are violent in nature may not be common in these areas, but crime occurs profoundly which further affects the poor negatively. Crime that are violent in nature may not be exclusively widespread to these locations, but are more predominant, further eroding the various assets of the poor in the urban (UNDP, 2002). Therefore, special focus

7

should be put on the social factors that influence individuals to commit crime to be able to come up with specific measures and strategies of dealing with this challenge.

The study further explored on the best alternatives to do social approach aimed at sensitizing the public on the goodness of secure city, which has direct and ultimate impact on the progress of the economy of the country. Employment and wealth creation among the communities are some of the key issues that need to be addressed to minimize high levels of violent crimes within the city. The penal code should further be addressed to ensure adequate justice is done in instances of organized crime.

From an applicable and policy perception, it is envisaged the current research would add more data to the current database of knowledge on social factors that have led to the escalating cases of criminal activities in the urban slums. This will help policy makers when formulating policies geared towards reduction of crime incidences, in urban slums. The research is likely to be a lasting record and would be used as a source of knowledge by the future scholars. It is therefore expected that by using the results of the current research, policy makers, security agencies and community would benefit in two ways; they would comprehend better the features of crime that is committed in slums and the factors that influence such behaviors. The study will also help in identifying the possible ways of dealing with the problem and thus helping the people of Kibra slums and the government to reduce crime in urban informal settlement.

1.6 Scope and Limitations

Urban crime and violence have been attributed to inequality, marginalization and social exclusion. This mainly impacts on the informal settlements inhabitants and the poor living in the urban centres, positioning them at high risk of involving themselves in crime and violence. The increasing number of criminal activities in the informal settlements have been attributed to various factors such as overcrowding, unemployment, and insufficient opportunities for education. This research hence sought to assess the nature and incidence of crimes and the type of behaviors that the youth perceived as criminal. This study further sought to find the characteristics of slums in question that reinforce criminal behavior and establish whether there are any significant differences of crime on basis of gender, education level, and employment status. Due to time and financial constraints, the research was conducted only in Kibra slum which is one of the biggest slum in Kenya.

1.7 Definition of terms

Youth: State of being young normally between 15 and 35 years old.

Crime: refers to any violation of law by commission or omission of an act forbidden by law that is usually punishable according to a particular jurisdiction (Leonard 1988).

Informal Settlement: Refers to an inhabitation with deprived setting usually crowded with poor individuals and with unplanned informal erections as shelters.

Slum Dwellers: Individuals existing in the informal settlements.

Deprivation: The deficiency of basic social wants.

Urbanization: Process of development in towns and cities characterized by an increase in the population.

Poverty: State of being poor characterized by lack of essential necessities.

Perception: Disposition, opinion or notion held in individual's mind on objects or other people.

Perpetrator: Refers to an individual who commit or omit an act forbidden by law.

Victim: Refers to an individual who is injured or who suffer from commission or omission of an act that is forbidden by law.

Class Eight: Refers to an individual who did not go beyond class eight level in academic qualification or one who is currently in class eight.

Primary Dropout: denotes a person who dropped-out of school at the primary level.

Secondary Dropout: denotes a person who dropped-out of school at the secondary level.

Form Four: Refers to an individual who has not continued with school education past the form four level or one currently in form four.

Overcrowded: Refer to a small locality occupied by a large group of individuals mostly characterized by small topographical space, fewer resources and social amenities.

Unemployment: State of lacking work.

Low level of education: A condition where an individual has slight or insufficient knowledge in formal education.

Law Enforcement: Procedures that are put in place to ensure that individuals abide by the law of a given community.

Children Officers: These are individuals who takes care of the desires of truancy kids.

Probation Officer: Are officers who handle young (juvenile) offenders who are put under probation by the juvenile courts.

Arson: Act of maliciously burning a building, a house or property of another person.
Assault: Refers to an act of threatening to cause bodily injury, to do hurt, or actually causing physical harm to another individual.

Attitude: Disposition an individual take on a particular issue or object involving belief and mental state.

Awareness: To be cognizant and having realization of the environment or the situation one is in.

Burglary: Is a type of criminality where the perpetrator enters into a building with intent of committing an offence (felony) or steal (property or any other valuable) from the building.

Carjacking: Is that crime where perpetrator steals an occupied vehicle by using forcefulness, intimidation or threat.

Crime Typology: The distinctive kinds of offense exhibited in a certain vicinity.

Fear of Crime: Denotes anxiety of becoming a target of an offence or a crime.

Household: This is a group of individuals who inhabit in a single housing unit.

Kidnapping: Is the taking away of a person forcefully, usually to keep the person against his/her will.

Mugging: Is a type of crime, in which the criminal accosts the prey in a public place and through fear and use of force demands for valuables.

Murder: Is a crime the essence of which is killing of an individual with malice aforethought.

Pick Pocketing: Crime of stealing valuables from bags or pocket of people without their knowledge.

Random Selection: Process of choosing individual from a sample so that they get an equal probability of being chosen as a participant in the research.

Reliability: Ability of a tool to measure consistency of measurement. Meaning two different measurements are obtained from the same units using the same instrument.

Robbery: The practice of taking an individual possession with force without his/her approval.

Robbery with violence: This is a crime of taking an individual property by force and in most cases is probably executed by threat of weapons and sometimes by causing injury.

Sample Size: The number of respondents that are most likely to be included in research.

Sampling Frame: The total population that will be used to come up with respondents.

Slum: Is an informal settlement characterized by lack of basic facilities and social needs.

Theft: An act of grasping of another person valuable without his accord.

Typology: The review of numerous forms of wrongs confronted in a given locality.

Validity: Capability of a tool to measure what it is supposed to measure.

Villages: Are small settlements of slums usually smaller than a township.

Violence: Act of using unjust force to injure, harm or to assault an individual so as to compel him/her to behave in particular way.

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Introduction

The chapter sets out literature review related to the problem in question. In this chapter also, the theories relevant to the topic of the study will be reviewed. This will enable the construction of a conceptual framework to show the relationship between the variables.

2.2 Crime in the urban slum areas

According to Masese (2007), the issue of crime in Nairobi is associated with slums because of factors such as lack of adequate employment and also friendly environment of nurturing a sense of helplessness and hopelessness and mostly neighbouring leafy suburbs makes crime an attractive venture for the jobless youths. Further, the research identified that frequent ejection of the slum dwellers from their residence push them into criminal activities. In addition, effective hideout for criminals have unfriendly accessibility among many others.

Ndikaru (2004) carried out a study to examine differentials in crime in cosmopolitan urban slums. This study brought out a detailed assessment for crime in Nairobi with focus on slums where poverty in urban areas is most common. The general aim of the study included assessment of how crime differentials are explained in informal settlements in slums in Nairobi. In addition, the study aimed at recommending on crime prevention strategies. Slums targeted in this research were Kibra, Mukuru, Korogocho and Mathare. Specific objectives included ascertaining various forms and bases of crime for the four mentioned slums in Nairobi. Also, the study also focused on comparing crime victimization with different background information of Nairobi dwellers, to examine the awareness, attitude and perceptions of the wellbeing as

experienced by inhabitants of the outlined informal settlements. The study also sought to assess various strategies adopted to control crime in the informal settlements. The research established that there was presence of humongous dissimilarities in the nature and typology of crime; discrimination and defencelessness to crime outlines, safety opinions and crime inhibition between the informal settlements. The manifestation and dominance of explicit crime forms was different between the informal settlements. In addition, defencelessness to crime as established by the results from this research. The research concluded that informal settlements have comparable social-demographic features but there exists a difference in levels and magnitudes of crime.

2.2 Social factors influencing crime in the urban slum areas

2.2.1 Poverty and Crime

The Oxford Dictionary of Sociology revealed that poverty refers to deficiency of basic resources, especially of social needs. Scott and Marshall (2009) defines poverty as a condition where a person lacks important basics for sustenance. Poverty entails various dimensions. It involves low level of earnings and lack of ability to afford the most basic of goods and necessary survival services for dignity. It also entails inadequate education and health, inadequate security, lack of access for sanitation and clean water, no voice and lack of opportunity for betterment of lives (Silver, 1994). Poverty enhances development of anti-social behaviors to people. When people are extremely lacking, most oftenly they resolve to crime to address lack of means for livehood. As a result they may be invloved in crime to meet the needs of living, those which are basic in life (Bowlby, 1988).

High poverty and unemployment levels within the community were found to be features of criminal and organized gangs (NCRC report, 2012). According to the

study, some organized criminal gangs recruit their members from poor communities and offer the members a sense of purpose, cultural and political identity, as well as income (NCRC report, 2012). As much as the Prevention of Organized Crimes Act provides law enforcers with sharper claws to crack down on organized criminal groups, the prevailing poverty levels and unemployment amongst the youth appear to be an underlying root cause requiring urgent intervention measures.

A study by the World Bank (2016) the per capita income of informal sector inhabitats is atleast US$ 49 monthly compared with an everage of US$ 80 on monthly basis for people living out of slums. It is evident that in Kenya, majority of those residing in slums live below the poverty level. Most of the slum dwellers depend on less than 1.25 dollars daily. Basic access to services, for instance: sanitation, water, health centers, education, garbage collection, transportation and electricity were deplorable. Only few residents have accessed piped water and electricity. Water costs are high almost more than three times the normal price. Sanitation is also poor as sewage is not properly discharged (Ministry of Housing, 2013).

2.2.2 Low levels of Education and Crime
Majority of the youth in slums have low education levels. Inability to assess centres for education is an important issue that children in slums face. Local institutions in most cases intentionally fail to register the children which leads to reliance on external donations or organizations. Over a period of time, the quantity of uneducated and jobless youths drawn towards crime for survival increases, as they find the crime attractive (Chege, 2015). In addition, children attending school have no guaranteed security. Young girls have to be escorted to school due to idle youth who may attack them.

Safety is not ensured for all the kids that attend schools daily. The one mostly affected are the little schoolgirls who become susceptible and predisposed to criminality perpetrated by idle and unemployed youths, especially in the early morning when going to their schools. This forces their parents or guadians to escort them to their respective schools and minimize idle youth hooliganism and safeguard the kids protection and safety. Further, informal settlement school kids sometimes opt for unskilled employment (like house girls or boys) and drop out of schools even when performing well in academic field. Gender or age in informal settlement does not impede anyone from getting an employment. Children in informal settlement usual work to survive, survival for the fittest is key in these slums, so most of the time school going childrens will not care about the laws that require them to go to school but look for any job that will put food in their household. In the study carried out by Chege (2015), showed that some parents and guadians are forced to take their childrens from school, when circumstances are challenging and demanding.

Low level of education was found to be one of the key factor contributing to commmission of crime by inmates in a study conducted on convicts in state prison in Kenya in 2003. The commission of crime was necessitated by their poor academic backdrops, long periods of idleness, unemployment and poor repaying careers. The underprivileged people venture into criminality due to high returns and yields in the criminality as compared with other jobs, this enable the executors to satisfy their family social wants (Renzetti, 2001). According to the Ministry of Housing (2013), it is estimated that approximately 92% of school age kids are joining in academic fields, this is taken as an upward improvement in academic admission. Further, besides there being government engineered free primary learning, informal settlement disadvantaged and underprivileged children find it arduous to afford some of the

compulsary additional school costs such as school fees, school uniforms, and other forced funds. Also, Informal schools are the one found in the most of these informal settlements and usually are meagrely financed and equipped.

2.2.3 Unemployment and Crime

Unemployment imposes negative effects on people and their dependants while anxiety, hostility and depression are features of such people (Clark, 1978). Staying out of work for long periods of time results in reduced self-respect and leads to frustration, perceptions of uselessness. These feelings may result in criminal activities in efforts to regain sense of purpose and status (Clark, 1978). Children are particularly severely affected by unemployment as they suffer from poor diet, housing conditions health and clothing. When the head of the family is unemployed, then such families mostly live in overcrowded housing.

The expansion of the population in the cities and urban expanses has persevered at a speed that deeply surpasses the level of establishment of opportunities for remunerative occupation for employment age group and work hunters. It will be problematic for little educated immigrants from rural areas to procure a well repaying job due to deficiency in skills and knowledge in the jobs that are competitive on the market. Most of educated graduates are unable to secure any kind of employment for a long time even after attaining societal required academic goals and through the accepted means, this affects both school leavers from urban and rural expanses. Brothers, sisters, uncles', aunts' or other relatives are the one who accommodate, shelter and provide upkeep to these unemployed job seekers in urban areas. Due to that, cities or urban regions cannot meet the demanding delivery of service to the inhabitants. Some survive by engagement in the informal economy (Obeng-Odoom, 2011). The increasing group of seekers of employment becomes part of the urban

underprivileged. Stability of society is destabilised by anti-social deliquency exhibited by the idle young people, who are not employed but are readily available for proscribed behaviours. This high rate of unemployed young people has adversely affected efficacy and capability of police in combating criminal activities. Law enforcement Officers are frequently overwhelmed by the tremendousness and regularity in commission of deviance behaviours(Dambazau, 2007). Efficient monitoring and policing has become a hallucination in Kenya due to a enormous mass of prospective criminals generated by deficiency of job prospects.

According to the Ministry of Housing (2013), employment or underemployment is also a challenge in the slum areas. About 49 percent) of grownups in informal settlement have casual or steady work; nearly 19 percent are employed in a micro-enterprise household; approximately 26 percent are not employed. Youth (15 to 24 years) are one commanding in redundancy and unemployment rates with about 46% (percent) and women with approximately 49 percent. A study by Ndikaru (2012), also found out that topping the list of crime causes was the problem of extreme levels of youth who are not employed with about 61 percent. The main basis of this high rate of unemployment was accredited to high rate of school drop out and by the fact that, even those who had acquired training or education lacked remunerative jobs, therefore these pull of indolent and unemployed work force were forced by circumstances to devise alternative means of satisfying and achieving societal goals and thus they took the easiest means which is through deviance means to eke out a living. Preliminary findings from study suggested that about 62 percent of the informal settlement denizens lacked any form of unwavering work that was well repaying. Low levels of destitution and poverty in informal settlement have been correlated with high deviance behaviours. The study showed that about 28 percent of the informal

settlement denizens cited poverty or destitution as one of the impetuses for deviance behaviours. Another study conducted by Onyango and Tostensen (2015) in Kibra found out that, deviance and violence remains prevalent amongst young people in Kibra settlement, with young people being susceptible to attacks, as victims as well as offenders. The high rate of deviance and criminal activities in the slums is chiefly linked with nonexistence of employment opportunities and steady jobs.

2.2.4 Family structure and crime

It has been noted that the family influences maintainance of free and stable society. The size of the family, poor and ineffectual skills used for parenting, kids ill-treatment, antisocial and disorderly parents and family dissonance may lead to delinquency in juveniles (Wasserman & Seracini, 2001). In his study involving 250 boys, McCord's (1979) concluded that parental conflict, aggression, poor parental supervision and harsh punishment while disciplining children led to adult convictions for violent offences. McCord, Widom and Crowell (2001), identified children raised in single-parent family as likely to be involved in future delinquency. Similarly results were obtained by Wright and Wright (1994) in their study on single parent families especcially mother-only families. The study found that these families are likely to have children who easily fall into delinquency than families with two parents. Muehlenberg (2002) particularly found that lack of an intact family may drive youth into joining gangs.

