EFFECTS OF YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT ON URBAN CRIME RATES:
A CASE OF KIBERA SLUM, NAIROBI COUNTY, KENYA

by

Jane Anyango Ouma

A thesis submitted to the School of Applied Human Sciences

Daystar University
Nairobi-Kenya

In partial fulfilment of the requirement for the Degree of

MASTER OF ARTS
in Monitoring and Evaluation.

October 2023

APPROVAL

EFFECTS OF YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT ON URBAN CRIME RATES:
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by

Jane Anyango Ouma
18-1293

In accordance with Daystar University policies, this thesis is accepted in partial
fulfilment of the requirements for the Master of Arts Degree.

Sign: Date;

_____   _____
Philemon Yugi, PhD.,
1st Supervisor

_____   _____
Mr. Julius M. Limbitu,
2nd Supervisor

_____   _____
Mary Mogute, PhD.,
HOD Development Studies

_____   _____
Kennedy Ongaro, PhD.,
Dean, School of Applied Human Sciences

ii

iii

DECLARATION

EFFECTS OF YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT ON URBAN CRIME RATES:
A CASE OF KIBRA SLUM, NAIROBI COUNTY, KENYA.

This Thesis is my original work and to the best of my knowledge it has not been
presented for any academic award in any other university.

Signed: _____   Date:_____

Jane Anyango Ouma

iv

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I acknowledge the efforts and guidance of my Supervisors Dr. Philemon Yugi and Mr. Julius Limbitu whose patience and strictness has sharpened me well enough to come up with this research proposal. I also acknowledge Dr. Francis Xavier Odawa who has been very supportive and understanding. Last but not least I acknowledge my family members who have been with me through thick and thin and their efforts towards making my dreams come true.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

vii

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CBD   Central Business District

IDS   Institute for Development Studies

ILO   International Labor Organization

UN   United Nations

UNDESA   United Nation Department of Economic & Social Affair.

GET   Global Employment Trends

YEDF   Youth Enterprise Development Fund

SRIC   Security Research Information Centre

UNDP   United Nation Development Program

NEET   Not in Education, Employment or Training

HDI-   Human Development Index

MRC-   Mombasa Republican Council

NCRC-   National Crime Research Centre

KNBS-   Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

SGBV-   Sexual and Gender Based Violence

NACOSTI-   National Commission For Science, Technology & Innovation

ISERC-   Institutional Scientific and Review Committee

x

ABSTRACT

Unemployment is a disturbing and pressing economic and social issue around the world. In Kenya, most youths don't have employment and the few who have, are underpaid. The purpose of this study was to investigate the effects of youth unemployment on urban crime rates in Kibera slums, Nairobi County. The study objectives were to determine the prevalence of youth unemployment, to assess the types of crimes committed, to assess the association between unemployment and crime rates and to identify the best strategies to mitigate youth unemployment. The target population was 68,533 youths sampled to 381 respondents. The study applied a descriptive research design where questionnaires and key informant interviews were used to obtain data. The researcher used both quantitative and qualitative data analysis methods to outline the significant meaning to relationship between youth unemployment and increased crime rate. The quantitative data was then exported to MS Excel format then fed into Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) for management and analysis, the data was then presented inform of tables. Qualitative data on the other hand was analyzed using content analysis. The study findings revealed a widespread youth unemployment at sixty-point five percent, the findings also revealed that most youths were casual laborers. Robbery was mentioned as the most common type of crime at sixty-nine-point nine percent, theft at sixty-seven-point four percent and drug abuse at sixty-seven-point one percent. The study findings also found the association between youth unemployment and crime to be statistically significant.   The study recommends job creation and youth empowerment initiatives by the government to address   the   increases   unemployment   amongst   the   youths.

xi

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Introduction

Youth unemployment is a situation of young people who are looking for jobs, but cannot find it (Bell &Blanchflower, 2014). The Kenyan constitution defines a youth as an individual who is a Kenyan citizen and his/her age ranges between 18-35 years (Youth Development Policy, 2019), while the United Nations defines a youth as an individual between the ages of 16-24years. The African Youth Charter in Briggs (2018) sees a youth as somebody who is male or female between the ages of 15 and 35years. In Kenya the legal age where one is considered an adult and issued with an Identity card is from the age of 18 years. For the purposes of this study, the youth age bracket is between 18-35 years. In urban centers worldwide, the issue of youth unemployment stands as a persistent challenge, marked by profound socio-economic implications. Among the numerous consequences of this dilemma, a particularly concerning facet is its potential association with urban crime rates. This chapter introduces the pivotal research topic: "Effects of Youth Unemployment on Urban Crime Rates: A Case of Kibera Slum, Nairobi County, Kenya." The study scrutinizes the intricate relationship between the dearth of gainful employment opportunities for the youth and the dynamics of criminal activities within the marginalized urban context of Kibera.

Globally, the youth unemployment rate is estimated to be three times higher than the adults. Global youth employment has declined by 34 million between 2019 and 2020, this is translated to labor force exit which leads to unimaginable circumstances of crisis. According to International Labor Organization (ILO) (2017), the proportion of world

unemployment quickly rising and the number of those without jobs continues to be on the upward scale at more than 195 million, or 6.3 percent in 2017. During the period (2017), Greece and Spain had the regions highest unemployment rate in the European region at 18.3% and 15.8% respectively. North America on the other hand, has a youth unemployment rate of 8.7%.

In Africa, the 12.7% youth unemployment rate masks the fact that many youths have chosen to withdraw from the labor market altogether. A high number of youths in Africa are Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET) and the trend has been deteriorating. According to Martha Newton, ILO Deputy Director-General for policy, the young populace needs well-functioning labour markets with decent job opportunities for those already in the labor markets and better training opportunity for those who are yet to enter (ILO, 2022).

According to Trading Economics (2019) Kenya's unemployment rate was 11.50%. However, the youths register the highest percentage of unemployed totaling a massive 85%. This is despite the fact that a significant number of these youths possess requisite qualifications needed for the job market. The primary focus of this study is to assess the effects of youth unemployment on urban crime rates in Kibera slums.

This chapter presents the background, the problem statement, the purpose and objectives of the study, the questions, and the rationale. It also talks about the significance of the study, the assumptions, and the scope of the study. It gives a clear picture of what the study is all about, the objectives and the questions of the study guided the researcher to

explore and determine the extent of youth unemployment and how it leads to high rate of crime in Kibera slum.

Background to the Study

There is a global crisis contributed by the massive growth in the youth population, particularly in the developing countries whereas there are not enough jobs in the market to sustain the growing numbers. Youths aged between 15-26 years currently make up around a fifth of the global population where the overwhelming majority of around 90% are from developing countries (ILO 2016). The problem of youth unemployment has been disturbing and of great concern to the governments, private sector and international organizations due to the growing number of unemployed youths which has led to social, economic, political and psychological consequences, (ILO, 2020). It is important to note that many countries in the world and more so in Africa are feeling the impact of youth unemployment as it has created a situation where the young people are denied an opportunity to have a good source of income for themselves and for their families. At the same time, youth unemployment is pointed out as the main reason why the young populace will continue to grow poorer (Daniel, 2013). Urbanization, a hallmark of modernity, has led to the burgeoning of urban areas, promising opportunities and a higher standard of living. However, in tandem with this urban expansion, there arises a surge in youth populations, their aspirations often clashing with the harsh realities of unemployment. This discrepancy between urbanization, job availability, and the aspirations of the youth has been particularly pronounced in informal settlements like Kibera.

3

Youth unemployment is a massive and rising problem where the global youth unemployment rate was over 15% in 2016, with wide regional variations. The highest rates of unemployment are in the Middle East 27% and North Africa 31% (ILO, 2017). These statistics imply that there is a need to create more than 200 million jobs over the next decade to keep the unemployment rate constant. It is unfortunate that youths are also disproportionately represented in low-income jobs from the informal sector. There is a growing concern on whether this increasing frustration from the job market could be contributing to the vices reported in the society, especially in the urban areas where crime is on the rise (World Economic Forums, 2020).

According to International Labor Organization (ILO) (2017), the proportion of world unemployment is on a steady rise and the number of those without jobs will continue to be on the upward scale at more than 195 million, or 6.3 percent in 2017. During the period (2017), Greece and Spain had the regions highest unemployment rate in the European region at 18.3% and 15.8% respectively. North America on the other hand, has a youth unemployment rate of 8.7%.

The current Global Employment Trends for Youth 2020, (GET Youth, 2020) indicate an upward trend in Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET). In 2016 the number of young who were classified as NEET rose from 259 million to an estimated 267 million in 2019 and it continued rising to 273 million in 2021. The percentage of NEET has also gone up from 21.7 per cent in 2015 to 22.4 per cent in 2020. The above trends can only confirm that the target set by the international community to reduce the NEET rate by 2020 may not be achieved, (ILO 2020). According to The Director of Employment policy department of ILO, many youths around the world are no longer taking matters of

4

education seriously this is because after education then they don't get absorbed in employment. This trend may end up damaging the labor market and undermining the prospects of social and economic development of the nations (Boating, 2010).

In Africa, as reported above, the rate of unemployment is high in the slum areas, while most of the youths migrate to urban areas after graduating from their respective levels. This is characterized by high levels of youth unemployment as evidenced by countries such as Angola at 34%, Nigeria at 27%, Ethiopia at 19% and Rwanda at 16% (GET Youth, 2020). In the region, especially from North Africa, the young people of the mentioned age bracket are of -prime concern since their numbers are on the rise in most countries. In Kenya, the youth unemployment increased by 0.3% in 2021, the youth unemployment rate is at its peak with 13.84% growth within the period of 2020 to 2021, (O'Neill, 2022). Studies also show that they are more prone to violence in most areas than adults (ILO, 2021). The driving factors for youths' unemployment in African regions include corruption, injustice, discrimination, humiliation, and experience of violence. Due to these factors, youths in the urban centers find alternative means of survival, starting from petty theft to forming gangs that terrorize and rob people in different entities. Kenya is among the African developing countries affected by the same, with youths living in slums without employment getting involved in crime.

Though youth unemployment problem is in the whole of Africa, it is as much a problem in Kenya with very serious effects. In the period between 1998 and 2005, the aggregated unemployment fell from15% to 12.5% but the share of youth unemployment went up from 60% to 72%. This high rate of unemployment is about 40% of the youths, which is estimated at 5.2 million youths, (World Bank, 2014).

The high rate of youth unemployment has led to a number of young people being forced into crime due to peer pressure and rebellion against the authority of their parents and guardians (Maseko, 2009). According to Erickson (2012), some of the youth offenders were arrested for being in possession of bhang (cannabis sativa). There are also youths who claimed to have committed crime while under the influence of 'changa' (traditional liquor) and bang. The observations carried out indicate that most of the youths get involved in criminal activities as a means of survival due to poverty, (Omboto, Ondiek, Odera & Ayugi, 2013).

Kibera, situated in Nairobi County, Kenya, stands as one of Africa's largest and most densely populated slums, hosting a diverse population grappling with abject poverty and limited access to quality education and employment opportunities. Against this backdrop, the issue of youth unemployment in Kibera takes on a poignant significance, as it is intricately linked with broader socio-economic and security concerns within the community. According to Criminologist in crime literature, the violent crime is costly to the society, because it leads to reduction in human capital accumulation among youths (Brown &Velásquez, 2017). It obstructs earnings and leads to reduced productivity (Cabral, Mollick & Saucedo, 2016). This makes the environment for investment unsafe (Onwuka, 2015). The main aim of this study investigates and come up with better policies that can address the increasing number of unemployed youths, in order to also control the increased criminal activities within Kibera slums.

Statement of the Problem

The link between the growing unemployment rates and increased crime rates, especially in urban areas, has attracted global attention and calls for vivid research. The

6

Global youth unemployment rate is projected to be 14.9 percent in 2022, (UN, 2022). In regions such as Latin America and the Caribbean, a close examination reveals that youth unemployment and violence is more than 14.3% which is more than three times the rate of unemployment for adults (ILO, 2020).

In Africa, as reported above, the rate of unemployment is high in the slum areas, while most of the youths migrate to urban areas after graduating from their respective levels. This is characterized by high levels of youth unemployment as evidenced by countries such as Angola at 34%, Nigeria at 27%, Ethiopia at 19% and Rwanda at 16% (GET Youth, 2020). In the region, especially from North Africa, the young people of the mentioned age bracket are of -prime concern since their numbers are on the rise in most countries.

Similarly, the rate of youth unemployment has been very alarming in developing countries and particularly in Kenya, this possesses a great threat towards the efforts to eradicate poverty as one of the UN goals for sustainable development (Boateng, 2020). The high unemployment rate has made it difficult for most of the countries to utilize fully human resources, despite the notable growth seen within the regions over the last decade. The high unemployment rate has also brought about increased criminal activities within the region. Regardless of youth unemployment problem being universal, its effect is more rampant in developing countries like Kenya (Ponge, 2013).

In effort to contain the problem of high unemployment rate in slums areas, the government of Kenya has come up with various intervention plans like low-interest funds such as the Uwezo Fund and Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF) to support the

up-coming enterprises. The government has also introduced fair recruitment practices in the public service sector for instance removal of job application requirements like CRB clearance certificate, KRA clearance and good conduct certificate, this is in order to ensure that youths get employment on merit (Muiya, 2014). There is also a policy requiring that all tenders in government ministries be reserved for youths Uwezo Fund Regulation, 2013). Despite all the effort put by the government, the unemployment rate remains high in the urban slum areas (ILO, 2020). Therefore, the researcher is keen to understand the link between unemployment and increased crime rate in slum areas and particularly in Kibera slum.

