

PREDICTORS OF YOUTH LIVELIHOOD OUTCOMES IN KAMUKUNJI SUB-COUNTY, NAIROBI COUNTY, KENYA

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DECLARATION

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

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DEDICATION

This is dedicated to my husband John Wainaina for your constant source of support and encouragement during the challenges of graduate school and life. Thank you for believing in me.

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Special gratitude goes to almighty God, Alpha and Omega who has brought to completion what he began in me. With Him all things are indeed possible and I give him glory and honor.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ANDY	Action Network for the Disabled
BCC	Behaviour Change Communication
DFID	Department for International Development
d.f.	Degrees of Freedom
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GoK	Government of Kenya
HHD	Household
IEC	Information Education Communication
ILO	International Labor Organization
KDHS	Kenya Demography Health Survey
KIHS	Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey
KII	Key Informant Interview
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KSh.	Kenya Shillings
MFIs	Micro Finance Institutions
NACOSTI	National Council of Science Technology and Innovation
NDFPWD	National Development Fund for People with Disability
NPOs	Not for Profit Organizations
NSAs	Non State Actors
PCEA	Presbyterian Church of East Africa
PYGRON	Pumwani Youth Group Network
ROSCAS	Rotating Savings and Credit Associations
SACCOS	Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies

SDGs	Sustainable Developmental Goals
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WEF	Women Enterprise Fund
YEDF	Youth Enterprise Development Fund
YFIs	Youth Focused Interventions
YLOs	Youth Livelihood Outcomes

OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF TERMS

Youth: Any individual aged between eighteen and thirty five years and is in a registered youth group that has been operational in the study area for at least three years.

Capitals: Are assets which the individual youth draws upon in order to derive their livelihoods and achieve their desired outcomes. In the study capitals have been operationalized as individual attributes and household characteristics.

Development Actors: These include both state and non-state actors in operation in the study area with a focus on intervention programmes for the youth.

Household: Refers to units either headed by a youth or where they are just an ordinary member. These units will include a group of people related or not who live together, are socially interdependent, share food, income and undertake decision making jointly.

Household Characteristics: Are attributes or capitals that differ from household to household that include: household size; number of dependants; income and expenditure; parental education; parental influence on choice of youth livelihood strategies and household assets.

Individual Attributes: Are personal characteristics or the capitals of a youth which for this study include gender, age, marital status, education, working status, household headship, savings, assets and debt.

Informal sector: Refers to the section of the economy whose production and consumption activities are characterized by semi-skilled personnel who, in the case of this study are the youth. Micro and small scale trade and service industry constitute this sector for the study.

Livelihood Strategies: This is a range and combination of activities that youth undertake to achieve their desired livelihood outcomes.

Livelihoods Framework: A pictorial representation that helps analyze resources and capitals available to people and factors that affect people's access and utilization of these capitals and this effect on their outcomes.

Predictor: A variable whose value determines the value of other variables. In the study, the word predictor is used to refer to variables under individual attributes, household characteristics and youth focused interventions.

Underemployment: A situation where a youth cannot utilize their full potential in terms of their academic or technical skills due to lack of jobs that match their credentials which has an influence on their livelihood outcomes.

Underpayment: A situation where a youth is not enumerated based on their qualifications academic or otherwise which is viewed as being discriminatory which has an influence on their livelihood outcomes.

Unemployed Youth: A share of labor force comprising persons between 18 and 35 that is currently not working but looking for and is available for employment.

Youth Focused Interventions: These are investments made by development actors in youth livelihood development that include provision of financial services (devolved funds, formal and informal loans, training on financial literacy), capacity building, library services, counseling, provision of relevant Information Education and Communication (IEC) materials, networking and collaboration, youth friendly health services, behavior change communication (BCC), promotion of gender equity, peer education and provision of positive space for leisure, recreational and service to the community.

Youth Livelihood Outcomes: States that youth achieve through their livelihood strategies /activities dependent on individual attributes, household characteristics and support in the form of interventions from state and non-state actors. These livelihood outcomes occur along a continuum of three levels namely Survival, Security and Growth. In this study, youth were in Survival YLO when their greater concern was attaining basic needs and had limited opportunities. Youth were classified at security YLO when they transited towards more reliable livelihood strategies and interventions while those at growth YLO could now afford to pursue riskier livelihood strategies such as business.

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ABSTRACT

Youth are faced by challenges of unemployment, underemployment and working poverty which influence their livelihood outcomes. These challenges facing youth have drawn global attention. The purpose of the study was to determine the predictors of youth livelihood outcomes in Kamukunji Sub-County, Nairobi County. Specifically, the study sought to establish the relationship between individual attributes of youth and youth livelihood outcomes, to determine the relationship between household characteristics of youth and youth livelihood outcomes, to explore the influence of typology of livelihood strategies on youth livelihood outcomes, to analyze the influence of youth focused interventions on youth livelihood outcomes and to establish predictors of youth livelihood outcomes in Kamukunji Sub-County. Anchored on Department for International Development (DFID) livelihoods framework and the General Systems Theory the study applied cross-sectional survey research design to gather data from 201 youth and 11 state and non-state actors. Data collection tools included structured questionnaire, key informant interview schedule and focus group discussion guide. Analysis was conducted using descriptive frequencies and inferential statistics namely Chi-square, Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) and ordered logistic regression. Findings from inferential statistics established a relationship between individual attributes and youth livelihood outcomes ($\chi^2= 44.47$; d.f. =14; $p<0.01$). Specifically, age ($p<0.05$), marital status ($p<0.05$), household headship ($p<0.01$), individual savings ($p<0.05$), individual assets ($p<0.01$) were important predictors of youth livelihood outcomes. A relationship also exists between household characteristics and youth livelihood outcomes ($\chi^2= 203.18$; d.f. =12; $p<0.01$) whereby aggregate household monthly income ($p<0.01$), paternal education ($p<0.05$) parental influence ($p<0.05$), number of dependants ($p<0.01$) and household assets ($p<0.01$) were important predictors of youth livelihood outcomes. As a whole, livelihood strategies did not influence youth livelihood outcomes ($\chi^2= 12.32$; d.f. =12; $p>0.05$). However, specific livelihood strategies whose parameters attained statistical significance were: wage employment ($\beta=0.74$, $p<0.05$) and arts/talent ($\beta=0.26$, $p<0.05$). Finally, there was a relationship between youth focused livelihood interventions and youth livelihood outcomes ($\chi^2= 18.70$; d.f. =7; $p<0.05$) so that membership in youth groups ($p<0.01$), financial institutions ($p<0.01$) and state funds ($p<0.01$) were important positive influences of youth livelihood outcomes. In conclusion, it emerged that individual attributes, household characteristics and youth focused interventions were important predictors of youth livelihood outcomes. It is recommended that state and non-state actors should conduct needs assessment before formulating intervention programs based on individual attributes and household characteristics of youth. State and non-state actors should implement elaborate and expansive business incubation and mentorship programs for youth. To improve livelihood outcomes for all youth, development agencies should ensure that youth focused interventions target all typologies of livelihood strategies undertaken by the youth.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background to the study

A majority of the global population is aged below 30 years making it disproportionately youthful (United Nations Fund for Population and Development, 2014). Of great concern is that youth are faced by challenges of inequity, unemployment, underemployment and working poverty which worsen their livelihood outcomes thereby deterring their participation in sustainable national development. Employment shapes and influences formation of new livelihoods; it is the single most important platform of participation in the economy and determinant of livelihood outcomes (United Nations Human Settlement Programme [UN-Habitat], 2013; Adam, 2012). Research shows there is a link between youth unemployment and livelihood outcomes such as social exclusion, assets depletion and lack of democratic space for youth participation (UN Habitat, 2015; United States Agency for International Development [USAID], 2013; Omolo, 2010; Educational Development Centre, 2009).

With regard to unemployment, International Labor Organization [ILO] (2015) finds that 36% of the unemployed global population is youth while 43% of the global youthful labor force are working in poverty. This translates to 169 million youth who are working yet living in poverty (ILO, 2015; 2012). Regionally, between 2012 and 2014, youth unemployment rates were highest in the Middle East at 28.2%; North Africa at 30.5% and lowest in South and East Asia at 9.9% and 10.6% respectively. Kenya's youth unemployment rate is the highest in East Africa estimated by World Bank (2015) at 17.4% which is equivalent to five times the average in East Africa.

ILO (2015) estimated that in 2013, about 38% (translating to over a third of employed youth in developing world) were poor living below two dollars a day. Further, three in four youth in employment in low income countries such as Kenya are in self-employment, casual work and family-owned micro enterprises. ILO described this as “working poverty” which stems from irregularity of work, lack of formal employment opportunities and social protection. “Working poverty, therefore, affects as many as 169 million youth” globally a number that rises to 286 million “if the near poor are included” (ILO, 2015). Accordingly, working poverty has an undesirable consequence on youth livelihood outcomes which impede countries from reaping demographic dividends from youth. ILO (2015) calls for a more renewed commitment by developing countries to employment creation since demographic trends in low-income countries are such that, the youth labor force grows incrementally whereas opportunities for paid work are few and working poverty pervasive.

Locally, the population of Kenya has experienced exponential growth reaching 38,610,097 million in 2009 up from 8.6 million in 1962, just prior to independence (Republic of Kenya, 2011a). Njonjo (2010) reports that 15 to 35 year old constitute 35.39% of Kenya’s total population which has resulted to a youth bulge. According to Urdal (2006), a youth bulge occurs when more than 30 per cent of the population in a country is composed of young people (15-30 years). Having a population that is skewed towards the young can result in achieving a demographic dividend or a demographic bomb. A demographic bomb happens as a result of high levels of unemployment, economic and social exclusion which are indicators of undesirable youth livelihood

outcomes. The youth bulge results in a demographic dividend when as the young adults enter the working age, the country's dependency ratio declines. Again this is an indicator of desirable youth livelihood outcomes. By increasing the number of working age persons with gainful employment, other things being equal, the level of average income per capita should increase. With few dependants, this youthful labor force presents an opportunity to maximize the rate of investment, economic growth and employment (World Bank, 2012; ILO, 2012) as was the case for the East Asian Tigers namely Malaysia, Thailand, Hong Kong, Singapore, South Korea and Taiwan.

The effects of youth bulge have compounded youth unemployment and underemployment in Kenya hampering full utilization of human capital since independence (Republic of Kenya, 1965; 1969; 2008b; 2008c). Kenya's labor market is dual as it has both formal and informal sectors. According to the Economic Survey of 2015, the informal sector accounted for 82.7% of the total jobs. Specifically the number of people self-employed in the sector increased to one hundred and three thousand in 2014 from eighty three thousand in 2013. The growth in the formal sector was slower at 4.4 per cent in 2014 compared to 7.1 per cent in 2013 revealing that jobs in Kenya are more informal. The formal sector in Kenya with nearly 1.8 million employees absorbs barely 125,000 out of the 750,000 youths entering the job market annually (United Nations Development Programme [UNDP], (2010).

The informal sector as defined by Ruffer and Knight (2007) is one that is characterized by ease of entry, small scale production, labor intensive, use of indigenous knowledge,

wage labor employment and by passing of regulations. In Kenya, informal sector which has 8 million people absorbs the majority of the youth where 90% of youth below 25 years are underemployed (Government of Kenya [GoK], 2009). In addition, Omolo (2011) posits that the informal sector offers no job security and tenure, social protection, poor wages, terms of employment, poor health and safety standards all of which pose a threat to youth livelihood outcomes. Omolo (2011) further argues that in so far as the informal sector creates jobs for youth, without the sector's formalization and improvement through strategic interventions by development actors, youth unemployment and poverty will continue to be on the rise.

Youth unemployment in Kenya has been attributed to: high population growth rate which has resulted to a youth bulge; imperfect information flow; lack of employability; entrepreneurship culture that is weak; unequal opportunities for both male and female youth; weak coordination of youth targeted employment interventions among various actors; inadequate youth involvement in policy formulation and implementation; lack of coordination between educational institutions and industries in curriculum development (Republic of Kenya 2008b;2008c; Njonjo, 2010; Omolo, 2011). All these are issues if addressed would have a direct bearing on youth livelihoods.

Youths' livelihoods can be looked at from a livelihoods framework approach borrowing from the Department for International Development [DFID] (1999) that posits that livelihoods are pursued within contexts and structural processes that influence outcomes. Meikle (2002) contends that livelihood strategies of most youth are shaped by access to

and combination of capitals in addition to urban contextual factors. Youth must exploit various capitals accessible to them be they financial, social, physical, human or natural capitals. This is through productive and non-productive income activities, consumption activities and processing and exchange activities to arrive at desired levels of livelihood outcomes (DFID, 1999). Therefore when access and utilization to vital capitals that shape livelihoods is not possible due to unemployment, underemployment and working poverty then attainment of desired livelihood outcomes of youth will not be tenable. Scoones, (2009) describes these livelihood outcomes to include food security, access to water, health, shelter, education, personal safety and community participation.

Livelihood outcomes according to Mc Kee, (1989) in a study on livelihoods for poor women in Third World Countries, occur along a continuum of three levels namely: survival, security and growth. Survival is when a household primary concern is attainment of basic needs. Security is when a household diversifies its livelihood strategies with the aim of reducing risk and increasing flexibility. Growth is when a household can invest in more capital intensive livelihood strategies such as microenterprise production activities and gets higher profits but where significant investment is required. Adapting Mc Kee's classification of youth livelihood outcomes (YLOs), and conceptualizing YLO levels in the context of youth, the study investigated predictors of youth livelihood outcomes based on the case of Kamukunji Sub-County, Nairobi County, Kenya.

1.2. Problem statement

Many youth in Kamukunji Sub-County lack access to a regular source of employment, adequate housing and health. This is in addition to unequal access to opportunities for education, training, and recreation. Consequently, a majority of them find employment in the informal sector which is marred by problems of job insecurity, lack of social protection, health and safety hazards. The situation is exacerbated by increasing urbanization as was the case in the study area (UNDP, 2013; Mugambi, Ochieng, and Miriti, 2014) which limits available livelihood opportunities for youth and contribution to society (Ngugi, Kipruto, Samoei, 2013). Thus as UN Habitat (2013) reports, youth are perceived to be social hazards, colossal waste of resources and burdens to society.

Access to and utilization of social, human, physical, financial and natural capitals, the building blocks for youth livelihoods, is a major issue for these youth who face unemployment, underemployment, poverty and limited social networks. Hence urban youth in areas like Kamukunji are vulnerable to exploitation, marginalization, deviance, prostitution, HIV and AIDS infection, early marriages, drug and substance usage, crime or recruitment in militia groups with extremist ideologies (Maisiba and Gongera, 2013; Muiya, 2014). Literature points to missing information on what constitutes livelihoods of urban youth, particularly how their individual and household characteristics, livelihood strategies and youth-focused interventions influence their livelihood outcomes. Previous studies in Kenya have had greater focus on livelihoods of households or youth unemployment and counseling (Omolo, 2010; 2011; Maisiba and Gongera, 2013; Muiya, 2014; Chiran, 2014) than youth livelihood outcomes. Core questions emerge such as what

influences youth livelihoods development? What makes youth resilient to vulnerabilities? For youth who are non-resilient, what informs interventions on improving their livelihoods? Without this information, appropriate interventions with lasting impact on youth livelihood outcomes cannot be formulated and implemented. This information gap elicited interest to conduct research on predictors of youth livelihood outcomes in Kamukunji Sub-Constituency that can inform stakeholders in youth livelihoods development.

1.3. Purpose of the study

The purpose of the study was to determine the predictors of youth livelihood outcomes in Kamukunji Sub-County, Nairobi County, Kenya. Study findings provide insights on Positive Youth Development approaches that academia, the community and development actors can adopt pertaining youth livelihood outcomes.

1.4. Objectives of the Study

The specific objectives included to:

1. Assess the levels of youth livelihood outcomes in Kamukunji Sub-County.
2. Establish the relationship between individual attributes of youth and their livelihood outcomes in Kamukunji Sub-County.
3. Determine the relationship between household characteristics of youth and their livelihood outcomes in Kamukunji Sub-County.
4. Explore the influence of typology of livelihood strategies adopted by youth on their livelihood outcomes in Kamukunji Sub-County.

5. Analyze the influence of youth focused interventions adopted by youth on youth livelihood outcomes in Kamukunji Sub-County.
6. Establish predictors of youth livelihood outcomes in Kamukunji Sub-County.

1.5. Research hypotheses

The following hypotheses were tested in the study:

H₀₁: There is no relationship between individual attributes of youth and their livelihood outcomes.

H₀₂: There is no relationship between household characteristics of youth and their livelihood outcomes.

H₀₃: The type of livelihood strategy adopted by youth does not influence their livelihood outcomes.

H₀₄: There is no influence of youth focused interventions implemented by State and Non State Actors on youth livelihood outcomes in Kamukunji Sub-County.

H₀₅: There are no predictors of youth livelihood outcomes of youth in Kamukunji Sub-County

1.6. Significance

The study findings are important to the body of scientific knowledge, youth and their communities and development actors. The findings reveal to the youth, livelihood capitals available to them, interventions and livelihood strategies that have had the greatest influence on their livelihood outcomes. It is envisaged that policy makers will find recommendations on how to design new and improve on existing youth livelihood intervention programmes for lasting impact. To the communities from where the youth

come, the study findings highlight areas for social support to the youth towards their livelihoods development. The study contributes to the academic discourse on the body of knowledge on youth and their livelihood outcomes.

1.7. Delimitations of the study

The study was delimited to the following:

- i. The study confined itself to Kamukunji Sub-County, Nairobi County as the geographical area of research. Since different counties have differing socio-economic and political characteristics, generalization to other localities should be done with caution.
- ii. Only youth (both female and male) of ages 18 to 35 years in registered youth groups in Kamukunji Sub-County were included in the study.

1.8. Limitations of the study

- i. The study applied cross-sectional research design which lacks the aspect of time dimension whose implication was that trends in phenomena being studied could not be determined adequately.
- ii. Some respondents were not immediately available on first visit so that follow ups had to be done to seek their participation.

1.9. Assumptions

The following assumptions were made in the study:

- i. A youth either belonged to survival, security and growth levels of youth livelihood outcome.
- ii. The respondents (youth and development actors) were knowledgeable about the information required and would respond objectively to the questions asked.
- iii. The study assumed there were the factors that could predict youth livelihood outcomes that included individual attributes, household characteristics, livelihood strategies and youth focused interventions were constant and that they reflected those of the population under study.

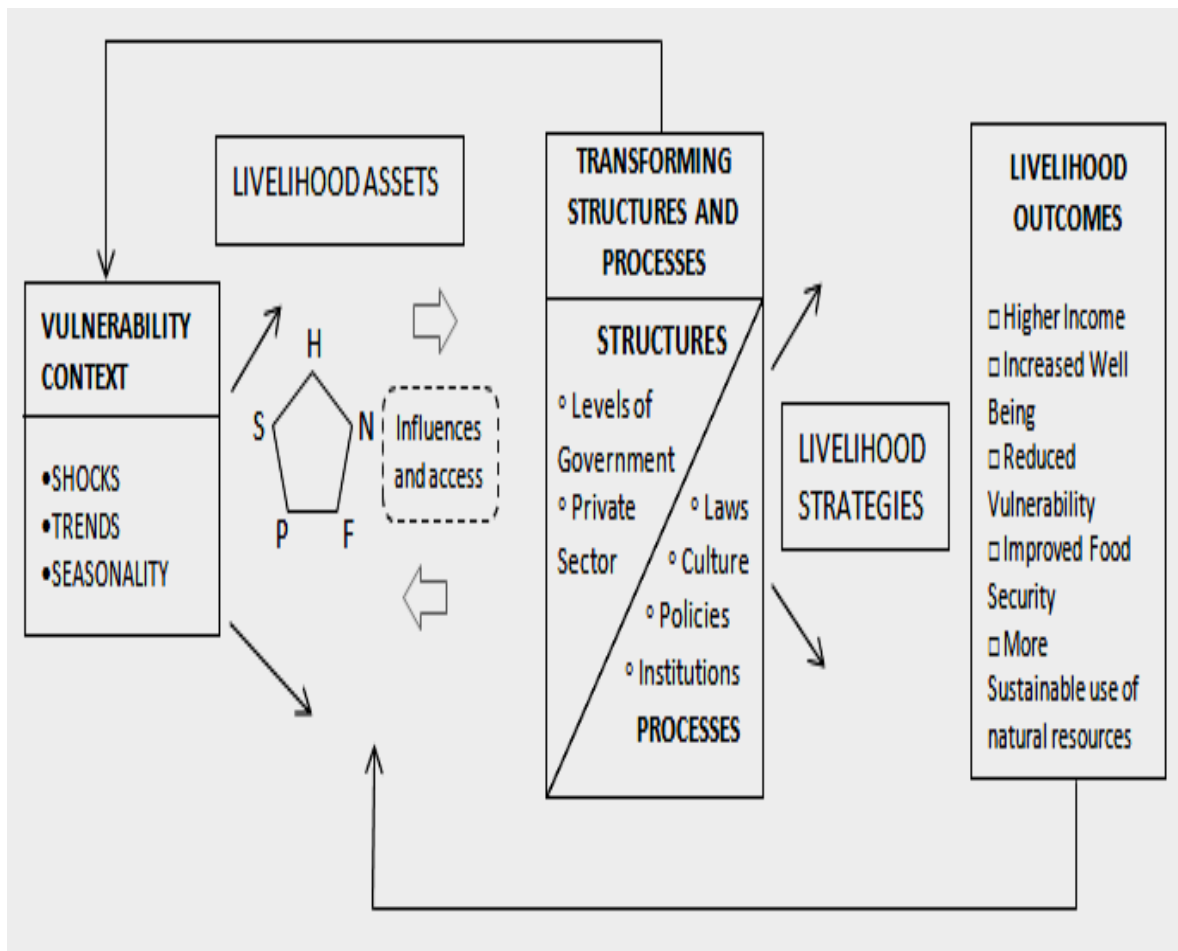
1.10. Theoretical Framework

The theoretical background on which this study was based included the General Systems Theory by Bertalanffy (1968). The DFID Livelihoods framework (1999) though not a theory, was instrumental in understanding youth livelihoods and how they achieved their desired outcomes.