The increase in deviance and criminal behaviours of broken families is on the upswing and is correlated with collapse in family values and morals due to divorce, separation and breakage in marriages, it is believed that this cracks in family morals has associated consequences on the type of society created and on the upbringing of children. Kids or childrens that come from collapsed families are most possibly likely

to involve in deviance conducts than ones from steady backdrops. Out of 10, about 7 of these deviances are likely to belong to broken homes (Adebayo, 2013).

A study "Trends in Crime and Violence in Kingston, Jamaica" by Sherrian Gray (2007), which focused on examining criminal activity in Jamaica, identified destabilized family structure as one of the causes of crime. Similar findings were established from a study by Carvalho and Soares (2011), titled "A Walk on the Wild Side: Crime Entry and Exit among Brazilian Youth." According to the study conducted among drug-selling gangs in Rio de Janeiro, family backdrop and type of parental upbringing is central in defining the age or stage at entry into deviance and crime, though schooling increases the likelihood of long-lasting survival. Non-existence of obedience to parental restriction, control and individual personality attributes or traits associated with antagonism and aggressiveness play a critical part in determining time or age of entry into deviance.

According to Patterson, DeBaryshe, and Ramsey (1989), being brought up in a distorted family is intensely associated with children rebellious conducts and deviance behaviours. Poor families and homes are susceptible to numerous fundamental personality traits and child development, poor family organisation practices surfacing due to uncontainable situations such as staying in localities with very high deviance activities, lack of schooling and poverty. Family stressors such as Seperation, unemployment, divorce, marital conflict and other family stressors usually impede the natural way of living. The size of the family in the slum areas has been shown to influence incidences of crime. Several studies conducted has shown that children from background of four or more children are more likely to commit deviance behaviours (Wasserman & Seracini, 2001; West & Farrington, 1973).

2.2.5 Housing and crime

According to the Ministry of Housing (2013), a majority of slum residents amounting to almost 92 percent are on tenancy arrangements while many landlords are absent. The housing in slums are mainly single room units made of inferior materials leaving occupants exposed to the elements of weather. Most of these shacks measure 12ft x 12ft while the rent is about KES 700 per Month (£6). The houses are often occupied by over 8 individuals most sleeping on the floor due to the limited space. The structures lack basics such as sanitation, water, safety and fire protection. The tenants pay more than what is expected as rents given the poor quality of housing. A major feature of these houses is existence of organized groups which collaborate with the local administration to obtain illegal payments.

In his book Creating Defensible space (Newman, 1996) indicated that houses with a large number of families sharing an access experience higher crime rates than those with few families per entry, they are also susceptible to various types of deviance behaviours. Some of the deviance behaviours experienced by single family households is burglary, that is committed when members of the household are sleeping or far from home. In comparison he indicates that both robberies and burglaries are encountered by the denizens of large, multi-family homes. He associated this higher crime rates encountered by inhabitants of large multi-family homes to the incidences of robberies in the central common-circulation areas of multi-family houses. He indicates these areas as where delinquents await to ambush their targets or victims and threaten them back into their residences with intention of robbing them. He indicates that some of the physical and ecological factors which associate very strongly with high rates of deviances, to be such as the height of the

houses, that ultimately interelates greatly with the number of rooms sharing the entry to a building and in entirety number of living units per building.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

2.3.1 Anomie Theory

Anomie theory by Durkheim (1965), identifies the source of crime to be modernization, urbanization and normlessness. Division of labour by specialisation and industrialized society expanding rapidly were considered as threats to the communal cohesion. Weak social controls and weak moral obligations lead to crime. Durkheim's argument was on the inevitability of crime as normal in the society. Therefore crime is inevitable since some individuals will not be obligated to share on the moral beliefs and values in the society (Haralambos, & Holborn, 2007). Durkheim relates to anomie in the late 19th century society leading to development and prosperity but accompanied by crime and loss of control by traditional authorities. Emily Durkhein believed that urbanization, normlessness and modernization were the foundation of extreme crimes in the society. Durkhein further argued that the conditions produced a state of anomie, where the moral obligation and social control were key to individual behaviour especially in commission or non commission of crime, when they are not present individuals commit crimes but when individuals uphold them they abide by communal norms. Durkhein also argued that crime was a necessity in the normal functioning of the society, without which society couldn't operate well and that they were unavoidable and good for the society. Crime was inevitable because not all individual in the society will live by the shared values and moral beliefs, some individuals will just not follow the norms but care more about their personal needs and satisfaction. A solution was therefore the police to act as instrument of crime prevention and control.

2.3.2 Goals - Means Gap Strain theory

According to Merton (1938), anomie led to crime and deviance in the face of society promising success to many but failing to offer equal access for attainment of success. With motivation to succeed, people were faced with obstacles such as race, class among others. The poor specifically lacked jobs, success in academics and capital. In the face of societal pressure to succeed, individuals who were disadvantaged were compelled to bypass legitimate means or careers and follow illegitimate means or crime instead.

Merton argued that communities is flooded with dreams of possibilities, liberty, richness and fortunes. Merton argues that most of the society subscribes to this idea and therefore it turns out to be a driving motivational instrument that drive individuals in the society to want to achieve whatever someone dreams of achieving. Merton also used the term (anomie) to denote the clash between the expectation of the society and what actually people would achieve on their own. Merton further argues that if societies and communities provided uneven possibilities and opportunities which prevented large number of the population from achieving what the society expected them to achieve, this individual could contrive their own ways of achieving these societal goals using dishonest, prohibited and forbidden ways. Merton believed that anomie was grounded on the individual conviction on ways of achieving his/her goals versus the individual impetuses that pushes him/her to denote to the goals set by the community. Merton believed that individuals could react using five ways of noncoformity which were rebellion, ritualism, retreatism, innovation and conformity. Merton as a structural functionalism believed that nonconformity behaviour is very positive and helpful in the society since it ultimately aided in binding diverse residents in a given society.

Merton acquiesces that individuals in a given society can become deviance while chasing the generally established societal goals, for example those people that peddle forbidden drugs have refused to follow societal conventional ways of engendering money and other societal desired goals. Further, Merton opines that nonconformity arise when there is conflicts or friction created by the gap between societal means and societal goals that an individual has to achieve. Merton also argues that community determines targets or goals for its inhabitants but the same society either fail to give them opportunity to get them or offer conditions to achieve. Merton argues that in a balanced society, individual agree to societal goals and societal means. However, in imbalanced society, community stipulate societal goals but don't give equal means to all in the society.

Merton argues that disjointedness created by societal goals and structurally or intrinsically obtainable means can result to behaviours that do not conform to societal ways of doing things. Merton further argues that examples of sincere ways of achieving societal goals can be such as academic or employment, though he concurs that all individuals in the society will not be equally offered to these means. That this leads to societal strain that results to nonconformity. The destitute individuals in the society are prone to such like stresses due to hindered prospects for realization of societal needs.

Merton then identified five possible reactions to the tensions that arise between socially endorsed values and the limited means of achieving them. Conformists, as Merton argued, accept both generally held values and the conventional means of trying to realize them, no matter whether or not they meet with success. Merton argued that the majority of the population fell into this category. Innovators are those who continue to accept socially approved values but use illegitimate or illegal means

to try to follow them. Criminals concerned with acquiring wealth through illegal activities, exemplify this type of response. Ritualism characterized those who went on conforming to socially- accepted standards although they had lost sight of the values that originally prompted their activity. In this group, rules were followed for their own sake, without a wider end in view, in a compulsive way. Then there were what Merton called "Retreats", the people who had abandoned the competitive outlook altogether, thus rejecting both the dominant values and the approved means of achievement. Merton finally identified rebellion, which he referred to as the reaction of individuals who rejected both the existing values and the normative means, but who wished actively to substitute new ones and reconstruct the social system.

2.4 Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework shows relationship between the dependent and independent variables (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2008). The study shows that the independent variables are the social factors such as unemployment, poverty and level of education. The dependent variables are the criminal activities in the urban slum areas such as robberies, theft, burglary, carjacking and assault. The intermediary variables are criminal justice agencies including the judiciary officers, community policing partners and police and officers.

Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework

```
                    ┌────────────────────────────────┐
                    │         SOCIAL STRAIN          │
                    └────────────────────────────────┘
                                   │
                                   ▼
    ┌──────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┐
    │                  PERCEPTION OF CRIME                     │
    └──────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┘
```

Perpetrators of crime	Factors that influence commission of crime		Types of crime
	• Poverty	• Security laws and policies	Criminal activities in urban slum areas
	• Unemployment	• Law enforcement agencies: Police, local administration	• Robberies
	• Low level of education		• Theft
	• Large family size	• Community policing: Nyumba kumi initiative	• Burglary
	• Poor housing		

Sources: Author's (2018)

26

Deducing from our theory and literature review this conceptual framework suggests that Anomie and goal – gap means, controls the way crime is understood. As a result, perpetrators, crime causes and types of crime are determined.

Criminal activities occurring in the informal settlements such as robberies, theft, burglary, and assault are influenced by various factors the informal settlements dwellers face. These factors include poverty, unemployment, low levels of education, large family sizes, and poor housing. The intermediary variables that include the security laws and policies, the law enforcement agencies such as police and community policing initiatives influence the nature and extent which crime is committed in the informal settlements.

CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This section describes research methodologies used for carrying out the study. It includes research design, study site, target population, sampling and determination of sample size, procedures for collection of data, analysis of data and ethical consideration

3.2 Research Design

Research design is a conceptual structure that integrated all the coherent and logical sequence of data measurement, collection and analysis (Labaree, 2009). A descriptive research design was adopted in the study. It is most appropriate when conducting comparative research and is used to discover the link between two variables or more under study, that is, competitive environment, and strategic responses. A descriptive survey is a method used to depict information in an efficient manner. It describes the views and opinions of the respondents on factors that influence crime in slums or informal settlements, in this it is a case study of Kibra slum.

3.3 Site Selection and Description

The study was conducted in Kibra slum, which is a slum area, found in Central District of Nairobi County. Kibra is the largest slum in Nairobi, and is second in size amongst Africa's urban slums, with an approximate population of 241,693 inhabitants (KNBS, 2009). Kibra is made up of several villages namely Makina, Gatwekera, Kianda, Lindi, Soweto, Kisumu Ndogo, Laini Saba, Mashimoni and Siranga/Undugu. The population density in Kibra is 19,969 persons per square kilometer. Kibra is made of people from different ethnic background with low level of employment, education, poor housing structure and low level of income hence forcing them to engage in criminal activities in order to earn a living. Most studies carried out by

scholars indicate that Kibra is amongst the major cities slum with high level of crimes recorded by the law enforcement agencies. A research conducted by the National Police Srvice Commission in 2011, shows that Kibra is the second among the top five areas in Nairobi where most crime are committed. Notably among them are theft and robbery which represent 41.1% and 34.9% respectively.

In another study by Ndikaru (2004), the following are the breakdown of crimes that were recorded in Kibra slum;

Table 3.1: Site Selection and Description

S/NO	CRIME	COUNT	PERCENTAGE
1	Illicit brew	213	95.5%
2	Robbery	187	83.9%
3	Burglary	191	85.5%
4	Mugging	182	81.6%
5	Drugs	184	82.5%
6	Assault	173	77.6%
7	Murder	153	68.6%
8	Robbery with violence	112	50.2%
9	Pick pocketing	83	37.2%
10	Sexual abuse	67	30.0%
11	Arson	14	6.3%
12	Kidnapping	10	4.5%
13	Carjacking	7	3.1%
14	Others	23	10.3%
15	Total	223	100%

Based on the above statistics it was therefore necessary to carry out a study in Kibra in order to find out the factors that influence the youth to engage in these criminal acts.

3.4 Target Population

This study targeted the individuals who reside in Kibra slums. The study also targeted the law enforcement officers (Kilimani police officers and police officers stationed at District Officers' office), Kibra probation and children officers. The study population comprised of 101,352 residents of Kibra constituency, who were 18 years and above as provided in KNBS 2017. This is as indicated in Table 3.2

Table 3.2: Study Population

No	Wards	Population (18$_{+ \text{years}}$)
1	Laini Saba	15,100
2	Lindi	13,788
3	Makina	21,635
4	Woodley/Kenyatta Golf Course	23,858
5	Sarang'ombe	26,971

Source: KNBS (2017)

3.5 Sample and sampling Technique

Random sampling method was utilized to determine the quantity of administrative wards within Kibra Sub-County to participate in the study. The ideal size for a sample should be a third of the total (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2003). Therefore, the researcher used all the administrative wards used in the sub-county since there were just five wards in the Sub-county. From the table 3.2 the target or total population for this study was 101,352. To determine the sample size, the target population was used. In foregoing, a mathematical formula was adopted for sample size determination. The mathematical formula suggested by Kothari (2006) for sample size determination is as below.

$$N = \frac{n}{1 + N(e)2}$$

Where, N is the target population, the error term or confidence level is e. A 95% conventional confidence level was utilized to obtain an accurate result from sample.

The calculated error term was 0.05. Taking the total population of 101, 352 and error margin of 0.05, the sample size was obtained as follows:

$n = Z^2pq/e^2$

$Z = 1.96$ $p = 0.086$ $q = 1-p$ $e = 0.05$

$n = 1.96^2 * 0.086 * (1-0.086)/0.05^2$

n= 120.786

n= 121

The selected study areas are: Laini Saba (15,100), Lindi (13,788), Makina (21,635), Woodley/Kenyatta Golf Course (23,858) and Sarang'ombe (26,971). The proportion of the sample size per selected wards was obtained from the percentage of the population out of the total population as shown:

Laini Saba = 15,100/101,352 * 121 = 18

Lindi = 13,788/101,352 * 121 = 17

Makina = 21,635/101,352 * 121 = 26

Woodley =23,858/102,978* 121 = 28

Sarang'ombe= 26,971/101,352 * 121 = 32

The total number of quantitative surveys was 120 thus 120 questionnaires were administered to participants in the selected area for this study. The 18 key informants who took part in the study were selected by purposive sampling. Thus, data was collected from 138 respondents.

3.6 Data collection procedure

Both secondary and primary data were utilized whereby primary data came from interview where the respondents were asked questions by using questionnaires and getting answers from them. Study also carried out interviews of the key informants who included the police at Kilimani Police Station, the probation officer and children

officers at Kibra centre, Court clerical and state lawyers in Kibra. The study obtained secondary data by a desk review of documents and records. This consisted of examining existing data in the form of criminal records and booking records. This data was collected from the probation centre, children centre, Kibra Law Court and Kilimani Police Station with the help of key informants.

3.7 Reliability and validity

Mugenda and Mugenda (1999) states that the degree to which results received from data analysis represent the phenomenon in the study is validity. This was guaranteed by presenting the instrument to the supervisor assigned by the University to verify content validity. The study enhanced construct validity by giving operational definitions of key terms found in the study.