Purpose of the Study

The main aim of this study was to investigate the effects of youth unemployment on urban crime rates in Kibera Slum, Nairobi County.

Objectives of the Study

i. To determine the prevalence of youth unemployment in Kibera Slum, Nairobi County.

ii. To assess the types of crimes committed in Kibera Slum, Nairobi County.

iii. To assess the association between unemployment and crime rate in Kibera Slum, Nairobi County.

iv. To identify the best strategies to mitigate youth unemployment in Kibera slum, Nairobi County.

Research Questions

i. What is the prevalence of youth unemployment in Kibera Slum, Nairobi County?

ii. What are the types of crimes that are normally committed in Kibera slum, Nairobi County.

iii. What is the association between unemployment and crime rate in Kibera Slum, Nairobi County?

iv. What are the best strategies that can help in mitigating youth unemployment in Kibera slum, Nairobi County?

<div align="center">Justification of the Study</div>

Crime continues to negatively impact the peace and security in Kenya today and if something is not done to make the youths useful and productive then this could bring a lot of harm to the economic development of the nation Kenya, (ILO, 2020). Therefore, this study was very critical as it informs the policy makers like the government officials, public servants and non-governmental organizations, how youth unemployment influences criminal activities in Kenya and more so in Kibera slums. This will lead them to adopt effective measures and appropriate strategies that will ensure that youths are involved in the policy making processes.

The information gathered from this study is very useful to the non-governmental organizations as it can be used during the implementation of their projects, especially those which are aimed at addressing insecurities in Kibera slums. The study findings may also be useful to scholars who may use it as a reference point for future studies related to this. The information gathered in this study may also be useful to non-governmental organizations during implementation of projects aimed at addressing issues of insecurity in slum areas, especially Kibera slums. The scholars may also benefit from these study findings as they can use it for future reference during other studies like this.

<div align="center">9</div>

Significance of the Study

The study is insignificant as it will impact stakeholders of different institution by contributing to the currently existing body of knowledge. The study will also be significant to the respective governments sectors like the county and national governments in Kenya. Depending on the relationship between the growing numbers of youth unemployment and crime, these governments will look for initiatives to engage their youth and avoid such crimes.

Youth focused programs by donors are always motivated by negative factors affecting the young people and perceived threats emanating from youth bulges such as the groups unemployment rates and the vulnerability of crime involvement extremism and armed conflict. Therefore, this study is beneficial in guiding the donor funded programs which are fostered by the positive potential of realizing the youth population and how their utilization can contribute to economic development in a country. Therefore, through the research, different entities will benefit from its significant contribution to the scholarly world since few research studies have reported the connection between youth unemployment and crimes in urban areas and particularly in Kibera slums.

Assumptions of the Study

The study factored several assumptions with the perception of the audience's general representation to give the actual results. One of the assumptions of this study was that the respondents will provide accurate information without compromise or pretense, or fear of victimization. Additionally, the analysis assumed that Kibera stands out as the best area to represent urban slums in Kenya due to its high population and the fact of

10

criminal activities regularly reported in the Kenyan dailies from that area. Its location and accessibility make it a suitable location to achieve fair representation of the target population. It is assumed that the site is also ideal for unemployed youth due to its low living cost.

Limitations and Delimitations of the Study

The main limitation of this study was that most respondents may be unwilling to give full information about the criminal activities in Kibera slum for fear of being victimized. However, after assuring the respondents of confidentiality of the information provided and that the information given was to strictly be for academics, they willingly participated. The researcher also found it difficult to predict the individual's criminal behavior just by the fact that they are unemployed. Therefore, the researcher treated all the unemployed youths with caution so that they don't feel victimized.

Another limitation was that the respondents would refuse to participate in the study, the reason being that they would not benefit from it in any way. The researcher reassured the respondents that they would benefit as the information collected from them was to be used by policy makers to enhance policy changes that will bring about enhanced quality of life and a reduction in criminal activities. Some of the respondents refused to fill the questionnaires unless they were given some money for it "kitukidogo." The researcher had to go the extra mile to buy some of the participants tea and some had to be given some little money for them to agree to give the information.

Definition of Terms

Crime: According to Lamond (2007), crime is a forbidden act that is punishable by law, or an act that is detrimental to the public welfare. It is a harmful act, an offense, sin, especially of a grave character. Crime is dependent on whether the view is from a legal or a normative perspective.

Unemployment: For this study, unemployment referred to the situation where one is capable of working, actively seeking an opportunity to work, but is unable to find any work, leading to frustration and anger. This study utilized the (ILO) definition, that describes an unemployed individual as a person aged 18years and above without a job despite being available to start a job within the next two weeks and has actively sought employment in the last four weeks with no luck.

Violence: This study defines violence as any form of criminal activity, either gang violence or gang membership, petty theft like phone snatching and domestic violence. Rutherforld et al (2007) defines violence as the use of force of whichever manner or power to harass, threaten or instill fear on another person, a group of people or community with an aim of causing injury, death, psychological harm or deprivation. In this study, the term was used to imply any form of dispute without fair resolution, leading to conflict.

Youth: In this study, youth referred to the young people within the age range of 18 to 35 years as provided by the Kenyan constitution (2010). Although the age can

12

come down to 26 years or 24 years in the global perspective, in Kenya, anyone below 35 years and above 18 years is considered as a youth.

Chapter Summary

The chapter focused on the background information of the global issues pertaining to unemployment among the youths and the rising criminal activities in North Africa. The focus then came to African developing countries and particularly Kenya where the study was carried out in Nairobi's Kibera slums. The chapter also looked at youth unemployment as recognized in different global regions such as Latin America, Caribbean countries, and the problem available in the society necessitating this research, stated objectives and the research questions. The chapter also looked at the justification of the study, its significance to the community, the assumptions, the scope of the research and the expected limitations and delimitations of the study. In the following chapters, the study focused on a review of previous literature, research design, data analysis and finally the summary of findings.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

Introduction

Youth unemployment is a social menace that has attracted the interest of researchers and many other people including leaders in the Sub Sahara Africa, (Boateng, 2020). This is because it leads the affected youths to feel excluded and worthless thus opting to engage in socially destructive activities (ILO, 2014). In this section the researcher presents the theoretical framework, the existing general and empirical literature on the effects of youth unemployment and conceptual framework.

Theoretical Framework.

According to Philipsen and Kristian (2017), theoretical framework is a foundational review that is useful during research for the purposes of reducing the scope of the relevant data by focusing on specific variables and defining the specific viewpoint that the researcher took in analyzing and interpreting the data collected. This subsection reviews theories related to the topic. Selected theories comprise of Strain theory and Marxian theory of unemployment. Strain theory originated by Merton (1968) while Marxian theory was introduced by Karl Marx.

Strain Theories

According to Merton, lack of harmony between goals and means leads to criminal behavior amongst the people in society. He further states that a range of strains or stressful factors increases the likelihood of crime. Merton describes the relationship between the rise of crime in America and certain unstable social conditions amongst the lower-class individuals, thus he adopted the term social structural strain to describe the

14

conditions. According to him, the urge for individuals to engage in crime does not just arise from personal appetite to gain wealth or cause destruction but that it is as a result of the tough conditions that individuals in the society face that push them to engage in deviant behaviors. Individuals feel the strain after failing to meet certain successes that society expects of them, (McCoy & Pugh, 2014).

According to Baumer and Gustafson (2007), when human beings fail to meet societal expectations like having wealth and being famous, they tend to undergo some kind of pressure that causes them to feel stress and frustration. In order to release themselves for all the stress people end up engaging in different kinds of deviant behaviors which may include theft, robbery, drug trafficking, carjacking and assault as witnessed in our society today (Agnew, 2006).

According to strain theory, individuals who come from disadvantaged backgrounds like the slum areas are rarely in a position to meet the basic life expectations; this is because they cannot even afford the most basic things like quality education. To fill the void these individuals, end up engaging in criminal activities to bridge the gap. This very well explains the current situation of young people in Kenya and most specifically in Kibera slums.

Culturally, the wealthy people are seen as the worthiest in society while the ones who are not wealthy are seen as unworthy and less important. While Durkheim believed that cultural differences brought about reduction of individuals aspirations, Merton argued that American culture also encourages its citizens to work hard and acquire great amount of wealth. Merton further argued that the cultural differences explain the rise of criminal activities in societies. According to Merton, the job opportunity is more in the higher

15

classes and less in the lower classes. At all times in society the individuals who are able are always more favored than the individuals who are disadvantaged. The situation in Kenya and more so in Kibera slum is not any different. The individuals who are already in employment are always more favored as compared to individuals who are not in employment just for the fact that they lack work experience. The individual therefore responds differently towards the situation (Baumer and Gustafson, 2017).

Merton further stated that individuals choose to conform to stability as opposed to retreatism and rebellion. When human beings fail to acquire wealth through institutionalized means, they become innovative by coming up with other ways and means of acquiring wealth. This is what leads them to criminal activities (Akers, 2000).

In his theory Merton also talks about retreatism and ritualism, whereby retreatism describes the group who give up and drop everything that they were pursuing. They become rebellious and opt to replace the values of society with new ones like drug addiction and crime as a way of responding to their frustrations, (Schwartz, 2019). Ritualism on the other hand involves the rejection of the possibility of ever achieving wealth though still remaining optimistic, hardworking and honest. This person plays safe to avoid being part of any trouble since they tend to obey their culture. These employees, due to fear, have limits and they tend to be found in the middle class, they have minimal hopes of achieving much in the near future. (Giddens &Sutton, 2017).

The theory is significant in this study as it gives an input on how social issues affect people's behavior, especially people of the same age. It is a suitable model to help the researcher establish the link between employment and vices found within society such as crime. It reveals how lack of economic stability can lead to crime and violence related

16

acts hence an aid in the relationship between unemployment and crime among the youths in Kenya, (Agnew, Turner, Finkelhor and Ormrod, 2013).

Marxism Theory of Unemployment Economic

Karl Marx in his Marxism theory explains the divisions when it comes to means of production and investments, according to him investments are divided into two whereby there is one side is concern with hiring employees and the other side takes on issues of production like buying machines, raw materials in the factories (Blom & Kivinen, 2017).

As capitalism grows, competition begins, and this leads to a reduction in the human labor that is required in these companies (Parkin, 2006). As a result, most workers become redundant which leads to a big gap in society in terms of unemployment. When companies merge it leads to great increase in growth and thereby large amount of capital is achieved, (Myers, 2014). Marx further explains the other process which concerns the effort to boost productivity that is brought about by competition. This leads to increased production whereby larger productivity is achieved by just a small investment. This is done by reducing the wages and increasing working hours, though this may have physiological limits (Khazoeva et al., 2019). It is also important to ensure that the workers have enough machinery in order to increase productivity and boost the workflow.

This theory also talks about workers being replaced by machines, this makes it easy for the owners of the means of production to consider human labor no longer important as machines or robots tend to be more efficient and accurate. With this trend most workers are rendered jobless as they are replaced by machines (Kitching, 2015). This doesn't mean, however, that human services will no longer be required, more opportunities will

17

still arise as new industries will always come up and the existing companies also seeking to expand their businesses. But it does mean that capitalism has an inbuilt tendency to drive workers out of production (Sloman, 2003).

In the Capitalists world, a lot of workers are always required by the industries. These workers are drafted into and thrown out according to the capitalist. They hire and fire depending on the economic situation at that moment (Myers, 2014). This trend of Industries expanding and sometimes shrinking can be explained well by what happened during the World War II where energetic young men were recruited into the army leaving their jobs to women who came in to replace them, but when the war ended the women were pushed out of payment as the men were taken back to fill up their positions (Brinkley, 2020).

The accumulation of capital is the fundamental engine of production and growth that is required in order to survive (Danewid, 2018). According to Marx, the Capitalist class strives to accumulate as much capital as possible. When capitalists hire workers, the workers become one function of capital accumulation only in so far as they are a necessary tool of capital, its acts, not in accord with its own will or self-activity, but in accordance with the movement of capital (Braverman, 1974).

The theory basically tries to relate the economic situation of society and how it affects the employment at any given time. For instance, according to Marx (Danewid, 2018), when the economy is doing well the means of production goes up and therefore more workers are hired, and when the economy is on the lower side, the companies lay off workers and thus a lot of people are rendered jobless (Brayerman, 1974). At all times, the most affected are always the youths, for example, the period of COVID 19 was the

18

worst economically and a lot of people lost their means of livelihood. The theory then explains the vulnerability of young people, especially in the cities and how economic injustices affect their life. Due to the competition explained by the theory, young people engage in any activity to earn their living regardless of the legality of the activity.

<div align="center">Review of Empirical literature</div>

<div align="center">The prevalence of youth unemployment</div>

Munyao (2017) sought to investigate the nature of youth unemployment in Africa, based on the Kenyan context and the different measures employed by the Kenyan government to eradicate youth unemployment. The model employed in the study included classical theory and also combined quantitative and qualitative methods for collecting, analyzing and presenting data. The study identified that youth unemployment's was a social threat to Kenya and Africa in general because it caused challenges such as increased crime rate, self-esteem, poverty, social stability and equality. Additionally, youth unemployment downgrades the eradications strategies laid in place making it necessary to create a job security for youths in Kenya. The study recommends that the Kenyan government could modify the youth unemployment eradication strategies such that they serve to solve these challenges in a more effective manner.