1.10.1 DFID Livelihoods Framework

The Livelihoods Framework is a way of understanding how individuals derive their livelihoods by drawing on capabilities and assets to develop livelihood strategies composed of a range of activities as shown in Figure 1.1. The framework distinguishes five vital assets that include human, natural, physical, financial and social. These capitals can be stored, accumulated, exchanged, depleted and put to work to generate income and other benefits. Access to a range of capitals, increases the range of livelihood strategies options one can engage in and hence enhances positive livelihood outcomes. The

vulnerability context comprises of trends, shocks and seasonalities that creates assets, determines access to assets and influence rate of asset accumulation and consumption. Trends include population, resource, technological, national and economic impacts which influence rates of return of livelihood strategies chosen. Shocks which include human health shocks, natural shocks, economic shocks, crop/livestock health shocks destroy assets directly or cause people to abandon their assets. Seasonality's of prices, production, health, and employment opportunities are great sources of hardships for many poor households. Livelihood outcomes or achievements of livelihood strategies include assets such as more income, increased wellbeing, reduced vulnerability, improved food security and sustainable use of natural resources (DFID, 1999).



KEY:

H represents **Human Capital**: the skills, knowledge, and ability to labor and good health important to the ability to pursue different livelihoods

P represents **Physical Capital**: the basic infrastructure transport, shelter, water, energy and communications and the production equipment and means that enable people to pursue livelihoods

S represents **Social Capital**: the social resources (networks, membership of groups, relationships of trust, access to wider institutions of society) upon which people draw in pursuit of livelihoods

F represents **Financial Capital**: the financial resources which are available to people whether savings, supplies of credit or regular remittances or pensions) and which provide them with different livelihood options

N represents **Natural Capital**: the natural resource stocks from which resource flows useful for livelihoods are derived e.g. land, water, biodiversity, environmental resources

Figure 1.1: DFID Livelihoods Framework.

Source: Adopted from DFID (1999)

1.10.2 General Systems Theory

The theory by Bertalanffy (1968) argues that a system comprises of four parts namely; the objects, attributes, internal relationships and the environment. The objects comprise parts, elements, or variables that make up a system. The attributes of a system are the qualities or properties of the objects of the system. Internal relationships are interactions that a system has among its objects. In addition, systems exist in an environment which can be internal and external. The internal environment is the part of the environment that a system has control over, while the external environment is that which the system has no control over but affects it.

Characteristics of systems relate to their openness or closeness relative to their environment. Open systems have inputs, throughputs, outputs and feedback mechanisms. Inputs consist of energy or matter, information or resources entering a system. The through-puts refer to the transformation processes that the inputs go through to produce outputs. Outputs are the processed matter, resources and information in response to the

input and through-put process by a system. Feedback comprises positive and negative responses to action from the system through the output that reenters a system.

1.11. Conceptual Framework

Emanating from the DFID Livelihoods Framework (1999) and General Systems Theory by Bertalanffy (1968) the model shown in Figure 1.2 was conceptualized for the study. From both theories some constructs were adopted including capitals, livelihood strategies, transformative structures, processes and livelihood outcomes from the DFID Livelihoods Framework; and the input, throughput, output and feedback from the General Systems Theory. The input component in the study was conceptualized as capitals in the form of individual attributes and household characteristics. The youth have these capitals which undergo transformation in the throughput component conceptualized in the study as livelihood strategies adopted. The study also conceptualized the throughput as youth focused interventions which have an important role and importance of providing mediating environments through youth focused intervention programmes. These YFIs help in translating capitals in the form of individual attributes and household characteristics into livelihood strategies and outcomes. Youth focused interventions will include those from development actors in particular state and non-state actors.

This transformation results in outputs conceptualized in the study as as livelihood outcomes of youth. The livelihood outcomes have been conceptualized to occur in a continuum of three levels namely survival, security and growth in an increasing order according to McKee, (1989). Feedback is between livelihood outcomes and capitals

where the livelihood outcomes can either enhance or erode the capitals. The study also acknowledges that we need feedback to inform youth focused intervention programmes on how to achieve greater impact. Also of importance is to inform the state and non-state actors on other areas for intervention. The following model is conceptualized for the study as is shown in Figure 1.2.

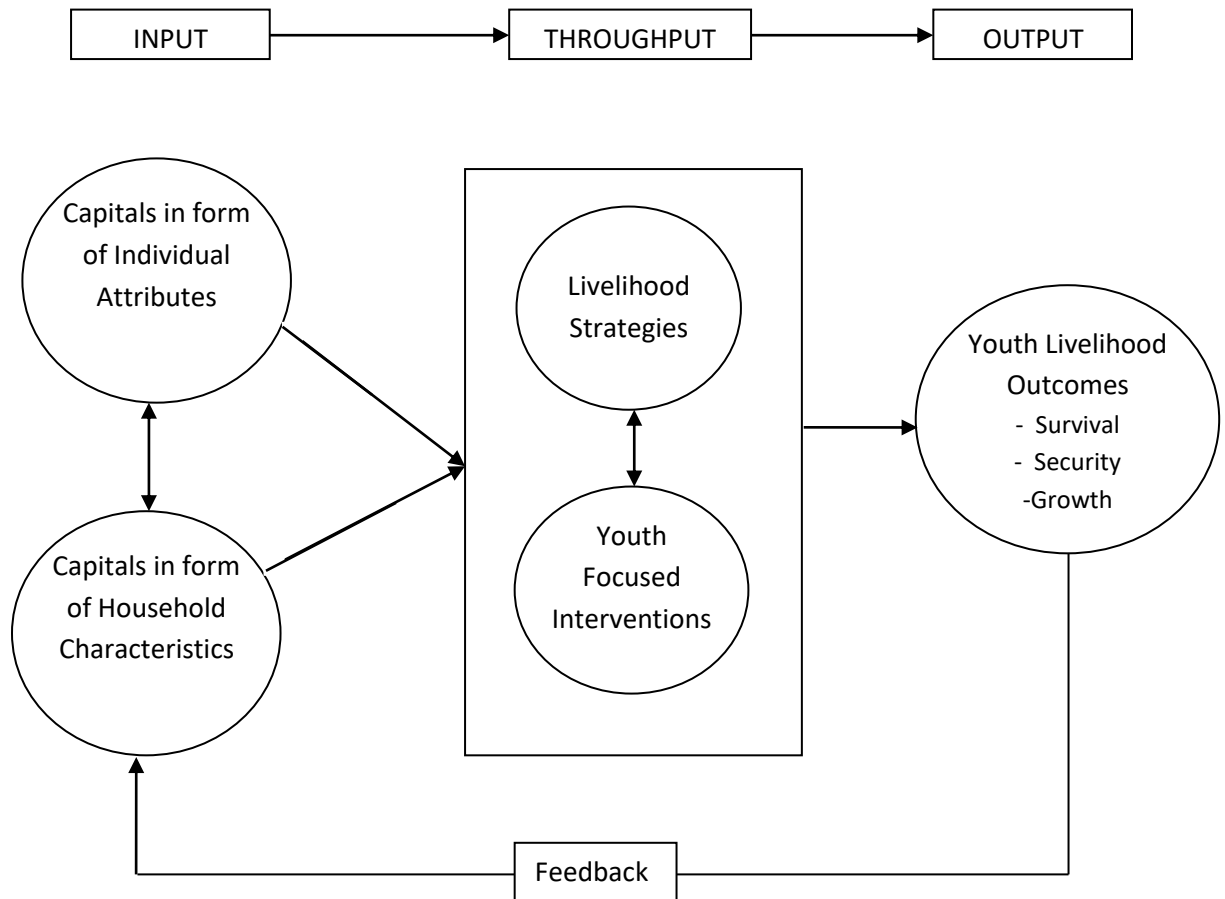


Figure 1.2: Schematic diagram of the Conceptual Framework

Source: Adapted from DFID (1999); Bertalanffy (1968); Mc Kee (1989)

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter presents a discussion of literature on the following: definition of youth, livelihoods of youth, individual and household characteristics, youth livelihood strategies and context, youth focused interventions and youth livelihood outcomes and a summary of gaps in literature.

2.2 Definition of Youth

There is no universal definition of the term ‘youth’. It is often perceived as a transition period of from childhood to adulthood, marked by sexual maturation, economic and social autonomy from parents and care givers. Other definitions are based on age for operational purposes such as those by the United Nation which defines the youth as those between 15 to 24 years a time characterized by maturation, skills development and growth in knowledge in anticipation for integration into the different spheres of life (United Nations Educational Scientific & Cultural Organization [UNESCO], 2013). The African Union considers youth as those between 15 and 34 years of age (African Union Commission, 2006). The Kenyan Constitution defines youth as people who have attained the age of 18 but have not attained 35 years (GoK, 2011). This is evidence that there is still a big challenge in the definition of youth as there is difficulty in specifying clearly the age bracket for youth.

This study focuses on youth between the ages of 18 and 35 years both male and female. As the Kenyan law decrees that at this age an individual is able to make decisions without

need for parental consent as one is regarded an adult. Also at this age, they qualify for credit which is an important issue of focus in the study.

2.3 Livelihoods of Youth

In his definition of livelihoods, Carney (1998) referred to livelihoods as comprising of capabilities, assets and activities required for a living. Understanding of urban livelihoods has borrowed immensely from studies on rural poverty. Chambers (1999) argues that low income households are only able to reduce their vulnerability through utilization of tangible and non-tangible assets. Physical resources, investments and skills constitute tangible assets while rights of access to services and transfers comprise intangible assets.

According to Chambers and Conway (1992), Carney (1998) and Chambers (1998) it is within vulnerability contexts and structural processes that livelihood are pursued which has a bearing on livelihood outcomes. In addition, Grown and Sebstad (1989) argue that strategies that these households engage in may include changing patterns of consumption and income earning, involvement in the labor market, investing in social networks, investment in education of children and their household members, domestic work and child rearing. The use of a livelihood systems approach has been found appropriate by Grown and Sebstad (1989) since it allows for desegregation of low income households not only by their pursuits but also their characteristics. The livelihood systems also allows for integration of a gender perspective in understanding development as it is recognized that women and men contributions differ. A majority of urban youth such as those in the

study fall under the category of urban poor and thus the livelihood's systems approach will shed light on determinants of their outcomes.

The livelihood systems approach views the urban poor as active participants in their development and not passive observers responding to the economic and social changes they find themselves in. The linkage between livelihoods and employment is documented by Rakodi (1999) who argues that it is in urban areas where reliance of cash income is high and inevitable therefore livelihoods depend on capital assets such as employment or income generating activities. Consequently, the nature of youth employment is key in achieving the desired livelihood outcomes.

2.4 Individual attributes and Household Characteristics of Youth

Youth livelihood aspirations or livelihood objectives, strategies and subsequent outcomes are influenced by individual attributes. Individual attributes are inherent characteristics of youth such as age, education level, marital status, residence, household headship, aspirations and income. Household characteristics include features that differ from household to household such as household size, asset ownership, role modeling, mentorship and kinship networks.

Aspirations influence how life choices are made by the youth, how they think and feel about themselves and ultimately their livelihood outcomes. Studies on youth from the United Kingdom, United States, Australia highlight that young peoples' aspirations are framed within the implicit and explicit expectations imposed by family and kinship networks, which in turn are influenced by gender based societal customs and norms

(Schaefer and Mecee, 2009). Other determinants and correlates of aspirations include individual attributes such as social class, socio-economic status, income, self-efficacy beliefs and educational plans (Leavy and Smith, 2010). However there is also evidence that high aspirations do not ultimately guarantee high livelihood outcomes resulting in what is known as aspiration attainment gap (Gutman and Akerman, 2008).

Youth compare differently in livelihood aspirations and subsequent livelihood outcomes as a result of different influential factors in their environment such as the modernizing forces of globalization, urbanization and migration bringing the youth closer to the outside world especially via media and technology. The interplay between these different broad sets of influences on youth aspirations and expectations remains to be explored more especially in the rapid changing context of both urban and rural Africa (Leavy and Smith, 2010).

Much earlier, Chinguta (2002) decried negative stereotyping of youth by society which was supposed to have mentored them in the first place. The effects of such stereotyping have led to youth adopting secluded lifestyles which. In Africa, the importance accorded to socialization has been eroded due to effects of modernity, education, foreign religion and cultures. This is well expounded by Naisiko (2012) in her qualitative study on the value of socialization in negotiating livelihoods among youth in Bugembe, Uganda. Youth experienced challenges of other people having preconceived ideas of them, mistrust and unnecessary restrictions from guardians. It emerged that the older generation expectations on them, encroached on their choice of recreation activities and careers

which had a hindrance to their livelihood negotiations. Naisiko identifies a gap in modern socialization of youth that seems to threaten initiation, passing down life skills, mentorship and role modeling from older cohorts to younger generation which would enable them cope with adversities related to their livelihoods. Linking this with study findings from Kamukunji, it is arguable that, socialization by the family, state and non-state actors should be done in light of emerging livelihood trends of youth as well as their perspectives.

Mwangi and Shem (2012) conceive social capital as the outcome of network of relationships between an individual and their community to enable effective existence of the individual in the society. Social networks are not limited only to the family or household level. For example in the case of youth in developing countries, youth groups provide a form of social capital which is a very important asset for them in deriving their livelihoods. Borrowing from ecological systems theory (Bronfenbrenner, 1979), such important relationships are first established within the micro and meso systems (family, peers, school, neighborhood, religious institutions) and later to the macro-system (wider communities).

Ezeah (2012) conducted a descriptive study on livelihood strategies in Fegge, Onitsha, Nigeria and determined that social networking as a form of social capital enables youth to reciprocate benefits from one party to another and vice versa. Moreover, the sense of belonging to community social associations based on ethnicity helps urban youth acquire a form of social insurance since these associations become helpful in times of adversity

and shocks. It helps to note that urban youth in a setting such as the study area, are faced with a myriad of challenges therefore fall back on such social networks which provide a buffer of sorts.

2.5 Youth Livelihood Strategies and Context

Urban youth adopt different livelihood strategies to achieve desired livelihood outcomes. All this happens in a context that may differ from youth to youth. The DFID (1999) Livelihoods Framework highlights key influential factors such as assets or capitals, vulnerability context, transformation structures and processes all of which affect choice of livelihood strategies undertaken. Access to productive assets and basic infrastructure among the youth remains a challenge. This has an impact on the youth as it limits training and other employment creation opportunities (Bird and Bauer, 2009). Scoones (2009) points out that varied asset ownership by individuals enables a wide range of options to choose from thereby facilitating diversification of livelihood strategies hence livelihoods are more secure. There exists a vulnerability context which consists of the external environment in which people pursue their livelihoods. This context can destroy, create or affect asset availability as well options of livelihood strategies available to individuals.

The greatest challenges to desirable livelihood outcomes faced by urban youth in the 21st Century include unemployment, underemployment and working poverty. According to the UN- Habitat (2013), 90 million of youth are unemployed (47% of the total number of unemployed persons globally) with 300 million as working poor in unskilled, insecure

employment under unsatisfactory conditions. Predictions indicate rate of unemployment amongst all youth will double between 2010 and 2035 (ILO,2015).

Globally, 85 percent of new employment opportunities are from slum based informal economies, which forces the youth into low income jobs. This is the case for a large number of youths in many African countries (UNDP, 2009) such as Kenya. Youth who fail to secure formal jobs, end up working in poor informal jobs. This has been attributed to the education system failure to equip youth with skills and disposition to seek livelihoods through enterprises and self-employment, lack of positive role models, lack of family and community support, positive spaces, political manipulation and mistrust. In addition, increasing unemployment, underemployment and disillusionment have disproportionately had a high impact on the youths and their livelihoods outcomes (Njonjo, 2010). The result of this has led to many youth pursuing precarious livelihoods due to poverty.

For many rural youth, underemployment in low productivity household based activities is their main challenge as compared to unemployment among the educated urban youth. Many urban youth due to low levels of income and unemployment have been forced to self-employment or being “entrepreneurs by necessity” rather than “entrepreneurs by choice”. Others get employment in family owned small low productivity businesses which do not offer secure income. Youth thus struggle in the informal economy faced with numerous challenges of lack of entrepreneurial skills with little or no access to affordable finance or business development services. Therefore the youth operate in a

context where they are faced with economic, social and political challenges (Republic of Kenya 2011a; 2011b) all of which has an impact on their livelihood outcomes. The study therefore seeks to establish the influence of livelihood strategies pursued by the youth in Kamukunji and their influence on their livelihood outcomes.

Many youth in Kenya have adopted Information Communication and Technology (ICT) as their way of life. The country has witnessed phenomenal growth and appreciation of the ICT sector that has recently witnessed intense innovation (Njonjo, 2010). There has been a lot of emphasis by the government on ICT as it is the fastest growing business segment in Kenya with youth forming the preponderance of employment. The most remarkable innovation has been adoption of mobile money applications such as Airtel Money, M-Pesa and M-Shwari. M-Pesa and M-Shwari are avenues for mobile money transfer, saving and provision of loans offered by Safaricom Limited and Commercial Bank of Africa whilst Airtel Money is provided by Airtel Limited (Allen, 2013). Mobile money platforms are mainly used for saving money and accessing credit based on the amount and trends of savings of the mobile service subscriber. These avenues have been used by the population that cannot access formal institutions for their banking services, commonly known as 'the unbankable' (Aker and Mbiti, 2010 and Kusimba, Chaggar, Gross, and Kunyu, 2013).

According to (Njonjo, 2010), this mode of savings and credit is gaining popularity among the youth as there are no stringent requirements by the mobile service providers. Furthermore, they provide safety, security and convenience within the shortest period

compared to other financial service providers. Aker and Mbiti (2010) in their cross-country study on mobile phones and economic development in Africa, establish that over 60% of the population of Sub-Saharan Africa has embraced mobile phone usage. The researchers applaud the mobile banking penetration as it has increased connectivity between individuals, markets and information. This is also reiterated by Kusimba, Chaggar, Gross, and Kunyu, (2013) who underscore the important role mobile money has played on social networks and financial inclusion of the unbanked. Notably, the unbanked include vulnerable groups such as youth, women, and people with disabilities (PWDs). The study sought to determine the influence on mobile banking on youth livelihoods as they are categorized by literature as the unbankable.

2.6 Youth Focused Interventions

Youth focused interventions (YFIs) are important transformative structures and processes that provide an enabling environment for youth to derive their livelihoods (USAID, 2012; DFID, 1999). These interventions can be in form of social networks such as groups and initiatives by state and non-state programmes. According to United Nations Economic Commission for Africa and African Union Commission (2010), in an attempt to address economic and employment challenges, many governments are appreciating the need for policies on youth livelihoods. Also important is the need to make a clear distinction of the policies that are not specific to youth but nonetheless benefit youth, and those that specifically target young people.

Many of existing youth policies that inform state and non-state actors as they formulate the youth focused interventions are critiqued as having failed. In Kenya, Omolo (2010; 2011) and Ogolo (2009) report that the policies have focused on public works programmes, entrepreneurial development and skills improvement. In addition, they are biased towards the non-poor living in urban areas leaving the potential for change urban poor such as those in the study area untapped. Also mentioned is the policies' gender bias especially towards male youth as males are more involved in income generating activities hence are easily identifiable and supported. As for female youth, they are confined in their domestic spheres (Omolo, 2010; Ogolo 2009). This therefore warrants an understanding of the plight of male and female youth livelihood outcomes in view of these revelations.