Mugenda and Mugenda (1999) states that reliability is the degree a research instrument yields consistent results or data after repeated trials. This was ascertained by a pretest where 5 questionnaires were given to check both reliability and validity.

3.8 Data Analysis

The study used quantitative and qualitative approaches for analysis of data. The collected data was cleaned and then coded. The computer software SPSS was utilised to analyse data. Data cleaning was based on consistency for responses and completeness. Descriptive statistics were utilised including frequencies, percentages and totals. Data was arranged in frequency distribution tables. Graphical representation of data included pie charts, component bar graphs and bar graphs. To aid quantitative data, qualitative data was organized into themes.

3.9 Ethical consideration

To ensure that consent for the study is obtained, permission was obtained from National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI). On the ground, the Kilimani Police administration, Kibra Probation Officers, Kibra Children Officer, various wards Chiefs and Kibra Law Court State Officers were informed about the aim of the study and permission was then obtained. Confidentiality was ensured for all respondents so that information and no personal identity was required. Informed consent was sought from the respondents. In addition, the researcher paid a courtesy call to the area chiefs of the wards concerned and explained his intention to collect data from the area respondents.

CHAPTER FOUR: DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 Introduction

The chapter focuses on analysis of data, results interpretation and presentation of the findings. The general objective was to reveal the factors influencing crime in Kibra slum, Nairobi, Kenya. The study also sought to identify the nature and incidence of crimes in Kibra slum, identify the type of behaviors that are perceived as criminal by youth in Kibra slums and determine the characteristics of the slums that reinforce criminal behaviour. Finally, the study sought to discover the important differences of crime on basis of gender, education level, and employment status.

4.2 Response Rate

Response rate is the quantity of respondents who returned the survey, can also be referred to as return rate. In this study, the sample size was 138 respondents comprising of 120 households in Kibra and 18 key informants (the police at Kilimani police station, the probation officer and children officers at Kibra centre, Court clerical and state lawyers in Kibra). In this study, 12 (8.70%) of the respondents were reluctant to answer the questions and did not return the questionnaires. However, a response rate of 126 (91.30%) was achieved which is considered a response rate which is a reliable. Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) indicates that for generalization a response rate of 50% is sufficient for reporting and analysis, a 60% response rate is good, while a response rate of above 70% and over is excellent. The high response rate was attributed to the data collection procedure and tenacious following by the researcher. Drop and pick approach gave the participants sufficient time to complete and return the questionnaires. The results were as indicated in table 4.1

Table 4.1: Response Rate

Response	No	Percentage (%)
Response	126	91.30
Non-response	12	8.70
Total	**138**	**100**

4.3 Demographic Information

Demographic information of respondents comprised of their age bracket, gender, marital status, highest level of education and the duration the respondents had lived in this area. The demographics details of children entailed the number of children under age of 18 years in the households, their gender and their relationship with the participants.

4.3.1 Gender of the Respondents

The study sought to determine the gender of the respondents. The results of the study were as shown in table 4.2

Table 4.2: Gender of the Respondents

Response	Number	Percentage (%)
Male	74	53.7
Female	64	46.3
Total	**138**	**100**

Findings from the study show that there was equal representation among the sample with 53.7% of respondents being male and 46.3% were female. This finding is consistent with that of Ndungu (2010), which confirmed that residents in Nairobi's slum environments who are males average out at about 56%.

4.3.2 Age Bracket

All the respondents were requested to show the age bracket they fall in. The results were as shown in figure 4.1

Figure 4.1: Age Bracket
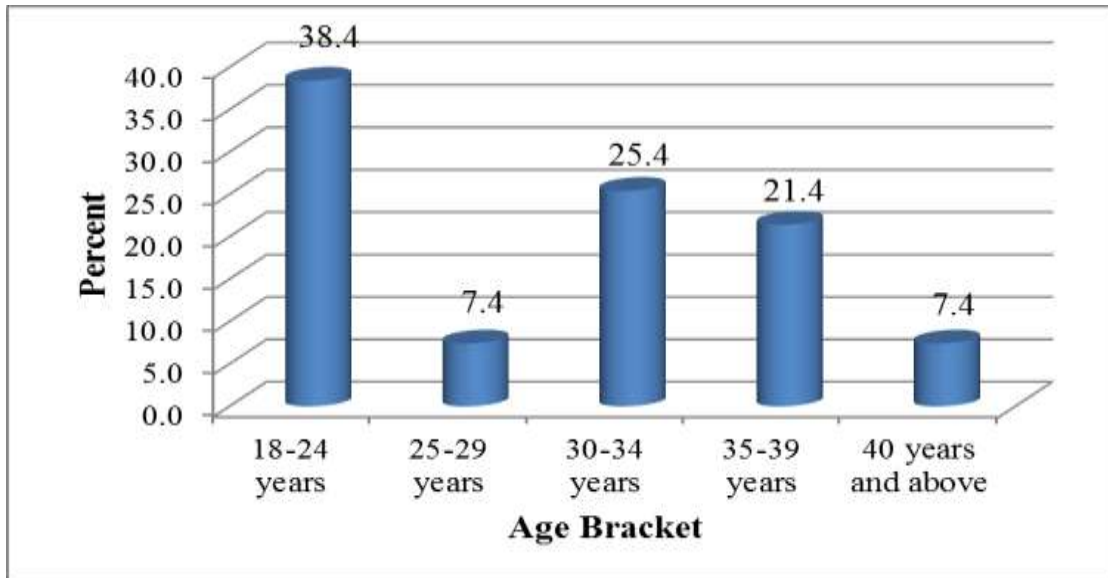
Figure 4.1 shows that there was an equal representation of respondents between the ages of 25-29 and 40 years and above who accounted for 7.4 % of the sample respectively. Respondents between the ages of 35-39 years were represented at 21.4%, 30-34 years were 25.4% and 18-24 years were 38.4%. This majority of the respondents were aged below 34 years. The findings concur with Ndungu (2010) who found that the population in slums is mostly young with almost three-quarters falling under the age of 35 years. Other studies have also shown a similar age distribution in Nairobi slums. APHRC (2002) had over 75% of the slum dwellers they researched on to be within this age bracket.

4.3.3 Marital Status

The marital status of the respondents were measured in terms of single, married and living with (husband/wife), married and separated from (husband/wife) and divorced or widowed. The results of the findings are as shown in figure 4.2

36

Figure 4.2: Marital Status
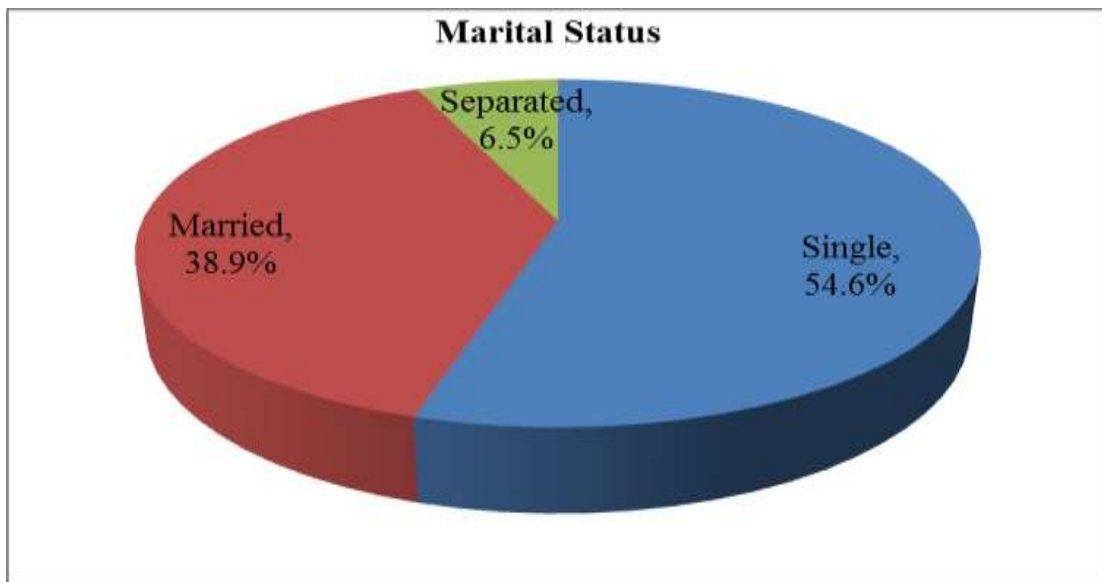
Figure 4.2 shows that 54.6% of the respondents were single, 38.9% of the respondents were married and 6.5% of the respondents were separated. This shows that majority of the respondents were single. This concurs with Adebayo (2013) who indicated that the increasing rate of family marriage breakdown and its attendant effect on the children and the society at large has become to increase in criminal activities. Also, Tume (2010) notes that children from broken families are likely to significantly involved more crime acts than children from intact families. Further, Tume notes that children from a broken family have been found to be two to three times more likely to have emotional and behavioral problems, when compared to children from intact families. A number of studies have been undertaken, which show a very tangible connection between delinquent and /or criminal behavior, and single parent families

4.3.4 Highest level of education Attained

The study sought to determine the highest level of education attained by the respondents. The results were as shown in figure 4.3

Figure 4.3: Highest level of education Attained
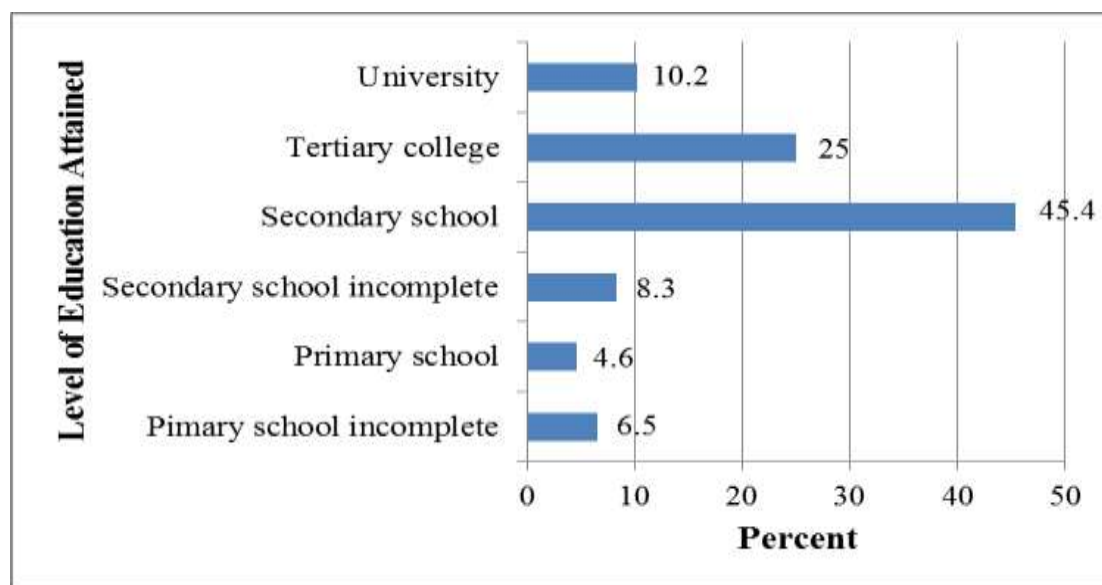
In regard to their education levels, the results show that the majority of the respondent had acquired a secondary school level of education representing 45.4%, 25% were tertiary college level, 10.2% were university level, 8.3% had not completed secondary school, 6.5% had not completed primary school and 4.6% had attained a primary school certificate as shown in Figure 4.3. The study results show that majority had gone past the secondary level of education, which is the basic level of education and therefore improved their chances of gainful employment and self–employment. This shows that majority of respondents had low level of education. A survey of inmates in 2003 in state prisons in Kenya showed that individuals with low level of education enter into life of crime to enable them provide for their basic needs. In addition, Tume (2010) argues that under-educated persons mostly experience unemployment which

naturally leads to inaccessibility to income, thus exposing one to criminal propensities to earn an income.

4.3.5 Number of years as a Resident

The study was seeking to determine the duration of time that the participants had resided in Kibra. The results were as shown in figure 4.4

Figure 4.4: Number of years as a Resident
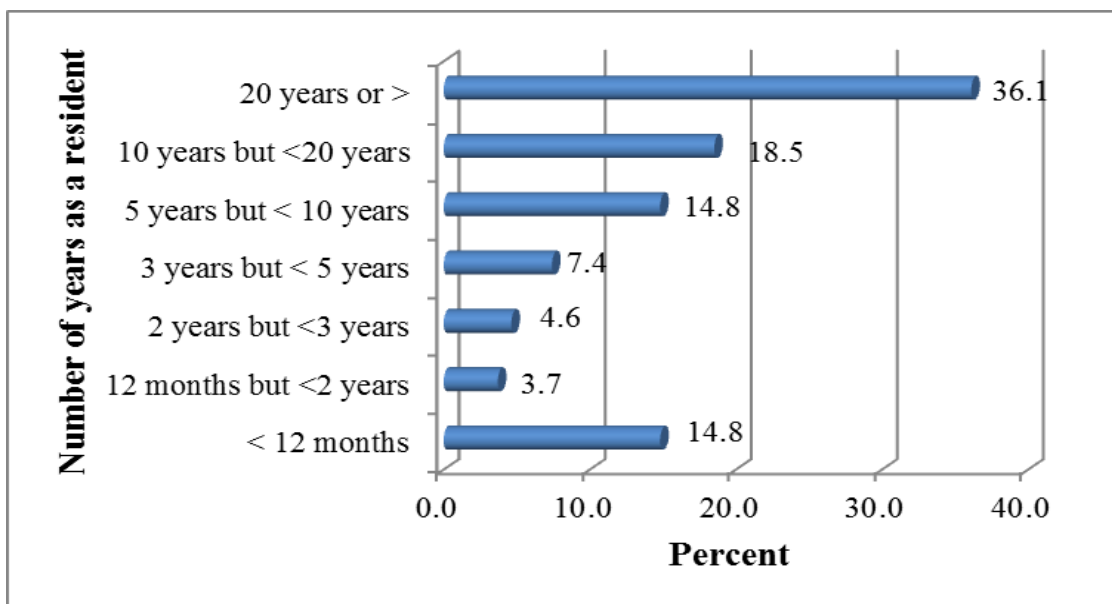
In relation to the number of years the respondents had resided in Kibra Slums, 36.1% of the respondents had resided more than 20 years, 18.5% had resided more than 10 years but less than 20 years, 14.8% had resided less than 12 months and the same percentage (14.8%) had resided more than 5 years but less than 10 years, 7.4% had resided more than 3 years but less than 5 years, 4.6% had resided more than 2 years but less than 3 years and 3.7% had resided more than 12 months but less than 2 years. This shows that majority of the respondents had resided in the slums for many years (20 years and above) and therefore, they were in a position to give reliable information. Ndungu (2010) notes that half of the slum dwellers in Nairobi have been in those environments for a period of over six years. Most of them have been born and

brought up in the slum areas. Ndungu further argues that the main reason for high preference of living in slum areas is the affordable lifestyles that are experienced in slum areas and especially in terms of rent and food costs.