According to Zachary Mwangi Director General of KNBS, the conventional population of youths aged 18-34 years was 13.7 million out of which 61% are working while 1.6 million were seeking employment or talked of no work available. The Census report (2020) indicated that 5,341,182 or 38.9% of the 13,777,600 young Kenyans are jobless this further widens the gap between the rich and the poor Alushula (2020). Another study by Onyango (2015), a large number of youths (32.7%) were reported to be unemployed,

<div align="center">19</div>

51.1% were dependent and 28.5% were engaged in small scale businesses, while only 16.45% reported being in formal employment.

Locally Muiya (2014) objectively sets to investigate the nature, problems and effects of urban youth unemployment in Nairobi, Kenya. The study employed a survey in Kibera informal settlement in July 2013 to obtain data. The respondents were jobless urban youth and key informants. Face-to-face interviews and focus group discussions were also employed to collect data while sampling was based on the multistage cluster sampling method for youths. The motivation behind conducting this study was the fact the global decrease in employment rates had the major effect on youths and even after the Kenyan government intervening through various methods such human capital development such as the Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEFD), the rate of youth employment is still a major challenge. As such, there is high vulnerability of youths to crimes and social unrest. The findings suggest that unemployed youth are vulnerable to crimes and social problems such as prostitution, school dropouts, marginalization, rape, HIV/AIDS infections as well as early marriages. The study recommends that the Kenyan government should establish compatible training programs related to work through intensive courses.

Another study by Riechi (2019) seeks to evaluate the perceptions, effects and factors leading to youth unemployment in Kwale County, Kenya. The study employed qualitative research design targeting leaders from various groups such as the youth, police, Kwale County government officials, national government administration officers in Kwale County and the religious groups. Primary and secondary data was used for the study and the findings suggest that youth unemployment causes various security threats to the community due to crimes such as kidnapping, robbery and burglary.

Types of crime in Kibera slum area

Buonanno, Drago & Galbiati (2014) objectively sets to identify how economic conditions/situations influence crime rates. The study employed a longitudinal data set based on the EU15 states (Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and United Kingdom exempting Luxembourg) and Norway, Canada, and the United States between 1970 and 2010. The findings of the study revealed that unemployment was more inclined to the youth, and it significantly affects crime rates. Most unemployed individuals are more involved in crimes ranging from robbery and burglaries which are the kind of crimes sensible to unemployed youths. This study provides useful information in that one can get a deeper insight into the effect of economic situations covering many countries. The study recommends future research based on cross and within state spatial variations relating to crime rates and economic situations.

Another study by Steinberg (2013) investigates the costs associated with unemployed youths in the American context. The study has adopted descriptive models in data analysis and presentation. Some of the costs identified related to unemployment in America include higher crime rates, lost earnings, slower economic growth, and greater taxpayer burden. Based on this study's findings, approximately around one million young Americans who were affected by the worst of economic recessions were set to lose more than $20 billion in income over the following ten years. The economic effects of lost earnings on young Americans direct imply that these individuals will delay moving out of their parents' house, some will turn into various types of crimes such as online fraud to make ends meet while others will find it difficult to clear their student's loans.

21

A study by NSC 2014, theft is the main type of crime at (35.37%), robbery (15.55%), burglary/ break-ins (10.67%) and muggings at (23.17%). These crimes account for a combined figure of 84.76% of crimes committed within the slum areas. This is an indication that almost everyone living within the slum areas have witnessed or experienced crime in one way or the other. About 57% of the criminal activities reported to the police are committed by youth. These criminal activities are mostly perpetrated by the numerous criminal gangs that have come up and which are led by the youths mostly from the slum areas (Mwanza, Mwaeke & Omboto, 2020).

Additionally, Janko and Popli, (2015) examines the correlation between economic conditions (based on unemployment rate and the rate of crimes in the national and regional Canadian context. The study is based on the error correlation model to analyze data as a way of testing the short-run and long-run dynamics. Based on the study findings, there is no long-run correlation between unemployment rate and crime rate. This study has identified various types of crimes that unemployed youths are prone to committing which include burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, and arson, possession of illegal drugs such as marijuana and cocaine and possession of weapons. The study recommends for the formulation of effective strategies by the Canadian government that can help create job opportunities for the jobless youths.

Onwuka, Ugwu and Chukwuma (2020) investigated the consequences that youth unemployment and violent crime rate have on the economic development in the Nigerian context. The study employed Taro Yamani's statistical technique to calculate the sample size. Respondents were 272 in number from 147 business owners and 125 from the National Council of youth in Anambra state Nigeria. For data collection, questionnaires

22

were issued using simple random sampling and SPSS based on ANOVA (Analysis of Variance) was employed to analyze data. The study findings suggest that a strong correlation exists between youth unemployment and violent crimes in Nigeria. As such, youth unemployment has a negative effect on the economic development of Nigeria and violent crimes in this region takes various forms such as kidnapping, robbery, and terrorism hence hindering business investment and economic development. The recommendation in this study is that the Nigerian government should offer support to unemployed youth with incentives as unemployment benefit. Additionally, the government should make it necessary to study entrepreneurship to aid students with business and budget plan skills.

The relationship between unemployment and crime

The regional study by Yu (2013) who sets to evaluate the socio-economic challenges associated with the high youth joblessness in South Africa. The study evaluated the trends of unemployment from 2008-2012 Quarterly Labor Surveys and compared the nature of discouraged job seekers and narrow unemployed. The findings suggest that unemployment is caused by factors such as an increased labor force which pushes youths to seek various forms of income such as crimes.

Another study by Azeng and Yogo (2015) examines the impact of youth unemployment on political instability rooted in various crimes across 40 African countries from 1991-2009. This study is of the view that youth unemployment roots various threats to social, economic and political stability because of the frustrations youth go through for being jobless. National security based on political lines is based on circumstances where a certain ethnic group of youths gets discriminated in being offered job opportunities based

23

on ethnic/tribal lines and as such, they tend to organize insurrections against the country especially for states with undemocratic practices and are divided based on a divided society. Additionally, poverty due to unemployment may lead to armed violence threatening the national security of the country involved.

According to Adebayo (2013) it is important to know how unemployment and crime are related. He further provides insights on how it is beneficial to invest well in labor market programs. There is definitely a gap between the opportunities available in the market to offer employment to youths and the increased criminal activities in society. A number of researchers have done studies and compounded data that explains the relationship between unemployment and crime. This kind of data shows the effect that is brought about by the idleness caused by unemployment in the society which is more common in the slum areas like Kibera.

According to the study done by Ajimotokin, Haskins and Wade (2015), unemployment and crime are correlated. The study determined that unemployment caused a negative impact on crime rates when compared to findings from the simple regression analysis. The study done by Lin (2013) also indicates that unemployment and crime go hand in hand. She also notes that people who are poor due to unemployment engage in crime as the alternative way to acquire income. The scholar concluded that criminal activities were motivated by the fact that so many people lacked employment.

According to (Kristtjason, Mango, Krishna, Radeny and Johnson, 2012), high rate of criminal activities is experienced more in areas with high poverty levels. In their study, the authors further stated that poverty in these areas was due to increased unemployment rate. They also noted that poverty directly impacts the level of crime in an area.

24

Strategies To Mitigate Youth Unemployment.

According to a report by United Nation Human Development Index (HDI) 2017, the continued increase in youth unemployment rate is very alarming and therefore this should serve as a wakeup call that the harsh economic environment should be dealt with as a matter of agency. They have suggested a number of strategies that can help minimize the problem, amongst them being to encourage and empower the youths to think of entrepreneurship as a source of income. They have also suggested that unpaid internships should be replaced by paid internships where the interns are given a minimal pay to engage them. They have also suggested the provision of earlier career guidance to give the youths a sense of direction. The government should also ensure fair opportunities for the youths from disadvantaged communities to offer them more opportunities to build their career and uplift their communities (KCB 2019).

To ease this crisis, the government of Kenya has over the last few years invested billions in initiatives and kitties meant to support the youths, including the Kenya Youth Empowerment Program, the Youth Enterprise Fund and the National Youth Service. The idea behind these initiatives is to provide income to young men and women as a way of ensuring their economic and political inclusion and to engage them so that they are not involved in criminal activities.

Review of General Literature

The prevalence of youth unemployment

A report by ILO (2010), indicates how young people in developing economies are vulnerable to under employment and poverty. ILO also estimates that about 74 million

young men and women are out of unemployment globally which is about two-fifth of the unemployed (ILO,2020). Unemployment is considered as one of the greatest problems facing the world today. There are a number of reasons for youth unemployment which include increased population, unbearable healthcare conditions, advanced technology, poor global economic performance and governance.

According to another report by the UN Department of Economic &Social Affairs (UNDESA, 2004), the proportion of youth unemployment in sub-Saharan Africa in total is worrying, it is estimated to be nearly 80 per cent of total unemployed in some countries. In the1990s, both sub-Saharan Africa and North Africa recorded the world's highest youth unemployment and total unemployment rates. The World Bank in its 2016 report for youth unemployment by country place Uganda at 4.0%, Tanzania 5.2% and Kenya at 22.2% (World Bank, 2017). Kenya's youth unemployment rate is ranked the highest in East Africa as compared to its neighbors, this is according to the Human Development Index (HDI) (2017).

The high unemployment rate has a clear and devastating effect to the economic, social and political pillars of any state. When most of a countries population is unemployed, that can only mean that most of the population is poor. This leads to breeding of unproductive individuals who due to idleness innovate other means of survival. This trend can well explain the upsurge of crime and insecurity all over the country such as Taliban, Mungiki, Kapenguria six, Nguruwe boys, Wajukuuwa(Bibi, Babu Mtume), Wakali (kwanza and Wao), just to mention but a few Shauri, (2017). It also leads to violent extremist groups like the "Pwani Si Kenya"group and Al-Shabaab. This begs the

question, why does Kenya have such a high unemployment rate as compared to the neighboring regions?

Crime in Nairobi is associated with slums because of the kind of economic factors that face the people who live there. This includes lack of adequate employment opportunities for the youths and a friendly environment for nurturing a sense of helplessness which makes crime more attractive venture for the jobless youths (Masese, 2007). The increased number of job seekers has become part of the urban under privileged. The peace and stability of the country has been exhibited by the idle young people who don't have employment but are readily available for criminal activities. The increased rate of criminal activities has greatly affected efficacy and capability of police in combating crime. This is because the enforcement officers are more often than not overwhelmed by tremendous and regularity in commission of deviance behavior (Dambazau, 2017).

According to the Ministry of Housing (2013), about 49percent of grownups in the slums/ informal settlements have casual or unsteady work, about 19 % are employed in micro-enterprise household and approximately 26 % are unemployed. The youths are leading in redundancy and unemployment with about 46 % and women with approximately 49 %. According to a study done by Ndakaru (2012), unemployment was found to top the list of major causes of crime with extreme levels of youths who are unemployed at 61 %.

Unemployment remains a great challenge in Kenya with youths as the most affected. This situation has pushed some people to go to an extent of using billboards along the roads where there is traffic to advertise themselves for employment. A report by the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics in 2018 is shocking as it indicates that out of every ten unemployed individuals nine of them are 35 years and below (Owuor, 2019). According

27

to the Institute for development studies (IDS) (2019), the problems of adequate policies have not been put in place to ensure the problem of youth unemployment is tackled and more so in slum areas. This has made it very hard for the young people who live around the under privileged areas to connect with state authorities (Aggrey and Nyange n.d).

According to United Nations, (2019) poverty is a situation whereby one lacks enough money to meet basic needs like food, shelter, clothing. It is currently measured in terms of people living on less than $ 1.25 a day. Poverty entails inadequate education, poor health, lack of proper security, poor sanitation, no clean water and lack of opportunities to better oneself. When people are poor and lack means to fend for themselves, they easily develop anti-social behaviors as a means of survival (Ndambazu, 2017). As a result, they may end up being involved in crime to meet their basic needs in life.

High poverty and unemployment levels within the slum areas have led the youths to feature in criminal and organized gangs. According to a study done by NCRC (2012), most of these organized criminal gangs recruit their members from poor communities like the slum areas. The Prevention of Organized Crimes Act provides the law enforcers with claws to crack down on organized criminal gangs, but this has not been easy due to the high poverty levels and high level of unemployment amongst the young populace.

Types of crime in Kibera slums

A report by Security Research and Information Centre (SRIC), (2014), indicates that there are a number of criminal activities that exist namely, theft (35.37%), robbery (15.55%), burglary/break-ins (10.67%), and mugging (23.17%) in the slums. Other incidences like assault, Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV), conning,

pickpocketing, drug abuse and murder together accounted for about 15% of crime types (Ndambazau, 2017). The nexus between youth unemployment and urban crime is a topic of global relevance, with studies in various contexts suggesting a potential correlation. The idleness and frustration experienced by unemployed youth can serve as a catalyst for engagement in criminal activities as an alternative means of survival or expression of discontent.

Theft: According to study done by SRIC, (2014), theft is one of the most common types of crime across the slum areas, the study established that a majority of the people who live in the slum areas have witnessed crime, or they have been victims of the criminal activities. The study further identified 21 organized criminal gangs that operate in slum areas six (6) of which operate in Kibera. The criminal gangs have become very notorious in the slum areas, and this has pushed the general public to sometimes take law into their own hands and punish the criminals whenever they are caught. This is very alarming and something needs to be done to address the situation as it may very soon get out of hand.

Burglary: Burglary is a criminal act where the offender breaks into another person's property with the aim of committing crime such as stealing or destruction. This kind of act may take place in the presence or absence of the property owner. This type of crime is common in Kenyan slum areas and particularly in Kibera slum area. This is due to a number of idle people who have no source of income but at the end of the day they still have to feed their families (ILO, 2020).