For many decades, there was an assumption by non-state actors focusing on youth that the private sector growth would continuously provide jobs. This resulted in many non-state interventions having a biased sectoral based focus on education and training programs that prepared youth for the workforce and higher education. However, these interventions only benefitted a few youth whereas job creation by the private sector has not measured up to the youth bulge (UNDP, 2010).

In addition, there exists a gap in evaluation of youth focused interventions. Studies by Njonjo (2010) and Cunningham, Sanchez-Puerta and Wuermli (2010) found out that in Asia, Middle-East, North Africa and Sub-Saharan Africa only 10% of programs targeting youth had evaluation systems that addressed impact and cost. Moreover, they posit that

this problem was more prevalent in programs dealing with subsidized employment schemes and entrepreneurship. Knowledge gaps in intervention programs targeting youth exist in “second chance” education for those who drop out of school due, skills certification, microfinance and technology based job-search assistance.

There is now a recent shift to livelihoods development of youth from marginalized backgrounds. Research shows that the core driver of positive youth outcomes in areas of health, education, democracy and governance is livelihoods development. According to UNDP (2013), youth livelihoods programs focusing on majority of youth from marginalized backgrounds and in the informal sector, realize that interventions must help youth from where they are until they break into the formal sector. At the same time, these programs should aim to improve the short term well-being of youth and their households.

Among the state interventions targeting the youth in the recent past is introduction of devolved funds. Kenya has a number of devolved funds accessible to the youth: Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF) (2006), Uwezo Fund, Women Enterprise Fund (WEF) (2007), District Poverty Eradication Commission Revolving Fund (1999), National Development Fund for Persons with Disability (NDFPWD), Constituency Bursary Fund, Free Secondary Education Fund (FSEF) and Community Development Trust Fund¹ (Ogolo, 2009). Kiraka, Kobia and Katwalo (2013) reported that the endeavor of the state was to promote a culture of entrepreneurship of small enterprises through creation of new start-up funds to improve social economic wellbeing of populations in all counties.

¹The year in parenthesis indicate the time that the corresponding fund was launched by the state

Youth Enterprise Development Fund launched in 2006 is channeled through financial intermediaries (mainly commercial banks) but also through Non State Actors, Savings and Credit Cooperatives (SACCOs), and Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs). Youth can access this fund directly either as individuals or as groups, cooperatives and companies. Youth Enterprise Development Fund is mandated to increase capital base among youth who are entrepreneurs, promote Medium small and micro enterprises (MSMEs) investment, facilitate marketing of products and services by youth, offer business development services to youth and source employment opportunities for youth from local and international labor markets. It is important to note that, very few youth are aware of the full mandate of YEDF. At the constituency level, Lagat, Maru, Chepkwony, and Kotut (2012) observed that a large proportion of YEDF goes unutilized due to lack of capacity.

Uwezo Fund was launched in 2013 as flagship project of Kenya's blueprint Vision 2030 targeting vulnerable groups (women, youth and persons with disability). The fund operates at constituency level and is mandated to enhance financial access for youth and women in business in line with Vision 2030 economic pillar (Uwezo, 2014). Youth groups applying for Uwezo fund need to be registered with social services department or registrar of societies, members must be aged 18-35years, operating at constituency level, evidence of monthly contributions under a table banking model, groups must have a bank account. Minimum amount youth can access is KSh. 50,000 while maximum is KSh. 500,000 (Uwezo, 2014). The study focus would be to determine the influence of these devolved funds on livelihood outcomes of youth in Kamukunji Sub-County.

Financial institutions have also made remarkable strides in developing tailor-made products and services for the youth in Kenya. These interventions answer the need for savings and credit facilities among the youth. However, the interventions from commercial banks have been targeted on the upper income and middle income brackets at the expense of the lower segment of the pyramid. A survey by FinAccess (2009) indicates that youth under 25 years of age constitute 68% of Kenya's population had the highest exclusion rate in reference to formal financial products and services. This hitherto excluded low income youth group (commonly referred to as the "unbankable") inspired technological innovations as evidenced by the mobile based banking services from Safaricom Limited, Airtel Limited and various commercial banks. The mobile financial service providers saw opportunity upon realizing that a significant majority of youth across all income groups own a mobile phone device. Products developed under this platform now enable youth to access information, open an account, deposit money, withdraw, transfer, pay bills, and acquire loans. These loans are acquired with convenience and ease.

Relating development interventions to outcomes, outcome has variously been viewed as an end result that is expected to have a change and positive impact on a target area or community (USAID, 2012b). On a study on state of the holistic cross sectoral youth development, USAID (2013b) highlights that there has been a shift from sector based approach to cross-sectional and holistic strategies to positive youth development globally and particularly in developing countries. These approaches according to USAID leverage resources, expertise and networks from various development sectors in a collaborative

manner so as to respond in a way that addresses diverse youth needs by way of interventions providing wraparound services.

Positive youth development programmes (PYDs) build on socio-emotional and life skills, promote civil society engagement and enhance well-being of youth as they transit to adulthood. The PYDs also build adaptive behaviors which predict successful transition to adulthood based on various indicators (Garrett and Eccles, 2009). This has been through supply side interventions (which include direct training in skills and competencies) and also through demand side interventions (which include providing support, opportunities and resources across contexts such as schools, families and communities). PYD programmes are premised on the practice that programmes must be comprehensive, preventive and positive (Institute of Medicine, 2012).

Since there has been a shift of youth programmes being offered through sector based approaches, literature shows more needs to be known about what the most valuable skills outcomes are for youth in developing countries such as Kenya. There is growing evidence that holistic programmes are achieving greater impacts in developed countries such as the United States and even for developing countries (USAID, 2013b; 2012b). Therefore, the focus of the study will be to investigate what priority skills and assets youth from a Positive Youth Livelihoods perspective need to realize positive outcomes in their later life.

2.7 Livelihood Outcomes of Youth

Livelihood outcomes are results achieved by people based on their characteristics, available assets, support received from enabling agencies, their vulnerabilities and choices made and effectiveness of these actions (DFID, 1999). Asset or capital acquisition is important for achievement of positive livelihood outcomes. The ability of individuals to escape from poverty is greatly dependent on their access to assets (Scoones, 2009). In order to understand livelihoods, outcomes must be judged from an understanding of peoples' aspirations and their perceptions of opportunities available to them. It is then that the opportunities that enabling agencies and practitioners perceive and the people's capacity to take advantage of these opportunities are assessed and compared (Saito and Sullivan, 2011).

There are various indicators of assessing livelihood outcomes by Carney, Drinkwater, Rusinow, Neefjes, Neefjes, Wanmali, Singh (1999) in Scoones (2009) such as security of food, nutrition, health, water, shelter, education, community participation and personal safety and by DFID (1999) to include more income, increased well-being, reduced vulnerability, improved food security and sustainable use of natural resources. McKee (1989) reveals three levels of livelihood outcomes to include survival, security and growth. Survival is when a household primary concern is attainment of basic needs. Security is when a household diversifies its livelihood strategies with the aim of reducing risk and increasing flexibility. Growth is when a household can invest in riskier livelihood activities such as microenterprise production activities and gets higher profits but where significant investment is required.

Njonjo (2010) argues that the factors that are deemed critical for attainment of positive youth livelihood outcomes include access to education and training, youth employment and income, access to labor markets, access to social services, interventions, opportunities and conditions. The study therefore seeks to establish the influence of these factors on youth livelihood outcome levels in the study area.

2.8 Gaps in Literature

There are gaps in information on the capabilities, assets and activities which constitute youth livelihoods in particular their status, needs, risks and opportunities in Kenya. Most of the previous studies have focused on livelihoods of households without a particular emphasis on youth while those that focus on youth do not pay attention to livelihood outcomes. There is, therefore, need to propagate an evidence based approach to understanding livelihood issues affecting urban youth in developing countries such as Kenya. Without a clear understanding of these issues, policy and youth focused interventions are unlikely to create an enabling environment for sustainable youth livelihood outcomes particularly of the urban poor. This study sought to fill these gaps in literature by investigating the livelihood capitals available to youth, strategies adopted by the youth, challenges and available interventions all of which influence their livelihood outcomes. It is envisaged that the findings of this study will help to identify policy and program entry points for youth focused interventions that are likely to impact urban poor youth in Kenya.

CHAPTER THREE: METHODOLOGY

3.1. Introduction

This chapter presents the research design, target population, sampling procedures, and techniques for the study. In addition, the research instruments used and the data handling procedures are outlined.

3.2. Research Design

The study aimed to establish predictors of youth livelihood outcomes levels in Kamukunji Sub-County, Nairobi County, Kenya. A descriptive survey research design was preferred since the data was cross sectional in nature (gathered at one point in time) and the economy of its design in estimating population parameters from sample statistics (Babbie, 1990 and Fowler, 2002). Creswell and Clark (2010) further qualify survey research design on the basis that it provides quantitative description of a population's attributes (trends, opinions and attitudes) by studying its sample.

3.3. Measurement of Variables

In the study, independent variables included capitals in the form of youth individual attributes and household characteristics. Intervening variables were livelihood strategies adopted by youth and youth focused interventions implemented by State and Non State Actors. The dependent variable was the youth livelihood outcomes levels namely survival, security and growth as tabulated in Appendix A. Individual attributes were measured by gender, age, marital status, education, working status, household headship, income, savings, debt, assets, desired livelihood outcomes.

Household characteristics were measured by household size, number of dependants, parental education, parental influence on choice of youths' livelihood strategy, household income and expenditure, contribution by household members and asset ownership at household level. Livelihood strategies were assessed in terms of activities youth were engaged in before and after gaining membership in youth groups. Youth focused interventions measured by knowledge of youth targeted initiatives, access and utilization of the same by youth. Youth livelihood outcomes was a compound variable aggregated from multiple questions measuring different indicators of livelihood outcomes. Consequently the individual youth were categorized to be at one of three possible levels of livelihood outcome namely survival, security and growth levels.

3.4. Study Area

The study area was Kamukunji Sub-County of Nairobi County. The county is divided into nine sub-counties namely Starehe, Kamukunji, Kasarani, Makadara, Embakasi, Njiru, Dagoretti, Langata and Westlands. The County borders Kiambu, Machakos and Kajiado Counties. Nairobi County has a population of 3.138 million people of which 15 to 34 year old constitute 49% of this total population. About 22% of the population lives below the poverty line. The main economic activities are industrial production, trading, professional business services, commercial enterprises, value addition of agricultural commodities in the formal sector while in the informal sector the main economic activities include food merchandizing, hawking, artisanship, clothing and textiles and the service industry (Nairobi County Integrated Development Plan, 2014; Ngugi, Kipruto & Samoei, 2013; Republic Of Kenya, 2010a; 2010b).

According to the Republic of Kenya (2010b), Kamukunji Sub-County spreads over an area of 12 square kilometers with a population of 261,855 people in 75,555 households (KNBS, 2009). Half of Kamukunji Sub-County is occupied by Moi Airbase which leaves only 5.8 square kilometers for human settlement, social amenities and commercial activities. Relative to other constituencies in Kenya, Kamukunji is the third smallest and second most congested constituency with 22,000 persons per square kilometer. Also is has a high concentration of youth in slums where many are unemployed or in a situation of working poverty (Nairobi County Integrated Development Plan, 2014). This is likely to influence the youth livelihood outcome levels in the area.

3.5. Target Population

The target population was all youth in 533 registered youth groups in Kamukunji Sub-County and 124 Non Profit Organizations with a focus on youth interventions. The accessible population was 11 development actors (one state and ten non-state actors) and 206 youth derived from eligible youth groups based on the inclusion and exclusion criteria.

3.5.1 Inclusion Criteria

Male and female youth aged between 18 to 35 years registered in youth groups were included. Youth groups must have been registered and in operation for at least three years since inception. The groups could be of mixed gender, or constitute members of either gender only (males or females). By their third year, the groups had developed a clear vision, leadership structure after going through the stages of forming, storming, and

norming and were now at performing stage in the group stage development cycle (Tuckman, 1965). Also by this time, many groups are able to qualify for support such as loans from financial institutions and devolved funds from the government. This was in addition to the groups being able to give a vivid account of their group activities.

For the Development actors, they needed to have operated in Kamukunji for at least three years since youth groups can have accessed or utilized their interventions. This also gave the development actors a rich understanding and experience and understanding of youth issues in the study area.

3.5.2 Exclusion Criteria

The exclusion criteria excluded any male and female youth who were not members of registered youth groups and those who were below/above the age bracket of 18-35 years. In addition, members of youth groups which were not registered by the District Development and Social Office and had not been operational for at least three years were excluded. Development actors who had been in operation in the study area for less than three years and without a focus on youth intervention programmes were also excluded from the study.

3.6. Sampling Techniques

3.6.1. Sampling of Study Area

Purposive sampling was chosen to select Nairobi County and Kamukunji Sub-County because Nairobi region has the second highest rate of youth unemployment of 30 per cent in the country (UNDP, 2013) after North Eastern region. Also Nairobi is 100% urban

which had the benefit of the highest presentation of urban youth who were the focus of the study. Indeed, GoK (2010) confirms that 11% of Kenyan youth 15-34 years (13,665,378) reside in Nairobi County. Low employment in the formal sector has resulted in many youth seeking opportunities in the informal sector (Republic of Kenya, 2015; Omolo, 2011). However, youth face a unique employment challenge in Nairobi County since the county's traditional primary production sectors (agriculture, fishing and mining) that provide the bulk of employment are more pronounced in other counties. This limits choice of livelihood strategies available for the youth (UNDP, 2013).

Preliminary findings by the researcher during the reconnaissance visit as reported by Kamukunji Youth Office indicated there was a perception by non-state actors that other areas like Kibra and Mathare Constituencies have more socio economic challenges compared to Kamukunji. This resulted to high inequity levels where youth focused interventions are diverted from Kamukunji yet, the constituency has burgeoning slums including Majengo, California and Kiambiu. Moreover, the Kenya Inequality National Report (KNBS and Society for International Development, 2013) finds that Mathare and Ruaraka which border Kamukunji Sub-County have a higher poverty incidence (36.5% and 33% respectively) than Kibra's 32%.

The constituency has more and larger open air markets including Gikomba, Muthurwa, Burma, Kamukunji "Jua Kali" and Eastleigh with the bulk of youth engaged in informal enterprise. However preliminary study findings also revealed that majority of youth operating in these markets were not from the study area hence it was crucial to assess the implications of those realities on livelihood outcomes of youth in Kamukunji.

3.6.2 Sample Size Calculation

The sample size (n) was calculated as shown below by applying Fisher, Laing, Stoeckel and Townsend (1998) formulae. This formula has been found appropriate for social sciences and if the population is less than ten thousand as was the case of this study (Fisher *et al.*, 1998)

$$n = \frac{Z^2 \cdot p \cdot q \cdot D}{d^2} = \frac{(1.96)^2 \times (0.5) \times (0.5) \cdot 1}{0.07^2} = 196$$

Whereby:

n = Sample Size

Z = Standard score at 95 percent level of confidence (1.96 for 95% confidence level)

p = the proportion of occurrence of the variable of focus (which is 0.5 where the figure is not known to provide maximum variability hence largest sample size)

q = The proportion of non-occurrence of the variable of focus (which is 1-p = 0.5)

D = Design effect (Which is 1 for a homogenous population)

d = Margin of uncertainty/error or level of significance also called width of absolute precision that is acceptable (for this study, estimates within ± 0.07 or $\pm 7\%$ of precision will be acceptable)

Accounting for attrition:

Assuming non-response rate of 5%, a random sample of 206 was calculated as shown below where youth were then selected from the various youth groups in the five wards.

$$\text{Formula for sample size with attrition} = \frac{100\%}{\text{Expected}\%} \times [\text{Initial Sample}]$$

$$\text{Calculation of sample size with attrition} = \frac{100}{95} \times 196 = 206$$

As such the study sample comprised of the following: 206 youth, 4 focus group discussion sessions (two for youth groups officials and two for non-official group members comprising ten members each) and 11 development actors.

3.6.3 Sampling procedure of individual youth from registered youth groups

From the Kamukunji Youth Office under the Ministry of Public Service, Youth and Gender Affairs, a list of 533 registered youth groups was obtained. From the list, 259 eligible groups with a total membership of 2850 youths were purposively sampled based on the inclusion and exclusion criteria as shown in Table 3.1. From this, a sample of 206 youth was generated using a formula adopted from Fisher and Stoeckel (1998) as in Section 3.6.2. This sample size was distributed across the wards using probability sampling proportional to size. Then, from a list provided for eligible youth groups in Kamukunji, a random numbers table from Gravetter and Wallnau (2000) was then used to select the sampled respondents in the wards.

Table 3.1: Sampling Distribution

Wards in Kamukunji Sub-County	Eligible Youth Groups	Population of Youth (N)	Percentage Proportion	Sample Size of Youth (n)
Pumwani	54	594	21	43
Eastleigh North	35	385	13	28
Airbase	99	1089	38	79
Eastleigh South	43	473	17	34
California	28	309	11	22
Total	259	2850	100	206

Response rate

Out of a target sample of 206 youth, it was possible to successfully interview 201 respondents which translated to a 98% response rate. This response rate was considered adequate for the study. The proportional distribution of respondents by ward is shown in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2: Distribution of Respondents by Ward in Kamukunji Sub-County

Ward	Target		Achieved	
	Frequency (n)	Proportion	Frequency (n)	Proportion
Pumwani	43	21%	42	21%
Eastleigh North	28	13%	27	13%
Eastleigh South	34	17%	34	17%
Eastleigh Airbase	79	38%	76	38%
California	22	11%	22	11%
Total	206	100%	201	100%

3.6.4 Sampling of focus groups for discussion

Of the five wards (Pumwani, Eastleigh North, Airbase, Eastleigh South and California), two wards (Airbase and Eastleigh North) were randomly selected. From these two wards, eight youth groups were simply randomly selected (four youth groups from each ward) to provide participants for the focus group discussions (FGDs). These youth groups comprised of participants who had not earlier taken part in the survey to avoid bias and allow for more balanced representation of respondents. Two FGD's comprised of officials only from the sampled youth groups, while the other two FGD's comprised of ordinary members from the sampled youth groups. Each FGD constituted ten members. Purposive respondent selection method was adopted to select participants in FGDs from the sampled youth groups.

3.6.5 Sampling procedure for Development Actors

Development actors included both state (Kamukunji Youth Office) and non-state actors in operation in Kamukunji Sub-County. Non State actors included the Non Profit Organizations. From the Kamukunji Youth Office, a total of 124 Not for Profit Organizations (NPOs) were in operation at the time of the study undertaking various

development programmes. Eleven development actors participated in the study comprising of ten NPOs and one state agency which were purposively sampled based on the inclusion criteria. The sample list of development actors is shown in Table 3.3. The respondents included managers in charge of youth focused intervention programmes or projects in Kamukunji.

Table 3.3: Sample List of Development Actors

Development Actors	No. of Respondents
Non Profit Organizations	
1. Family Health Options Kenya (FHOK)	1
2. New Dawn Centre	1
3. PCEA – Eastleigh Community Centre (ECC)	1
4. Shauri Moyo –Young Men’s Christian Association (YMCA)	1
5. Liberty Centre	1
6. Kamukunji Network	1
7. Eastleigh Fellowship Centre	1
8. Pumwani Youth Group Network (PYGRON)	1
9. USAID- Kenya Transition Initiatives (KTI)	1
10. Undugu Society	1
State Actor	
11. Kamukunji Youth Office	1
TOTAL	11

3.7 Research instruments

The instruments used in the study included a structured questionnaire, FGD guide and key informant interview schedule. The structured questionnaire was interviewer administered targeting youth (Appendix B). It was used as it allowed the researcher to assess youth's perception, meanings and construction of reality in their own terms (Punch, 2009). In addition, it allowed for rapport, clarification of points through probing thereby led to minimal wastage of time (Edmonds and Kennedy, 2013). The structured questionnaire helped to collect information on youth's individual attributes, household characteristics, livelihood strategies adopted and influence of YFIs on livelihood outcomes.

The FGD guide (Appendix C) targeted officials and ordinary members of youth groups. The guide allowed for divergence of views since group dynamics enthused new perspectives among participants (Stewart, Shamdasami and Rook, 2006; Krueger, 2008). Moreover, the youth group FGD guide sought insights into opinions, concerns, perceptions and attitudes of the members' livelihoods strategies, challenges facing youth groups, financial behavior, knowledge, access and utilization of youth focused interventions in the study area.

An interview schedule (Appendix D) targeted state and non-state actors. The guide obtained information on socio-economic situation of youth, challenges faced by youth, opportunities available to youth, programmes or projects by Non State actors and their perceived influence on youth livelihood outcome levels and gaps in provision of YFIs.

The interview schedule helped to standardize the interview situation by asking the same questions in the same manner for all respondents (Mugenda, 2013).