4.3.6 Children under 18 years in the Household

Further, the respondents were asked to show the number of the children under 18 years old in the household. The results were as shown in figure 4.5

Figure 4.5: Children under 18 Years
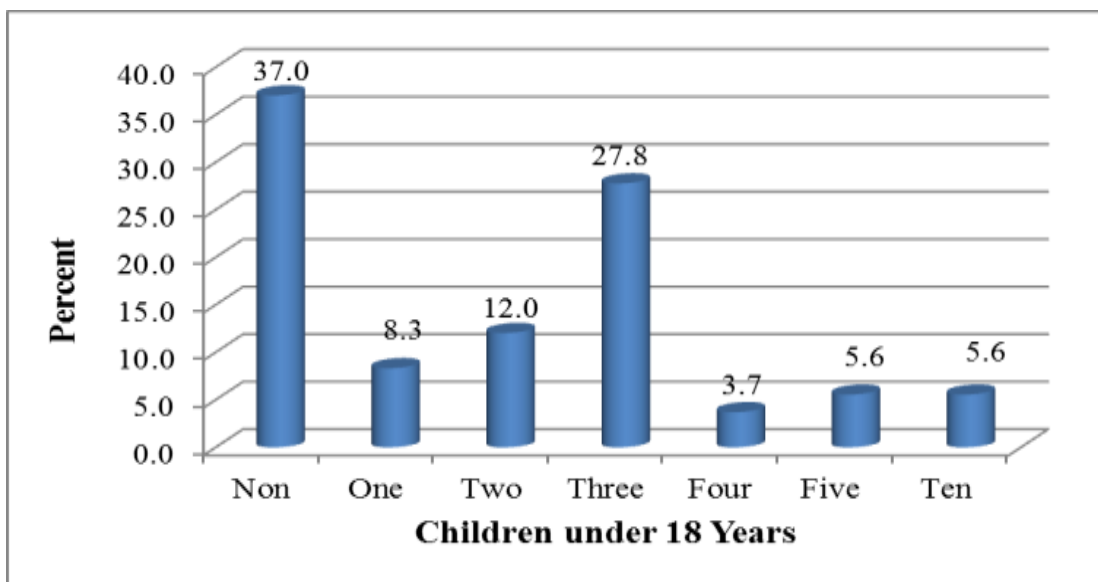
From the results, 37.0% of the respondents indicated that they did not have any child under 18 years, 27.8% indicated that they had three children under 18 years, 12.0% had two children, 8.3% indicated that they had one children, other household had five and ten children represented by 5.6% in each case and 3.7% of the households had four children. This concurs with Kymana (2010) whose study found that the relatively younger youth are the most commonly involved in crime. Accruing to the respondents the youth engaged in the crimes were more often less than 18 years.

4.4 Nature and Incidence of Crimes in Kibra Slum

The first objective of the study sought to identify the nature and incidence of crimes in Kibra slum.

4.4.1 Common types of crime(s) in Kibra

The study sought to determine the common types of crime(s) in Kibra. The results were as shown in figure 4.6

Figure 4.6: Common types of crime(s) in Kibra
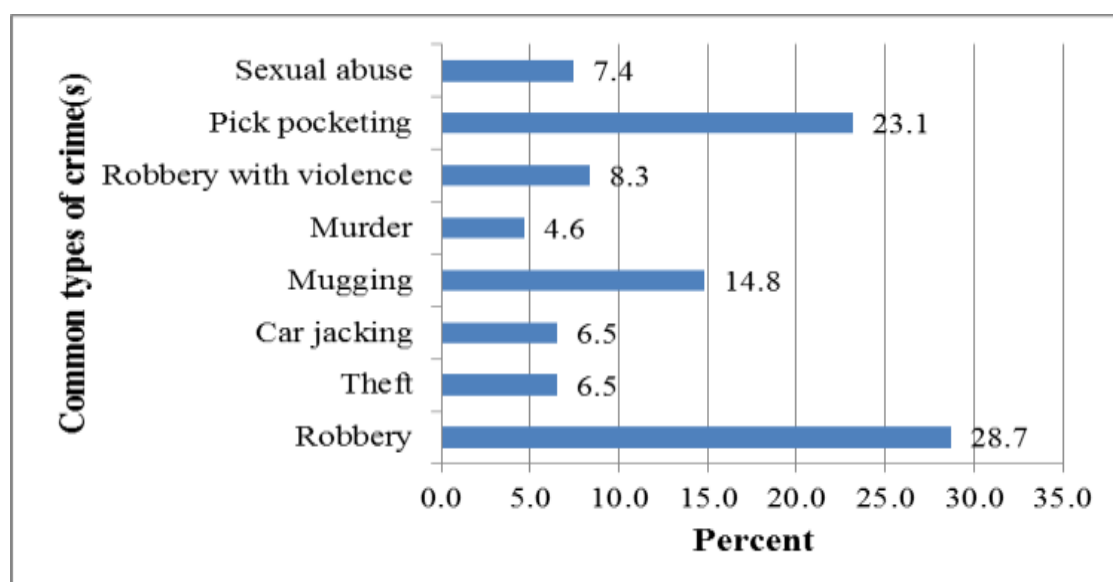
From figure 4.6, 28.7% of the respondents indicated that the common type of crime as robbery, 23.1% indicated pick pocketing, 14.8% indicated mugging, 8.3% indicated robbery with violence, 7.4% indicated sexual abuse, 6.5% indicated carjacking and another 6.5% indicated theft and 4.6% indicated murder. Tume (2010) notes that reports of muggings, gun battles, murders, gang fights, drug wars, sexual violence and mob justice have become all too familiar in the modern slums. Further, Tume argues that indeed, urban insecurity is gaining importance on the international stage not only because of terrorist attacks but because of the daily violence that dominates many people's lives - further fueled by the rapid growth of cities.

41

4.4.2 Crimes witnessed by the respondent or a member of household

Further, the study sought to determine whether the respondents or a member of household had witnessed any crime in the last one year. The results were as shown in figure 4.7

Figure 4.7: Crimes witnessed by the respondent or a member of household
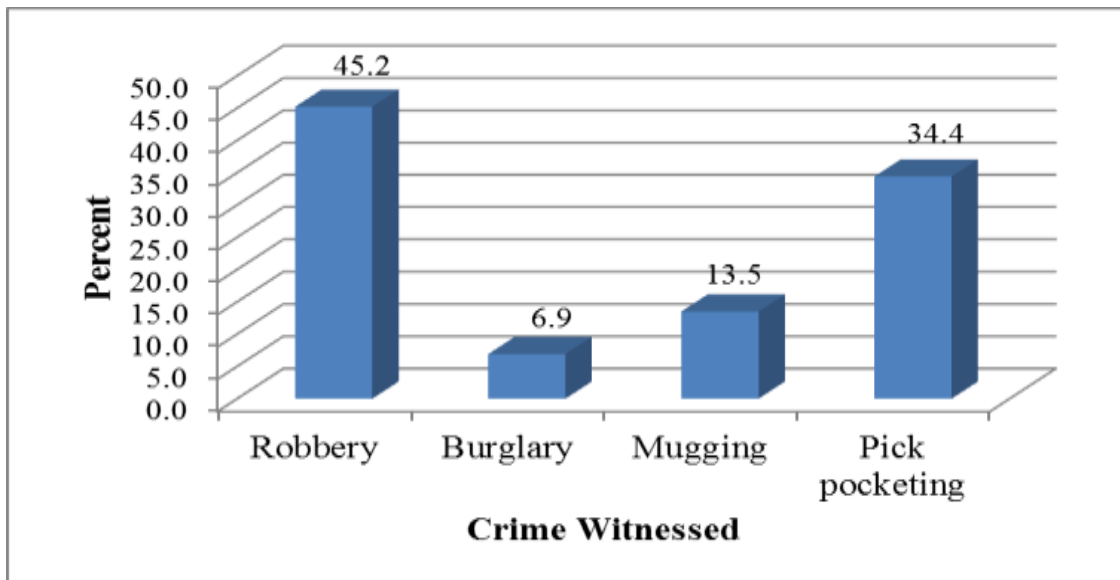
According to the study results, 45.2% of the respondents indicated that they had witnessed robbery, 34.4% indicated pick pocketing, 13.5% indicated that they had witnessed mugging and 6.9% indicated burglary. Further, the respondents were requested to show the intensity of the crime. 53.6% of the respondents indicated that robbery was very high around the area. In addition, 25.0% indicated pick pocketing intensity as high. However, 12.5% of the respondents and 8.9% indicated that mugging and burglary have low intensity respectively. Further, the key informants noted that in Kibra the insecurity is relatively high in relation to its neighbours, for instance, Kilimani. However, some of the key informants indicated that the security in the area was fair due to increased number of security officers and community policing. For instance, in every village, there is a police post or an administration police camp. In addition, this concurs with Kyamana (2010) who notes that armed

robbery, murder, mugging, carjacking, housebreaking, physical and sexual assault and other forms of serious crime are common types of crime activities in Kenya.

4.4.3 Victim of any form of crime in the past one year

This study sought to determine whether the respondents had fallen victim to any type of crime in the past one year. The results were as shown in figure 4.8

Figure 4.8: Victim of any form of crime in the past one year
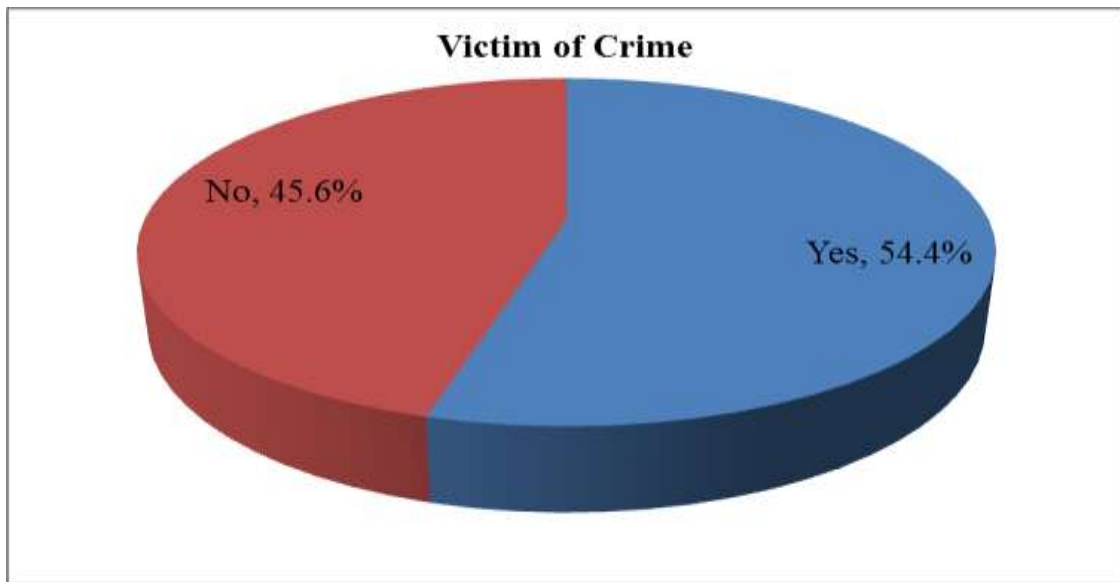
From the findings, 54.4% of the respondents indicated that they had experienced crime in the past one year but 45.6% of the respondents were on contrary. In addition, the victims were asked to indicate where the incidents had happened. Some of the areas they indicated include; home in Makina, in business site, along Karanja Road, in Laini Saba Mosque, Lindi and Makina Stage. Further, the key informants noted that women and business people as the major victims of different types of crime in Kibra. Women are targeted because are believed to be weak hence cannot protect themselves. On the other hand, business people are economically well off and therefore are crime targets for criminals. Other noted victims are people of old age and children. A study by Ndungu (2010) of the overall victims to have been targets were more male than females (55% compared to 45% respectively).

4.4.4 Use of Weapon during the Attack

Further, the study sought to determine whether the attacker had used a weapon during the attack. The results were as presented in figure 4.9

Figure 4.9: Use of Weapon during the Attack
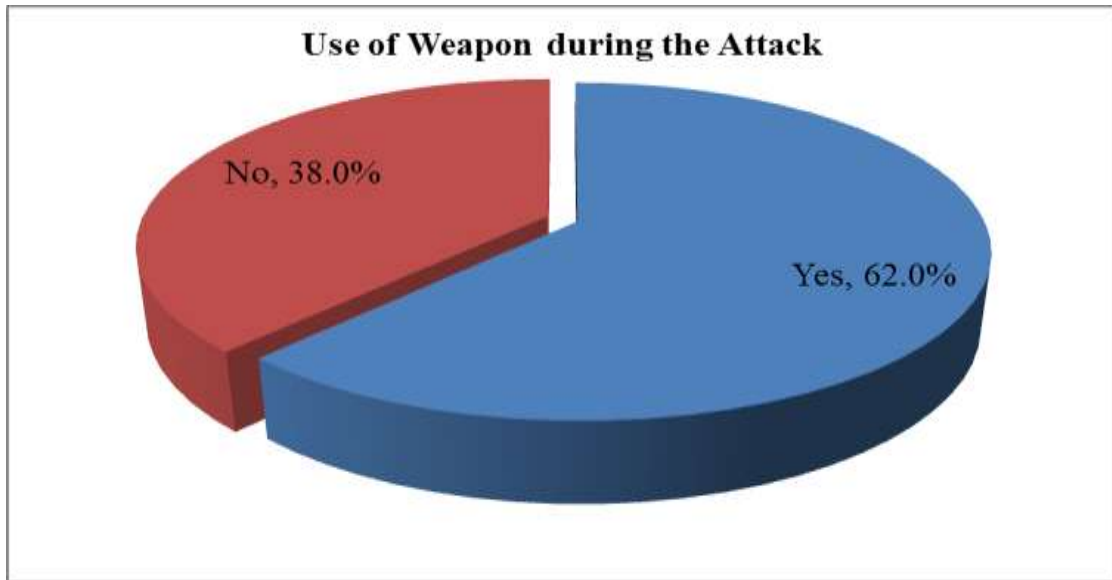
The study findings show that 62.0% of the participants indicated that a weapon had been used during the attack but 38.0% of the respondents indicated otherwise. Concerning the weapons used, the respondents noted; rifles, pistols, knifes, machetes and pangas. This was supported by the key informants who noted that riffles, pangas, homemade and black market pistols as major weapons used during execution of criminal activities.

Tume (2010) asserts that the Kenyan police is a significant source of leased guns but findings from this study could not confirm this, as the small proportionate of the offenders who used weapons could not disclose the source of their arms. Tume further indicates that the availability of firearms enables the perpetration of larger crimes, such as car-jackings, robbery with violence and murder.