Drug abuse: according to study by NACADA 2012, Alcohol (11.7%), Tobacco (6.2%), Khat (4.7%) and Bhang (1.5%) are some of the most consumed substances by the young people in the slum area. This increased trend of drug abuse within these areas is mostly

contributed by the high poverty levels amongst the people. It is important to note that the

drugs consumed in the slum areas is cheap and poor-quality drugs that also put the lives

of this youths at risk. Drug abuse go hand in hand with the criminal activities with the

low background areas as most of this young people once they have consumed the drugs

they go ahead and engage in criminal activities.

Negative activities like excessive drinking, drug trafficking, assault and robbery remain

prevalent in Kibera slums with many youths involved. Crime and violence are a normal

occurrence in the slum areas of Kenya. According to a study done by Onyango &

Tostensen (2015), youths are both victims and perpetrators of crime. Unemployment,

poor housing, drug and alcohol abuse are some of the tough situations Youths in slum

dwellings in Kibera face that push them to choose crime as a means of livelihood.

The relationship between unemployment and crime

Unemployment and poverty are intertwined that one can easily confuse one for the other.

Although it is possible for one to be employed and still poor, this is likely to be the case

with underemployment. Unemployment and underemployment reflect the failure to make

use of an important factor of production, labour, fostering economic growth

(Aiyedogbon and Ohwofasa, 2012). There is a viable hypothesis stating that joblessness

leads to anger and frustration among people, this in turn triggers violent behaviors.

Unemployed people, most commonly youths, tend to have a lot of free time in their

hands, and this gives them opportunity to be part of criminal gangs (Ponge, 2013).

According to Adino (2010), there is a strong link between joblessness and the tendency to

use substances like narcotics and alcohol. This is seen in the way youths in slum areas

and for the purpose of this study the youths in Kibera slums abuse drugs.

30

According to the study done by Reilly and Witt (1992) indicates the strong relationship that there is between unemployment and crime. The study further explains that an individual who has no source of income can do anything to survive, as long as they are not being watched by anyone. This explains why so many people end up in criminal activities because at the end of the day one has to take care of their basic needs. Alibi, (2014) also confirms that youth unemployment correlates with crime. The correlation between the two variables has two different explanations; first, when individuals are unemployed, it alters their criminal motivation, the situation worsens when the individuals live in poor economic conditions, these gives them greater motivation to get involved in criminal activities, Oster and Agell (2007). Secondly, youth unemployment changes the opportunity for crime in that when a society faces a rise in the levels of unemployment, the people's spending ability also reduces. Unemployment often creates systemic channels of marginalization and frustration for the affected population.

In an attempt to contain the situation, the government has invested a lot of money in different initiatives to support the youths in order to ease this crisis, this has been done through Youth Empowerment Program, the Youth Enterprise Fund and The National Youth Service. The main reason for this is so that the young men and women may have a source of income as a way of ensuring their economic and political inclusion and to engage them so that they are not involved in criminal activities.

Conceptual Framework

A conceptual framework is a diagrammatic representation showing the relationship between the independent variable and dependent variable. The independent variable is represented by youth unemployment, while the dependent variable is represented by

31

types of crime like, theft, robbery, assault, drug trafficking and burglary. The intervening variables are the government policies and community policing, like the Nyumba Kumi initiative. A conceptual framework is an illustration of what the researcher expects to find through the research in the form of a diagram. (Akingbola, 2021).

Independent variables   Dependent variables

```
┌─────────────────────────────┐          ┌─────────────────────────────┐
│                             │          │ Types of crime:             │
│                             │          │   ➢ Robbery                 │
│    Youth unemployment       │───────┐  │   ➢ Theft                   │
│                             │       └─▶│   ➢ Drug abuse              │
│                             │          │   ➢ Burglary                │
└─────────────────────────────┘          │   ➢ Assault                 │
                                   ▲      └─────────────────────────────┘
                                   │
                       ┌───────────┴─────────────┐
                       │  ➢ Government policies,  │
                       │    and programs.         │
                       │  ➢ Community policing    │
                       │    e.g., Nyumba kumi     │
                       │    initiative.           │
                       └──────────────────────────┘
```

Intervening variables

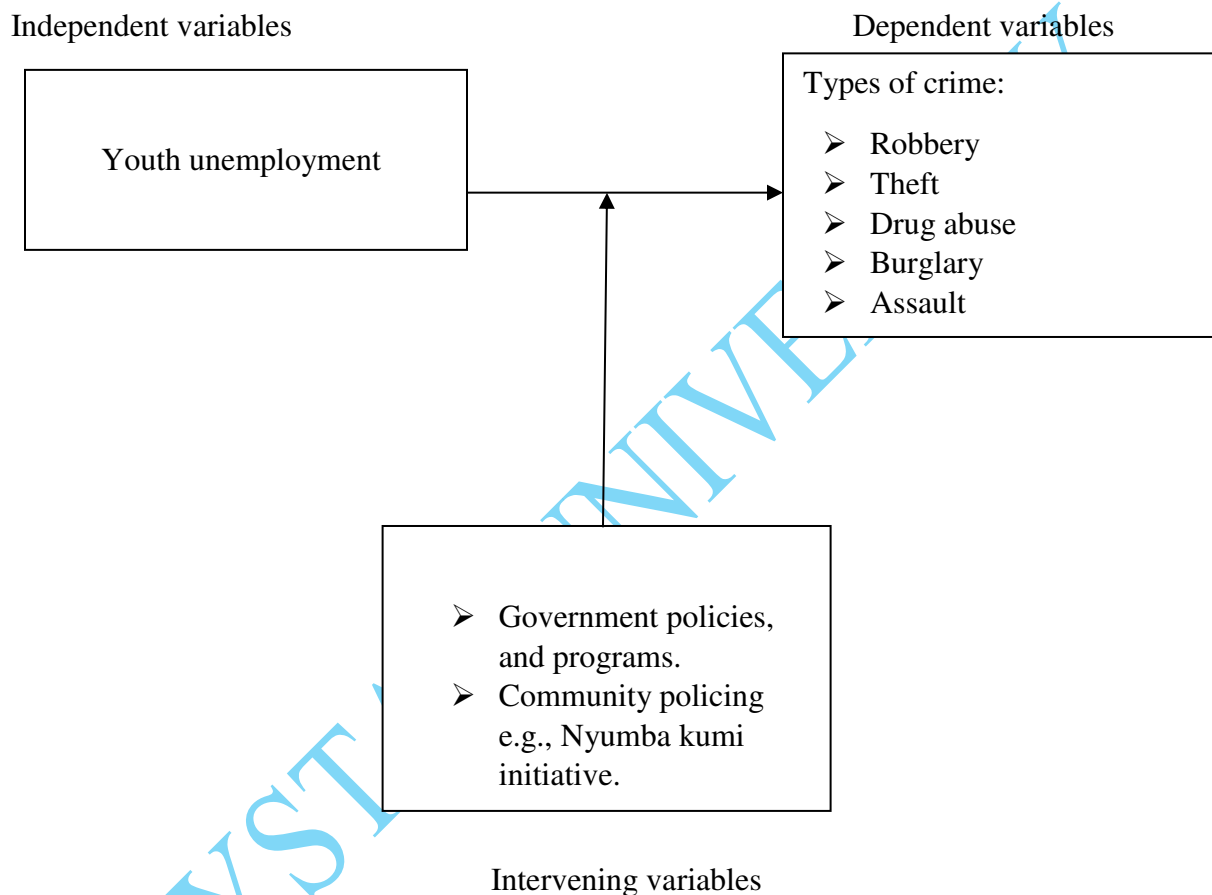*Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework*

Discussion

The study showed the relationship between different variables where one variable influences the other. Buonanno, Drago and Galbiati (2014) reveal that unemployment is more inclined to the youth and it significantly affects crime rates. Youth unemployment is the independent variable in this study, and it influences the types of crime committed in

32

Kibera slums which range from robbery, burglaries, drug trafficking, theft and assault. The type of crimes is the dependent variable in the study (Munyao, 2017).

The intervening variables are the factors meant to bring about change in youth unemployment. The intervening variables have a direct impact on the dependent variables that is the government policies and program, they influence the types of crime committed by the youths in Kibera slums and on the other hand the government policies may also possibly influence the youth unemployment (Onwuka, Ugwu & Chukwuma, 2020). Therefore, the conceptual framework guides the investigation of the barriers that prevent the government policies and programs from being implemented appropriately in order to reduce the youth unemployment rates.

Chapter Summary

This chapter looked at literature on the relationship between youth unemployment and increased crime rate in the urban centers especially in Kibera slums which carries low income generating people. The research identifies the gaps in knowledge about youth unemployment in the labor market in Kibera slum, Nairobi County. The chapter explores on the use of theories such as Strain theories and Marxian theory of employment to demonstrate how the strain that people go through in life lead to stress and frustration that further lead them to engage in criminal activities as a means of survival. The chapter then looks at the general and empirical literature on the subject, which reveal that due to competition and high standards of living in urban centers, unemployed youths tend to look for alternative means of income. Some end up in petty crimes and involvement in drug syndicates.

33

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Introduction.

This chapter described the methods and procedures that the researcher used in order to meet the objectives stated in chapter one. Research methodology is the systematic, theoretical analysis of the methods applied to a field of study. According to Kothari and Garg, (2019) research methodology comprises the theoretical analysis of the body of methods and principles associated with a branch of knowledge and encompass concepts such as paradigm, theoretical model, phases and quantitative or qualitative techniques. It discusses the research design, the target population, sampling design, data collection instrument, data analysis and ethical considerations (Akingbola, 2021).

Research Design

According to Kothari (2014), a research design is the conceptual structure within which research is conducted. It is useful for the collection, measurement and analysis of data. A descriptive research design gives an accurate account of characteristics and is selected because it provides representation of the actual facts as they occur and also ease the way with which a researcher obtained the participants' opinion (Polit & Beck, 2014). The study used a descriptive research design, to enhance the use of both qualitative and quantitative methods. The design is appropriate for this study because of its flexibility. It also provides the researcher with an opportunity to get information from various data sources and employ various methods of data collection (Creswell & Clark, 2017).

Population

A population is a collection of events, individuals or objects that bear common observable characteristics that make them unique. According to Maxfield, (2016) a population is that group of people that are required for a study to make unbiased conclusion. The population of this study consisted of the youths of Kibera Nairobi County. According to the KNBS (2019) the youth population (18-34 years) constitute 2,314,325 which is approximately 24.5% of the general population of Nairobi.

Target Population

According to Cooper and Schindler (2014), a target population is a group of individuals to which the researcher considers concrete enough for the purpose of drawing sample and quite appropriate to generalize the study results. It is a collection of subjects from which the study information is to be applied in making references. For this study, the target population was the youths in Kibera, the study also targeted employers and leaders found in Kibera. The employers and leaders were targeted because the researcher wanted to get their views on youth unemployment situation and the crime rates in Kibera slum area and the role they play in improving the lives of the youths in this area.

Sample Size

A sample size refers to a subset of population under study; hence a good sampling size implies a well-defined population, an adequately chosen sample and an estimate of a representation of the whole population (Mugenda & Mugenda 2012). To select the sample size, the study used Krejcie and Morgan (1970) table (Appendix A). The sample population consisted of youths of ages between 18 to 35 years, whereby a population of 68,533youths is sampled to 381 respondents (Kenya Population and Housing Census,

35

2019). The number was evenly distributed into the sections of the slum, with a third gender rule ensured in each section. There are three major categories in which the respondents came from which include unemployed youths as the primary target group, employers from the local organizations and leaders which include the church leaders and the assistant chief from the area.

Table 3.1: Sample Distribution

Name	Percent (%)	Total	Distribution
Unemployed youths	80	381	305
Employers	10	381	38
Leaders	10	381	38
Total			381

Sampling Techniques

According to Cochran (2017), a sample is a portion, or a subset of a larger group called a target population. A sample is therefore a constituent of a larger population to which a study's findings is applied. The sampling techniques are divided into two, the probability and non-probability sampling. Probability sampling is whereby the researcher carries out a random selection in order to make strong statistical inferences about the entire group. Non-probability sampling is the non-random selection therefore subjective in nature (Bless & Smith, 2014). This study used stratified random sampling. This method is most suitable because it gives all the study participants an equal chance of being selected. The researcher was able to provide evidence that the strata are related to the dependent variable with an assumption that the sample of the population for this study were youths in Kibera slums and employers of the various non-governmental organizations in Kibera Slums. Stratified sampling procedure was adopted as the sampled population was divided in the following strata: unemployed youth, employers in the NGO's and leaders in Kibera Slums.

36

Data Collection Instruments

Data collection instruments are the tools that are used to measure the concept that the researcher finds suitable to collect data for the research. For this study, the researcher used both questionnaires and key informant interview guide. A questionnaire is a tool designed for collecting quantitative data and it was used to obtain data from the primary respondents who are youths. Questionnaires are considered the most effective survey instrument due to their many advantages (Kothari, 2014). Both open-ended and closed ended questionnaire was administered by the researcher in order to obtain the required information from the youths in the streets and in 'Juakalis' within Kibera slums, Nairobi County (Punch, 2021).

The researcher also used Key Informant Guides as a data collection tool. This is a qualitative research method that involves an intensive interview between the researcher and the respondent to get in-depth information about the issue being researched. The key informant guide played a vital role in the research as it targeted the people with utmost understanding of the subject of study and most of the data was collected through one-on-one interview with the target population which was mainly the Assistant chief, the local leaders, the religious leaders and non-governmental organization leaders within Kibera slums (Creswell, 2013).