3.8 Pre-testing

Pre-testing was done to ascertain the validity and reliability of research instruments. The structured questionnaire was pre-tested using twenty youth from two youth groups from the study area; an interview schedule pretested on four managers of Non-Profit Organizations from the study area; focus group guide was pretested on three focus group discussions were constituted for pretesting the FGD guide. All respondents who participated in the pretesting stage were excluded from participation in the main study. The pretesting helped to appraise the instruments by revealing vague and ambiguous questions. Unclear items were reviewed, reconstructed and adjustments made.

3.9 Validity and Reliability

Validity and reliability were assessed using various statistical techniques conducted during pretesting and also through the guidance of supervisors and experts in the area of youth livelihoods.

3.9.1 Validity

Validity can be defined as the degree to which results obtained from the analysis of the data actually represent the phenomenon under study (Creswell and Clark, 2010). Instruments were assessed and modified to ensure they achieved the objectives with accuracy (internal validity) and that generalization could be made beyond the sample (external validity) through the guidance and scrutiny of the research tools by supervisors

and experts in the area of livelihoods. Construct validity which ascertains that concepts are well understood by respondents and statistical validity concerned with appropriateness of research design was also verified (Gray, 2009).

3.9.2 Reliability

Reliability of a research instrument concerns the extent to which the instrument yields the same results on repeated trials (Creswell and Clark, 2010). If a research instrument is reliable, then correlation between the two halves is significantly high and at least 0.7 (Cronbach, 1951). A split-half Cronbach's reliability test was done on the structured questionnaire. This technique involved splitting the scaled questions into two halves and correlating them. The calculated Cronbach's correlation coefficient for the study instruments was 0.83 which was considered acceptable. FGD guide and key informant interview guide were tested for reliability using test-rest technique by having the researcher interview the pre-test sample respondents twice within a span of two weeks. Findings from the first visit were compared to those of the second visit and it emerged that the results were similar indicating that the qualitative tools were reliable.

3.10 Data Collection Techniques

Interviews

To aid in data collection three research assistants were trained by the researcher on study objectives, purpose of the study and the data collection tools and procedures before embarking on the study. These research assistants had three years' experience conducting social research in addition to having attained Master's degree qualifications in social sciences. After the youth were selected, the youth group leaders were enlisted to mobilize

and later introduce and accompany the researcher and research assistants to the sampled youth. Before beginning the interview, the key aspects of the study as well as the objectives were explained to the respondents and consent sought to participate in the study. In instances where it was not possible to get in touch with the youth sampled for the study, reminders were sent to these youth through their group leaders. And when this did not solicit any response the youth sampled was replaced by another randomly sampled from the same group. These interviews were tape recorded as a back-up for what was recorded in the questionnaire.

Key Informant Interviews

For the non-state actors, appointments were sought from their offices before the actual day of interviews. Interviews were held with the managers in charge of State and Non State youth projects or programmes at their respective offices. This was done at a time convenient for them after explanation of the study objectives had been done and consent confirmed. The researcher conducted the interviews with the help of an assistant who took notes in verbatim as a backup for the tape recorder

Focus Group Discussions

Appointments were sought prior to conducting the focus group discussions (FGDs). The discussions began by explaining the purpose of the study after which informed consent from the youth was sought for their participation and tape recording of the FGDs. The research assistants recorded the discussions in verbatim as a backup for the tape recording as the researcher led and moderated the sessions. FGDs were conducted at the

PCEA Eastleigh Community Centre. Each FGD lasted for forty minutes to one hour. This was carried out in Kiswahili, a language most preferred by the participants.

3.11 Data Analysis and Presentation

Quantitative data was analyzed by Statistical Package for Social Sciences (version 20) using descriptive frequencies and inferential analysis. Descriptive summary statistics constituted measures of central tendency to include frequencies, means, medians and standard deviation. Inferential statistics constituted t-statistic (one-sample and paired sample), F-statistic, Z-Statistic and Chi-Square. Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) enabled comparison of multiple means. From this, the F statistic was used to assess differences in assets, debt, savings, income and expenditure among the youth by their livelihood outcomes. The Z-Statistic helped in determining significance of independent variables as predictors in the regression equations (Cohen, Manion and Morrison, 2011).

Chi-square enabled exploring for relationship in individual attributes and household characteristics and youth livelihood outcomes. Since the data on YLOs was non-parametric, chi-square was also used during regression analysis as a measure of goodness of fit of predicted versus observed values of the dependent variable. Ordered logistic regression analysis method was used because the dependent variable was discrete and ordinal in nature (Wooldrige, 1999). In that case, ordinary least square (OLS) estimation would have faced limitations of linearity assumptions (Wooldrige, 1999 and Gujarati, 2004) whereas binary and multinomial regressions would not have sufficed: the former restricts dependent outcomes to two categories (YLOs were three) while the latter ignores

the aspect of rank in the outcomes (survival, security and growth). Specifically, answers to questions on indicators of youth livelihood outcomes were in five-point scale namely: “1=not at all”, “2=little extent”, “3=moderate extent”, “4=large extent” and “5=very large extent”. The responses were converted into continuous scores then to three ordered categories (survival, security and growth).

It was necessary for the study to apply regression analysis so as to establish causal relationships, direction of influence and magnitude between dependent variable (youth livelihood outcomes) and the independent variables (capitals inform of individual attributes and household characteristics, livelihood strategies adopted by youth and youth focused interventions implemented by State and Non State actors). Qualitative data from the structured questionnaire, FGD guide and key informant interview schedule was analyzed thematically where it was organized into themes, sub-themes or discussion on interconnecting themes which reflected perspectives by respondents. The above set of analytical techniques enabled assessment of magnitudes, prevalence, relationships, differences and causal relationships. For inferential statistics, evidence of statistical relationships and variance was verified at 5% levels of significance.

3.12 Logistical and Ethical Considerations

Prior to the study, a research permit was sought from the Kenyatta University Ethics Review Committee (Appendix E) and the Ministry of Higher Education: National Council of Science Technology Innovation (Appendix F). Informed consent (Appendix G) was sought from evidences either by signature or thumbprint on the form. Confidentiality

and anonymity were achieved by use of identification numbers instead of names. The study encouraged voluntary participation of respondents whereby they had the right to withdraw from the study at any time. Care and protection of research participants and assistants was attained by conducting the research in safe areas and at appropriate times during the day. This protected the participants from elements such as rain, sunny, hot or cold conditions in addition to insecurity. Telephone numbers of the investigators and the email address of Kenyatta University Ethics Review Committee were made available to the participants.

The researcher and assistants ensured they adhered to community considerations to achieve maximum participation, this included dressing appropriately. In addition discomfort, risks and benefits of the study were explained to the participants prior to the data collection; such that a word of thank you was expressed by the researcher and assistants as no financial reward was provided for the participants.

CHAPTER FOUR: FINDINGS

4.1. Introduction

This chapter contains a presentation of the findings of data gathered from youth respondents through a structured questionnaire; state and non-state actors using a key informant interview guide as well as leaders and members of youth groups using focus group discussion guide. The chapter starts with a presentation of youth livelihood outcome levels, then discussion on individual attributes, household characteristics, livelihood strategies and youth focused interventions.

4.2. Youth Livelihood Outcomes

The youth livelihood outcomes (YLOs) in the study referred to youth livelihood goals the youth achieved through their livelihood strategies dependent on capitals (individual attributes and household characteristics) and support in the form of interventions from state and non-state actors. Here, the discussion begins with the findings on desired YLOs, the distribution of respondents according to calculated YLO levels and indicators of the youth livelihood outcome levels.

4.2.1 Desired Youth Livelihood Outcomes

The study sought to understand the desired livelihood outcomes of youth in the short and long term periods. Short and long term dimensions of time span were explained to mean in the next six months and beyond six months respectively as was operationalized by the study. In the short term, the desired livelihood outcomes of the youth clustered around

financial stability, accumulation of savings, asset acquisition, better housing, decent work, completion of schooling and enrolment for trainings (both technical and non-technical trainings), expansion of existing enterprises (such as fruit juice business, salon, soap making, car wash and garbage collection) as well as increased income. In the long term, the youth desired the following outcomes: ability to employ more people in their business enterprises, ability to save money in the banks and SACCOs, acquire more productive assets (such as land, pick up, motorcycle car wash and sewing machines), attain financial freedom free from debts, stabilize the business, getting married and starting families.

4.2.2 Categorization of Respondents by their Livelihood Outcome

For the purpose of establishing the dependent variable (youth livelihood outcomes), scores of responses to fifteen questions along a 5-point scale were calculated. The questions assessed the extent to which youth had experienced various aspects of their livelihoods in the last one year. Responses on the scale were coded as: “1=None at all”, “2=Little Extent”, “3=Moderate Extent”, “4=Large Extent” and “5=Very Large Extent”.. The lowest and highest possible scores an individual could have achieved for the 15 questions were 1 and 75 respectively.

Using this approach, respondents who attained a range of 1-25 points were categorized as belonging to survival level of YLO; those who attained 26-50 points were categorized as belonging to security level of YLO; respondents who attained 51-75 points were categorized as belonging to growth level of YLO. Based on this categorization, the study

determined the number of youth belonging to survival, security and growth as is shown in Table 4.1. A total of 105 (52%) out of sampled youth attained survival level of youth livelihood outcomes, whereas 35 (18%) and 61 (30%) of them attained security and growth level of youth livelihood outcomes respectively.

Table 4.1: Categorization of Respondents by Youth Livelihood Outcome Levels

YLO Levels	N	%
Survival	105	52
Security	35	18
Growth	61	30
Total	201	100

4.2.3 Indicators of Youth Livelihood Outcomes

Indicators of youth livelihood outcomes (Table 4.2) as adapted from DFID Livelihoods Framework and livelihoods literature generated scores that enabled classification of youth as being in survival, security or growth YLO levels as shown in Table 4.1. Findings revealed that the indicators which recorded scores of “Large extent” to Very Large extent” on improvement of youth livelihood outcomes among youth were: utilization of YFIs (40%), reduced number of dependants (19%), benefitting from youth group projects (28%) and overall rating of YLOs (16%). Indicators which were rated “Little” to “Moderate” improvement by the youth were: human capital development (64%), coping with shocks and trends (74%). Indicators that recorded ratings of no improvement in youth livelihood outcomes according to the youth included: increase in stock of assets (52%), increased incomes and food security (47% and 48% respectively), female youth participation in decision making and leadership (48%), acquisition of development loans

Table 4.2: Rating of Indicators of Youth Livelihood Outcomes as reported by respondents

Experiences by youth respondents in the last one year preceding the study	Percentage of respondents				
	Not at all	Little extent	Moderate extent	Large extent	Very large extent
1. Increase in stock of assets (productive and non-productive)	52%	28.5%	17%	2%	0.5%
2. Acquiring more income	47%	33%	16%	3%	1%
3. Improved food security	48%	31%	14%	6%	0%
4. Higher youth participation in decision making, leadership roles, employment opportunities	47.9%	28.1%	13.5%	7.3%	3.1%
5. Utilized youth focused interventions offered by state and non-state actors	7.5%	11.5%	41%	16%	24%
6. Reduced consumption of saving and/or assets	75.8%	13.6%	8.1%	1.5%	1%
7. Reduced dependency on others for livelihoods	9.9%	37%	34.4%	11.5%	7.3%
8. Increased use of environmentally friendlier fuels e.g. biogas, LPG, solar	9.1%	26.4%	27.9%	24.9%	11.7%
9. Improved coping with various shocks and trends (disease, death, job loss)	12.6%	37.9%	36.4%	10.6%	2.5%
10. Development of human capital through education and trainings	16.6%	30.1%	33.7%	10.9%	8.8%
11. Acquisition of development loan	57.5%	16%	16.5%	6.5%	3.5%
12. Increase in finances from social capital networks e.g. youth groups, associations	63.5%	14.5%	11.5%	4.5%	6%
13. Diversification and/or intensification of livelihood strategies/activities	50%	17%	13%	5.5%	14.5%
14. Benefitted from youth group activities/projects	24.1%	15.1%	33.2%	22.1%	5.5%
15. Overall, my livelihood outcome has improved	8.5%	41.5%	34%	10.5%	5.5%

(58%), investment in social capital networks (64%), diversification of livelihood strategies (50%) and consumption of savings and credit (76%).

4.3 Capitals in Form of Individual Attributes of Youth Respondents

Individual attributes in the study were investigated with respect to gender, age, marital status, education, working status, household headship, individual financial status (savings, debt) and individual assets owned. Table 4.3 gives a presentation of summary statistics of the individual attributes variables. Differences and relationships among individual attributes and youth livelihood outcomes were verified using F and Chi-square statistics respectively. The null hypothesis for F-statistic is that there exists no difference in means of individual attributes of youth across the three YLO levels ($H_0 : \mu_{survival} = \mu_{security} = \mu_{growth}$) while the alternative is: $H_a : \mu_{survival} \neq \mu_{security} \neq \mu_{growth}$). Similarly, the null hypothesis for Chi-square statistic is that there is no relationship between individual attributes of youth and YLO levels ($H_0 : \text{Corr} [\text{Individual attribute, YLO}] = 0$) while the alternative is: ($H_a : \text{Corr} [\text{Individual attribute, YLO}] \neq 0$).

Whenever the calculated F-statistic or Chi-square statistic is greater than the critical statistic (or if $p < 0.05$), then the null hypothesis can be rejected in favor of the alternative. If H_0 is rejected then for the case of the F-test, the individual attribute is said to actually differ among the three YLO levels. Similarly, if the H_0 in a Chi-square statistic is rejected, the individual attributes are understood to have an association with the different YLO levels.

4.3.1 Gender

It was imperative to investigate the gender representation among youth in the study. Nearly three quarters (74%) of the respondents were male, while the 26% were female. This low number of female youth who participated in the study is attributed to the low number of female membership in youth groups. A Chi-square statistic was computed for a test of relationship between gender and youth livelihood outcome levels. The calculated Chi-square statistic was not statistically significant ($\chi^2_{cal} = 1.74$, $p > 0.05$) hence the distribution of respondents across levels of YLO did not differ by gender.

4.3.2 Age

Youth respondents included in the study were aged from 18 to 35 years, 49% of whom were aged below 25 while 31% were aged between 26 and 30 years. Only 19% of youth were above 30 years. A relationship was established between age and YLO levels ($\chi^2_{cal} = 10.1$, $p < 0.05$) pointing to age having a relationship with youth livelihood outcomes.

4.3.3 Marital status

With regard to marital status, sixty five percent of youth in the study were single with 31% being married. Another 3% of the youth reported that they were cohabiting (living together without being married for less than six months with a person of the opposite sex). Only one per cent of the youth said they were divorced. A test of relationship in marital status among youth by YLOs established a significant Chi-square statistic of $\chi^2_{cal} = 20.07$, $p < 0.05$ which means youth livelihood outcomes had a relationship with marital status.

Table 4.3 Individual Attributes by Levels of Youth Livelihood Outcomes

Attribute	Total	Youth Livelihood Outcomes			Chi-square statistic
		Survival	Security	Growth	
Gender					
Female					
Male	53 (26%)	26 (25%)	7 (20%)	19 (32%)	1.74
	148 (74%)	79 (75%)	28 (80%)	41 (68%)	
Age					
25 years and below	99 (49%)	21 (54%)	42 (68%)	42 (42%)	10.1*
26-30 years	63 (31%)	9 (23%)	5 (8%)	22 (22%)	
>30 years	39 (19%)	9 (23%)	15 (24%)	36 (36%)	
Marital status					
Single	131 (65%)	59 (56%)	24 (68%)	48 (80%)	20.07**
Married	61 (31%)	42 (40%)	8 (23%)	11 (18%)	
Cohabiting (< 6 mths)	7 (3%)	4 (4%)	1 (3%)	1 (2%)	
Divorced	2 (1%)	0 (0%)	2 (6%)	0 (0%)	
Education					
None	7 (3%)	3 (3%)	3 (9%)	1 (2%)	8.92
Primary	19 (10%)	11 (11%)	5 (14%)	3 (5%)	
Secondary	101 (50%)	53 (51%)	14 (40%)	33 (55%)	
Tertiary	74 (37%)	38 (36%)	13 (37%)	23 (38%)	
Working Status					
Wage employee	14 (7%)	5 (5%)	3 (9%)	6 (10%)	3.70
Self employed	124 (62%)	63 (59%)	24 (69%)	37 (62%)	
Home maker	7 (3%)	4 (4%)	1 (3%)	2 (3%)	
Unemployed	56 (28%)	34 (32%)	7 (20%)	15 (25%)	
Household headship					
Head	132 (66%)	43 (57%)	37 (76%)	52 (67%)	16.57**
Non-head	69 (34%)	32 (43%)	12 (24%)	25 (33%)	
Savings (mean)	5,168.099	2,721.67	4,952.38	6,198.76	2.67** τ
Debt (mean)	9,769.277	5,197.5	8,721.429	16,219.05	1.45 τ

Notes: n=201, * Statistic significant at 5% ($p \leq 0.05$); ** Statistic significant at 1% ($p \leq 0.01$); τ - F statistic

4.3.4 Education

Half (50%) of the youth in the study had acquired secondary level of education. Seventy four (37%) respondents had acquired tertiary level of education while only nineteen youth (10%) had attained primary level of education. Three percent of the youth in the study had no formal education. There was no significant relationship between education

and youth livelihood outcomes as indicated by an insignificant Chi-square statistic ($\chi^2_{cal} = 8.92, p > 0.05$).

Key informant interviews revealed that youth in the area faced a high trade-off between education and working to earn money. This was manifested in form of low university entry, high primary and secondary drop-out rates among youth. In addition, youth preferred to work as casual laborers despite them being offered sponsored opportunities for skills training by development actors in the study area. This is confirmed by a key informant assessment on the same as follows:

“...the love for money is the root cause of illiteracy in this area ... youth want to work for as low as KSh. 200 in Gikomba and Jua Kali open air market rather than attend our sponsored skills training workshops...” – (KII 001)

4.3.5 Working status

The findings show that 62% of youth were self-employed, 28% unemployed, 7% wage employed and only 3% as home makers (house wife). Only female respondents reported that they were homemakers. Focus group discussions revealed that some female youth were confined to house chores which kept them away from group activities and income earning activities. The youth who were wage employed included electricians, garbage collectors, sales persons and mechanics as well as money transfer agents of Mpesa, Pesa Pap, Airtel Money, Kenya Commercial Bank (KCB) Mtaani. Self-employed youth reported that they engaged in varied livelihood strategies in the areas of: motor cycle transport business “*bodaboda*”, selling cereals, green grocery, consumer goods retailing,

cosmetic beauty shops, selling second-hand clothes (*mitumba*), vending water and drinks. Working status did not establish a significant relationship with youth livelihood outcomes ($\chi^2_{cal} = 3.70$, $p > 0.05$).

4.3.6 Household headship

In the study, a youth was regarded a household head if they were responsible for making key household decisions. A total of 132(65%) respondents said they were heads of their households. Out of the total sample, 59% were male heads while 6.5% were female heads of households. A significant relationship was established between household headship and YLOs ($\chi^2_{cal} = 16.57$, $p < 0.05$) alluding that household headship can determine level of attainment of youth livelihood outcomes. It was further established that household headship differed by gender as shown in Table 4.4. The significant Chi-square ($\chi^2 = 51.006$; $p < 0.05$) confirms that household headship actually differed by gender. Specifically, the number of male household heads (118) nearly ten times that of female heads (13).

Table 4.4: Cross-Tabulation of Household Headship by Gender

		Gender	
		Female	Male
Household headship	Head	13 (6.5%)	118 (59.0%)
	Non-head	39 (19.5%)	30 (15.0%)

Note: Pearson $\chi^2 = 51.006$ (1 d.f.), $p = 0.000$; The above percentages are derived from total sample size

4.3.7 Individual Financial Status

The study investigated individual financial status with regard to the respondents' personal savings, debt and individual assets as a measure of economic wellbeing.

Personal Savings

From the findings, 77% of respondents had accumulated savings in the range of 300 to 20,000 Kenya shillings (KSh.) at the point of the study with a mean of KSh. 5,000 while 23% of the respondents had no savings. Youth in survival, security and growth had mean savings of KSh. 2,721.67, KSh. 4,952.38 and KSh. 6198.76, respectively. Youth in survival YLO level had overall lower mean savings of KSh 2,721.67 compared to youth in growth YLO level whose mean savings were KSh 6,198.76. Inferential analysis using ANOVA established that differences in mean group savings among youth by YLO levels were statistically significant ($F=2.67$, $p<0.05$).