4.4.5 Area experiencing crime, Type of Crime and Intensity of crime

In addition, the study sought to determine the area, intensity of the crime and type of crime. The results were as shown in table 4.3

Table 4.3: Area experiencing crime, Type of Crime and Intensity of crime

Location	Type of Crime	Intensity	Frequency	Percent
Daranjani	Pick-pocketing	Very high	14	17.72
Mashimoni	Pick-pocketing	High	8	10.13
Karanja Road	Robbery with violence, pick-pocketing	Very high	6	7.59
Kisu mdogo	Mugging	Moderate	5	6.33
Laini Saba	Pick-pocketing and Murder	High	9	11.39
Makina	Mugging and theft	Very high	18	22.78
Lindi	Robbery	Very high	12	15.19
DC area	Pick-pocketing	Low	7	8.86
Total			**79**	**100.00**

The data analysis in table 4.3 shows that 22.78% of the respondents indicated that Makina experienced most of the crime activities, where mugging and theft were very high, 17.72% indicated Daranjani area where pick pocketing was very high, 15.19% indicated Lindi where robbery was very high, 11.39% indicated Laini Saba where pick-pocketing were high, 10.13% indicated Mashimoni where pick-pocketing was rated high, 8.86% indicated DC area where pick-pocketing was low, 7.59% indicated Karanja area where pick-pocketing and robbery with violence were rated high and 6.63% indicated Kisu Mdogo where mugging was moderate. In addition, the key informants noted Lindi, because of the many idlers in the area. Laini Saba was also noted as another major area where crime rate was high due the low earning individuals and other unemployed young people in the area. Poverty was also noted as

a major contributor. Other areas that were noted include; Mashimoni, Gatwikira, Undugu area and Soweto area. In addition, alcoholism was indicated as a major contributor to crime in Kibra.

4.5 Behaviours perceived as Criminal Activities by Youth

The second objective of the study sought to identify the type of behaviours that are perceived as criminal by youth in Kibra slums.

4.5.1 Type of behaviour perceived as crime

The respondents were asked to indicate the type of behaviour they perceive as crime in Kibra slums. The results were as shown in figure 4.10

Figure 4.10: Type of behaviour perceived as crime
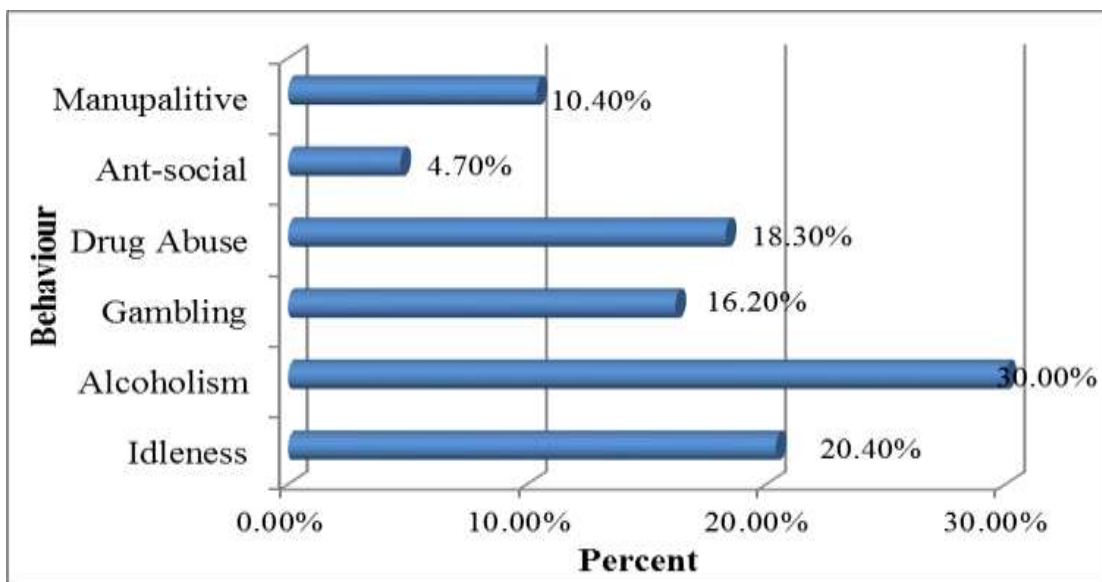
From the results, 30.00 % of the respondents indicated alcoholism, 20.40% indicated idleness, 18.30% indicated drug abuse, 16.20% indicated gambling, 10.40% indicated manipulative and 4.70% of the respondents indicated anti-social. In addition, the key informants noted that drug abuse and bad peer groups are major factors responsible for crime in Kibra. Poverty and unemployment are other factors that have led to high crime. In addition, low level of education has been noted as one of the major factors contributing to crime in Kibra. Other factors that were noted include; greed, passion

for crime and immorality. This concurs with a study by Warimu (2013) who indicated some of the types of behaviours perceived as crime, as; taking part in vandalism, stealing, getting involved in gangs, illicit activities, drug abuse, engaging in unsafe sex and engaging in individual or group fights among others. All these risky behaviours affect public order and a sense of safety.

4.5.2 Type of occurrence that crime would occur

Further, the respondents were asked to indicate what type of occurrence or event in Kibra would be an indication that crime would occur. Some of the things that the respondents outlined include; unemployment and lack of empowerment programmes in the area, high rate of alcoholism, political events held around the area, blackout around the area, demolishing of business centres, excess use of drugs, lack of support from the community and from the government itself and demonstrations. However, the key informants indicated that increased police patrols, seminars and crusades, community policing, public education on effects of engaging in criminal activities and creating employment opportunities have also contributed greatly in containing crime.

4.6 Characteristics of the Slums that Reinforce Criminal Behaviour

The third objective of the study was to determine whether the characteristics of the slums reinforce criminal behaviours. First, the study looked at the environmental characteristics followed by physical characteristics.

4.6.1 Environmental Characteristics

The respondents were asked to indicate their level of agreement on statement related to environmental characteristics of the slums influencing criminal behavior. The results were as shown in table 4.4

Table 4.4: Environmental Characteristics

Environmental Characteristics	SA	A	N	D	SD	Total	Mean
Poor sanitation of slum areas influences crime activities	39	46	6	17	0	108	3.991
Presence of many waste dump site in the slum areas act as hid places for criminals	14	64	20	10	0	108	3.76
Congestion as a result of inadequate space	40	46	15	2	5	108	4.056
Poor environmental design for instance public bridges are in lone areas	20	65	16	7	0	108	3.907
Lack of natural access controls for instance entrances, exit, fencing and landscaping.	28	54	24	2	0	108	4.000
Cell Representative (Total cell score/probable cell score x 100)	26.1	50.9	15	7	1		

As stated, above all the statements used to test level of agreement were negative. Meaning they indicated negative things, about environmental characteristics and they were put in statement forms for respondents to indicate their levels of agreement. In

this case each cell (Strongly Agree to Strongly Disagree) was assumed to compete favorably. These means that each cell had a chance of scoring 540 (5 responses times 108 respondents) which is 100 percent. As indicated in figure 4.11 below the strongest cell is that of agree at 50.9 percent, followed by strongly agree with 26.1 percent, neutral with 15 percent, disagree with 7 percent and strongly disagree with 1 percent. It is therefore, clear that the overall agreement with negatives about environmental characteristics is at 77 Percent and that of disagreement is at 8 percent.
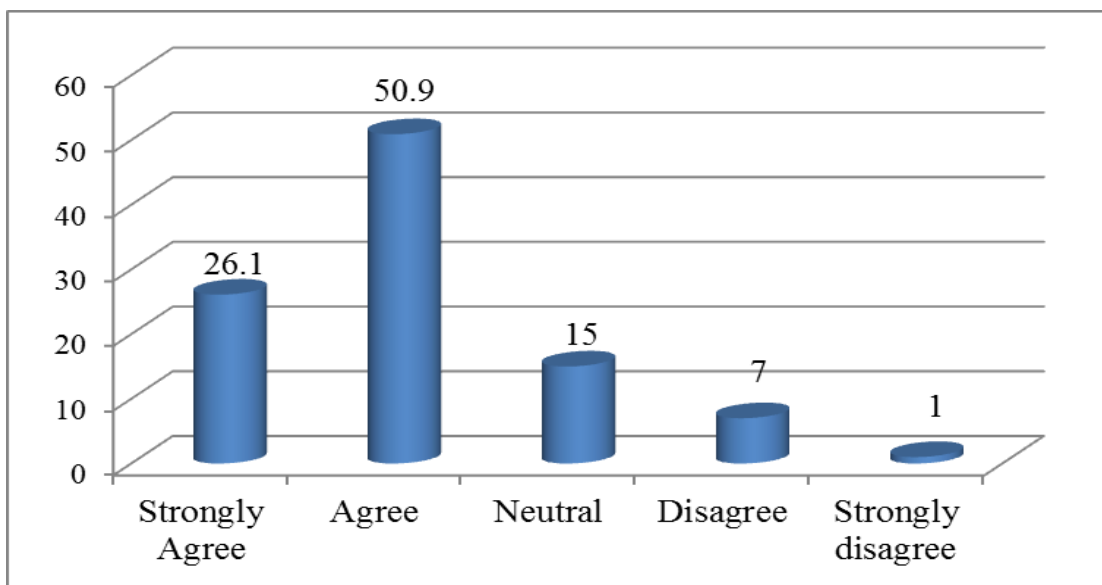
Figure 4.11: Cell Performance on Environmental Characteristics

Going by variables as indicated in figure 4.12 below, the best performing factors is that of congestion with a mean score of 4.056. This was followed by that of lack of natural access with a mean of 4.000 and poor sanitation with a mean of 3.991 as the top 3 factors contributing to crime. Further, respondents were of the perception that poor environmental design (with a mean of 3.907), and that presence of many dumpsites (with a mean of 3.760) was contributing to crime in Kibra slums.
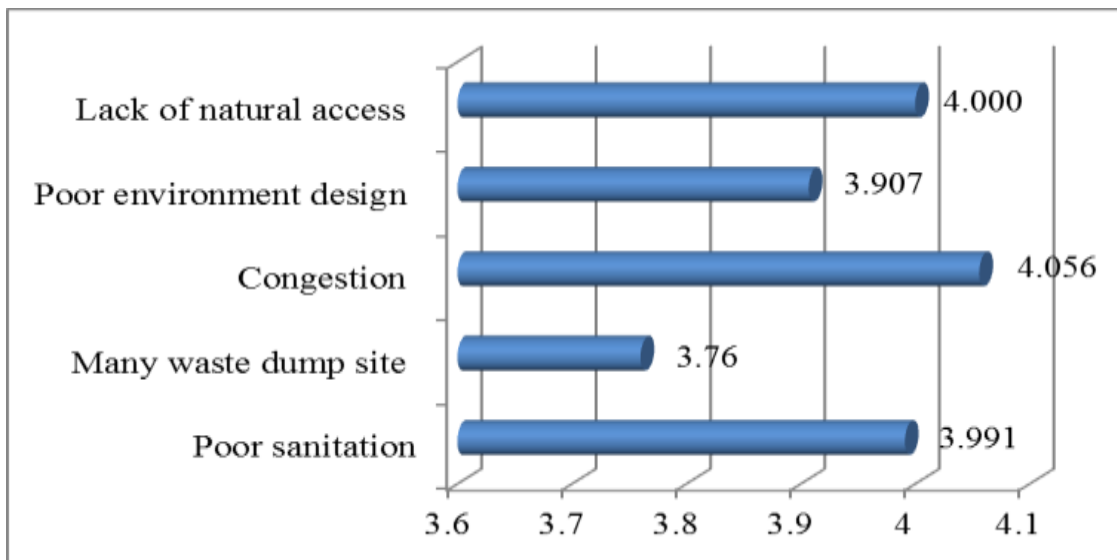
Figure 4.12: Variable Performance on Environmental Characteristics

Overall, the findings of this study concurs with a study by Shikuku (2018) where majority (84%) of the study participants pointed out that housing typology, for instance, congested housing in Kibra slums encourage criminal activities/robbery. Shikuku further discovered that poor environmental design in Kibra, for instance, location of dumpsites and public bridges and lack of natural surveillance in Kibra contributed greatly in execution of criminal activities.

4.6.2 Physical Characteristics

The study sought to assess physical characteristics of the slums influencing criminal activities. The results were as presented in table 4.5

Table 4.5: Physical Characteristics

Physical Characteristics	SA	A	N	D	SD	Total	Mean
Physical quality of local housing in the area	40	48	13	5	2	108	4.102
Local street lighting in the area	31	61	4	12	0	108	4.028
Nature of roads and paths within the slum	24	62	15	7	0	108	3.954
Accessibility to the area by security authorities	31	53	19	0	5	108	3.972
Poor physical planning of the residential houses in the area	36	54	13	5	0	108	4.120
Unlit pavements and lanes in slum areas	26	62	20	0	0	108	4.056
Poor Housing designs and arrangement	31	50	16	11	0	108	3.935
Cell Representative (Total cell score/probable cell score x 100)	28.9	51.6	13.2	5.3	0.9		

As stated, above all the statements used to test level of agreement were negative.
Meaning they indicated negative things, about physical characteristics and they were
put in statement forms for respondents to indicate their levels of agreement. In this
case each cell (Strongly Agree to Strongly Disagree) was assumed to compete
favorably. These means that each cell had a chance of scoring 756 (7 responses times
108 respondents) which is 100 percent. As indicated in figure 4.13 below, the
strongest cell is that of agree at 51.6 percent, followed by strongly agree with 28.9
percent, neutral with 13.2 percent, disagree with 5.3 percent and strongly disagree

51

with 0.9 percent. It is therefore, clear that the overall agreement with negatives about physical characteristics is at 80.5 Percent and that of disagreement is at 6.2 percent.
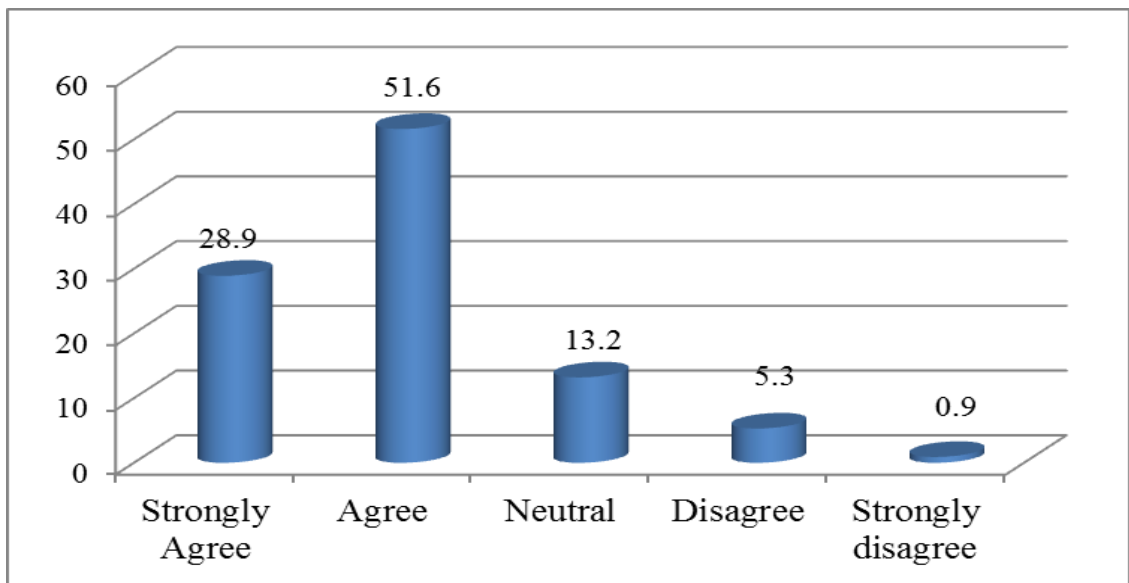
Figure 4.13: Cell Performance on Physical Characteristics

Going by variables as indicated in table 4.5, the best performing factors is that of poor physical planning with a mean score of 4.120. This was followed by that of physical quality of housing with a mean of 4.102, unlit pavement and lanes with a mean of 4.056, local street lighting with a mean of 4.028, accessibility to the area with a mean of 3.972, nature of roads and paths with a mean of 3.954 and poor housing design with a mean of 3.935.