Types of Data

There are mainly two types of data that are commonly available for research purposes. These are primary and secondary data. The primary data was collected by the researcher from the respondents and made available as first-hand information. The secondary data is obtained from articles, journals, books, publications and different research websites

37

(Kabir, 2016). Primary data in this study is both qualitative and quantitative. Quantitative data is mainly numerical while qualitative data is expressed in words. Qualitative data was mostly obtained through open-ended questions and partly from the secondary materials. Quantitative data on the other hand was obtained and presented information of numbers and values that were collected using closed ended questions and thereby generated through texts, survey reports and metrics (Pickell, 2019).

Methodology of the Study

In order to satisfy the objectives of this study, the researcher did both quantitative and qualitative research. Quantitative research focuses on gathering numerical data and generalizing it across groups of people to explain the phenomenon (Earl, Wadsworth &Muijs, 2012). The main aim of quantitative research is to determine the relationship between the independent and dependent variables within a population. Quantitative research deals in numbers, logic and an objective stance.

Qualitative research on the other hand is mostly appropriate for small samples while its outcomes are not measurable and quantifiable. Qualitative research offers a complete description and analysis of the research subject without limiting the scope of the research and the nature of the participant's responses (Collins & Hussey, 2013).

Data Analysis Plan

The researcher used both quantitative and qualitative data analysis methods to outline the significant meaning to relationship between youth unemployment and increased urban crime rates in Kibera slums. In order to make meaning out of the information given by the respondents, the researcher did data coding, data entry and data analysis in order to make interpretation possible. For quantitative data, which was obtained through

38

questionnaires, the researcher then exported that data to MS Excel format then fed it into Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) for management and analysis. The data analyzed by the SPSS was then presented inform of tables.

For qualitative data, the researcher used content analysis which is the best method when exploring large textual information. This involves determining frequencies of words used, their relationship and trends. The researcher then categorizes the responses into various themes according to their relationships and come up with summary representing each theme (Dudovskiy, 2019). Both quantitative and qualitative data were collected concurrently.

Ethical Considerations

Research ethics is the procedure that is concerned with the degree to which research procedures follow the right protocol that has been put in place to ensure that the research is done appropriately (Polit & Beck, 2015). The researcher got approval from the relevant institutions and authorities for a go ahead to conduct the research. This included a letter of introduction from Daystar University, and an ethical clearance certificate from Daystar Ethics Review Board (DU-ERB). Further, the researcher sought a research permit from the National Council of Science and Technology (NACOSTI).

The researcher also sought informed consent from the research participants. Informed consent is the access to information by the participants meaning the participants having adequate information concerning the research. This information enabled the participant to understand what the research is all about and decide whether they would be willing or unwilling to participate (Polit & Beck, 2015). The researcher then went ahead and

39

assured the respondents that the information that they provided would be treated with confidentiality and that the information is strictly for academics. In addition, the researcher visited the area chief to brief him of the intention to conduct the research within his area.

Chapter Summary

The chapter reflects on the research methodology that the study followed in undertaking collection of data from respondents. In the study, the researcher used a descriptive research design with the target population being unemployed youths, employers and the leaders in Kibera slum. A sample size of 381 respondents were interviewed. The chapter also reflects on the types of data that was collected and the most appropriate data collection instruments. The data analysis methods are elaborated and ethical considerations during the research.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Introduction

This chapter presents the findings of the study done to investigate the effects of youth unemployment on urban crime rates in Kibera Slum, Nairobi County. The data for this study was collected through questionnaires in Kibera Slum, Nairobi County. The chapter is organized by specific objectives which include to determine the prevalence of youth unemployment in Kibera Slum, Nairobi County, to assess the types of crimes committed in Kibera Slum, Nairobi County, to assess the association between unemployment and crime rate in Kibera Slum, Nairobi County and to identify the best strategies to mitigate youth unemployment in Kibera slum, Nairobi County. The analytical strategy and subsequent findings from the analyses are presented.

Response Rate

The response rate table presents data on the proportion of respondents who participated in the study from three categories: unemployed youths, employers, and leaders. The category with the highest number of expected respondents was unemployed youths, with 305 individuals anticipated to participate. Interestingly, this group exceeded expectations with a total of 319 respondents, translating to a response rate of 105%. This is an unusual case as response rates typically do not exceed 100%. This could indicate an error in the expected number of participants, or it could suggest that more unemployed youths were reached than initially planned.

The employers and leaders' categories each had an expected participation of 38 individuals. Both these groups had an actual received response of 30 participants,

41

resulting in a response rate of 78.9%. This rate is relatively high and suggests that the majority of the anticipated respondents in these categories participated in the study. In summary, the total expected number of participants across all categories was 381, while the actual number of received responses was 360. This yields an overall response rate of 94.4%. This high response rate indicates that the study was successful in engaging its target participants and that the results likely provide a representative perspective of the groups the study aimed to explore. However, it is crucial to note that while a high response rate generally increases the likelihood that the sample is representative of the population, it does not inherently eliminate the possibility of response bias or other types of sampling bias. Additional data analysis methods may be needed to assess and control for potential bias in the study's results.

Table 4.1: Study response rate

Name	Expected	Received	Response rate
Unemployed youths	305	319	105%
Employers	38	30	78.9%
Leaders	38	30	78.9
Total	381	360	94.4%

Table 4.2: Socio demographic characteristics

Socio demographics		n	%
Gender	Female	161	50.5%
	Male	158	49.5%
Age	18-22years	54	16.9%
	23-27years	98	30.7%
	28-31years	84	26.3%
	32-35 years	83	26.0%
Marital status	Divorced	31	9.7%
	Married	163	51.1%
	Single	113	35.4%
	Widowed	12	3.8%
Level of education	Certificate	53	16.6%
	Diploma	31	9.7%
	Postgraduate	1	0.3%
	Primary	69	21.6%
	Secondary	158	49.5%
	Undergraduate	7	2.2%

Socio demographic characteristics

This chapter presents the findings of the study, which were derived from the socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents. The details of these findings are outlined in Table 4.2. The study participants were nearly equally distributed between the two genders, with females making up a slightly larger proportion (50.5%, n = 161) compared to males (49.5%, n = 158). This almost equal gender representation provides a balanced perspective on the research questions posed in this study. The age of the participants was divided into four categories. The largest age group was the 23-27 years bracket, accounting for 30.7% of the respondents (n = 98). This was followed by those aged 28-31 years, comprising 26.3% (n = 84) of the study population. The age group of 32-35 years was nearly the same size, making up 26.0% of the participants (n = 83). The smallest age group was the youngest participants, those aged 18-22 years, which represented 16.9% (n = 54) of the total respondents. This distribution suggests a fairly young sample overall, which may have implications for the interpretation of the study's results.

43

In terms of marital status, a little over half of the participants were married (51.1%, n = 163). The second-largest group was single individuals, making up slightly over a third of the respondents (35.4%, n = 113). Divorced individuals accounted for 9.7% (n = 31) of the sample, and the smallest group was comprised of widowed individuals, at 3.8% (n = 12). The education level of the participants varied widely. The largest proportion of the respondents had achieved secondary education, representing nearly half of the total participants (49.5%, n = 158). Those with a primary level of education formed the second largest group, accounting for 21.6% of the respondents (n = 69). Participants with a certificate qualification made up 16.6% of the sample (n = 53), while those holding a diploma constituted 9.7% (n = 31). Notably, the proportion of participants who had achieved an undergraduate degree or a postgraduate qualification was considerably lower, at 2.2% (n = 7) and 0.3% (n = 1) respectively. This distribution indicates that the majority of the sample had at least some level of secondary education, which may be reflective of the general population's educational attainment or could be a function of the sample's selection criteria.

Table 4.3: Prevalence of youth unemployment in Kibera Slum, Nairobi County

Variables		n	%
Are you currently employed	No	193	60.5%
	Yes	126	39.5%
Have you ever been employed	No	143	44.8%
	Yes	176	55.2%
What type of employment	Casual laborer	91	28.5%
	Domestic employee	38	11.9%
	Formal employment	48	15.0%
	Others specify	9	2.8%
	Unemployed	133	41.7%
Others specify	Business	4	1.3%
	Combined hustles	1	0.3%
	Cook	1	0.3%
	Driver	1	0.3%
	Hospitality	1	0.3%
	Teaching	1	0.3%

Prevalence of youth unemployment

Table 4.3 provides the results of a study that aimed to investigate the prevalence of youth unemployment in Kibera Slum, Nairobi County. A total of 319 respondents participated in the study, with 60.5% (n=193) reporting that they were currently unemployed. The prevalence of past employment was reported at 55.2% (n=176), while 44.8% (n=143) had never been employed. Of those who reported being employed, the majority were engaged in casual labor (28.5%, n=91) and domestic work (11.9%, n=38). Only a small proportion reported being formally employed (15%, n=48), while 41.7% (n=133) reported being unemployed. A few respondents reported other types of employment, such as business, driving, hospitality, teaching, and cooking. The qualitative open-ended responses indicate a widespread youth unemployment problem in Kibera. Most respondents estimated the youth unemployment rate to be around 80-90%. They noted that unemployment is particularly prevalent among those who have completed high school and college. Self-employment and casual jobs with low payment are the most common types of employment for youth in Kibera. In general, these findings suggest that youth unemployment is a major problem in Kibera Slum, Nairobi County. The majority of respondents reported being unemployed, with casual labor and domestic work being the most common forms of employment for those who were employed. These results highlight the need for interventions to improve employment opportunities and reduce unemployment rates in the area.

45

Table 4.4: Bivariate and multivariate analyses for sociodemographic factors, and current employment status

		Currently employed				COR (95% CI)	AOR (95% CI)	P-value
		No		Yes				
		N	%	N	%			
Gender	Female	94	29.5%	67	21.0%	1.00	1.00	
	Male	99	31.0%	59	18.5%	1.13 (0.77,1.65)	1.17 (0.79,1.74)	0.449
Age	18-22 years	39	12.2%	15	4.7%	1.00	1.00	
	23-27 years	63	19.7%	35	11.0%	0.84 (0.45,1.59)	0.79 (0.41,1.50)	0.478
	28-32 years	46	14.4%	38	11.9%	0.68 (0.36,1.30)	0.72 (0.37,1.38)	0.324
	32-35 years	45	14.1%	38	11.9%	0.70 (0.37,1.32)	0.73 (0.38,1.41)	0.349
Marital status	Divorced	17	5.3%	14	4.4%	1.00	1.00	
	Married	89	27.9%	74	23.2%	1.60 (0.81,3.17)	1.59 (0.79,3.22)	0.198
	Single	81	25.4%	32	10.0%	2.21 (1.07,4.55)	2.35 (1.10,5.03)	0.028*
	Widowed	6	1.9%	6	1.9%	1.21 (0.38,3.82)	1.29 (0.40,4.16)	0.676
Level of education	Certificate	24	7.5%	29	9.1%	1.00	1.00	
	Diploma	11	3.4%	20	6.3%	0.81 (0.35,1.86)	0.85 (0.35,2.09)	0.717
	Postgraduate	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	-	-	-
	Primary	45	14.1%	24	7.5%	1.86 (0.89,3.91)	2.00 (0.92,4.36)	0.085
	Secondary	111	34.8%	47	14.7%	1.96 (0.98,3.94)	2.04 (0.99,4.21)	0.052
	Undergraduate	2	0.6%	5	1.6%	0.63 (0.14,2.82)	0.68 (0.15,3.01)	0.612

Table 4.4 shows the distribution of employment status according to demographic characteristics among the study participants. The study included a total of 319 participants, of whom 161 (50.5%) were female and 158 (49.5%) were male. Regarding gender, the proportion of currently employed participants was higher among males (31.0%) than females (29.5%), but the difference was not statistically significant after adjusting for age, marital status, and level of education (AOR=1.17, 95% CI: 0.79, 1.74, p=0.449) (AOR=exp (β) = exp (coefficient estimate). In terms of age, participants aged

18-22 years had the lowest proportion of currently employed individuals (12.2%), while those aged 23-27 years had the highest proportion (19.7%). However, the differences in employment status among different age groups were not statistically significant after adjusting for other demographic variables. With respect to marital status, single participants had a significantly higher proportion of currently employed individuals (25.4%) than divorced (5.3%) and widowed (1.9%) participants after adjusting for age and level of education (AOR=2.35, 95% CI: 1.10, 5.03, p=0.028). Married participants had a higher proportion of currently employed individuals than divorced or widowed participants, but the difference was not statistically significant after adjusting for other variables.

Regarding level of education, participants with secondary education had the highest proportion of currently employed individuals (34.8%), followed by those with primary education (14.1%) and those with certificate education (7.5%). However, after adjusting for age and marital status, the differences in employment status among different education levels were not statistically significant (AOR=2.00, 95% CI: 0.92, 4.36, p=0.085.In conclusion, the study found that single participants had a higher likelihood of being employed than divorced or widowed participants, and there was no significant difference in employment status between participants with primary education and those with certificate level of education. The study did not find significant differences in employment status by gender or age after adjusting for other demographic variables.