As shown in Table 4.5, these savings were held in various forms: 23% of youth had deposits in financial institutions while 22% in form of cash at home. Twenty seven percent of youth saved using mobile wallet particularly M-Pesa, M-Shwari, Pesa Pap and Airtel Money whose providers were Safaricom Limited, Commercial Bank of Africa (CBA), Family Bank and Airtel respectively. M- Shwari is a joint venture of CBA and Safaricom Limited. Sixteen percent had share subscriptions in youth groups.

The most common financial institutions in which youth saved money were Cooperative Bank, Equity Bank, Kenya Commercial Bank (KCB), Faulu Kenya (Deposit Taking

Microfinance) and Family Bank. Sixteen percent of the sampled youth did not have any forms of savings.

Table 4.5: Form of Savings accrued by Respondents²

Form of savings	Rank of Responses		Cumulative % of Cases ²
	n	%	
Deposits in financial institution	75	23%	37%
Cash at home	71	22%	35%
Mobile money	87	27%	43%
No savings	39	12%	19%
Shares subscription in youth group	51	16%	25%
Total	323	100%	160%

Various reasons were cited in verbatim as to why some youth did not have any savings.

“...all the money goes to basic needs...” (Respondent 38),

“...I am already overloaded with needs...” (Respondent 167),

“...sometimes expenses exceed my income...” (Respondent 89),

“...I lost my job...” (Respondent 2),

“...I haven't started saving. I'm in a new business...” (Respondent 50)

Other respondents attributed their lack of savings to high cost of living in relation to their income while some reported that they had debts to service. Notably, the most common reason cited was lack of gainful employment.

Personal Debt

In the study 43% of youth respondents owed personal debts whose value ranged from KSh. 50 to KSh. 250,000 with a mean of KSh. 9,769 (Standard Deviation, 31574) while

² This was a multiple response question which is why the number of respondents (n) cumulative frequency exceeded 100%

57% did not. Youth in growth YLO level had the highest amount of debt averaging at KSh. 16,219.05 which was three times more than among youth in survival YLO level at KSh. 5,197.50. However, differences in debt incurred by youth at various YLO levels was not statistically significant ($F=1.45$, $p>0.05$).

Formal sources of loans included government initiatives (Uwezo Fund and Youth Enterprise Development Fund), banks, Micro-Finance Institutions (MFIs), Savings and Credit Societies (SACCOs) as well as registered youth groups. Informal sources included family members, friends, business associates, Rotating Savings and Credit Associations (ROSCAs) commonly known as “*chamas*” and pawns (shylocks).

4.3.8 Individual and Household Assets Owned

The study investigated the ownership of a number of assets categorized into housing, electrical, machinery and furniture. Information was sought on type, number, monetary value of assets owned by youth (individually owned assets a variable categorized under Individual Attributes) versus assets owned by the entire household (household owned assets a variable categorized under Household Characteristics) and proportional distribution is shown in Table 4.6.

A one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) F-statistic was generated to assess statistical differences of asset ownership among three categories: household owned (i), individually owned before joining youth group (ii) and individually owned after youth group membership (iii). Since the independent variable factor group (asset ownership)

comprised more than two groups, F-statistic was more appropriate for the test of differences than a t-statistic.

Table 4.6: Assets by Ownership Type (Individual and Household)

Item	Household Owned	Individually owned		ANOVA F-Statistic
		before joining youth group	After joining youth group	
Type of Housing				
Own (n=7)	7 (100%)	0	0	4.41**
Rental (n=189)	92 (49%)	66 (35%)	31 (16%)	
Electrical/Electronics				
Radio (n=156)	65 (42%)	51 (33%)	38 (25%)	1.35
Television set (n=156)	70 (45%)	36 (23%)	50 (32%)	0.45
Mobile phone (n=179)	63 (35%)	53 (30%)	63 (35%)	10.11**
Refrigerator (n=25)	16 (64%)	1(4%)	8 (32%)	2.26*
Sewing machine (n=16)	0	4 (25%)	12 (75%)	0.00
Cooker (n=62)	38 (61%)	8 (13%)	16 (26%)	0.32
Machinery				
Motorbike (n=25)	6 (24%)	5(20%)	14 (56%)	0.07
Vehicle (n=6)	6 (100%)	0	0	-
Bicycle (n=33)	9 (27%)	13 (39%)	11 (33%)	1.08
Car wash equipment (n=46) [§]	9 (27%)	17 (39%)	11 (33%)	1.34
Furniture				
Sofa set (n=116)	59 (51%)	36 (31%)	21 (18%)	1.96
Beds (n=186)	87 (47%)	60 (32%)	39 (21%)	9.39**
Dining table (n=58)	21 (36%)	26 (45%)	11 (19%)	1.67
Chairs (n=100)	46 (46%)	24 (24%)	30 (30%)	0.32

Notes:

§ - indicates that the asset is owned by individuals in youth groups

F-statistic of generated based on mean value of assets

***and *indicate significance differences at 0.01 (1%) and 0.05 (5%) levels of testing respectively*

All vehicles and “owner-occupier” houses were house-hold owned and remained so even after membership of youth in groups. Owner-occupier here refers to ownership status whereby a house belongs to the resident of that house. Individually owned youth assets that were found to have increased after joining youth groups include sewing machines

(by 50%), motorbike (by 36%), fridge (by 28%), cookers (by 13%), television sets (by 9%), chairs (by 6%) and mobile phones (by 5%). Individually owned youth assets that decreased after joining youth groups included dining tables (by 26%), rental house ownership (by 19%), sofas (by 13%), beds (by 11%), radios (by 8%) and bicycles (by 6%).

The categorization of youth by youth livelihood outcomes enabled the study to further assess mean value of assets by categories of youth livelihood outcomes as shown in Table 4.7. Housing types were of two types: owner occupier and rental dwellings. Respondents living in owner-occupier house were asked to approximate how much (in Kenya Shillings) would be the rental value of that house. It emerged that the rental value of a typical owner-occupier house in the study area was valued at a mean of KSh.16, 027 as compared to KSh. 4,086 which was reported by respondents living in rental houses (Table 4.7). The estimated mean worth of electronics was as follows: radios KSh. 4,532; television sets KSh. 9,108; mobile phones KSh. 7,410; refrigerators KSh. 23,615; sewing machines KSh. 15,000 and cookers KSh. 6,315 on average.

The mean worth of machinery was KSh. 76,000 for motor bikes, KSh. 716,666 for vehicles and KSh. 6,427 for bicycles. Among household furniture, sofa sets were valued at KSh. 11,819 while beds had a mean of KSh. 5,938 on average. Dining tables (full set) were valued at a mean of KSh 16,568 whereas youth who had chairs alone reported a value of KSh. 1,147 each on average.

Table 4.7: Mean Value of Assets by Youth Livelihood Outcome Levels

Asset	Overall Mean Value (KSh.)	Mean Value (KSh.) specific to YLOs			ANOVA F Statistic
		Survival	Security	Growth	
Houses					
Own (n=7)	16,027 (S.D. 8906)	0	0	16,027 (8906)	
Rental (n=189)	4,086 (S.D. 3173)	2,774 (1358)	4,124 (3501)	4,499 (3050)	15.61**
Electrical/Electronics					
Radio (n=156)	4,532 (S.D. 5886)	4,079 (3430)	3,864 (3229)	5,052 (7434)	9.19**
Television set (n=156)	9,108 (S.D. 9082)	8,720 (5268)	6,908 (3953)	10,033 (11416)	5.65**
Mobile phone (n=179)	7,410 (S.D. 10021)	6,041 (6117)	5,050 (4115)	9,039 (12734)	7.72**
Refrigerator (n=25)	23,615 (S.D. 14516)	15,000 (6531)	16,500 (16500)	28,000 (15411)	1.19
Sewing machine (n=16)	15,000 (S.D. 4243)	15,000 (7035)	16,775 (5196)	0	0.40
Cooker (n=62)	6,315 (S.D. 6344)	4,716 (3430)	4,776 (2318)	8,091 (8548)	3.44*
Machinery					
Motorbike (n=25)	76,000 (S.D. 37148)	0	60,000 (11547)	87,000 (27182)	38.40**
Vehicle (n=6)	716,666 (S.D. 640052)	0	300,000 (0)	800,000(678233)	1.56
Bicycle (n=33)	6,427 (S.D. 4393)	6,531 (4870)	6,055 (4275)	6,700 (3271)	15.56**
Household Furniture					
Sofa set (n=116)	11,819 (S.D. 9704)	7,173 (5295)	11,312 (5475)	13,426 (11732)	4.42*
Beds (n=186)	5,938 (S.D. 7801)	4,414 (6856)	5,331 (6053)	8,069 (3571)	7.62*
Dining table (n=58)	16,568 (9136)	0	0	16,568 (9136)	4.19*
Chairs (n=100)	1,147 (S.D. 2877)	598 (561)	744 (958)	2,100 (1922)	0.32

Notes: This is a mean value of asset ownership. Analysis of variance (ANOVA) F-statistic here is generated to assess mean differences of assets by youth livelihood outcome levels. Statistically significant differences in asset ownership among the three YLO are confirmed by a significant F-statistic

* Statistic significant at 5% ($p \leq 0.05$); ** Statistic significant at 1% ($p \leq 0.01$)

Looking at the average value of assets disaggregated by YLO levels (Table 4.7) assets generally increased in value as the status of youth livelihood outcome went up the levels from survival through to growth. For instance, the value of rental houses increased from KSh. 2,774 for youth in survival YLO level to KSh. 4,124 among those in security level

and to KSh. 4,499 for those in growth level. Only youth at growth YLO level owned “owner-occupier” houses whose mean value was KSh. 16,027. For electronics, the mean value of radios, television sets and mobile phones was notably higher for youth in survival than those in security YLO level but slightly higher among those in growth.

The notable thing on ownership of electrical assets was that only youth in survival and security YLO levels owned sewing machines. Cookers (locally made jikos or stove) ranged from KSh. 300 to KSh 45,000 (four plate branded cookers). However, machinery was more concentrated among youth in security and growth YLO levels except for bicycles. Nonetheless the value of machinery was highest among respondents in growth stage. On household furniture, the average value was highest among youth in growth and lowest among those in security YLO level. Particularly, youth in survival YLO level reported a mean value of sofa sets of KSh. 7,173 as compared to KSh. 13,426 among those in growth YLO level. Notably, dining table sets were available only among youth in growth YLO level at a mean of KSh. 16,568. The mean total value of assets individually owned by youth as well as household owned was calculated as reported in Fig 4.1.



Figure 4.1: Mean Value of Individual and Household Assets

Mean difference test for individual assets: $F(2) = 29.43, p < 0.05$

Mean difference test for household assets: $F(2) = 9.08, p < 0.05$

The significant F-statistics indicate that, mean values of individual and household assets differ by youth livelihood outcome levels. From the findings in Figure 4.1, it can be deduced that youth at growth YLO level report the highest mean value of KSh. 27,308 for individual assets and KSh. 68,093 for household assets. When it comes to individually owned assets, youth in survival YLO level had higher mean value (KSh. 20,464) than security YLO level (KSh. 19,331). Conversely, on household owned assets, youth at security YLO level had higher mean value of assets (KSh. 30,274) than survival YLO level (KSh. 19,765).

Indeed, household assets increase in value as youth move up the levels from survival to growth YLO. An assessment of mean differences between individual and household assets established that youth in growth and security livelihood outcome levels had more

household owned assets than individual assets (a mean difference of KSh. 40,785 and KSh. 10,942 respectively). On the contrary, youth in survival livelihood outcome level had more individual than household owned assets (a mean difference of KSh. 699).

H0₁: There is no relationship between individual attributes of youth and youth livelihood outcome levels.

The first hypothesis posited the lack of a relationship between individual attributes of youth and youth livelihood outcome levels. To test this hypothesis, ordered logistic regression was estimated whose coefficient of determination (pseudo R²) and measure of joint significance of predictors (LR χ^2 statistic) were used. Ordered logistic regression is a discreet regression model for ordinal discreet outcome dependent variable (Wooldridge, 1999; Gujarati, 2004). Individual attributes of youth were used to predict respondent's relative probability of belonging to survival, security or growth youth livelihood outcome using survival as the base outcome of comparison. A significant LR $\chi^2=44.47$ (d.f. =14;p=0.000) is attained³. Given the low p-value, then at least one of the regression coefficients in the model is not equal to zero. The model converges at the 6th iteration with a log likelihood of -32.803⁴ as shown in Table 4.8.

³The formula for LR χ^2 is $-2*(L(\text{null model})-L(\text{fitted model}))$ or $\chi^2=2*((-55.036434)-(-32.803225))=44.466$ in the case of individual attributes used in this study (Wooldridge, 1999)

⁴Ordered logistic regression is an advanced example of binary and multinomial logistic regressions which applies maximum likelihood estimation iterative (repetitive) procedure. The analysis algorithm starts with a model without predictors (intercept alone) in the first iteration but adds independent variables in subsequent iterations. The aim is to maximize the log likelihood to a point where the difference between successive iterations is most minimal in which case an optimal solution will have been found.

Table 4.8: Ordinal Logistic Regression of YLO against Individual Attributes

Predictor	Estimated Coefficient		
	Odds Ratio (β)	Significance ($p>Z$)	Z Statistic
Age	11.32968*	0.035	1.81
Gender	0.979416	0.872	-0.16
Marital status (base: <i>Single</i>)			
<i>Married</i>	0.236501*	0.046	-1.84
<i>Cohabiting</i>	0.033853	0.185	-1.32
<i>Divorced</i>	6.020947	0.315	1
Education (base: <i>None</i>)			
<i>Primary</i>	0.1408057	0.874	0.16
<i>Secondary</i>	0.5325719	0.478	0.71
<i>Tertiary</i>	0.4534681	0.550	0.60
Working status (base: <i>Wage employee</i>)			
<i>Self employed</i>	0.563236	0.816	-0.23
<i>Home maker</i>	1.817081	0.886	0.14
<i>Unemployed</i>	0.709401	0.904	-0.12
Household headship	27.80565**	0.009	2.62
Individual savings	1.000128*	0.027	1.92
Debt	1.000004	0.794	0.26
Individual assets	1.000046**	0.010	2.53
<i>Pseudo R-Squared</i>	<i>0.4040</i>		
<i>Log likelihood (Iteration 6)</i>	<i>-32.803225</i>		
<i>Root MSE</i>	<i>131.43</i>		
<i>LR chi2(14)</i>	<i>44.47**</i>	<i>0.000</i>	
<i>Obs (n)</i>		<i>58</i>	
<i>/cut1</i>		<i>0.645757</i>	
<i>/cut2</i>		<i>4.470767</i>	

Notes:

LR means Likelihood Ratio

**and **indicates that parameter attained significance at 5% and 1% test levels ($p < 0.05$ and $p < 0.01$)*

Diagnostic test of proportions (H_0 : YLOs are independent of one another): Brants χ^2 (d.f. 8) = 101.51, $p > 0.05$

A pseudo R-squared of 0.404 is realized which indicates that the model with respondents' individual attributes predictor variables improved the prediction power of YLOs by

approximately 40%. Specific effects of independent variables on YLOs are explained as follows. An extra year on the age of youth makes them 11 times more likely to move one level higher to security or growth livelihood outcome assuming other predictors are held constant. *Ceteris paribus*, female youth have 3% $(0.97-1)*100$ less odds of climbing to security or growth relative to survival YLO levels. Compared to youth who are single, married respondents have a 76% $(0.24-1)*100$ less chance of attaining security or growth relative to survival YLO level; youth who cohabit have a 97% less relative chance of attaining better youth livelihood outcome; youth whose marital status is divorced have six times higher odds of achieving security or growth relative to survival livelihood outcome. In general, education does not contribute to significant changes in youth livelihood outcome levels, other factors held constant.

Compared to the salaried workers/employees, youth who are self employed and unemployed have 44% and 30% less chance whereas home makers have 81% higher relative chance of attaining security/growth YLO. Given that ordinal logistic regression applied likelihood ratio analysis and that working status is a dummy of four, it is worth noting that lack of significance as is the case here connotes that YLOs do not differ by working status. Household heads are 27 times more likely to be in security or growth relative to survival level, *ceteris paribus*⁵. Net of the effect of other variables, savings and assets positioned youth at equal relative odds of attaining any of the three YLO levels.

Finally, 'cut1' and 'cut2' are auxiliary parameters of a latent (underlying) variable calculated by the software and used to denote cutoff points to demarcate YLO levels⁵. Thus respondents who attained less than a value of 0.64 on the underlying latent variable were categorized as belonging to survival level while those with 4.47 or higher were categorized as belonging to growth when the effect of all other predictors was assumed to be zero. Respondents predicted to be in between the two cut off points (*cut1* and *cut2*) belonged to security level of livelihood outcome.

Corresponding regression equation for individual attributes:

$$YLO \begin{pmatrix} Growth \\ Security \\ Survival \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4.47 \\ 0.64 - 4.47 \\ 0.64 \end{pmatrix} + 11.32 \text{ Age} + 0.024 \text{ Married} + 27.81 \text{ HHH} + 1.00012 \text{ Ind_Savings} + 1.000046 \text{ Ind_Assets}$$

.....Equation 1

Whereby: Ind_Savings is individual savings, HHH is household headship and Ind_Assets is individual assets.

Caveats:

1. Equation 1 comprises of only variables with significant coefficients in the set of individual attributes
2. Owing to the fact that a non-linear regression model was applied, the above coefficients are odd ratios whose interpretation (as done earlier) is in terms of proportions not unit-changes as in the case of ordinary least square (OLS) regression

⁵ Latent variables are unobserved and immeasurable variables that associate with the measurable variables and are used by mathematical models for analytics of the latter. Once the ordinal regression equation $\ln(\varphi) = \alpha - \beta_i X$ is estimated, the coefficients (β_i) are similar for all YLO levels but there are two unique cut points (α) intercepts or) separating the three YLO levels

3. The first term helps demarcate youth livelihood outcome levels as survival, security or growth when the effect of other predictors is assumed zero. Values of the first term of equation 1 are simply the cut-off points:

Conclusion:

Hypothesis one of “no significant relationship between individual attributes and youth

$$YLO = \begin{cases} \textit{Growth}, & \text{if predicted YLO is greater than or equal to 4.47 (Cut2} \geq 4.47) \\ \textit{Security}, & \text{if predicted YLO is in the range of 0.64 to 4.47 excluding these limits} \\ \textit{Survival}, & \text{if predicted YLO is less than or equal to 0.64 (Cut1} \leq 0.64) \end{cases}$$

livelihood outcomes” could not be sustained. It was rejected since the coefficients are observed to be jointly different from zero (or $\beta_i \neq 0$). This implies that as compared to the constrained intercept-only model, the expanded model with all predictors achieves better estimation power for youth livelihood outcome levels. The model converges at the 6th iteration with a log likelihood of -32.803. A pseudo R-squared of 0.404 is realized which indicates that the model with respondents’ individual attributes variables improves the prediction power of YLOs by approximately 40%. Therefore, there exist a significant relationship between individual attributes particularly age, marital status, household headship, individual assets and youth livelihood outcome levels.

4.4 Capitals in form of Household Characteristics

Capitals in form of household characteristics in the study referred to attributes or capitals that differ from household to household such as: household size; number of dependants; income and expenditure; parental/guardian education; parental influence on choice of youth livelihood strategies and household assets. Table 4.9 gives a presentation of summary statistics.

Table 4.9: Household Characteristics by Levels of Youth Livelihood Outcomes

Attribute	Total	Youth Livelihood Outcomes			Chi-square statistics
		Survival	Security	Growth	
Household size (mean)	3	3	2	2	13.36
Number of Dependants					
3-5 dependants	19 (9%)	14 (13%)	2 (6%)	3 (5%)	21.8*
0-2 dependants	181 (91%)	91 (87%)	33 (94%)	57 (95%)	
Income and Expenditure					
Income (KSh.)	22,258.34	18,138.57	21,444.95	26,598.23	32.54** τ
Expenditure (KSh.)	20,262.70	19,210.86	18,400.50	19,772.67	
Parental/Guardian Education					
Mother's education					
None	42 (25%)	21 (23%)	13 (40%)	8 (17%)	9.72
Primary	54 (32%)	31 (34%)	10 (30%)	13 (29%)	
Secondary	50 (29%)	29 (31%)	4 (12%)	17 (37%)	
Tertiary	25 (15%)	11 (12%)	6 (8%)	8 (17%)	
Father's education					
None	19 (12%)	8 (10%)	7 (22%)	4 (10%)	15.38*
Primary	44 (28%)	31 (36%)	7 (22%)	6 (14%)	
Secondary	63 (39%)	35 (41%)	10 (33%)	18 (43%)	
Tertiary	32 (21%)	11 (13%)	7 (22%)	14 (33%)	
Parental/Guardian influence					
Influence	110 (55%)	48 (46%)	5 (14%)	37 (62%)	20.09**
No influence	90 (45%)	57 (54%)	30 (86%)	23 (38%)	
Value of household assets (KSh)	67,585.12	19,765.14	30,274.17	68,093.75	9.08** τ

Notes: n=201, * Statistic significant at 5% ($p \leq 0.05$); ** Statistic significant at 1% ($p \leq 0.01$); τ - F statistic

4.4.1 Household Size

Typical households in the study had a mean of three members whose range was one to eight. A majority of the study sample (88%) comprised of households with anywhere between one and four members. Households with only one member constituted nearly a third (31.8%) whereas households with more than four members made up only 11.4% of the sample as shown in Table 4.10.