The overall study findings concur with Shikuku (2018) who recently noted that additional strategy of natural access control as a preventive measure of crime in Kibra. Further, a study by Shikuku (2018), 96% of the participants indicated that lack of security lighting and dark corners in many parts of Kibra slums contribute to criminal activities.

4.6.3 Statements on Aspects of Crime

Further, the study sought to determine the respondents' level of agreement in relation to different aspects of crime. The results were as shown in table 4.6

Table 4.6: Statement on Aspects of Crime

Aspects of Crime	SA	A	N	D	SD	Total	Mean
Crime is a major problem in the area	39	65	4	0	0	108	4.324
People in the area are concerned about crime	30	60	16	2	0	108	4.093
Poverty is the main cause of crime in the area	42	52	14	0	0	108	4.259
The youths are the main perpetrators of crime	45	55	8	0	0	108	4.343
Men commit more crimes than women	31	59	8	5	5	108	3.981
The communities living in the area have put in place different ways of fighting crime	27	55	18	8	0	108	3.935
The community members are concerned about the security of their neighbors	18	53	18	19	0	108	3.648
Community participation can help reduce crime in the area	35	64	4	5	0	108	4.194
Cell Representative (Total cell score/probable cell score x 100)	30.9	53.6	10.4	4.5	0.6		

As stated, above all the statements used to test level of agreement were negative. Meaning they indicated negative things, about aspects of crime and they were put in statement forms for respondents to indicate their levels of agreement. In this case each cell (Strongly Agree to Strongly Disagree) was assumed to compete favorably. These means that each cell had a chance of scoring 864 (7 responses times 108 respondents) which is 100 percent. As indicated in figure 4.15 below the strongest cell is that of agree at 53.6 percent, followed by strongly agree with 30.9 percent, neutral with 10.4 percent, disagree with 4.5 percent and strongly disagree with 0.6 percent. It is therefore, clear that the overall agreement with negatives about aspects of crime is at 84.5 Percent and that of disagreement is at 5.1 percent.
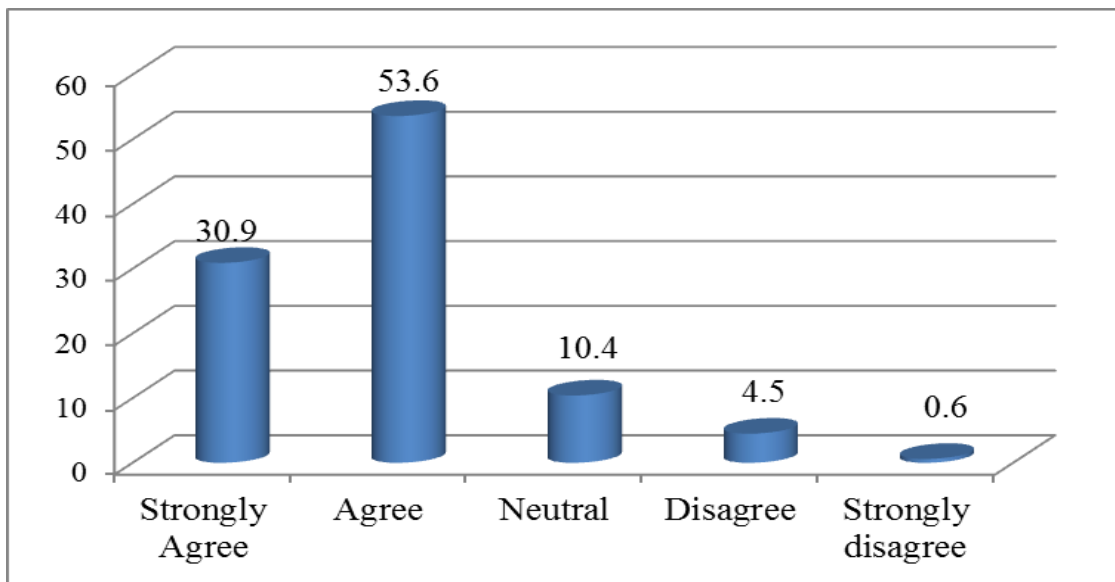
**Figure 4.14: Cell Performance on Aspects of Crime**

Going by variables as indicated table 4.6, the best performing variable is that the youths are the main perpetrators of crime with a mean score of 4.343. This was followed by that crime is a major problem in the area with a mean of 4.324 and that poverty is the main crime in the area with a mean of 4.259 as the top three factors contributing to crime. Respondents further indicated that community participation can help reduce crime in the area with a mean of 4.194, followed by people in the area are

54

concerned about crime with a mean of 4.093, men commit more crimes than women with a mean of 3.981, the communities living in the area have put in place different ways to fight crime with a mean of 3.935 and that the community members are concerned about the security of their neighbours with a mean of 3.648.

In addition, the key informants noted that crime rate had dropped due to increased patrols in the area. The community policing programme and the nyumba kumi initiative has made the public to be more aware of the happening in their surroundings. In addition, the key informants suggested various ways to reduce the level of crime in Kibra, which are: creation of employment, upgrading of the slum and creating public awareness on effect of engaging in criminal activities. In addition, adding more police personnel, vehicle or patrols cars would assist in containing crime. In relation to the role the government, non-government organizations and the community in reducing youth crime, the key informants noted empowering the youths, through introduction of vocational training. Also, the governments need to form partnership with the youths and through this, they might come up with ideas on creating more job opportunities like self-employment and through this, the youths will be more engaged hence shun away from crimes. Offer sensitization about drug abuse to youths and engaging the youths in community works.

These study findings concurs with Kristjanson, Mango, Krishna, Radeny and Johnson, (2010) who argues that the main cause of crimes in urban slums in Kenya is youth unemployment which leads to idleness in most youths who later ventures into crimes so as to fend for their day-to-day needs. Kristjanson et al*,* (2010) further notes that most criminal activities are carried out by the young men aged between 15-30 who

form criminal gangs especially in slums. The authors further opine that the most significant determinant of crime is committed by teenagers and young adults.

4.7 Crime on the Basis of Gender, Education Level and Employment Status

The fourth objective of the study sought to determine whether there are any significant differences of crime on basis of gender, education level, and employment status.

4.7.1 Crime on the Basis of Gender

The study sought to determine the relationship between type of crime committed and the gender of the offender. The results were as shown in table 4.7

Table 4.7: Crime Based on Gender

Type of crime	Men		Women		Both Men and Women	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Robbery	15	83.3	2	11.1	1	5.6
Theft	11	61.1	2	11.1	5	27.8
Burglary	17	94.4	0	0	1	5.6
Assault	4	22.2	1	5.6	13	72.2
Drug trafficking	10	55.6	3	16.7	5	27.8
Mugging	14	77.8	0	0	4	22.2
Murder	10	55.6	1	5.6	7	38.9
Robbery with violence	15	83.3	0	0	3	16.7
Pick pocketing	12	66.7	0	0	6	33.3
Sexual abuse	11	61.1	2	11.1	5	27.8
Arson	15	83.3	0	0	3	16.7
Kidnapping	7	38.9	3	16.7	8	44.4
Carjacking	16	88.9	0	0	2	11.1

In relation to crime based on gender, the study found that 83.3% of robbery crime was committed by men. Further, the study found that men committed 61.1% of theft

56

crime. In addition, the study found that 94.0% of burglary crime was committed by men. In addition, both men and women were found to have committed 72.2% of assault cases. From the findings, men committed 55.6% of drug trafficking crimes. Also, the study found that men committed 77.8% of mugging crimes. Further, men committed 55.6% of murder crimes in Kibra. In relation to robbery with violence crimes, 83.3% of the crimes were committed by men. Further, the study found that men committed 66.7% of pick pocketing crimes. Also, the study found that 61.1% of sexual crimes were committed by men. The study findings shows that majority of Arson related crimes (83.3%) were committed by men. In addition, the study realized that both men and women committed 44.4% of kidnapping crimes. Finally, the study found that men committed 88.9% of carjacking crime.

This concurs with Nagel and Hagan (2013) who indicated that the relation between gender and criminality is strong, and is likely to remain so. Women have traditionally been much less likely than men to commit violent crimes, and that pattern persists today. Rates of female involvement in some forms of property crime-notably petty theft and fraud-appear to be increasing. However, while the relative increase in women's property crime involvement is significant, female participation even in these crimes remains far less than that of men. In addition, Adhikari, Agrawal and Malm (2015) notes that females have lower arrest rates than males for virtually all crime categories except prostitution. Adhikari *et al.,* (2015) notes that thefts and frauds committed by women typically involve shoplifting (larceny-theft), "bad checks" (forgery or fraud), and welfare and credit fraud all compatible with traditional female consumer/domestic roles.

4.7.2 Crime on the Basis of Education level

The study sought to determine the type of crime committed in relation to the education level of the offender. The results were as shown in table 4.8 below

Table 4.8: Crime Based on Education Level

Type of crime	Primary		Secondary		College		University	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
Robbery	5	27.8	10	55.6	3	16.7	0	0
Theft	10	55.6	3	16.7	4	22.2	1	5.6
Burglary	8	44.4	7	38.9	1	5.6	2	11.1
Assault	5	27.8	9	50.0	4	22.2	0	0
Mugging	6	33.3	8	44.4	4	33.	0	0
Murder	4	22.2	9	50.0	4	22.0	1	5.6
Robbery with violence	4	22.2	12	66.7	1	5.6	1	5.6
Pick pocketing	6	33.3	7	38.9	4	22.2	1	5.6
Sexual abuse	4	22.2	6	33.3	6	33.3	2	11.1
Arson	4	22.2	8	44.4	4	22.2	2	11.2
Kidnapping	2	11.1	5	27.8	7	38.9	4	22.2
Carjacking	2	11.1	5	27.8	7	38.9	4	22.2

In terms of crime based on education level, robbery crime was highly committed by secondary school leavers as shown by 55.6%, 27.8% had reached in primary school and 16.7% had reached college level. In relation to theft crime, the people who had attained primary certificate committed 55.6% of theft crimes, 22.2% were committed by college certificate holders, 16.7% were committed by secondary certificate holders and 5.6% were committed by university graduates. Further, it was established that 44.4% of burglary crimes were committed by the primary school certificate holders, 38.9% were committed by secondary certificate holders, 11.1% were committed by university graduates and 5.6% were committed by college. Also, the study established that 50.0% of assault crimes were committed by people who had reached secondary

school. In relation to mugging crimes, 44.4% of the crimes were committed by secondary school certificate holders, 33.3% were committed by primary school certificate holders and 33.3% were committed by college certificate holders. In addition, the study established that majority of murder crimes (50.0%) were committed by people who had reached high school level followed by those who had reached primary level and college level at 22.2% in each case. In regard to robbery with violence crimes, majority (66.7%) were committed by people who had reached high school level followed by 22.2% who had reached primary school level. The study also realized that the people who had reached high school level committed 38.9% of pick pocketing crimes in Kibra. Further, sexual abuse was committed by people who had reached college level and high school level at 33.3% in each case. Further, it was revealed that majority (44.4%) of the arson crimes were committed by high school leavers. About kidnapping crimes, 38.9% were committed by the college certificate holders, followed by 27.8% crimes committed by high school leavers and 22.2% crimes committed by university graduates. Finally, the study revealed that people who had attained college certificate followed by those who had reached high school level committed 38.9% of carjacking crimes.

In addition, the key informants indicated that unemployment was a key contributor to crime and employment of the youths would limit idleness hence minimalize crime. Criminals engage in such activities to earn a living for instance, theft and robbery. Other factors that have attributing to insecurity are poor living standards and high level of illiteracy among the young generation. This concurs with a study by Warimu (2013) who noted that the lack of employment opportunities, even for school and university graduates, has placed many young people at risk, and contributes to rising levels of youth delinquency.

4.7.3 Crime on the Basis of Employment Status

The study sought to determine type of crime committed in relation to employment status. The results were as shown in table 4.9.

Table 4.9: Crime Based on Employment Status

Type of crime	Employed		Self employed		Unemployed	
	Freq	Percent	Freq	Percent	Freq	Percent
Robbery	1	5.6	3	16.7	14	77.8
Theft	1	5.6	4	22.2	13	72.2
Burglary	0	0	0	0	18	100
Assault	1	5.6	5	27.8	12	66.7
Mugging	4	22.2	1	5.6	13	72.2
Drug trafficking	1	5.6	4	22.6	13	72.2
Murder	2	11.1	1	5.6	15	83.3
Robbery with violence	1	5.6	7	38.9	10	55.6
Pick pocketing	2	11.1	3	16.7	13	72.2
Sexual abuse	2	11.1	2	11.1	14	77.8
Arson	2	11.1	4	22.2	12	66.7
Carjacking	2	11.1	1	5.6	15	83.3
Kidnapping	2	11.1	4	22.2	12	66.7

In relation to crime on basis of employment status, unemployed people committed 77.8% robbery crimes, 16.7% by the self-employed and 5.6% were committed by the employed. About theft crimes, 72.2% were committed by the unemployed, 22.2% by the self-employed and 5.6% by the employed. It was also noted that the unemployed committed 100% of the burglary crimes. Further, it was established that 66.7% of assault crimes were committed by the unemployed, 27.8% were committed by self-employed and 5.6% were committed by the employed. In relation to mugging crimes, the unemployed committed 72.2% of the crimes, 22.2% were committed by the employed and 5.6% were committed by the self-employed. In addition, the study

established that 72.2% of drug trafficking was committed by the unemployed, 22.6% were committed by the self-employed and 5.6% by the employed. Concerning murder crimes, the unemployed committed 83.3%, 11.1% were committed by the employed and 5.6% by the self-employed. In relation to robbery with violence, the unemployed committed 55.6%, the self-employed committed 38.9% and the employed committed 5.6%. The study also realized that 72.2% pick pocketing crimes were committed by the unemployed, 16.7% were committed by self-employed and 11.1% were committed by the employed. Further, it was revealed that 77.8% of the sexual abuse crimes were conducted by the unemployed, 11.1% of the crimes were conducted by self-employed and 11.1% of the crimes were conducted by employed. In relation to arson crimes, the unemployed committed 66.7% of the crimes, self-employed committed 22.2% of the crimes and the employed committed 11.1%of the crimes. Concerning carjacking crimes, 83.3% were committed by the unemployed, 11.1% were committed by employed and 5.6% were committed by self-employed. Finally, the study revealed that unemployed committed 66.7% of kidnapping crimes, 22.2% were committed by the self-employed and the unemployed committed 11.1%. A report by World Bank (2016) indicated that the urban poor live with many deprivations including: limited access to employment opportunities and income, inadequate and insecure housing and services, violent and unhealthy environments, little or no social protection mechanisms, and limited access to adequate health and education opportunities. In addition, these findings concurs with a study by Ndikaru (2012) who found that the topping list of crime causes, was the issue of high levels of unemployment among the youth. Similary, Kyamana (2010) argues that the issue of high level of unemployment among the youths, as topping list cause of crime. This is attributed to the fact that majority of the youths who finishes or drops out of school

end up with no gainful employement hence joins criminal activities to make a living. Further, a study by Onyango and Tostensen (2015) noted that unemployment rate in Kibra stands at 50 percent which is higher than the national unemployment rate estimated at 40 percent. This situation makes youth in Kibra vulnerable to criminal activities, which the present study identified as negative activities, ranging from pickpocketing and mugging to robbery and rape.