Table 4. 5: Bivariate and Multivariate Analyses for Socio Demographic Factors, And Ever Been Employed Status

		Ever been employed				COR (95% CI)	AOR (95% CI)	P-value
		No		Yes				
		N	%	N	%			
Gender	Female	74	23.2%	87	27.3%	Ref	Ref	
	Male	69	21.6%	89	27.9%	1.04 (0.75-1.44)	1.07 (0.76-1.51)	0.688
Age	18-22 years	36	11.3%	18	5.6%	Ref	Ref	
	23-27 years	45	14.1%	53	16.6%	1.28 (0.67-2.44)	1.43 (0.74-2.78)	0.292
	28-32 years	34	10.7%	50	15.7%	1.19 (0.61-2.33)	1.33 (0.67-2.63)	0.414
	32 years and above	28	8.8%	55	17.2%	1.38 (0.70-2.72)	1.53 (0.76-3.08)	0.232
Marital status	Divorced	11	3.4%	20	6.3%	Ref	Ref	
	Married	61	19.1%	102	32.0%	1.91 (0.91-4.02)	2.16 (1.01-4.60)	0.047*
	Single	66	20.7%	47	14.7%	1.36 (0.65-2.85)	1.54 (0.72-3.31)	0.266
	Widowed	5	1.6%	7	2.2%	1.12 (0.34-3.64)	1.22 (0.36-4.18)	0.743
Level of education	Certificate	21	6.6%	32	10.0%	Ref	Ref	
	Diploma	7	2.2%	24	7.5%	0.36 (0.14-0.96)	0.37 (0.14-0.98)	0.045*
	Postgraduate	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Primary	32	10.0%	37	11.6%	0.91 (0.39-2.13)	0.94 (0.39-2.28)	0.893
	Secondary	83	26.0%	75	23.5%	1.18 (0.51-2.72)	1.21 (0.51-2.87)	0.669
	Undergraduate	0	0.0%	7	2.2%	N/A	N/A	N/A

This study also aimed to determine the association between various sociodemographic factors and ever been employed status among a sample of youths. The results showed that of the 319 participants, 27.3% were ever employed, while 72.7% had never been

48

employed (Table 4.5).In terms of gender, there was no significant association between gender and employment status, with the crude odds ratio (COR) for males compared to females being 1.04 (95% CI: 0.75-1.44) and the adjusted odds ratio (AOR) being 1.07 (95% CI: 0.76-1.51), p=0.688.Regarding age, the results showed no significant association between age and employment status. However, the AOR for those aged 23-27 years was 1.43 (95% CI: 0.74-2.78) compared to those aged 18-22 years, although this was not statistically significant (p=0.292). Similarly, the AOR for those aged 32-35 years was 1.53 (95% CI: 0.76-3.08) compared to those aged 18-22 years, but this was also not statistically significant (p=0.232). Regarding marital status, the results showed a significant association between marital status and employment status. The AOR for married participants compared to single participants was 2.16 (95% CI: 1.01-4.60), p=0.047, indicating that married participants were more likely to be employed than single participants. No significant association was found between employment status and being divorced or widowed.

In terms of level of education, the results showed a significant association between level of education and employment status. Participants with a diploma had a significantly lower likelihood of being employed compared to those with a certificate, with an AOR of 0.37 (95% CI: 0.14-0.98), p=0.045. No significant association was found between employment status and primary, secondary, or undergraduate education, although the AOR for those with primary education was 0.94 (95% CI: 0.39-2.28), p=0.893, and the AOR for those with secondary education was 1.21 (95% CI: 0.51-2.87), p=0. 669. In conclusion, this study found significant associations between marital status and level of education and employment status. Married participants were more likely to be employed

49

than single participants, while those with a diploma were less likely to be employed than

those with a certificate. No significant associations were found between gender or age

and employment status. These findings could be useful in developing interventions to

improve employment opportunities for different sociodemographic groups in this

population.

Table 4.6: Common types of crime in Kibera Slum, Nairobi County

What are the most common types in Kibera Slum, Nairobi County		n	%
Robbery	No	105	32.9%
	Yes	214	67.1%
Theft	No	104	32.6%
	Yes	215	67.4%
Drug abuse	No	96	30.1%
	Yes	223	69.9%
Assault	No	180	56.4%
	Yes	139	43.6%
Mugging	No	188	58.9%
	Yes	131	41.1%
Burglary break-ins	No	166	52.0%
	Yes	153	48.0%
Rape	No	221	69.3%
	Yes	98	30.7%

Prevalence and types of crimes committed in Kibera Slum, Nairobi County

Table 4.6 presents the prevalence of various types of crime in Kibera slum, Nairobi

County. Out of the total sample of 319 respondents, 67.1% reported experiencing

robbery, making it the most common type of crime in the slum. This was followed by

theft (67.4%) and drug abuse (69.9%). Assault was reported by 43.6% of the respondents,

while 41.1% reported mugging. Burglary break-ins were reported by 48.0% of the

respondents, and rape was reported by 30.7%. The findings suggest that Kibera slum is a

high-risk area for various types of crime, with robbery, theft, and drug abuse being the

most prevalent. The high prevalence of these crimes may be due to the poor living conditions and high poverty levels in the slums, which may lead to increased desperation and criminal activity. The prevalence of assault and mugging also suggests that residents in the slum are at risk of physical harm, which could lead to further negative health outcomes. The high prevalence of rape in the slum is a cause for concern and highlights the need for interventions to address sexual violence in the area. Overall, the results suggest that there is a need for targeted interventions to address the high levels of crime in Kibera slum to improve the safety and well-being of its residents. The qualitative open-ended responses reported that most common types of crime as robbery, burglary, mugging, theft and rape. Most respondents noted that crime is normally committed with violence. They also noted that drug abuse is a contributing factor to the occurrence of crime. Assault, kidnapping, murder, domestic violence, pickpocketing, conning and prostitution were also mentioned by respondents as the other types of crime.

Table 4.7: Factors that influence youth criminality in Kibera, Nairobi County

Statements on how they influence the youths to criminality	Strongly agree		Agree		Neutral		Disagree		Strongly disagree	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Youth unemployment influences criminality	182	57.1%	127	39.8%	8	2.5%	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
Low level of education influences criminality	136	42.6%	133	41.7%	38	11.9%	11	3.4%	1	0.3%
Poverty influences criminality	157	49.5%	137	43.2%	21	6.6%	2	0.6%	0	0.0%
Drug and substance abuse influences criminality	186	58.3%	117	36.7%	16	5.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Unmet life expectations influence criminality	140	43.9%	113	35.4%	44	13.8%	21	6.6%	1	0.3%
High crime reward influence criminality	124	38.9%	136	42.6%	38	11.9%	20	6.3%	1	0.3%
Discrimination influences criminality	125	39.2%	120	37.6%	46	14.4%	28	8.8%	0	0.0%
Lack of job experience required by most employers' influences criminality	132	41.4%	142	44.5%	36	11.3%	8	2.5%	1	0.3%

Table 4.7 presents the results of a survey that aimed to identify the factors that influence youth criminality in Kibera, Nairobi County. The survey involved asking respondents to indicate the extent to which they agreed with various statements on the topic. The results showed that the majority of the respondents strongly agreed or agreed that youth unemployment (57.1%), poverty (49.5%), and drug and substance abuse (58.3%) are significant factors that influence criminality in Kibera. In addition, a sizable percentage of respondents agreed that low level of education (41.7%), unmet life expectations (35.4%), and high crime reward (42.6%) also influence youth criminality in the area. Furthermore, the table indicates that discrimination (39.2%) and lack of job experience required by most employers (44.5%) were also perceived as factors that contribute to youth criminality in Kibera, although to a lesser extent. Notably, the respondents were mostly neutral about the influence of low education on criminality (11.9%). In summary, the results suggest that socio-economic factors such as poverty, unemployment, and substance abuse play a significant role in driving youth criminality in Kibera. The findings also highlight the need for efforts to address these underlying issues to reduce crime rates and improve the well-being of the youth in the area.

53

Table 4.8: Bivariate and multivariate analyses for prevalence of factors that influence youth unemployment in Kibera.

Factors that influence youth criminality in Kibera, Nairobi County		Prevalence of employment				X^2 test	P-value	Cramer's V
		No		Yes				
		N	%	N	%			
Youth unemployment influences criminality in Kibera.	Strongly agree	105	32.9%	77	24.1%	11.34	0.001	0.18
	Agree	82	25.7%	45	14.1%			
	Neutral	4	1.3%	4	1.3%			
	Disagree	1	0.3%	0	0.0%			
	Strongly disagree	1	0.3%	0	0.0%			
Low level of education influences criminality in Kibera	Strongly agree	75	23.5%	61	19.1%	14.64	<0.001	0.21
	Agree	84	26.3%	49	15.4%			
	Neutral	25	7.8%	13	4.1%			
	Disagree	8	2.5%	3	0.9%			
	Strongly disagree	1	0.3%	0	0.0%			
Poverty influences criminality in Kibera.	Strongly agree	92	29.0%	65	20.5%	27.60	<0.001	0.30
	Agree	85	26.8%	52	16.4%			
	Neutral	14	4.4%	7	2.2%			
	Disagree	2	0.6%	0	0.0%			
	Strongly disagree	0	0.0%	0	0.0%			
Drug and substance abuse influences criminality in Kibera.	Strongly agree	113	35.4%	73	22.9%	14.64	<0.001	0.21
	Agree	69	21.6%	48	15.0%			
	Neutral	11	3.4%	5	1.6%			
	Disagree	0	0.0%	0	0.0%			
	Strongly disagree	0	0.0%	0	0.0%			
Unmet life expectations influence criminality in Kibera.	Strongly agree	87	27.3%	53	16.6%	6.52	0.010	0.13
	Agree	68	21.3%	45	14.1%			
	Neutral	25	7.8%	19	6.0%			
	Disagree	12	3.8%	9	2.8%			
	Strongly disagree	1	0.3%	0	0.0%			
High crime reward influence criminality in Kibera.	Strongly agree	80	25.1%	44	13.8%	23.50	<0.001	0.28
	Agree	77	24.1%	59	18.5%			
	Neutral	24	7.5%	14	4.4%			
	Disagree	11	3.4%	9	2.8%			
	Strongly disagree	1	0.3%	0	0.0%			
Discrimination influences criminality in Kibera.	Strongly agree	70	21.9%	55	17.2%	3.61	0.057	0.11
	Agree	80	25.1%	40	12.5%			
	Neutral	22	6.9%	24	7.5%			
	Disagree	21	6.6%	7	2.2%			
	Strongly disagree	0	0.0%	0	0.0%			
Lack of job experience required by most employers' influences criminality in Kibera.	Strongly agree	82	25.7%	50	15.7%	24.68	<0.001	0.29
	Agree	83	26.0%	59	18.5%			
	Neutral	22	6.9%	14	4.4%			
	Disagree	5	1.6%	3	0.9%			
	Strongly	1	0.3%	0	0.0%			

54

disagree

Table 4.8 shows the prevalence of factors that influence youth unemployment in Kibera, Nairobi County and unemployment. The study found that youth unemployment strongly influences criminality in Kibera, with 32.9% of respondents strongly agreeing and 24.1% agreeing with this statement. The X2 test and Cramer's V value indicate a significant relationship between youth unemployment and criminality, with a P-value of 0.001 and Cramer's V of 0.18. Low levels of education also strongly influence criminality in Kibera, with 23.5% of respondents strongly agreeing and 19.1% agreeing with this statement. The X2 test and Cramer's V value indicate a significant relationship between low levels of education and criminality, with a P-value of less than 0.001 and Cramer's V of 0.21.

Poverty was found to have a strong influence on criminality in Kibera, with 29.0% of respondents strongly agreeing and 20.5% agreeing with this statement. The X2 test and Cramer's V value indicate a significant relationship between poverty and unemployment, with a P-value of less than 0.001 and Cramer's V of 0.30. Drug and substance abuse also strongly influence criminality in Kibera, with 35.4% of respondents strongly agreeing and 22.9% agreeing with this statement. The X2 test and Cramer's V value indicate a significant relationship between unemployment and criminality, with a P-value of less than 0.001 and Cramer's V of 0.21.

Unmet life expectations were found to have a moderate influence on criminality in Kibera, with 27.3% of respondents strongly agreeing and 16.6% agreeing with this statement. The X2 test and Cramer's V value indicate a significant relationship between

55

unmet life expectations and unemployment, with a P-value of 0.010 and Cramer's V of 0.13. High crime reward was also found to strongly influence criminality in Kibera, with 25.1% of respondents strongly agreeing and 18.5% agreeing with this statement. The X2 test and Cramer's V value indicate a significant relationship between high crime reward and unemployment, with a P-value of less than 0.001 and Cramer's V of 0.28.

Discrimination was found to have a moderate influence on criminality in Kibera, with 21.9% of respondents strongly agreeing and 12.5% agreeing with this statement. The X2 test and Cramer's V value indicate a significant relationship between discrimination and unemployment, with a P-value of 0.057 and Cramer's V of 0.11. Lack of job experience required by most employers was found to strongly influence criminality in Kibera, with 25.7% of respondents strongly agreeing and 18.5% agreeing with this statement. The X2 test and Cramer's V value indicate a significant relationship between lack of job experience and unemployment, with a P-value of less than 0.001 and Cramer's V of 0.29.

In summary, the results suggest that multiple factors influence youth unemployment in Kibera, with low levels of education, poverty, drug and substance abuse, unmet life expectations, high crime reward, discrimination, and lack of job experience all playing a role. Policymakers and stakeholders should take these findings into account when developing strategies to address and prevent youth criminality in Kibera.