Table 4.10: Size of Households

Number of household members	Frequency (n)	%
1	64	30.5
2	45	21.4
3	43	20.5
4	24	11.4
5	13	6.2
6	6	2.9
7	5	2.4
8	1	0.5
Total	201	100

4.4.2 Number of Dependants

Dependants in the study referred to one or more household members who relied on the youth household head for provision of their needs. The youth respondents were asked to verify whether there they had members depending on them for a living in their households. Their responses are as shown in Table 4.11. Slightly over a third of youth respondents (34 %) had dependants with the incidence being such that households had up to five members depending on the youth. This was in terms of provision of their needs in particular food, shelter, household utility bills, transport medical and school fees.

Table 4.11: Number of Dependants Per Household

Number of Dependants	Frequency(n)	%
0	131	65.0
1	28	14.0
2	21	10.5
3	13	6.5
4	5	2.5
5	3	1.5
Total	200	100

Fourteen percent of respondents had one member depending on them while ten per cent of youth had 2 dependants. Another 7% (13), 3% (5) and 0.5% (1) respondents had 3, 4

and 5 dependants respectively, nevertheless, 65% (131) of youth respondents had no dependants in their households. Interestingly, this finding correlates well with marital status whereby 65% of the respondents indicated they were single. The study sought to investigate the contribution from other household members to the household expenditure. Findings indicated that a majority of members made no contribution to the household expenditure. For those who did, their contribution was in form of household chores, paying utility bills, rent and transport.

4.4.3 Household Income and Expenditure

The youth were asked to give information regarding their households' income and expenditure, savings, debt and other investments made. Findings show that aggregate household monthly income from all sources (including salary, wage, gifts and sales) ranged from KSh. 3,500 to 200,000 with the distribution being positively skewed towards KSh. 3,500. A typical household in the study area had a mean income of KSh. 22,258 with the middle half receiving KSh. 12,000 - 25,250.

Household expenditure was conceptualized as money spent on food, clothes, shelter, healthcare, education, transport and utilities (water/electricity/cooking fuel) per month. The average household expenditure was KSh. 25,640 (S.D. 19,412), with a range of KSh. 10,800 and KSh. 76,800. An analysis of mean income to mean expenditure revealed that these households spent approximately 15% more money than they could afford. This points to a possibility of households being vulnerable to incurring debt. Further analysis of the household expenditure by item established that food, education and shelter took the

largest portions of expenditure at 24%, 18% and 17% respectively. This constituted 59% of the total household expenditure meaning that only 41% of expenditure was left for other uses such as clothing, healthcare, utilities, transport and other allocations (e.g. investments, leisure, remittances and social activities).

4.4.4 Parental Education

Father (paternal) level of education was generally higher than mother (maternal) level of education. For instance the number of mothers without education was double in proportion (25%) compared to fathers with no education (12%). Mothers who had attained secondary or higher level of education were only 44% compared to 60% of fathers.

4.4.5 Parental influence on choice of livelihood strategy

The study sought to investigate what factors influenced choice of youth livelihood strategies. Respondents were asked to indicate whether and how their parents or guardians influenced their choice of livelihood strategies.

Above half (55%) of the respondents indicated that their parents/guardians influenced their choice of livelihood strategy. The form of influence by parents/guardians included provision of education relevant to strategy adapted, imparting life skills, role modeling, and encouragement in starting income generating activities through provision of start-up capital. Forty five percent of youth who indicated that parents and guardians did not influence their choice of livelihood strategy stated various reasons. These reasons

included the need for youth to independently sought their own livelihoods, lack of knowledge of existence of their second/other parent since some youth were from single parent families, lack of mentorship from parents/guardians, inadequate capacity of parents to advise them attributed to their low levels of education and exposure and not having good relationships with their parent/guardian. These reasons are depicted by the following remarks by some of the respondents are as follows:

“...apart from education, parents had no influence...” (Respondent 47)

“...I had no one to look up to...” (Respondent 60)

“...my father passed away many years ago...” (Respondent 39)

“...I make personal decisions alone...” (Respondent 2)

“...parent used to sell illicit brew...” (Respondent 28)

“...my mother is illiterate...” (Respondent 99)

“...we do not have proper communication...” (Respondent 130)

One key informant attributed the poor livelihood outcomes among youth in the study due to lack of parental guidance and positive influence. The respondent (KII 001) further said that youth who migrated from other areas seeking livelihood opportunities in Kamukunji Sub-County tended to be more aggressive and focused as compared to the local youth. Aside from the parental/guardian influence on choice of livelihood strategy, the youth acknowledged there were other aspects of their upbringing or immediate environments that had an influence on them. Apparently the youth in Kamukunji drew inspiration from within and outside their environment from persons they considered as role models including successful business persons, prominent local media personalities (such as

Ndambuki, Robert Mungare, Julie Gichuru), executives in national development programmes (such as Abbas Gullet, the Chief Executive Officer of the Kenya Red-Cross) and elder siblings. Other youth acknowledged that, being brought up in a slum posed a great challenge to finding good role models.

Moreover, insecurity, prostitution, drugs and substance abuse, sexual abuse were prevalent all of which were a negative influence to the youth. However for some youth, this set of problems provoked them to work harder in order to secure a better future. This influence is highlighted by some youth in verbatim which included:

“...the high level of poverty in my family motivated me to work harder and make better choices than my parents...” (Respondent 4),

“...youth group mentorship and peer support was a good influence in my life...

“(Respondent 181),

“...initiatives by community based organizations I am a member of have inspired me...”

(Respondent 150),

“... Formal (registered) and informal networks (unregistered such as family and business chamas) were my sources of start-up capital and loans...” (Respondent 143),

H0₂: There is no significant relationship between household characteristics of youth and youth livelihood outcome levels.

The second hypothesis was also assessed by conducting ordered logistic regression from which the resulting LR χ^2 statistic and pseudo R² were used as shown in Table 4.12. A significant LR $\chi^2=203.18$ (d.f. =12; $p=0.000$) was attained. This is evidence that the expanded model with all predictors achieves higher prediction power for YLO than the intercept-only model. A pseudo R-squared of 0.721 was established which indicates

respondents' household characteristics improve prediction power of YLO by approximately 72%. A shilling increase in aggregate household income increases the odds of attaining a higher youth livelihood outcome among youth by 0.03% $(1.000329-1)*100$, *ceteris paribus*. Similarly, a shilling increase in aggregate household expenditure increases odds of attaining a higher youth livelihood outcome by 0.006% *ceteris paribus*.

Table 4.12: Ordinal Logistic Regression of YLOs Against Household Characteristics

Predictor	Estimated Coefficient		
	Odds Ratio (β)	Significance ($p > Z$)	Z Statistic
Aggregate monthly income	1.000329**	0.000	4.71
Aggregate monthly expenditure	1.000056	0.140	1.48
Mother's education (base: <i>None</i>):			
<i>Primary</i>	0.126492	0.332	-0.97
<i>Secondary</i>	0.280213	0.205	-1.27
<i>Tertiary</i>	0.311857	0.148	-1.28
Father's education (base: <i>None</i>):			
<i>Primary</i>	2.079639	0.087	1.06
<i>Secondary</i>	1.603428*	0.016	3.43
<i>Tertiary</i>	0.651524	0.835	-1.18
Parental influence status	1.355275*	0.047	1.93
Household size	1.107283	0.656	0.45
Number of Dependants	0.016371**	0.001	-4.59
Value of household assets	1.000007*	0.019	2.34
<i>Pseudo R-Squared</i>	0.7210		
<i>Log likelihood (Iteration 7)</i>	-39.314269		
<i>LR chi2(12)</i>	203.18**	0.000	
<i>Obs (n)</i>	156		
<i>/cut1</i>	4.946765		
<i>/cut2</i>	21.60831		

Notes:

LR means Likelihood Ratio

**and **indicates that parameter attained significance at 5% and 1% test levels ($p < 0.05$ and $p < 0.01$)*

Compared to youth whose parents/guardians are not educated, a youth whose father had attained secondary education has 60% higher odds of attaining better livelihood outcomes. Youth who said parents influenced their choice of livelihood strategies have 35% higher odds of attaining higher YLOs, *ceteris paribus*. An additional member into a household (who contributes to household income) increases the odds of youth attaining higher YLOs by 1.1 times, *ceteris paribus*. Any one extra household member who depends on youth for livelihood reduces the odds of that youth in realizing better livelihood outcomes by 98% net of other effects. A shilling increase in the value of household assets has a negligible boost (1.000007) to odds of youth reaching better livelihood outcomes, *ceteris paribus*.

Regression Equation

Corresponding regression equation for household characteristics:

$$YLO \begin{pmatrix} Growth \\ Security \\ Survival \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 21.6 \\ 4.94 - 21.6 \\ 4.94 \end{pmatrix} + 1.00033M_Inc + 1.60F_Educ + 1.35P_Inf + 0.016Dep + 1.000007H_Assets$$

.....Equation 2

Whereby M_Inc is monthly income, F_Educ is father's education, P_Inf is parental influence, Dep is dependants and HH_Assets is household assets.

Caveats:

1. Equation 2 comprises of only variables with significant coefficients in the set of household characteristics
2. Owing to the fact that a non-linear regression model was applied, the above coefficients are odd ratios whose interpretation (as done earlier) is in terms of

proportions not unit-changes as in the case of ordinary least square (OLS) regression

3. The first term helps demarcate youth livelihood outcome levels as survival, security or growth when the effect of other predictors is assumed zero. Values of the first term of equation 2 are simply the cut-off points:

$$YLO = \begin{cases} \textit{Growth}, & \text{if predicted YLO is greater than or equal to 21.6 (Cut2} \geq 21.6) \\ \textit{Security}, & \text{if predicted YLO is in the range of 4.94 to 21.6 excluding these limits} \\ \textit{Survival}, & \text{if predicted YLO is less than or equal to 4.94 (Cut1} \leq 4.94) \end{cases}$$

Criteria

If calculated LR chi-square statistic is *greater* than critical chi-square statistic – in which case the associated p-value is less than conventional significance level (usually 0.05), then the *null hypothesis can be rejected*.

If calculated LR chi-square statistic is *less* than critical chi-square statistic – in which case the associated p-value is greater than standard significance level (0.05), then the *null hypothesis cannot be rejected*.

Result/ Finding:

From the results in Table 4.11, a significant LR $\chi^2=203.18$ (d.f. =12; $\rho<0.05$) is attained. This is evidence that the expanded model with all predictors achieves higher prediction power for YLO than the intercept-only model. It implies corresponding coefficients are observed to be jointly different from zero (or $\beta_i \neq 0$). The model converges at the 7th iteration with a log likelihood of -39.31. A pseudo R-squared of 0.721 is established which indicates respondents' household characteristics (aggregate monthly income,

paternal education, parental influence, number of dependants, household assets) improve prediction power of YLO by approximately 72%.

Conclusion:

Hypothesis two that posited a lack of relationship between household characteristics and youth livelihood outcome levels could not be sustained. In essence, there existed a significant relationship between household attributes in particular aggregate monthly income, paternal education, parental influence, number of dependants, household assets and youth livelihood outcome levels.

4.5 Typologies of Primary Livelihood Strategies

4.5.1 Livelihood Strategies Before Joining Youth Groups

Before joining youth groups, the primary livelihood strategies sort by youth in the study area included business, wage employment, home making, arts/talent based and agriculture based activities as shown in Table 4.13.

Table 4.13: Livelihood Strategy Before Joining Youth Group by YLOs

Core livelihood strategy	Survival		Security		Growth		Total
	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Business	41	39	21	57	12	21	74 (37%)
Wage employment	29	27	10	27	14	24	53 (26%)
Home making (housekeeping)	4	4	0	0	0	0	4 (2%)
Arts/talents (theatre and acting)	9	8	1	3	16	28	26 (13%)
Agriculture based	1	1	0	0	3	5	4 (2%)
No core strategy	21	20	3	8	13	22	37(18%)
No response	1	1	2	5	0	0	3 (2%)

Note: $n = 201$

Business as a livelihood strategy was practiced by 37% of respondents. The most common types of business they operated included selling second hand clothes (*mitumba*), salon and barber shops, making juice and soap, vending water, motorbike transport service (*bodaboda*), craft industries (*jua kali*), installing cable or pay television/digital satellite television, sale of khat (*miraa*), dealing in scrap metal, reproducing movies and music on compact disks (CDs) as well as hawking pirated digital versatile disks (DVDs).

Twenty six percent of youth reported wage employment as their core livelihood strategy. These worked as casual laborers in craft industries and building sites (*kazi ya mjengo*), attendants at cyber café and shops, hair dressers/beauticians, waiters, caretakers of real estate properties and motorcycle riders. For a few of the youth (2%), being a house wife (home making) was their core livelihood strategy. Bead work, painting, acting, craft, training children in martial arts were some of art and talent based livelihood strategies adopted by just over a tenth (13%) of the youth. Finally, agricultural based livelihood strategies were not prevalent among youth in the study as only 2% of youth practiced poultry farming and breeding dogs for sale. As many as 37 (18%) of youth in the study lacked a primary livelihood strategy before joining youth groups which meant that their strategies were sporadic.

4.5.2 Livelihood Strategies After Joining Youth Groups

After joining youth groups, the primary livelihood strategies undertaken by youth were varied as shown in Table 4.14.

Table 4.14: Livelihood Strategy after Joining Youth Groups by YLO Levels

Core livelihood strategy	Survival		Security		Growth		Total	
	n	%	n	%	N	%	n	%
Business	62	59	36	60	22	63	120	60
Wage employment	24	23	9	15	8	23	41	20
Home maker (housekeeping)	4	4	0	0	0	0	4	2
Arts/talents	9	9	7	12	4	11	20	10
Agriculture	0	0	3	5	0	0	3	2
No Primary Strategy	7	6	5	8	1	3	13	6

n = 201

Three in five youth were engaged in business as a primary livelihood strategy. These businesses included barber and salon shops, car and carpet washing, bakery, craft industries “*jua kali*”, cyber café, garbage collection, sales promotion, welding, hawking, indoor games entertainment (play station), pest control and fumigation services. A fifth (20%) of the youth were wage employees while 10% practiced arts and talents activities such as acting, bead making, martial art instructing, dancing, football, athletics and craft work. Even after gaining membership in youth groups, 6% of the youth had no core livelihood strategy.

4.5.3 A comparison of Livelihood Strategies Before and After Joining Youth Groups

Study findings revealed that before the respondents joined youth groups, the choice of livelihood strategies was more scattered across a broad spectrum of alternative livelihood strategies [business (37%), wage employment (26%), housekeeping (2%), arts and talents (13%) and agriculture (2%) and no core strategy (18%). Overall majority of youth operated businesses as a livelihood strategy followed by wage employment. As a

consequence of joining youth groups business livelihood strategy recorded at least 62% increase in the number of females and males benefiting from them from 37% to 60%. Only a few (2%) female youth undertook house-keeping as livelihood strategy which was not affected by their membership in youth groups.

A 62% increase in the number of youth who chose various businesses as their primary livelihood strategy (from 74 youth before group membership to 120 youth after membership) was noted. The proportion of youth taking up wage employment as a primary livelihood strategy declined by 22% from 27 to 21 youth after group membership. Similarly, youth choosing talent based livelihood strategy witnessed a 23% decline after group membership. Another remarkable change was the proportion of youth who lacked any form of livelihood strategy whose percentage reduced by 78 percent after they joined youth groups.

Relating livelihood strategy typologies with YLOs revealed that before joining youth groups, a majority of youth (57%) engaging in business were at security level of YLO. However after youth group membership the majority of youth (63%) practicing business were at growth level of YLO. There was a general decline in percentage of youth taking wage employment after youth group membership. The largest decline was observed among security and growth levels of YLO. Youth practicing arts/talent strategy remained the same for survival, increased (from 3% to 12%) for youth in security YLO level and decreased from 28% to 11% for youth in growth YLO level after youth group

membership. The number of youth who reported “no primary strategy” decreased drastically among youth in survival and growth YLO levels.

H0₃: The livelihood strategies adopted by youth do not significantly influence livelihood outcomes

Again LR χ^2 statistic and pseudo R² from ordered logistic regression were used. An insignificant LR $\chi^2=12.32$ (d.f. =12; $p>0.05$) was established as shown in Table 4.15.

Table 4.15: Ordinal logistic regression of YLOs against livelihood strategy typology

Predictor	Estimated Coefficient		
	Odds Ratio (β)	Significance ($p>Z$)	Z Statistic
Livelihood strategy typology before joining youth group (base: <i>Business</i>)			
<i>Wage employment</i>	1.043*	0.020	2.31
<i>Home making</i>	0.454	0.498	-0.68
<i>Arts/Talent</i>	1.720*	0.037	1.98
<i>Agriculture based</i>	0.974	0.131	1.26
<i>None</i>	0.837	0.767	-0.3
Livelihood strategy typology after joining youth group (base: <i>Business</i>)			
<i>Wage employment</i>	0.735*	0.048	-2.05
<i>Home making</i>	1.034	0.916	0.11
<i>Arts/Talent</i>	1.856*	0.041	1.97
<i>Agriculture based</i>	2.101	0.496	0.68
<i>None</i>	0.932	0.931	-0.09
<i>Pseudo R-Squared</i>	0.0359		
<i>Log likelihood (Iteration 4)</i>	-165.50212		
<i>LR chi2(12)</i>	12.32*	0.0502	
<i>Obs (n)</i>	198		
<i>/cut1</i>	0.360123		
<i>/cut2</i>	2.440747		

Notes:

LR means Likelihood Ratio *and **indicate that parameters attained significance at 5% and 1% test levels ($p < 0.05$ and $p < 0.01$)

Business livelihood strategy (salon, boda boda, hawking, car wash, garbage collection among others) was used as the base for analysis of the influence of livelihood strategy typology on YLOs

Evidence shows that coefficients are not jointly different from zero. Besides the low pseudo R-squared of 0.0359 was established which indicates that youth livelihood strategies improve model prediction power of YLO by only 4%. Interpreting coefficients of specific independent variables, youth who undertook wage employment as opposed to business livelihood strategy before joining youth groups had 4% higher odds of attaining better livelihood outcomes, *ceteris paribus* than business owners. These odds were lower by 27% among wage employee members of youth groups than business owners. Youth who chose homemaking as a livelihood strategy prior to group membership had 55% lower odds of attaining better livelihood outcomes; the odds were 3% higher among youth group members, holding other variables constant.

Odds of attaining better levels of youth livelihood outcome were 1.72 higher among youth who practiced arts/talent before joining youth groups which increased to 86% after youth group membership. The odds of achieving better livelihood outcomes was two times better among youth whose strategy was agriculture rather than business after membership in youth groups. On the other hand, odds of achieving better livelihood outcomes decreased among youth with no strategy than among those in business, assuming other variables remained constant.

Corresponding regression equation for livelihood strategy typology:

$$YLO \begin{pmatrix} \text{Growth} \\ \text{Security} \\ \text{Survival} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2.44 \\ 0.36 - 2.44 \\ 0.36 \end{pmatrix} + 1.043Wage_BM + 0.735Wage_AM + 1.720Arts_BM + 1.86Arts_AM$$

.....Equation 3

Whereby: Wage_BM means wage employment livelihood strategy before membership in youth group, Wage_AM wage employment livelihood strategy after membership in youth

group, Arts_BM means arts/talent based livelihood strategy before membership in youth group and Arts_AM means arts/talent based livelihood strategy after membership in youth group.

Caveats:

1. For livelihood strategy typologies, business was used as the reference category for comparison hence its coefficient is not displayed in the model. However, it is intuitive since it is the basis of analysis. Even in the case of other discreet variables, one of the categories of such predictors was used as the base for analysis
2. Equation 3 comprises of only variables with significant coefficients in the set of livelihood strategy typology.
3. Owing to the fact that a non-linear regression model was applied, the above coefficients are odd ratios whose interpretation (as done earlier) is in terms of proportions not unit-changes as in the case of ordinary least square (OLS) regression.
4. The first term helps demarcate youth livelihood outcome levels as survival, security or growth when the effect of other predictors is assumed zero. Values of the first term of equation 3 are simply the cut-off points:

$$YLO = \begin{cases} \textit{Growth}, & \text{if predicted YLO is greater than or equal to 2.44 (Cut2} \geq 2.44) \\ \textit{Security}, & \text{if predicted YLO is in the range of 0.36 to 2.44 excluding these limits} \\ \textit{Survival}, & \text{if predicted YLO is less than or equal to 0.36 (Cut1} \leq 0.36) \end{cases}$$

Criteria

If calculated LR chi-square statistic is *greater* than critical chi-square statistic – in which case the associated p-value is less than significance level (usually 0.05), then the *null hypothesis can be rejected*.