4.8 Summary

This chapter presented a thematically analysis of data collected from the views of various respondents and stakeholders in the security sector. All this has been in relation to factors influencing crime in Kibra slum, Nairobi. Main factors covered were: - nature and incidence of crimes, types of behaviours perceived as criminal activities by youth, characteristics of slums that reinforce criminal behaviours and relationship between crime based on gender, education level and employment status. The analysis has been able to evaluate how different stakeholders in the security sector have contributed to dwindled cases of organized crime in Kibra Slum. The analyses have shown the need to have deeper commitment to deal with the challenges facing the security sector. Security sector has to have contingency measures put in place.

CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

The chapter of the study presents summary of the study, discussion of the study findings, conclusion and finally, the researcher makes recommendations based on the study findings while also making recommendations for areas of further study.

5.2 Summary of the Findings

The study assessed factors influencing crime in Kibra slum. The study was guided by four specific objectives, which included; identifying the nature and incidence of crimes in Kibra slum, to identify the type of behaviours that are perceived as criminal by youths in Kibra slums, to determine the characteristics of the slums that reinforce criminal behaviour and to establish whether there are any significance differences of crime on basis of gender, education level and employment status.

5.2.1 Nature and Incidence of Crimes in Kibra Slum

The study revealed that robbery was the common type of crime followed by pick pocketing in Kibra Slum, Nairobi. The study results also showed that majority of the respondents had witnessed robbery and pick pocketing in the last one year. Concerning intensity of crimes, robbery was noted to be very high within the slum. In addition, pick pocketing was argued to be high in the slum. Generally, insecurity in Kibra slum was argued to be relatively high in relation to suburb neighbourhoods, for instance, Kilimani. However, security improvement has been noted due to the increased number of security officers and community policing initiative. Further, the study established that major areas where crime incidents took place included; Makina (especially around the stage area), Karanja Road, Laini Saba Mosque and Lindi. In addition, the study established that weapons were used during the attacks which included; riffles, knives, pangas, homemade or black market pistols.

5.2.2 Behaviours perceived as Criminal Activities by Youth

Alcoholism, idleness, drug abuse, gambling, manipulative behaviour and being anti-social were some of the behaviours perceived as crime in Kibra Slums. In addition, the study revealed that poverty and unemployment as major factors that lead to high crime in the area. Other major factors established were; greed, passion for crime and immorality. In addition, the study established that ill motives from some of the residents, unemployment and lack of empowerment programmes in the area, high rate of alcoholism, political events held around the area, blackout around the area, demolishing of business centres, excess use of drugs, lack of support from the community and from the government itself and demonstrations as some of occurrences or events that would lead to crime.

5.2.3 Characteristics of the Slums that Reinforce Criminal Behaviour

The study sought to determine the characteristics of the slums that reinforce criminal activity. The study established that the overall agreement about environmental characteristics was high. The study revealed that congestion because of inadequate space was the strongest factor reinforcing criminal behaviour in Kibra slums, followed by lack of natural access controls for instance entrances, exit, fencing and landscaping and poor sanitation of slum areas as the top three factors contributing to crime. In addition, the study revealed that poor environment design for instance public bridges in lone areas and presence of many waste dump site in the slum areas acts as hid places for criminals, which also contribute to crime activities in Kibra slum. In regard to, physical characteristics, the study established the overall agreement was high. The study revealed that poor physical planning of the residential houses in the area as a major factor contributing to crime in Kibra slum. This was followed by physical quality of local housing in the area, unlit pavements and lanes in the slum

areas and local street lighting. Other factors contributing to criminal activities include lack of accessibility to the area by security forces, nature of roads and paths within the slum and poor housing designs and arrangement.

Further, the study sought to determine the respondents' level of agreement in relation to different aspects of crime. The study established that the youths are the main perpetrators of crime were the strongest aspect. This was followed by that of crime as a major problem in the area. Poverty was also indicated as the main cause of crime in the area. In addition, community participation was established as a practice that can help reduce crime in the area. The study also established that people in Kibra slum are concerned about crime and that men commit more crimes than women. However, the study established that the respondents were neutral on putting different ways to fight crime and that community members are concerned about the security of their neighbours. In addition, the study established that increased patrols, community policing and initiating of nyumba kumi initiative had contributed in reduction of criminal activities. Some of other ways revealed that could reduce level of crime in Kibra were; creation of employment, adding more police personnel, vehicle or patrols cars. Empowering the youths through introduction of vocational training and offer of sensitization about drug abuse to youths and engaging the youths in community works would also greatly reduce crime in Kibra Slum.

5.2.4 Crime based on Gender, Education Level and Employment Status

Most of robbery activities in Kibra slum are committed by Men. In addition, the study established that most of the theft crime, burglary crime, assault cases, drug trafficking, mugging, murder crime and pick pocketing were committed by men in the Slum. However, the study established that women handled most of kidnapping cases. In

addition, the study established that most of Kibra resident were semi-illiterate. People who had reached high school and primary school level committed most of the crimes such as robbery, theft, burglary, assault, mugging, murder and pick pocketing. Unemployment was the key contributor to crime. Further, the study established that crimes such as robbery, burglary, assault, mugging, drug trafficking, robbery with violence, pick pocketing, carjacking and kidnapping were committed by the unemployed residents of Kibra.

5.3 Conclusion

In the light of the discussions above, the study concludes that pick pocketing and robbery are the most common form of crimes in the slum while unemployment and idleness are the major causes of crime in Kibra slum. This means that they lacked steady income and were easily lured into crime activities. This category of the population comprised the majority of the slum inhabitants. Increase of weapons in the hands of the criminal is another factor that has led to the increase in criminal activities in Kibra Slum especially the increase in the possession of guns and crude weapons such as machetes and pangas.

A large proportion of young adults in the working-age population exacerbates unemployment, idleness, drug abuse, alcoholism which increase the likelihood of bad decision making such as involving oneself in crime. Employment marks an important transition period for young people and it is characterized by independence, increased responsibility and active participation in national building as well as social development. The study concludes that unemployment is the most significant factor contributing to youth crime in slum areas.

The study concludes that there are attempts to dissuade the youth from engaging in criminal activities. These have included through initiatives such as adoption of community policing initiatives, nyumba kumi initiatives, creation of employment and adding more police personnel. In addition, the study concludes that poor street lighting lead to high rate of crime activities.

The study concludes that youth crimes have also intensified in nature. This has been influenced by the high rate of unemployment and illiteracy. The study also concludes that most crime is perpetrated by male youths. The likelihood that the criminals are illiterate is high.

5.4 Recommendations

These recommendations were suggested based on the study findings. Therefore, the following recommendations were considered valid and ideal: -

The study established that increased patrols of security officers and community policing initiative declines the number of crime activities. In addition, the study recommends that adding more police personnel, vehicle or patrols cars would assist in containing crime. The study also found that in some instances, guns were used in attacking during criminal activities. The study suggests that the governments should come up with a strategy on reclaiming these weapons from criminals. The judiciary should also come up with tough policies on punishing those caught having illegal guns. In addition, the study recommends use of crime mapping, that is, strategies that can help reduce the crime rate. This includes more civic education promoting a partnership between the police and the public. The study also recommends the implementation of poverty eradication projects that improve living standards and give support to the poor and needy.

In order, to control carjacking crime, the residents of Kibra slum should be informed about installation of engine immobilizer; devices that prevent a vehicle from starting unless they receive the correct signal from the driver. Further, in order to deal with presence of drug abuse in the slum, this study recommends that the leadership of this area should adopt a problem oriented policing program that aims to eliminate overt drug markets and the problems associated with them through a deterrence based, pulling levers framework. In addition, disorder policing should be adopted to reduce crime and delinquency by focusing efforts on disorderly neighborhood conditions and minor crime offenses (to reduce crime such as property crime, violent, drug and alcohol offenses). The study recommends installation of Closed Circuit Television surveillance around the area as this can also discourage criminal activities such as mugging which happen along the roads during the days and nights.

Policy recommendations call for closer working relationship between the government agencies and the slum communities. Encourage community participation and involvement in the security management especially at policy formulation, planning, implementation and monitoring among other issues. The study also recommends that there should be environmental planning, as this would be a strategy to prevent crime but also cost effective and fits in the informal settlement.

Also, the study recommends that the government should adopt slum upgrading programme by constructing high rise blocks of flats to replace slums. Community based approach is necessary but merely moving people without taking their social and economic concerns into consideration is not the way to deal with the issue of urban slums.

The study recommends that the government, non-government organizations and the community can reduce youth crime, through introduction of vocational training, which can help the youths in self-employment hence limiting unemployment and idleness. Also, the governments need to form partnership with the youths and through this, they might come up with ideas on creating more job opportunities like self-employment and through this, the youths will be more engaged hence shun away from crimes. In addition, the study recommends that the government should offer sensitization about drug abuse to youths and engaging the youths in community works.

Further, the study recommends increased community participation in security, disarmament and improved police - public relationship. Community policing program promote community-policing forums and establish pilot community-policing projects and outreach programs. Police and local administrators should proactively strive to enlist and nurture a spirit of collaboration and strategic partnership with members of the public, under the aegis of community policing by identifying and working to overcome vestiges of long-standing mutual mistrust and suspicion.

The study also found that majority of the respondents involved in criminal activities were young people who had not gained education beyond high school level. The study recommends that the Government should support the youths in attaining more education and this would lead to reduction of idleness and joblessness. In addition, the study recommends that the government should provide more employment opportunities by promoting small-scale industries, which can absorb even the little educated.

5.5 Areas of further Study

There is a need to carry out a study to establish the law enforcement readiness and strategies to combat the rising cases of criminal activities in the slums. The findings from such a study will add knowledge on the government readiness in combating these behaviours. In addition, a similar study should be carried out in other slums in Kenya.

REFERENCES

Adebayo, A. A. (2013). Social factors affecting effective crime prevention and control in Nigeria. *International Journal of Applied Sociology*, 3(4):71-75.

African Population and Health Research Centre (2002). *Population and health dynamics in Nairobi's informal settlements*. Nairobi: African Population and Health Research Centre.

Agbor, J., Taiwo, O. & Smith, J. (2012). Sub-Saharan Africa's Youth Bulge: A Demographic Dividend or Disaster? New York: The Brookings Institution.

Ansell, N. (2005). Children, youth and development. New York: Routledge.

Beall, J., & Fox, S. (2007). *Urban poverty and development in the 21st century: towards an inclusive and sustainable world*. Retrieved from http://eprints.lse.ac.uk/2903/1/urban_poverty_and_development_in_the_21st_century.pdf

Chege, D. (2015). Slum security is almost only imaginable. Kenya insecurity, on our Radar. Available at: http://www.onourradar.org/kenya/2015/09/09/slum-security-is-almost-only-imaginable/

Dambazau, A.B. (2007). Criminology and Criminal Justice 2nd Edition. Ibadan: University Press.

Economic Commission for Africa. (2011). Africa Youth Report 2011: Addressing the youth, education and employment nexus in the new global economy, Addis Ababa: Economic Commission for Africa.

Erickson, P.G. (2001). Drugs, Violence and Public Health What Does the Harm Reduction Approach Have to Offer? Available at: http://oldfraser.lexi.net/publications/books/drugpapers/UDErickson.pdf

Haralambos, M. & Holborn, M. (2007). Sociology: Themes and Perspectives, 7th Edition. London: HarperCollins Publishers Ltd.

Hove, M., Ngwerume, E.T., & Muchemwa, C. (2013). The Urban Crisis in Sub-Saharan Africa: A Threat to Human Security and Sustainable Development. *Stability: International Journal of Security and Development*. 2(1):7-10.

ILO. (2006). International Labour Organization Youth Empowerment Network. Available at: www.ilo.org.

Institute of Economic Affairs. (2011). Youth Research Compendium. Nairobi. Institute of Economic Affairs (IEA).

Kabiru, C.W., Mojolam S.A., Beguy, D., & Okigbo, C. (2013). Growing Up at the "Margins": Concerns, Aspirations, and Expectations of Young People Living in Nairobi's Slums. *Journal of Research on Adolescence,* 23 (1), 81-94.

Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (2012). Facts and figures 2012. Kenya National Bureau of Statistics. Nairobi: Government Printer.

Kenya National Bureau of Statistics. (2009). Kenya Population and Housing Census 2009, Nairobi: Government Printer.

Kristjanson, P., Mango, N., Krishna, A., Radeny, M., & Johnson, N. (2010). Understanding poverty dynamics in Kenya. *Journal of international development*, *22*(7), 978-996.

Kyamana, S. (2010). Factors contributing to crime among male urban youth: A case study of Pumwani-Majengo Ward, Nairobi, Kenya. Unpublished M. A Project Paper, University of Nairobi.

Makokha, C. M. (2008). Factors Influencing Male Delinquents to Commit Capital Offences: A case study of inmates in Kamiti Prison. Unpublished M. A Project Paper, University of Nairobi.

Maseko, J. S. (2009). Socialization of children and youth: Role of the home and the school. http://uir.unisa.ac.za/bitstream/handle/10500/2134/02Chapter2.pdf

Masese, G. (2007). Crime and Violence Trends in Nairobi, Kenya. Enhancing Urban Safety and Security: Global Report on Human Settlements 2007. Available at: http://www.unhabitat.org/grhs/2007/

Mugisha, F., Arinaitwa-Mugisha, J., & Hagembe, B. (2003). Alcohol, substance and drug use among urban slum adolescents in Nairobi, Kenya. *Cities*, 20(4), 231-40.