Table 4 9: Impact of youth unemployment on crime rates in Kibera

Statements on the impact of youth unemployment on crime rates in Kibera	Strongly agree		Agree		Neutral		Disagree		Strongly disagree	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Youths get involved in unproductive activities due to idleness brought about by unemployment	172	53.9%	127	39.8%	12	3.8%	8	2.5%	0	0.0%
Unemployment has numerous consequences of social stability and self-esteem which leads to crime.	148	46.4%	141	44.2%	28	8.8%	2	0.6%	0	0.0%
High population of youths with no meaningful income due to lack of employment leads to increased criminal activities.	157	49.2%	139	43.6%	22	6.9%	1	0.3%	0	0.0%
Unemployed youths are more easily lured to terror gangs and political violence.	160	50.2%	136	42.6%	20	6.3%	3	0.9%	0	0.0%
Unemployed youths' resort to drug abuse, robbery, theft and other criminal activities due frustration.	138	43.3%	147	46.1%	30	9.4%	4	1.3%	0	0.0%
There are inadequate government policies put in place to cushion youths from unemployment.	157	49.2%	135	42.3%	19	6.0%	8	2.5%	0	0.0%
People living in less privileged areas like the slum areas spend more time idle in the streets thus becoming easy targets for criminal groups.	157	49.2%	124	38.9%	21	6.6%	14	4.4%	3	0.9%
Most youths lack skills to secure formal employment thus leading them to crime.	132	41.4%	136	42.6%	43	13.5%	8	2.5%	0	0.0%

Table 4.9 presents results on the impact of youth unemployment on crime rates in Kibera, based on the responses of a survey conducted among the local population. The results

57

show that a majority of the respondents strongly agree or agree that unemployment has negative consequences on social stability and self-esteem, and that it leads to increased criminal activities. Specifically, 46.4% of the respondents strongly agree and 44.2% agree that unemployment has numerous consequences of social stability and self-esteem which leads to crime. Similarly, 49.2% strongly agree and 43.6% agree that a high population of youths with no meaningful income due to lack of employment leads to increased criminal activities. The survey respondents also believe that unemployed youth's resort to drug abuse, robbery, theft, and other criminal activities due to frustration, with 43.3% strongly agreeing and 46.1% agreeing. Additionally, 53.9% strongly agree and 39.8% agree that youths get involved in unproductive activities due to idleness brought about by unemployment. The respondents also acknowledge that inadequate government policies are put in place to cushion youths from unemployment, with 49.2% strongly agreeing and 42.3% agreeing.

The results also indicate that unemployed youths are more easily lured to terror gangs and political violence, with 50.2% strongly agreeing and 42.6% agreeing. Furthermore, respondents agreed that people living in less privileged areas like the slum areas spend more time idle in the streets, thus becoming easy targets for criminal groups, with 49.2% strongly agreeing and 38.9% agreeing. In terms of skills, the respondents believed that most youths lack skills to secure formal employment, thus leading them to crime. Specifically, 41.4% of the respondents strongly agree and 42.6% agree with this statement. The results of this survey highlight the serious impact of youth unemployment on crime rates in Kibera and the need for appropriate interventions to address the issue.

The qualitative open-ended responses strongly suggested a link between youth unemployment and high crime rates. The respondents further agreed that unemployment is a contributing factor to the increased criminal activities. They noted that economic instability and lack of job opportunities are identified as factors that encourage criminal activities. Poverty, lack of financial resources, school dropouts, drug abuse and idleness are also mentioned as contributing factors to the association between youth unemployment in Kibera.

Table 4.10: Bivariate and multivariate analyses between unemployment and crime rate in Kibera Slum, Nairobi County

Most common types of crime in Kibera Slum, Nairobi County		Currently employed				COR (95% CI)	AOR (95% CI)	P-value
		no		yes				
		n	%	n	%			
Robbery	No	70	21.9%	35	11.0%	Ref	Ref	
	Yes	123	38.6%	91	28.5%	0.51 (0.35-0.74)	0.55 (0.37-0.81)	0.002*
Theft	No	68	21.3%	36	11.3%	Ref	Ref	
	Yes	125	39.2%	90	28.2%	0.54 (0.37-0.79)	0.58 (0.39-0.87)	0.008*
Drug abuse	No	64	20.1%	32	10.0%	Ref	Ref	
	Yes	129	40.4%	94	29.5%	0.42 (0.29-0.61)	0.45 (0.31-0.66)	0.001**
Assault	No	115	36.1%	65	20.4%	Ref	Ref	
	Yes	78	24.5%	61	19.1%	1.23 (0.87-1.73)	1.17 (0.82-1.67)	0.376
Mugging	No	124	38.9%	64	20.1%	Ref	Ref	
	Yes	69	21.6%	62	19.4%	1.56 (1.06-2.28)	1.53 (1.04-2.24)	0.029*
Burglary break-ins	No	114	35.7%	52	16.3%	Ref	Ref	
	Yes	79	24.8%	74	23.2%	1.41 (0.97-2.05)	1.35 (0.92-1.98)	0.126
Rape	No	142	44.5%	79	24.8%	Ref	Ref	
	Yes	51	16.0%	47	14.7%	2.08 (1.41-3.06)	2.10 (1.41-3.12)	0.001**

*Note: *p<0.05, **p<0.01, COR = Crude Odds Ratio, AOR = Adjusted Odds Ratio, CI = Confidence Interval, N/A = not applicable*

4.10 Bivariate and multivariate analyses between unemployment and crime rate in Kibera Slum, Nairobi County

The study investigated the association between the most common types of crimes in Kibera slum, Nairobi County, and current employment status. The results showed that individuals who reported robbery, theft, or drug abuse were less likely to be currently employed compared to those who did not report these crimes. This association was statistically significant with p-values of 0.002, 0.008, and 0.001, respectively. The adjusted odds ratios (AORs) after controlling for other potential confounding factors also showed a similar trend, indicating that the relationship between these crimes and employment status remained significant after adjusting for other variables.

On the other hand, there was no significant association between assault, burglary break-ins, or rape and current employment status. However, for mugging and rape, the crude odds ratios (CORs) were significant with p-values of 0.029 and 0.001, respectively. These results suggest that individuals who reported mugging or rape were more likely to be unemployed compared to those who did not report these crimes. After adjusting for other potential confounding factors, the AORs for mugging and rape were still significant, indicating that the relationship between these crimes and employment status persisted after controlling for other variables (Table 4.10).

In summary, the study suggests that individuals who report robbery, theft, drug abuse, mugging, or rape are more likely to be unemployed compared to those who do not report these crimes. These findings have important implications for policymakers and stakeholders who aim to improve employment opportunities and reduce crime in the slum areas. Targeted interventions that address the root causes of these crimes, such as poverty, unemployment, and lack of education, could be implemented to address these issues and promote social and economic development in the slums.

Summary of the Key Findings

The study made the following key findings:

1. The study established that youth unemployment was widespread at 60.5%. A majority of respondents reported casual labor and domestic work as the most common forms of employment for those who were employed.

2. The study findings suggested that Kibera slum is a high-risk area with various types of crime committed within the area, these includes robbery, theft, drug abuse, rape, assault and burglary/ break inns being very prevalent within the slum area.

3. The study established a significant association between youth unemployment and criminality with a P-value of less than 0.001 and Cramer's V of 0.21. This is mostly due to low levels of education as a result of poor living conditions and unmet life expectations.

4. According to the data collected from the respondents, the researcher established some strategies to mitigate youth unemployment. Job creation was considered the best way to solve the problem at 57.7%. Youth empowerment initiatives was second most popular with 48.0% thinking that if the government could come up with initiatives on how to empower the youths, then this can address the unemployment situation and give the youths the liberty to start and manage their own hustles.

Chapter Summary

This chapter analyzed and interpreted findings from the data collected according to the study objectives. It was followed by a summary of key findings. The analyzed data

formed the basis on which chapter five has been presented outlining the discussions of

Key findings, conclusions, recommendations and areas of further studies.

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSIONS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Introduction

This chapter presents the key findings for all the objectives of the study. The discussions are organized by the study objective against the empirical literature. The chapter also encompasses conclusions derived from the results of the study. Finally, it presents the recommendations based on the study findings.

Discussions of the Key Findings

The first study objective was aimed at determining the prevalence of youth unemployment in Kibera slums. The prevalence of youth unemployment was found to be 60.5%, this finding is two times higher than the findings of the Institute of Economic Affairs (2015) which was 32.7% in Kibera this is similar to the Kenyan unemployment rate of 38.9% (KNBS 2020). This may mean that the unemployment situation in Kibera is getting worse. According to the United Nations Human Development Index (HDI) 2017 report, Kenya recorded 39.1% youth unemployment rate. The report agrees with the finding of this study on the widespread youth unemployment rate.

The study findings also revealed that a majority of the respondents were casual laborers at 28.5%, only a small portion reported being formally employed at 15%, 41.7% reported being unemployed. This is supported by study by KNBS which indicates that informal sector accounts for 83% of employed people in Kenya and at least 90% of all new jobs are informal. They noted that unemployment is particularly prevalent among those who have completed high school and college. Self-employment and casual jobs with low

63

payment are the most common types of employment for youth in Kibera. In general, these findings suggest that youth unemployment is a major problem in Kibera Slum.

The second objective was to assess the types of crimes committed in Kibera slums. The study found that 67.1% mentioned robbery 57.4% theft and 57.0% drug abuse. Assault was reported by 43.6% of the respondents, while 41.1% reported mugging. This trend agrees with the study by SRIC (2017) which found theft as the most common type of crime committed in the slum area at 35.37% robbery at 15.55%, burglary/break inns 10.6% and mugging at 23.7% as the other types of crime mostly committed in the slum areas. According to Kubende (2018), most types of crime reported in informal settlements like Kibera and Mathare are perpetrated by youths who are deprived of basic services and amenities. The increased number of people, particularly the youths looking for employment has become a norm in the society. This has led to a high number of young people who are readily available for proscribed behaviors thus the increase in criminal activities, Obeng-Odoom (2016)

The findings suggest that Kibera slum is a high-risk area for various types of crime, with robbery, theft, and drug abuse being the most prevalent. The high prevalence of these crimes may be due to the poor living conditions and high poverty levels in the slums, which may lead to increased desperation and criminal activity.

The third objective was to assess the association between unemployment and crime rate in Kibera slums. According to the study findings, the association between youth unemployment and crime in Kibera was statistically significant with p values of 0.002, 0.008 and 0.001 respectively. According to the study done by Lin (2013), unemployment and crime go hand in hand. She further states that individuals who are poor and out of

employment engage in crime not because they like it but as an alternative way to acquire income. Most organized gangs in kibera are led by young individuals who are poor and unemployed, they are capable of doing anything just to earn a living. Also, most organized criminal gangs recruit their members from poor communities like the slum area NCRC, (2012).

After controlling for other potential confounding factors, the Adjusted Odds Ratio (AORs) also showed a similar trend indicating the significant relationship between crime and employment status. In other words, those who are idlers within Kibera slums were very likely to be victims of crime unlike the individuals who are in employment. The study findings further concur with Rocque, Posick and Hoyle (2016) who noted that the types of criminal activities committed by the young populace differ and these include drug abuse, carjacking, mugging, theft, burglary and robbery. He states that the reason for these criminal activities is basically due to lack of meaningful work to engage the young people so as to help them fend for themselves and their families. This is also supported by the UN-Habitat report which indicates that most unemployed young people resort to crime to make ends meet amidst these tough economic times.

The fourth objective was aimed at identifying the best strategies to mitigate youth unemployment in Kibera slum. According to the data collected from the respondents, the researcher was able to get different views on how the issue of youth unemployment should be mitigated. Job creation was considered the best way to solve the problem with 57.7%who strongly agreed and 38.9% agreeing. Youth empowerment initiatives was second most popular with 48.0% thinking that if the government could come up with

initiatives on how to empower the youth, then this can address the unemployment situation and give the youths the liberty to start and manage their own hustles. The Kenya Commercial Bank Foundation (2017) report agrees that youth empowerment and job creation go a long way in equipping the unemployed youth who are out of school with the much-needed skills to create self-employment. Fair recruitment policies were also considered popular with 48.0% strongly agreeing. This indicates that most individuals are of the opinion that if the hiring process is made fair without discrimination then most of the young people may get placements.

Another popular strategy is education initiatives with 48.9% strongly agreeing and 40.4% agreeing. This indicates that education is seen as a key factor in providing the young populace with important skills and knowledge that is needed in the job sectors. Those who thought that youth fund initiatives could help in addressing unemployment were 46.7% strongly agreeing and 40.8% agreeing. This shows that most young people need financial support for them to be able to start their own businesses and become self-employed. The data also indicates that 47.0% of the respondents strongly agree that the government should come up with policies on crime reduction as crime has become a menace in the slum areas, with 36.1% agreeing with that. There is a belief that if the crime issue in the slum areas and for this instance Kibera slum can be addressed, this would have a positive impact when it comes to youth unemployment.

Finally, enforcing strict rules to control drug abuse was also considered an important strategy with 45.5% strongly agreeing and 36.4% who agreed. From the findings, the prevalence of drug abuse within Kibera is at an all-time high and this is triggered by the stress and poverty level within the slum area (Lesisa, 2017). According to the National

66

Campaign Against Drug Abuse (NACADA), The youths are at risk of drug abuse due to the inadequacy of social services, educational and employment opportunities in the country.

Conclusion

This study was carried out with the aim of determining the effects of youth unemployment on urban crime rate in the slum area of Kibera in Nairobi County in Kenya. From the study findings, it is evident that youth unemployment is widespread in Kibera slum area with a high population of young people staying idle with nothing productive to do thus making them prone to peer influence. From the responses, there are a number of factors that lead youths to engage in criminal activities. These factors include lack of job opportunities, idleness, peer pressure, drug abuse, lack of proper education and poverty.