If calculated LR chi-square statistic is *less* than critical chi-square statistic – in which case the associated p-value is greater than significance level, then the *null hypothesis cannot be rejected*.

Result/ Finding:

From the results in Table 4.15, an insignificant LR $\chi^2=12.32$ (d.f.=12; $\rho>0.05$) is attained. Evidence lacks to show that coefficients are jointly different from zero (or $\beta_i \neq 0$). Hence the intercept-alone model can adequately estimate youth livelihood outcome levels without need for predictors estimating youth livelihood strategies. Besides the low pseudo R-squared of 0.0359 is established which indicates that youth livelihood strategies improve prediction power of YLO by only 4%.

Conclusion:

Hypothesis three claiming lack of influence of youth livelihood strategies on livelihood outcomes was retained.

4.6 Youth Focused Interventions (YFIs)

Youth focused interventions (YFIs) were conceptualized as investments made by development actors (State and Non State actors) such as the State and Non State actors in youth livelihoods development.

4.6.1 Knowledge of Existing Youth Focused Interventions

Findings on respondents' knowledge of existing youth focused interventions in Kamukunji Sub-County are highlighted in Table 4.16. This indicates that in general there was adequate awareness creation of youth focused interventions in the study area. The study established that 86% of the respondents had knowledge of youth focused interventions while fourteen percent of youth did not.

Table 4.16: Knowledge of Existing Youth Focused Interventions by Respondents

Do you know of youth focused interventions in your ward?	N	%
Aware	173	86
Not aware	28	14
Total	201	100.0

4.6.2 Existing Youth Focused Organizations in Kamukunji Sub-County

The study inquired which State and Non State Actors youth were aware of as existing in the study area. Youth were aware of formal financial institutions such as banks (First Community Bank, Equity Bank, CFC Bank, Jamii Bora Bank, Post Bank, Cooperative Bank, Standard Chartered Bank and Kenya Commercial Bank), micro finance institutions (MFIs) such as Faulu Kenya and Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies (SACCOs) such as Faidisha Wanabiashara SACCO. Financial institutions provided information and facilitation for accounts opening, access to credit and statements of account, loans, automated money services, mobile banking and training on financial literacy.

Also named were non-state actors (NSAs) that included such as Eastleigh Community Center (ECC), Udungu Society, Kamukunji Network (a consortium of youth groups in Kamukunji), Family Health Options Kenya, USAID – Kenya Transition Initiative (KTI),

Eastleigh Community Centre, Pumwani Youth Group Network (PYGRON) as well as the Constituency Youth Office. Specifically, ECC provided training on entrepreneurship and skills training in carpentry, beadwork, mechanic and welding at certificate level; peace building programs; professional guidance and counseling from ECC staff members.

Eastleigh Fellowship Center (EFC) provided a lending library, language and educational services, constructive sports and recreational opportunities. Liberty Center (LC) offered training in performance arts, provided access to a 1000-seater auditorium and portable stage, edu-art program, social economic development of young women (SHE) program and social economic development of young men (HE) program via sports and arts media.

Young Men Christian Association (YMCA) offered vocational training, school outreach programs, personal life skills development, reproductive health and HIV/AIDS programs and positive recreational space (sports, health fitness, swimming, aerobics, and gymnastics). Kamukunji Network offered an umbrella platform for over 200 youth groups to come together to create teamwork, unity and shared aims among network groups, promote youth participation in governance, leadership and peace building in Kamukunji.

Family Health Options Kenya (FHOK) coordinated the peer education club, provided library, clinic and Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) services. Clinic services ranged from family planning to sexually transmitted infections (STIs) screening, treatment and laboratory services. FHOK also offered beauty pageant competitions. New Dawn Center (NDC) offered entrepreneurship training, computer application, provision

of Faidisha Wanabiashara SACCO services and linkages to microfinance institutions for loans.

4.6.3 Uptake of Formal and Informal Loans by the Youth

Provision of loans to the youth was a form of intervention provided by the state and non-state actors. A formal loan referred to a loan that was acquired from financial institutions, the state such as the Youth Enterprise Development Fund and from NPOs with documentation outlining terms mutually agreed by the parties involved. Informal loans were defined as those acquired from social contacts (family, friends and business partners) whose agreement was merely enforced by word of mouth and trust. An inquiry was made as to whether youth respondents had ever accessed individual formal loans for their livelihood development in the last three years preceding the study. Findings revealed that only 27.5% reported to have acquired formal loans, meaning that 72.5% had not accessed individual formal loans in the stated period.

A deeper analysis revealed that 82% of respondents who had taken loans had accessed them as individuals with 18% (10) accessing the loans through youth groups. The youth said they acquired loans from formal commercial banks (Barclays Bank, Cooperative Bank, Equity Bank and Jamii Bora Bank), SACCOs (FKFK), Community Based Organizations (CBOs) in particular Ghetto Foundation, mobile money (M-Shwari and Airtel Money) and state initiatives particularly Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF). The worth of these loans varied from KSh. 100 to KSh. 500,000.

Youth in the study sought loans for various purposes as shown in Figure 4.2. A majority of youth (69%) acquired loans to start new businesses or expand existing ones while 12% and 9% of them acquired loans for education purposes and asset acquisition or development respectively. There were also cases of funds diversion whereby 5% of youth did not utilize loans for the original intended purpose but directed it to more pressing needs. Other youths borrowed in order to attend to medical bills, clear rent arrears, education and for subsistence.

The following insights as shown in Figure 4.2 on loans services utilized by youth as presented in the focus group discussions with the youth. When asked about their experience repaying formal loans, many of the youth indicated it was a difficult experience which they attributed to high interest rates, being unemployed, low income or lack of sound financial planning.

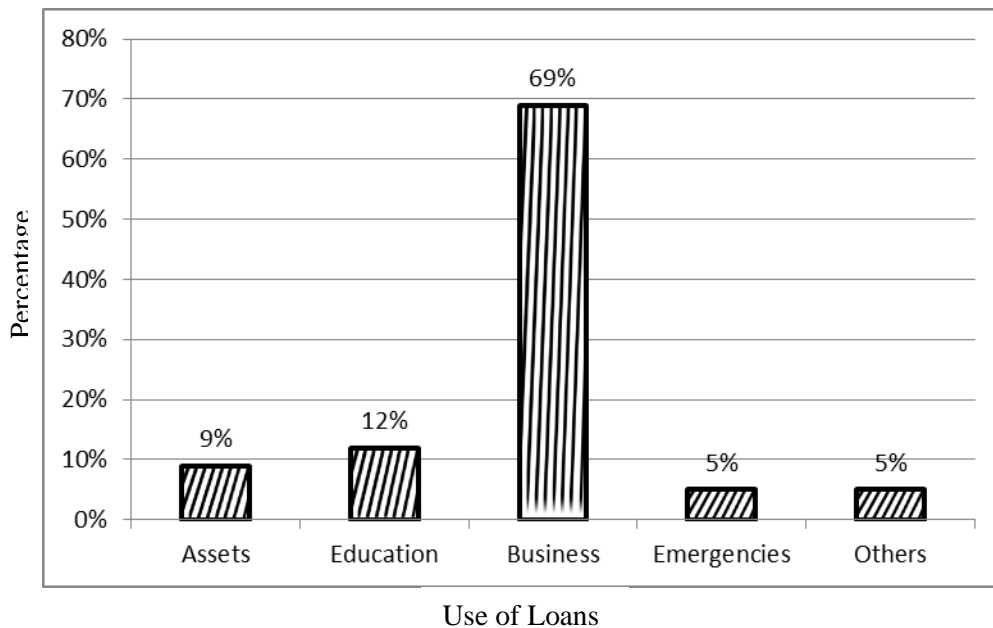


Figure 4.2: Utilization of Formal Individual Loans Accessed by Youth

In addition, the youth in businesses reported their enterprises as being unstable. A few of the youth who found repayment process easy, observed the duration for repaying the formal loans as suitable, favorable interest rates, while those who were timely in payments did not incur penalties. Nine out of ten youth who had taken loans said that they could recommend others to borrow from the same source mainly due to the following reasons:

“... my financial provider gave me a grace period, advice and had good public relations...”(Respondent 46)

“...the application process is easy...” (Respondent 2)

“... the loan assisted me in time of need...” Respondent 143

“... I have manageable interest rates...” (Respondent 198)

Respondents who said that they would not recommend their source of formal loans to fellow youth cited stringent qualification requirements, high interest rates and fear of loss of collateral in case of default in repaying. Insights from one key informant divulged that more than 150 youth groups out of 533 were beneficiaries of the Youth Enterprise Development Fund. These groups had a set limit of borrowing of up to two loans in a year on condition that they repaid the first one. In addition, they confirmed that Kamukunji Sub-County had a repayment of state fund loans of 90%. Findings from key informant interviews attributed default in repaying of loans to the mentality of the youth stating that they argued as follows in verbatim:

“...this is government money which we do not have to pay back...” (KII 003).

Youth who did not access any formal loans attributed this to their perceived lack of need for such loans, lack of information on different loan products for the youth, lack of collateral and negative attitude towards formal loans. From focus group discussions it was also revealed that majority of youth who took loans preferred informal networks such as youth groups, friends and family members. Such sources of loans were less stringent on collateral and repayment conditions. For example, some of the youth reported to have borrowed soft loans from their youth groups with as low as one to ten percent interest on the principal amount which was not pegged on the repayment period. Such an arrangement was not available from formal sources.

4.6.4 Influence of Youth Focused Interventions on Youth Livelihood Outcome

Levels

The study sought to investigate the influence of youth focused interventions on respondent's livelihood outcomes. Respondents who had accessed youth focused interventions reported varied changes in livelihood outcomes as is shown in Table 4.17. These youth said they had acquired the ability to understand the management of money: saving money, how to start a business: expanding business enterprises; developing networks or becoming trainer of trainers. Others were able to enhance self-esteem through life skills training or get rehabilitation from drugs and substance usage. However, the study notes that a few youth acknowledged that despite utilizing the interventions, their livelihood outcomes did not improve. To further understand the influence of youth focused interventions, respondents were asked to rate the attribution of change in YLOs to various youth focused interventions offered by development actors.

Table 4.17: Respondents Attribution of Change in YLOs to Various YFIs by Development Actors

Category of Development Actor	Not at all	Little extent	Moderate extent	Large extent	Very large extent
Youth groups	1%	12%	34%	30%	23%
Financial institutions	51%	23%	19%	3%	5%
Youth focused NPOs	26%	24%	16%	17%	18%
State interventions	51%	28%	13%	3%	7%
Faith Based Organizations	34%	23%	18%	15%	10%
Community Based Organizations	17%	28%	20%	16%	21%

Youth groups, Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and youth focused NPOs were the most highly rated development actors who provided intervention programmes which youth reported to have improved their livelihood outcomes. For instance, 53% of youth attributed change in youth livelihood outcomes to membership in youth groups either to a large extent or very large extent. Also, 37% of youth attributed change in youth livelihood outcome to community based organizations either to a large extent or very large extent.

Financial institutions and state interventions such as YEDF were not highly rated as having contributed to significant changes in youth livelihood outcomes. Key informants from state and non-state actors were asked to illuminate on the influence of their projects on youth in Kamukunji Sub-County in the last five years. Feedback varied based on the different areas of interventions. Some of the positive influences of youth focused interventions reported included:

“...Many youth have gone through our programs and have now become independent.

Some have opened businesses and have employed fellow youth...” (KII 004).

“...As a result of our programs that provide positive exposure, young people have been able to acquire life skills (self-esteem, assertiveness, financial management, self-awareness, and communication skills) and adopted positive behavior on RH. They can go out there confidently, present themselves and chase after any opportunity they come across...” (KII 007).

“...We have trained over two thousand youths and after every one to two years we do impact assessments. We are restructuring our focus on groups through capacity building...” (KII 006).

“...alleviation of poverty was our main goal and this has been achieved through our keen focus on financial development needs of target youth. Through our projects, youth are now able to support themselves as well as help their fellow youth in the society...” (KII 002).

A few negative influences of the youth focused interventions were noted. In some cases, youth attended trainings not to gain knowledge and skills but with a hope to get money since some NPOs gave transport and food allowances for participation in such trainings. Consequently when in some instances it was reported that these allowances were not forthcoming, this grossly reduced participation in youth-targeted programs. Also a high drop-out rate of youth in youth programs was reported whereby some of them became impatient due to their insatiable craving for quick fixes. Because of this, many of the

youth were unable to diversify or specialize in their livelihood strategies given their incomplete training and exposure. It was also established that some non-state actors in operation were rogue organizations commonly referred to as '*brief-case non-profit organizations*' meaning they had not been registered and with no tangible impact attributable to their project activities. As a result of the reputation of such organizations a majority of youth were said to develop a negative perception on NPOs indiscriminately.

H04: Youth focused interventions do not significantly influence youth livelihood outcomes

Table 4.18: Ordinal Logistic Regression of YLOs against YFIs

Predictor	Estimated Coefficient		Z Statistic
	Odds Ratio (β)	Significance ($p > Z$)	
Youth group membership	1.037*	0.018	-2.23
Financial institutions	1.003**	0.010	2.46
NGOs	0.937	0.590	-0.54
State funds (YEDF, Uwezo)	0.761**	0.009	-2.63
FBOs	0.976	0.848	-0.19
CBOs	1.074	0.607	0.51
<i>Pseudo R-Squared</i>	0.0561		
<i>Log likelihood (Iteration 4)</i>	-157.28626		
<i>LR chi2(7)</i>	18.7**	0.0092	
<i>Obs (n)</i>	192		
<i>/cut1</i>	0.376516		
<i>/cut2</i>	1.81196		

Notes:

*LR means Likelihood Ratio *and **indicate that parameters attain significance at 5% and 1% test levels ($p < 0.05$ and $p < 0.01$)*

A significant LR $\chi^2=18.7$ (d.f. =7; $p < 0.05$) is attained which means that coefficients are jointly different from zero (or $\beta_i \neq 0$) as shown in Table 4.18. Hence youth focused interventions are important variables affecting youth livelihood outcome levels in the

study area. Looking at the pseudo R-square, use of all predictors in the model improved estimation power by only 5.6% vis-à-vis the intercept alone model. Controlling for other factors, youth who rated group membership as the most influential YFI on livelihood outcomes had 1.037 better odds of attaining higher youth livelihood outcome level; youth who rated financial institutions as the most influential YFI on livelihood outcome had 1.003 higher odds of reaching better livelihood outcomes. The relative odds of attaining higher youth livelihood outcome level were lower at 0.937, 0.761 and 0.976 among youth who rated NPOs, State funds (YEDF, Uwezo) and FBOs as most influential YFIs on their livelihood outcomes. Those who rated CBO as the most influential YFI on livelihood had 1.074 relative odds of attaining higher youth livelihood outcome levels, *ceteris paribus*.

Corresponding regression equation for youth focused interventions:

$$YLO \begin{pmatrix} \text{Growth} \\ \text{Security} \\ \text{Survival} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1.81 \\ 0.37 - 1.81 \\ 0.37 \end{pmatrix} + 1.037 \text{ Group membership} + 1.003 \text{ Financial institutions} + 0.761 \text{ State funds}$$

.....Equation 4

Caveats:

1. Equation 4 comprises of only variables whose coefficients were significant in the set of youth focused interventions.
2. Owing to the fact that a non-linear regression model was applied, the above coefficients are odd ratios whose interpretation (as done earlier) is in terms of proportions not unit-changes as in the case of ordinary least square (OLS) regression.

3. The first term helps demarcate youth livelihood outcome levels as survival, security or growth when the effect of other predictors is assumed zero. Values of the first term of equation 4 are simply the cut-off points.

$$YLO = \begin{cases} \textit{Growth}, & \text{if predicted YLO is greater than or equal to 1.81 (Cut2} \geq 1.81) \\ \textit{Security}, & \text{if predicted YLO is in the range of 0.37 to 1.81 excluding these limits} \\ \textit{Survival}, & \text{if predicted YLO is less than or equal to 0.37 (Cut1} \leq 0.37) \end{cases}$$

Criteria

If calculated LR chi-square statistic is *greater* than critical chi-square statistic – in which case the associated p-value is less than significance level (usually 0.05), then the *null hypothesis can be rejected*.

If calculated LR chi-square statistic is *less* than critical chi-square statistic – in which case the associated p-value is greater than significance level, then the *null hypothesis cannot be rejected*.

Result/ Finding:

From the results in Table 4.17, a significant LR $\chi^2=18.7$ (d.f. =7; $\rho>0.05$) is attained which means that coefficients are jointly different from zero (or $\beta_i \neq 0$).

Conclusion:

Therefore hypothesis four claiming lack of influence of youth focused interventions on youth livelihood outcomes was rejected. Indeed there was an influence of youth focused livelihood interventions on youth livelihood outcomes.

CHAPTER FIVE: DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents a discussion of findings with reference to the study objectives. The chapter starts with a discussion of youth livelihood outcomes then a synthesis of the influence of individual attributes and household characteristics. The sub-sequent section focuses on livelihood strategies and the chapter ends with a discussion on youth focused interventions. All this discussion is done in cognizance of the different levels of youth livelihood outcomes operationalized in the study as survival, security and growth.

5.2 Youth Livelihood Outcomes

The study found out that, most youth (52%) in Kamukunji Sub-County were at the survival, 18% at security with only 30% of youth at growth level of livelihood outcome. Analysis by frequencies of YLO levels showed that youth in growth and security levels had better livelihood experiences. Those indicators included: acquiring more income, utilizing youth focused interventions offered, acquiring loans for development purposes and investment in social capital networks. On the contrary, youth in survival YLO level did not significantly experience increase in productive and non-productive stock of assets; increases in incomes and food security; higher female youth participation in decision making and leadership; acquisition of development loans; investment in social capital networks; diversification of livelihood strategies and reduced consumption of savings and credit. Further discussion of study findings is done in the following order: individual attributes, household characteristics, livelihood strategies and youth focused interventions.

5.3 Individual Attributes of Respondents and their Livelihood Outcomes

Individual attributes of youth in the study referred to respondents' gender, age, marital status, education, working status, household headship, individual assets, savings and debt. The study established that age, marital status, household headship, individual savings and assets were significant predictors of youth livelihood outcomes.

5.3.1 Age

Youth respondents included in the study were aged from 18 to 35 years and nearly half (49%) were below 25 years. Livelihood interventions by the Kenyan Government restrict the definition of youth to the cohort of between 18 and 35 years (Republic of Kenya, 2010a; GoK, 2010). A relationship between age and youth livelihood outcomes pointed to age being an important predictor of youth livelihood outcomes. The study observed that youth below twenty five years were more likely to be in survival and security YLO levels whereas the greater percentage of youth above thirty years were more likely to be at growth level. Notably youth in Kenya finish the 8-4-4 system of education by twenty five years. Between this age and thirty years youth are trying to identify stable livelihood strategies to rely on. Compared to younger respondents, youth above thirty years tended to have diversified livelihood strategies and better coping mechanisms which explain why their livelihood outcomes are better off relative to younger youth. Older youth also had stronger social networks which enabled them to make better investment decisions, saving behavior or to take more calculated risks.

These study findings are corroborated by Ajufo (2013) on her study on challenges of youth unemployment in Nigeria, where she says that younger youth face barriers in terms of limitations of resources, life and work experiences compared to other older age cohorts. In addition findings from the Kenya National Population and Housing Census indicate that youth below twenty five years lack certification, work experience, networks and financial resources to look for work resulting in most of these youth being unemployed, underemployed and in working poverty (Kenya National Bureau of Statistics [KNBS] and ICF Macro, 2010).

5.3.2 Education

Education did not have a significant influence on youth livelihood outcomes. This meant that in the study, the education level did not influence whether a youth could belong to survival, security and growth levels. This finding differs with a study by Adams, Witt, Franzen, Maseko, Lorenzo (2014) who attributed youth difficulties in sustaining their livelihoods to lower levels of education or limited skills development. Rakodi (2002) notes that education and skills development improves the quality of labor. In addition, education is viewed as an important proxy for human capital accumulation and is a requisite for asset accumulation (Mago and Mago, 2013). Kondo, Orbeta, Dingcong, Infantado (2008) acknowledge that education is an important predictor for productivity and capacity. On the contrary, the study results revealed that livelihood outcomes of youth with university/college level of education were statistically not different from those who had attained lower levels of education such as primary and secondary completed levels across the youth livelihood outcome levels. Generally, the labor force in Kenya

prefers formal sector employment (white collar jobs) which has limited opportunities more so for youth. Youth get to settle for informal sector employment (Omolo, 2010), mainly due to their lack of requisite knowledge and skills for formal employment.