Nagel, I.H., & Hagan, J. (2013). Gender and crime: Offense patterns and criminal court sanctions. *Crime and Justice*, *4*, 91-144.

Ndungu, N.J. (2010). *Crime differentials in metropolitan slum areas: an analysis of the city of Nairobi slums, Kenya.* Retrieved from *http://ir-library.ku.ac.ke/handle/123456789/485?show=full*

Ojo, M.O.D. (2012). A Sociological Review of Issues on Juvenile Delinquency. *The Journal of International Social Research,* 5 (21) 465- 482.

Omboto, J.O., Ondiek, G.O. Odera, O., & Ayugi, M. E. (2012). Factors Influencing Youth Crime and Juvenile Delinquency. *International Journal of Research In Social Sciences,* 1 (2) 18-21.

Onyango, P., & Tostensen, A. (2015). The Situation of Youth and Children in Kibra. *CMI Report*, *2015*(3). Retrieved from https://www.cmi.no/publications/file/5527-the-situation-of-youth-and-children-in-kibra.pdf

Prior, D., & Paris, A. (2005). Preventing Children's Involvement in Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour: A literature Review A paper produced for the National Evaluation of the Children's Fund Institute of Applied Social Studies. University of Birmingham.

Salagaev, A. (2003). Juvenile delinquency. In World Youth Report 2003: The Global Situation of Youth. New York: United Nations.

Scott, J., & Marshall, G. (2009) Oxford Dictionary of Sociology (3rd Edition.) Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Shikuku, J.K. (2018). Influence of Physical Environment on Crime in Informal Settlements of Kibra in Nairobi County, Kenya. *African Research Journal of Education and Social Sciences,* 5 (1). Retrieved from http://www.arjess.org/social-sciences-research/influence-of-physical-environment-on-crime-in-informal-settlements-of-kibra-in-nairobi-county-kenya.pdf

Sifuna, D.N. (1980). Contemporary issues in education in East Africa. Nairobi: Kenyatta University Press.

Silver, H. (1994). Social Exclusion and Social Solidarity in International Labour Review, 133:5–6

Stravrou, Aki. (2002). Crime in Nairobi: Results of A citywide Victim Survey, *Safer Cities Series 2*, UN-HABITAT, Nairobi.

Telegraph, 6th February 2013.

Tume, A.R. (2010). Factors influencing urban crime: the case of Nakuru town, Kenya. Unpublished M. A Project Paper. University of Nairobi.

UN- Habitat. (2004). State of the World's Cities: Trends in Sub - Saharan Africa: Urbanization & Metropolitanization. United Nations.

UNCEF. (2005). Youths under risk in developing countries. New York: Sectarient.

United Nations. (2000). Report of the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Vienna, 10-17 April 2000. (A/CONF.187.15).

Wanjohi, A. M. (2012). Causes of Crime in Kenya. Available at: http://www.kenpro.org/causes-of-crime-in-kenya/

World Bank. (2016). Urban poverty: An overview. Available at: http://go.worldbank.org/19N9ZIG9K0

Zulu, M., Eliya, F., Dodoo,, Ezeh, A. (2002). Sexual risk-taking in the slums of Nairobi, Kenya, 1993 – 98. *Population Studies*, 56 (200): pp 311-323.

Appendix 1: Questionnaire

RA: Please provide responses to the following questions by either ticking or filling in the required information.

SECTION A: DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS OF ADULTS IN HOUSEHOLD

1. Sex

Male   [ ]   Female   [ ]

2. Could you please tick the age group you belong to?

16 to 19   [ ]   20 to 24   [ ]   25 to 29 [ ]

30 to 34   [ ]   35 to 39   [ ]

3. Kindly indicate your marital status

Single, that is, never married [ ]   Married and living with (husband/wife) [ ]

Married and separated from (husband/wife) [ ]   Divorced or widowed   [ ]

4. Highest level of education achieved?

Primary school incomplete   [ ]   Primary school   [ ]

Secondary school incomplete [ ]   Secondary school   [ ]

Tertiary college   [ ]   University   [ ]

SECTION B: DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS OF CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD

5. How many children under 18 live in this household?   _____

6. Sex of children   1. How many male_____   2. How many female_____

7. What were their ages during their last birthday?

          _____

          _____

          _____

          _____

          _____

          _____

          _____

8. Indicate their relationship to respondent_____

9. How long have you lived in this area?

    1. Less than 12 months   2. 12 months but less than 2 years

    3. 2 years but less than 3 years   4. 3 years but less than 5 years

    5. 5 years but less than 10 years   6. 10 years but less than 20 years

    7. 20 years or longer

SECTION C: NATURE AND INCIDENCE OF CRIMES IN KIBRA SLUM

10. What types of crime(s) are common in this area?

    _____
    _____
    _____
    _____
    _____

11. What crimes have you or a member of your household witnessed in this area in

the last one year?

    _____
    _____
    _____
    _____
    _____
    _____
    _____
    _____

12. For each incident of crime you have mentioned in 11 above select an option which

best describes their intensity.

Choose any of the following to indicate intensity

1= Very high 2 = High   3= Moderate 4= Low   5= Very low

Crime	Intensity

13. Of the incidents you have mentioned in 11 above, which are the main crimes in this area?

Rank them in the order.

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

14. Have you personally been a victim of any form of crime in the past one year?

1. Yes ☐   2. No ☐

15. If your answer to 14 above is yes, what kind of incident was it?

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

16. Where did the incident(s) happen?

        ———————————

        ———————————

        ———————————

        ———————————

        ———————————

        ———————————

17. If you were a victim of theft with violence, was a weapon used by the attacker?

    1. Yes ☐   2. No ☐

18. If your answer to 17 is yes, name the weapon(s) used.

        ———————————

        ———————————

        ———————————

        ———————————

19. Which places in your area experience the most criminal activities?

   Indicate the area, type of crime and intensity

   1= Very high 2 = High   3= Moderate 4= Low   5= very low   6= No

occurrence

Location	Type of crime	Intensity

SECTION D: BEHAVIOURS THAT ARE PERCEIVED AS CRIMINAL BY YOUTH

20. What type of behaviour do you perceive as crime in this area?

    _____

    _____

    _____

    _____

    _____

    _____

    _____

    _____

    _____

    _____

    _____

21. What type of occurrence or event in this area would be an indication that crime would occur?

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

SECTION E: CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SLUMS THAT REINFORCE CRIMINAL BEHAVIOUR

22. Environmental characteristics

This section identifies environmental characteristics of the slums influencing criminal behavior. Please respond to the questions accordingly by ticking in the box which best describes the extent at which environmental characteristics influences crime behavior in the slums.

1= Strongly Agree (SA) 2 = Agree (A)   3= Neutral (N) 4 = Disagree (D) 5=

Strongly Disagree (SD)

Statement	SA	A	N	D	SD
Poor sanitation of slum areas influence crime activities					
Presence of many waste dump site in the slum areas act as hid places for criminals					
Congestion as a result of inadequate space					
Poor environmental design for instance public bridges are in lone areas					
Lack of natural access controls for instance entrances, exit, fencing and landscaping.					

23. Physical characteristics

This section identifies physical characteristics of the slums influencing criminal. Please respond to the questions accordingly. Please tick (√) in the box which best describes the extent at which physical characteristics influences crime behavior in the slums.

1= Strongly Agree (SA) 2 = Agree (A)   3= Neutral (N) 4 = Disagree (D)   5=

Strongly Disagree (SD)

Statement	SA	A	N	D	SD
Physical quality of local housing in the area.					
Local street lighting in the area.					
Nature of roads and paths within the slum.					
Accessibility to the area by security authorities.					
Poor physical planning of the residential houses in the area					
Unlit pavements and lanes in slum areas.					
Poor Housing designs and arrangement					

24. The following statements relate to different aspects of crime. Indicate the degree of your agreement or disagreement with the statements in the table below. (Strongly disagree (SD) = 1, Disagree (D) = 2, Neutral (N) = 3, Agree (A) = 4, Strongly agree (SA) = 5)

Statement	Please tick (√) appropriately				
	SA	A	N	D	SD
Crime is a major problem in the area					
People in the area are concerned about crime					
Poverty is the main cause of crime in the area					
The youths are the main perpetrators of crime					
Men commit more crimes than women					
The communities living in the area have put in place different ways of fighting crime					
The community members are concerned about the security of their neighbors					
Community participation can help reduce crime in the area					
Crime prevention programs can help reduce crime in the area					

Thank you for your participation

Appendix 2: Interview Schedule for key informants

1. Briefly inform me about the security situation of Kibra Constituency

………………………………………………………………………………………………………
………………………………………………………………………………………………………
………………………………………………………………………………………………………

2. Where are crimes committed in Kibra?

………………………………………………………………………………………………………
………………………………………………………………………………………………………
………………………………………………………………………………………………………

Why?

………………………………………………………………………………………………………
………………………………………………………………………………………………………
………………………………………………………………………………………………………

3. Who commits most of the crimes?

………………………………………………………………………………………………………
………………………………………………………………………………………………………
………………………………………………………………………………………………………

Why?

………………………………………………………………………………………………………
………………………………………………………………………………………………………
………………………………………………………………………………………………………

4. Can you attribute the issue of employment as a factor in criminal undertaking?
……………….

Please explain.

………………………………………………………………………………………………………
………………………………………………………………………………………………………
………………………………………………………………………………………………………

5. What other factors could you say are responsible for crime in Kibra?

………………………………………………………………………………………………………
………………………………………………………………………………………………………
………………………………………………………………………………………………………
……………………………………………………

6. Who constitute the majority of crime victims?

………………………………………………………………………………………………………
……………….

Why?

………
………
………
………………………………………………

7. During the occurrence of the crime are weapons used?

……………………………………………….

8. Which types of weapons are used and where are they sourced?

………
………
………
……………………………………………………

9. In general would you say the crime rate has risen/fallen during your stay in Kibra?

………
………
………
………………………………………………………

10. In your view what is being done to contain crime in Kibra?

………
………
………
……………………………………………………

11. What would you suggest would be done to reduce the level of crime in Kibra?

………
………
………
……………………………………………………

12. What role has the government, non-government organizations and the community has to play in reducing youth crime?

…………………………………………………………………………………………

…………………………………………………………………………………………

…………………………………………………………………………………………

………………………………………………

CRIME ON THE BASIS OF GENDER, EDUCATION LEVEL AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS (Desk Analysis)

13. In the table below, indicate the type of crime committed by men, women, educated, not educated, employment and unemployed

Type of crime	Please tick (√) appropriately	
	Men	Women
Robbery		
Theft		
Burglary		
Car jacking		
Assault		
Drug trafficking		
Mugging		
Murder		
Robbery with violence		
Pick pocketing		
Sexual abuse		
Arson		
Kidnapping		

14. In the table below, indicate the type of crime committed based on the level of education

Type of crime	Please tick (√) appropriately			
	Primary	Secondary	College	University
Robbery				
Theft				
Burglary				
Car jacking				
Assault				
Mugging				
Murder				
Robbery with violence				
Pick pocketing				
Sexual abuse				
Arson				
Kidnapping				

15. In the table below, indicate the type of crime committed based on employment status

Type of crime	Please tick (√) appropriately		
	Employed	Self employed	Unemployed
Robbery			
Theft			
Burglary			
Car jacking			
Assault			
Mugging			
Drug trafficking			
Murder			
Robbery with violence			
Pick pocketing			
Sexual abuse			
Kidnapping			

Thank you for your participation

Appendix 3: Introduction Letter from The University of Nairobi

UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY & SOCIAL WORK

Fax 254-2-245566
Telex 22095
Varsity Nairobi Kenya
Tel. 318262/5 Ext. 28167

P.O. Box 30197, Nairobi
Kenya
Email: dept-sociology@uonbi.ac.ke

10/7/2018

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

RE: HUMPHREY SANDERS KUBENDE- C50/87553/2016

Through this letter, I wish to confirm that the above named is a bonafide postgraduate student the Department of Sociology & Social Work, University of Nairobi. He has presented his proje proposal entitled; **"Factors Influencing Crime in the Urban Slum Areas: A Case Study Kibra."**

Sanders is required to collect data pertaining to the research problem from the selected organization enable him complete his thesis which is a requirement of the Masters degree.

Kindly give him any assistance he may need.

Thank you.

Prof. C.B.K. Nzioka
Chairman, Department of Sociology & Social Work

Appendix 4: Research permit from National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI)

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT:
MR. HUMPHREY SANDERS KUBENDE
of THE UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI,
48702-100 NAIROBI,has been permitted
to conduct research in *Nairobi County*

on the topic: *FACTORS INFLUENCING CRIME IN THE URBAN SLUM, A CASE OF KIBRA*

for the period ending:
21st September,2019

Permit No : NACOSTI/P/18/33367/25038
Date Of Issue : 24th September,2018
Fee Recieved :Ksh 1000

....
Applicant's Signature

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

THE SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION ACT, 2013

The Grant of Research Licenses is guided by the Science, Technology and Innovation (Research Licensing) Regulations, 2014.

CONDITIONS

1. The License is valid for the proposed research, location and specified period.
2. The License and any rights thereunder are non-transferable.
3. The Licensee shall inform the County Governor before commencement of the research.
4. Excavation, filming and collection of specimens are subject to further necessary clearance from relevant Government Agencies.
5. The License does not give authority to transfer research materials.
6. NACOSTI may monitor and evaluate the licensed research project.
7. The Licensee shall submit one hard copy and upload a soft copy of their final report within one year of completion of the research.
8. NACOSTI reserves the right to modify the conditions of the License including cancellation without prior notice.

National Commission for Science, Technology and innovation
P.O. Box 30623 - 00100, Nairobi, Kenya
TEL: 020 400 7000, 0713 788787, 0735 404245
Email: dg@nacosti.go.ke, registry@nacosti.go.ke
Website: www.nacosti.go.ke

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

NACOSTI

National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation

RESEARCH LICENSE

Serial No.A 20795

CONDITIONS: see back page

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

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

NACOSTI, Upper Kabete
Off Waiyaki Way
P.O. Box 30623-00100
NAIROBI-KENYA

Ref. No. **NACOSTI/P/18/33367/25038**

Date: **24th September, 2018**

Humphrey Sanders Kubende
University of Nairobi
P.O. Box 30197-00100
NAIROBI.

RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION

Following your application for authority to carry out research on *"factors influencing crime in the urban slum, a case of Kibra"* I am pleased to inform you that you have been authorized to undertake research in **Nairobi County** for the period ending **21st September, 2019.**

You are advised to report to **the County Commissioner and the County Director of Education, Nairobi County** before embarking on the research project.

Kindly note that, as an applicant who has been licensed under the Science, Technology and Innovation Act, 2013 to conduct research in Kenya, you shall deposit **a copy** of the final research report to the Commission within **one year** of completion. The soft copy of the same should be submitted through the Online Research Information System.

DR. MOSES RUGUTT, PHD, OGW
DIRECTOR GENERAL/CEO

Copy to:

The County Commissioner
Nairobi County.

The County Director of Education
Nairobi County.