The study revealed that youth unemployment is the major contributing factor to the increased criminal activities among young people. The many types of criminal activities that are very common included, robbery, theft, drug abuse, assault, mugging, burglary break-ins and rape.

Therefore, the researcher concludes that there is a significant relationship between the unemployment rate and the widespread criminal activities within the Kibera slum, Nairobi County in Kenya.

Recommendations

According to the realized outcomes, the study recommends the following:

1. The study established that youth unemployment is a menace in Kibera slums with so many young people idling around with nothing better to do with themselves. Therefore, this study recommends that the government should create more jobs that would accommodate youths from different backgrounds, that is white collar jobs and also promote small scale industries that can absorb even the individuals with minimal education. This program will help improve living standards and eradicate poverty among the people living in slums.

2. The study also recommends that the government and other organizations which are non-governmental should come up with youth empowerment programs. These programs would see the young people being equipped with ideas and information on how to start their own small businesses and manage them effectively. The program will go a long way in making the young people to be self-reliant and sufficient instead of waiting on the government to create jobs for them. This will also provide more opportunities for the up-coming youths so that they do not have to start from scratch. In addition to this, the government should come up with affordable youth funds for these young people so that they can have a pool of resources to start small businesses.

3. The study further recommends that the government should support young people when it comes to education. As much as there is free education policy in Kenya, the education is actually never free, this is because of the so many other small payments that are always demanded for by the schools. Therefore, the study

recommends a proper policy that would see the young people from the disadvantaged areas taken through education from primary school all the way to tertiary level without fees. The study has established that the main reason why the young people in Kibera cannot get jobs is because of lack of education. The poverty level in slums is so high that most people can barely afford to put food on the table, thus bringing up their children is almost impossible.

4. Finally, the study established that there is a high rate of criminal activities within Kibera slum area and thus recommended the following: the study recommends increased police presence in the slums area to help control crime in the area. If the government can commit to having a considerable number of police in every corner of Kibera, these criminals would develop some kind of fear and go slow. The government should also ensure that the punishment for these young offenders is very harsh and expensive. When it comes to drug abuse, the government should increase the sensitization programs within the area, this will help the young people be empowered and taught the bad side of drug abuse. The people who are selling these hard drugs should be punished and their licenses revoked.

Areas of Further Studies

The study recommends further studies on the implementation of policies that have been put in place to eradicate the problem of youth unemployment. The study further recommends studies on the preparedness of the police officers to combat crime.

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72

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APPENDICES

Appendix A: Determining Sample Size

Table for Determining Sample Size of a Known Population									
N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S
10	10	100	80	280	162	800	260	2800	338
15	14	110	86	290	165	850	265	3000	341
20	19	120	92	300	169	900	269	3500	346
25	24	130	97	320	175	950	274	4000	351
30	28	140	103	340	181	1000	278	4500	354
35	32	150	108	360	186	1100	285	5000	357
40	36	160	113	380	191	1200	291	6000	361
45	40	170	118	400	196	1300	297	7000	364
50	44	180	123	420	201	1400	302	8000	367
55	48	190	127	440	205	1500	306	9000	368
60	52	200	132	460	210	1600	310	10000	370
65	56	210	136	480	214	1700	313	15000	375
70	59	220	140	500	217	1800	317	20000	377
75	63	230	144	550	226	1900	320	30000	379
80	66	240	148	600	234	2000	322	40000	380
85	70	250	152	650	242	2200	327	50000	381
90	73	260	155	700	248	2400	331	75000	382
95	76	270	159	750	254	2600	335	1000000	384

Note: N is Population Size; S is Sample Size   Source: Krejcie & Morgan, 1970

Appendix B: Researcher's Letter of Introduction

Dear Participant,

My name is Jane Anyango Ouma, I am a post graduate student at Daystar University pursuing Masters in Monitoring and Evaluation. For my final project, I am conducting research on the; EFFECTS OF YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT ON URBAN CRIME RATES: A CASE OF KIBRA SLUMS, NAIROBI COUNTY. The information provided here will enable me meet my degree requirement as this is strictly an academic research.

The main objective of this study is to assess the effects of youth unemployment on urban crime rates. I am kindly inviting your participation in this study by agreeing to be part of the discussions that will be carried out in order to gather the information that will be valuable for the study. Your views and contributions will be treated with much confidentiality and will not be shared with other parties.

Thank you for your willingness to participate.

Yours sincerely,

Jane A. Ouma
Student no. 18-1293

Appendix C: Interview Schedule

Dear interviewee,

My name is Jane Anyango Ouma, I am a post graduate student at Daystar University pursuing Masters in Monitoring and Evaluation. For my final project, I am conducting a research on the; Effects of Youth Unemployment on Urban Crime Rates: A Case of Kibera Slums, Nairobi County. The main aim of this study is to assess the effects of youth unemployment on urban crime rates in Kibera.

I kindly seek your time and participation in the study. The information shared will be confidential and will strictly be used for the purpose of the study. By signing this letter you will be agreeing to be part of my research. Please give your consent by way of choosing either yes or no.

Interviewee agrees to participate   YES( )   NO( )

Date

Signature

Appendix C: Key Informants Guide for leaders and employers

1. How widespread is youth unemployment in Kibera?

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

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

2. In your view, is there link between youth unemployment and high crime rates

    around Kibera slum area?

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

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

    ………………

3. What are the most common types of crime committed around Kibera?

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

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

    ………………

4. Which areas of Kibera slums are criminal activities most commonly reported?

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

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

5. In your opinion, what are the reasons why youths in Kibera get attracted to

    criminal activities?

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

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

    ..

6. In your view, what can be done to increase the employment opportunities within

    the area so that the youths can be absorbed in meaningful work instead of being

    involved in criminal activities?

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

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

7. In your opinion, what are the other reasons why the youths get attracted to
    criminal
    activities?...
    ....
    ....
    ....

8. What strategies can be put in place to address the problem of crime amongst the

    youths in Kibera?

    ………………………………………………………………………………

    …………………………………………………………………………………

Appendix D: Interview Schedule

Dear Participant,

My name is Jane Anyango Ouma, I am a post graduate student at Daystar University

pursuing Masters in Monitoring and Evaluation. For my final project, I am conducting a

research on the Effects of Youth Unemployment on Urban Crime Rates: A Case of

Kibera Slums, Nairobi County. The main aim of this study is to assess the effects of

youth unemployment on urban crime rates in Kibera.

I kindly seek your time and participation in the study. The information shared will be

confidential and will strictly be used for the purpose of the study. By signing this letter,

you will be agreeing to be part of my research. Please give your consent by way of

choosing either yes or no.

Interviewee agrees to participate   YES ( )   NO ( )

Date

Signature

Appendix D: Questionnaire Tool for youths

SECTION I: DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

1. Gender:
    a=Male (   )   b=Female (   )

2. Age:

    a=18-22 years (   )
    b=23-27 years (   )
    c=28-31 years (   )
    d=32-35 years (   )

3. Marital status:
    a=single (   )
    b=Married (   )
    c=Divorced (   )
    d=Widowed

4. Level of education:
    a=Primary (   )
    b=Secondary (   )
    c=Certificate (   )
    c=Diploma (   )
    d=Undergraduate (   )
    e=Post graduate (   )

SECTION II: PREVALENCE OF YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT

5. Are you currently employed?
    a=Yes (   )   b=No (   )

6. Have you ever been employed?
    a=Yes (   )   b=No (   )

7. What type of employment?
    a=Casual laborer   (   )
    b=Domestic employee (   )
    c=Formal employment (   )
    d=Others, specify …………………………………………..

SECTION III: TYPES OF CRIMES COMMITTED.

8. What are the most common types of crime in Kibera?
   (Tick all that applies)
   a=Robbery
   b=Theft
   c=Drug abuse
   e=Assault
   f=Mugging
   g=Burglary/Break-ins
   h=Rape
   i=Other, specify…………………………………..

9. Using the scale of 1-5, please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree
   with the following statements on how they influence the youths to criminality in
   Kibera.
   1=Strongly agree, 2=Agree, 3=Neutral, 4=Disagree, 5=Strongly disagree.

Statements	1	2	3	4	5
Youth unemployment influences criminality in Kibera.					
Low level of education influences criminality in Kibera					
Poverty influences criminality in Kibera.					
Drug and substance abuse influences criminality in Kibera.					
Unmet life expectations influences criminality in Kibera.					
High crime reward influence criminality in Kibera.					
Discrimination influences criminality in Kibera.					
Lack of job experience required by most employers' influences criminality in Kibera.					

10. Using the scale of 1-5, please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree
    with the following statements on the impact of youth unemployment on crime
    rates in Kibera.
    1=Strongly disagree, 2=Agree, 3=Neutral, 4=Disagree, 5=Strongly disagree.

Statements	1	2	3	4	5
Youths get involved in unproductive activities due to idleness brought about by unemployment.					
Unemployment has numerous consequences of social					

81

	1	2	3	4	5
stability and self-esteem which leads to crime.					
High population of youths with no meaningful income due to lack of employment leads to increased criminal activities.					
Unemployed youths are more easily lured to terror gangs and political violence.					
Unemployed youths' resort to drug abuse, robbery, theft and other criminal activities due frustration.					
There are inadequate government policies put in place to cushion youths from unemployment.					
People living in less privileged areas like the slum areas spend more time idle in the streets thus becoming easy target for criminal groups.					
Most youths lack skills to secure formal employment thus leading them to crime.					

SECTION IV: STRATEGIES TO MITIGATE HIGH YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT.

11. Using the scale of 1-5, please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements on strategies to mitigate high youth unemployment rate in Kibera slums.
   1=Strongly disagree, 2=Agree, 3=Neutral, 4=Disagree, 5=Strongly disagree.

Statements	1	2	3	4	5
Job creation					
Youth empowerment initiative					
Fair recruitment policies					
Education initiatives					
Youth fund initiatives					

82

Government policies on crime reduction					
Enforce strict rules to control drug abuse					

12. In your opinion, what other strategies can be put in place to mitigate youth unemployment in Kibera slums?

……………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………

………………………………

Thank you for your time and participation.

Appendix E: Ethical Clearance

VERDICT: APPROVED WITH COMMENTS

Daystar University Institutional Scientific and Ethics Review Committee (DU-ISERC)

Our Ref: **DU-ISERC/ 20/02/2023/000821**

Date: 20th February 2023

To   Jane Ouma Onyango

Dear Jane,

**EFFECTS OF YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT ON URBAN CRIME RATES:
A CASE OF KIBERA SLUM, NAIROBI COUNTY, KENYA**
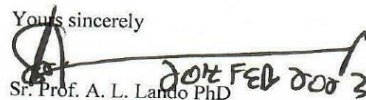
Reference is made to your ISERC application reference **No. 240123-01** dated **24th January 2023** in which you requested for ethical approval of your proposal by Daystar University Ethics Review Board.
We are pleased to inform you that ethical review has been done and the verdict is **to revise to the satisfaction of the supervisors and then proceed to the next stage.** As guidance, ensure that the attached comments are addressed. Please be advised that it is an offence to proceed to collect data without addressing the concerns of Ethics Review board. Your application approval number is **DU-ISERC-000821.** The approval period for the research is *between 24th January 2023 to 23rd January 2024* after which the ethical approval lapses. Should you wish to continue with the research after the lapse you will be required to apply for an extension from DU-ERB at half the review charges.

This approval is subject to compliance with the following requirements.
  i.   Only approved documents including (informed consents, study instruments, MTA) will be used.
 ii.   All changes including (amendments, deviations, and violations) are submitted for review and approval by Daystar University Ethics Review Board.
iii.   Death and life threatening problems and serious adverse events or unexpected adverse events whether related or unrelated to the study must be reported to Daystar University Ethics Review Board within 72 hours of notification.
 iv.   Any changes anticipated or otherwise that may increase the risks or affected safety or welfare of study participants and others or affect the integrity of the research must be reported to Daystar University Ethics Review Board within 72 hours.
  v.   Clearance for export of biological specimens must be obtained from relevant institutions.
 vi.   Submission of a request for renewal of approval at least 60 days prior to expiry of the approval period. Attach a comprehensive progress report to support the renewal.
vii.   Submission of a signed one-page executive summary report and a closure report within 90 days upon completion of the study to Daystar University Ethics Review Board via email [duerb@daystar.ac.ke].

Prior to commencing your study, you will be expected to obtain a research license from National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI) https://oris.nacosti.go.ke and other clearances needed.

Yours sincerely

Sr. Prof. A. L. Lando PhD
Chair, Daystar University Institutional and Ethics Review Committee

Encl. Review Report

84

Appendix F: Research Permit

<table>
<tr><td>REPUBLIC OF KENYA</td><td>NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION</td></tr>
</table>

Ref No: 603125

Date of Issue: **02/March/2023**

RESEARCH LICENSE

This is to Certify that Ms.. **Jane Anyango Ouma** of **Daystar University**, has been licensed to conduct research as per the provision of the Science, Technology and Innovation Act, 2013 (Rev.2014) in Nairobi on the topic: **EFFECTS OF YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT ON URBAN CRIME RATES: A CASE OF KIBERA SLUM, NAIROBI COUNTY, KENYA** for the period ending : **02/March/2024.**

License No: **NACOSTI/P/23/24038**

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Director General
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Appendix G: Plagiarism Report

Jane Anyango Ouma Thesis

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86

Jane Anyango Ouma Thesis

by Jane ouma