5.3.3 Household Headship and Marital Status

From the findings, sixty five percent of the youth respondents interviewed said they were heads of their households. The proportion of male household heads (59%) was observed to be nearly ten times that of female household heads (7 %). Household headship differed by gender as established by the KNBS and ICF Macro (2010) where at the national level, male headed households were found to be double that of female headed households, who were characterized as being poor compared to those headed by males. Household headship had an association with YLO levels. Household heads were more in proportion among youth at security and growth YLO levels than survival. Conversely a higher proportion of youth at survival YLO level were non-heads of households, than youth at any other YLO level. The study argues that being a household head increases ones responsibilities and prompts the head to strive harder to attain higher levels of youth livelihood outcomes.

Youth livelihood outcomes differed by marital status ($\chi^2=20.07$, $p<0.05$). Nearly two thirds (65%) of the study respondents were single. Notably four fifths (80%) of youth who were single had achieved growth level with just over half (56%) of youth in survival level. On the contrary, two fifths (40%) of married youth were at survival level compared to only 18% of the same category of youth at growth youth livelihood outcome level.

Married youth were less likely to attain higher levels of youth livelihood outcome relative to youth who were single. This can be attributed to more responsibilities as a result of the increased needs of their expanded households.

5.3.4 Savings

Three quarters of respondents were found to have personal savings of various forms. Further analysis revealed that youth in growth level saved more than youth in lower YLO levels (security and survival). In particular the mean savings of a youth at survival levels was KSh. 2,721.67 compared to a youth at growth level with a mean of KSh. 6,198.76. The differences in savings among the youth by youth livelihood outcome levels were statistically significant.

The forms of their savings varied from deposits in financial institutions to cash at home, investments, mobile money and share subscriptions in youth groups. The leading category of savings was deposits with formal financial institutions. This trend can be attributed to availability of information on youth friendly products among banks whose requirements were also minimal (photocopy of national identification) for opening an account. Moreover, youth cited that they felt a higher sense of security and responsibility when they saved as individuals rather than in their youth groups. Youth (22%) were also found to save cash at home which is in agreement with the findings of Lindley (2007) and Pavanello, Elhawary and Pantuliano (2010) who reported that youth save money in form of cash at home.

Saving cash at home is a risky form of saving as money is exposed to disasters such as fires, theft and burglary. Further probing revealed that youth who saved in cash lacked information on what other forms of savings were available to them other than group savings as was reported by respondents. For some of the youth, the most readily available and safest option was under the mattresses. Others derived personal fulfillment from home-made piggy banks.

Findings also indicated that a fifth of the youth were re-investing their savings in informal enterprises reported as self-employment. This is an important indicator that entrepreneurial youth were able to grow their micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) by ploughing back into their businesses earnings from business and in turn diversify or intensify their livelihood strategies. Such a profile did aptly match respondents who had attained the growth level of youth livelihood outcomes.

The study focused on youth in groups (*chamas*) where it was interesting to note that over ten percent of youth held share subscription in the groups as their form of savings. Typically this was in the form of a revolving fund - Rotating Savings and Credit Associations (ROSCAs) - whereby members pool an agreed amount with an aim to give the lump sum to individuals in an ordered rotational basis. According to Gugerty (2007) ROSCAS in developing countries are among the prevalent informal financial institutions among the poor with high member participation. Past studies have shown that families and individuals who are members of ROSCAS are able to have savings, engage in micro-business development, take care of their familial needs and access soft loans from the

associations (Biggart (n.d), Ssewamala, Sperber, Zimmerman and Karimli (2010) and Okirigiti (2015). For this category of youth, FGDs indicated ROSCAs had worked successfully mainly because there was no interest charged and its was convenient. Conversely the limitations of the ROSCAs included loan default, low minimum loan portfolios, lack of awareness by the youth on the impact of ROSCAs in contributing to youth livelihoods.

It was also noted that twenty seven percent of respondents who cited “other” as forms of savings included mobile money specifically Airtel Money, M-Pesa and M-Shwari. M-Pesa and M-Shwari were avenues for mobile money transfer, loans and savings offered by Safaricom Limited and Commercial Bank of Africa whilst Airtel Money is provided by Airtel Limited. This mode of saving was mainly preferred on the basis of convenience, ease of use, confidentiality, security and minimal collateral for one to access loans. These findings concurred with other research findings by Kimenyi & Ndung’u, (2009); Rotberg & Aker, (2013) and Buku & Meredith, (2013) which assert that mobile money saving avenues such as M-Shwari encouraged youth to save more so as to qualify for higher loan limits.

5.3.5 Individual Assets

Analysis revealed that mean values of individual assets differed by youth livelihood outcome levels. In particular, respondents at growth level of youth livelihood outcomes reported the highest mean value of individual assets compared to other YLO levels. In the study, assets ranged from housing to electronics, furniture vehicles and machinery.

Overall, most assets were individually owned but it was established that houses and vehicles were entirely household-owned.

It was established through qualitative data from focus group discussions and key informant interviews that some of the respondents owned productive assets such as sewing machines, motorbikes, mobile phones and fridges as tools of trade to help them earn better incomes through their micro, small and medium enterprises. Moreover, other youth were able to accumulate assets as a result of growth of their incomes. Some of them sold individually owned assets to get money for basic needs as a means of coping with unemployment and underemployment. Other youth reported to have sold these assets to repay debts or raise capital. Molefe (2013) also established similar coping mechanisms for youth in Botswana. Rakodi (2002) found that urban areas are a lot more monetized than rural areas thus urban dwellers have more reliance on capital assets from employment and income earning ventures. Chambers (1989) earlier found that low income households through utilization of tangible assets such as physical resources, skills and investments were better able to counter situations of risk, insecurity and vulnerability.

However, the findings from the study area differ with those of Molefe (2013) and Chambers (1989) since youth resulted to selling assets as a way of coping with unemployment challenges and as a result ended up being more vulnerable economically. Ownership of durable goods (capital assets) is a good indicator of socio-economic status (KNBS, 2010) which can provide collateral for youth when seeking formal loans.

Besides, it is a platform for safety nets which enables intensification and diversification of livelihood strategies thereby elevating the livelihood outcomes of the beholders.

5.4 Household Characteristics by Youth Livelihood Outcomes

Capitals in form of household characteristics in the study referred to the following: household size; number of dependants; income and expenditure; parental education; parental influence on choice of youth livelihood strategies and assets. Aggregate monthly income, parental influence, number of dependants and household assets emerged as significant determinants of youth livelihood outcomes.

5.4.1 Household Size and Number of Dependants

Households belonging to youth in survival level of YLOs had more members (3) on average than households belonging to youth in growth who had an average of two members. This is noteworthy given that study findings revealed that number of dependants influenced livelihood outcomes negatively. The trend was that the highest proportion of youth households (13%) with more dependants (3-5 members) belonged to those in survival livelihood outcome level with the lowest at growth YLO level. Youth heads in survival level reported to have more dependants than just their spouse and children to include in-laws, siblings and social networks. For those households with fewer dependants (0-2) the highest proportion (95%) belonged to growth YLO level. A high number of dependants who have to rely on one source of household income (youth head) for basic needs and utilities worsen such a household's livelihood outcomes.

5.4.2 Household Income and Expenditure

Aggregate monthly income for a typical youth headed household from all sources (including salary, wage, gifts, remittances and sales) in the study was KSh. 22,258 whereas the expenditure was KSh. 25,640. Household expenditure was conceptualized as money spent on food, clothes, shelter, healthcare, education, transport, utilities (water/electricity/cooking fuel) and entertainment.

For youth in survival and security level, the mean income and expenditure were KSh. 18,138.57 and KSh. 19,210.86 respectively. Youth in growth level of YLO attained higher mean income and expenditure of KSh. 26,598.23 and KSh. 19,772.67 respectively. This means that youth at growth level had a higher income relative to expenditures compared to youth at survival level. Further analysis revealed there were significant differences in income among youth by YLO so that households with higher incomes were associated to youth at growth level. There were no statistically significant differences in expenditure among youth by YLO levels.

A one to one household comparison of income and expenditure indicated that a typical youth headed household in Kamukunji Sub-County, picked at random, spends more than they can afford. An analysis of mean income to mean expenditure reveals that these households tend to approximately expend 15% more than their income. This pointed to a possibility of youth headed households being vulnerable to accrue debts in the long run. Household expenditure by item established that basic needs (food, education and shelter) took the largest share of expenditure (59%) hence only 41% of expenditure was allotted

other purposes (clothing, healthcare, utilities, transport, remittances and social activities as well as savings and investments). This is line with the findings from the discussions with development actors, who reported that the social economic situation of youth Kamukunji Sub-County is gloomy since “*a majority of the youth in the study area lived below the poverty line*” while others suffered unemployment and underemployment.

5.4.3 Parental/Guardian Education and Influence

Overall, paternal level of education was generally higher than maternal level of education of the youth in the study area. This might have had a psycho-social influence on choice of youth livelihood strategies. Further analysis revealed a significant relationship between father’s level of education and youth livelihood outcomes. There was however no significant relationship between maternal level of education and youth livelihood outcome. About a third of youth in growth level had their fathers were educated to tertiary level while only about a tenth of youth in survival had fathers with similar education.

A relationship was also established between parental/guardian influence on choice of livelihood strategies by youth and youth livelihood outcome levels. A majority of youth in growth YLO level (62%) had parental influence in choice of livelihood strategy which was significantly different from 54% and 86% of youth in survival and security YLO levels respectively that lacked such influence. This positive influence by parents or guardians on youth choice of livelihood strategy was in the form of advice in making career choices, imparting life skills, role modeling, education or even providing business

start-up capital. Studies by Schutte (2005) on emerging trends in urban livelihoods and Wahab, Odunsi and Ajiboye (2012) on causes and consequences of rapid erosion of cultural values in a traditional African society underscore the importance of the family as the basic social safety net in securing livelihoods and short-term 'shock absorber' long before outside assistance is sought. In addition, youths' transition to adulthood can either be chosen purposefully, or imposed upon by their families in particular parents and the society (Juarez, Legrand, Lloyd, Singh and Hertrich, 2013).

Notably, aside from the parental/guardian influence on choice of livelihood strategy, youth acknowledged there were other aspects of their wider environment that had an influence on them. They cited role models from successful business persons, prominent television personalities, executives in community development programs and elder siblings. To many these environmental aspects modeled and influenced them positively to working hard in life. As an individual transits from youth to adulthood, it is observed that the influence of parents diminishes gradually whilst the influence of peers, media, educational environments, become more prominent.

5.4.4 Household Assets

A comparison of household assets among the three youth livelihoods levels showed that the mean value of assets was higher among youth in growth level at KSh. 68,093.75, than in security and growth YLO levels at KSh. 30,274.17 and KSh. 19,765.14 respectively. Youth in survival level owned lower value assets than youth in security and growth. Study findings also established that the differences in mean value of household assets

among youth in the different youth livelihood outcome levels were statistically significant. It was deduced from the study findings the reason was that youth in survival level prioritized entertainment and information electronics (radio, television sets and mobile phones) more than their counterparts at security YLO level.

In the study assets were classified as productive and non-productive. Youth in survival and security YLO levels owned more of non-productive assets as compared to those in growth who owned more of productive assets. From the study findings, household assets were used as a launching pad for improvement of livelihoods outcomes or start-up capital for business enterprises. Youth in survival livelihood outcome level had more of individually owned assets than household-owned assets. On the other hand youth in security and growth outcome levels had more household owned assets than individually owned. So it is correct to infer that youth at security and growth levels have a good start up in life in terms of support from their families of origin to actualize livelihood aspirations and subsequent outcomes whereas those in survival level have to depended on themselves more than their household members.

These study findings concur with those by Mago and Mago (2013) where they attribute a poor household central resource for livelihood enhancement as being assets. In addition to assets increasing power and control, assets are vital for such households as they bring security in times of economic stress either as a result of unemployment, ill health and family break up. Assets enable one to think and pursue long term goals in addition to

them having a positive personal and social effect on well-being beyond consumption (Zhan and Sherraden, 2003).

5.4.5 Typologies of Livelihood Strategies by Youth Livelihood Outcomes

The study investigated the influence of youth livelihood strategies on YLOs by establishing the core livelihood strategies that youth undertook before and after joining youth groups. These livelihood strategies were grouped into broad categories of wage employment, business, home making, arts/talent and agriculture based. Wage employment and arts & talent were significant predictors of youth livelihood outcomes. Arts and talents provided a quick source of non-wage income for some youth. The study notes that before youth joined groups, the choice of livelihood strategies was more scattered across the broad alternative livelihood strategies (business, wage employment, housekeeping, talents, agriculture or no-strategy). After group membership, the choice of livelihood strategies clustered around business, wage employment and talent based activities. Wage employment provided stable and reliable income source while arts and talents were greatly used by youth in groups and supported by intervention programs by non-state actors as a readily available livelihood strategy option among youth.

Majority of youth in the study operated in the informal sector of the economy mainly because of lack of formal jobs, inadequate skills and entrepreneurship opportunities. These findings concur with studies in Nigeria which indicated that youth undertook informal employment opportunities as livelihood strategies in order to survive. Ezeah's study (2012) highlights that urban youth in Nigeria utilized a mix of economic and social strategies. Economically, youth engaged in informal activities such as newspaper

vending, food processing and sales, fashion and designing, hairdressing, music vending, motorcycle transport and selling mobile phones. Youth also boosted their social capital through social networks (relatives, friends and neighbors). In Ghana according to Odoom (2011), youth survive through their engagement in the informal sector becoming part of the urban poor.

Specifically, the study established that after youth gained membership in youth groups, majority of them adopted the business strategy particularly among youth in survival and growth levels of livelihood outcomes. There was a decrease in dependency on talent based enterprise among youth in the study. The number of youth seeking employment and also those with no livelihood strategy across youth in survival, security and growth levels of YLO decreased. This is supported by focus group discussions that revealed that majority of youth in groups perceived their livelihoods positively because they appreciated that without the livelihood strategies they undertook, life would be unbearable in the urban slum setting of Kamukunji.

It emerged that within youth groups, youths were able to share about challenges they faced in deriving livelihoods, dreams, aspirations and drew advice from and even cushioned each other against shocks and seasonality's. This meant that youth groups could be an effective vehicle to reduce idleness and vulnerability among youth. Similar findings were reported among youth in poor urban settings in Nigeria (Ezeah, 2012). The key challenge therefore as for many developing countries including Kenya is to identify

strategies that can generate income opportunities through decent work in return reducing unemployment and underemployment in the informal sector (Obare, 2015).

5.5 Youth Focused Interventions

It emerged that a majority (86%) of youth had knowledge of youth focused interventions such as products and services by State and Non-State actors. Youth focused interventions included provision of financial services (devolved funds, savings, formal and informal loans, training on financial literacy), capacity building, library services, recreational facilities, counseling, arts and talent development, provision of relevant information education and communication (IEC) materials, networking and collaboration, health services, behavior change communication (BCC), promotion of gender equity and peer education.

Capacity building was offered to the youth in the areas of life skills training (leadership, communication, relationships, self-esteem, and self-awareness), entrepreneurship, leadership training and tailoring, hairdressing and beadwork courses. Others were skills training in carpentry, welding, masonry and motor vehicle mechanics. Library services included provision of a resource center with internet services, school text books, and reproductive health (RH) materials. Recreational facilities included gymnasias, pool tables, basketball courts, table tennis, football courts, darts and indoor games. Health services included training on contraceptive use, sexually transmitted infections (STIs) screening and treatment and laboratory services.

Respondents who lacked knowledge of youth focused interventions attributed this to lack of information dissemination by state and non-state actors according to qualitative results from the study. Also mentioned were lack of interest by youth, unawareness of beneficiary selection criteria and application requirement procedures, lack of guidance on utilization of such products/services as well as negative attitude towards financial institutions working with the youth. Other youth felt self-sufficient from engagement at the youth groups and thus did not find the need for such information at a personal level.

Non state actors in particular financial institutions used various methods to create awareness on their youth targeted products and services. These included direct sales by branch staff in markets, colleges and secondary schools; road shows and fairs with mainly the aspect of edutainment intervention; use of exhibition halls at community events; partnership with youth targeted organizations; internet through their face book and twitter accounts; mobile notifications through SMS, billboards, fliers; television and radio advertisements. It is important to note that awareness creation by the state was mainly done by youth officers at the constituency and ward levels through trainings and seminars (for youth group leaders) on various interventions available to the youth and through the various internet platforms. Other avenues included events such as the International Youth Day and Ghetto Radio, a local radio station based in Kamukunji Sub-County.

Overall, dissemination of information on products by financial institutions was pretty high partly because industry players are engulfed in stiff competition amongst themselves

as they sought to grow their market share. The same could be said about non-state actors with interventions targeted on youth. These findings concur with Ameyia, Onsong and Omwong'a (2011) who established that there is a proliferation of financial service providers who almost have to hawk their services in Kenya.

The study findings identified youth group membership, state funds and financial institutions as important predictors of youth livelihood outcomes. The study established that 27.5% of youth accessed formal loans as a way of intervention from financial providers. Specifically, formal loans at an individual level were sought from commercial banks, mobile money platforms and SACCOs. The main use of the loans was for business startup or seed capital with the least use being for asset acquisition for development. The study however notes that there were incidences of funds diversion to unplanned needs as also observed by Action Network for the Disabled [ANDY)], (2012) study on impact of youth enterprise development fund and the National Development Fund for Persons with Disabilities. Respondents had also the challenge of loan repayment due to high interest rates which in some cases led to defaulting.

Youth also utilized loans from informal sources such as family and neighborhood networks, shylocks and from ROSCAs. This was because these sources were not stringent with requirements such as collateral as was analyzed from the study findings. In addition, CARE (2011) found out that in comparison to other Sub Saharan countries (Lesotho, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia and Rwanda), ROSCAs were a major source of microfinance for groups in Kenya more so among the youth. The study however notes

that ROSCAs allowed loans and deposits only at certain specified intervals such as once a month and in pre-set amount of contributions. Focus grouped discussions unearthed other limitations to ROSCAs particularly the fixed amount of money that was least likely to fit every group members investment plan and not being available when one needs it most as in the case of a business as the allocation of the money is by lottery.

It was evident from the results of group formal loans that the rate of uptake by youth was very low. Only 150 out of 533 registered youth groups in the constituency had accessed YEDF according to the Kamukunji youth fund officer. The study attributes this to lack of credit history, lack of collateral and knowledge on products and services, inability to meet preconditions for qualification, negative attitude towards loans and youth being risk averse. Defaulting on loan repayment for those youth who took loans was attributed to lack of commitment, fund diversion, and poor leadership and commitment of groups.

Two previous studies by Lagat *et al* (2012) and Gachuru and Mwirigi (2014) on Youth Enterprise Development Fund reported that low level of knowledge, fear of failure in managing of loans, poor administrative structures, group dynamics, excessive loan processing duration and maximum amount of group loans (KSh. 50,000) being insufficient were the key challenges inhibiting utilization of devolved funds targeting youth. This concurs with the reasons cited for limited access of devolved funds for the youth in the study area which included: lack of information, complicated procedures, and difficulties in forming sustainable groups, lack of business skills and fear of taking loans.

This therefore means that there are a lot of financial resources available to the youth that are under-utilized.

5.5.1 Influence of Youth Focused Interventions on Livelihood Outcomes

As assessment of YFIs indicated that the greatest influence on YLOs was membership in youth groups. State interventions (UWEZO and YEDF) and financial institutions (formal loans) were the least influential. This is not surprising as less than a third of registered youth groups had accessed state devolved funds and only a quarter of individuals had accessed formal loans from commercial banks. Some positive influences of YFIs were reported as: increased incomes, improvement in food security, socio-economic independence of beneficiaries, positive exposure, acquisition of life skills, behavior change, membership in SACCOs leading to increased savings and investments among youth. Several other studies with similar findings reported that youth focused interventions had led to increased start-up of MSMEs, job creation, acquisition of new skills and development of existing ones, reduced crime and increased youth participation in development (ANDY, 2012).

The study noted some negative influences associated with youth focused interventions that ranged from a youth developing a culture of dependency and entitlement, lack of exit strategies and sustainability plans by the development agencies, high drop-out rate among youth from ongoing programs (training/mentorship), youths' negative perception of non-state actors being money oriented without tangible outputs. For youth with disabilities, ANDY (2012) identified that funds diversion and sub-division of already insufficient

loan amounts among youth group members to a level below economic viability could threaten positive impact of devolved funds.

5.5.2 Gaps in Youth Focused Interventions

A number of gaps were identified in provision of YFIs in Kamukunji Sub-County. These ranged from lack of programme focus on priority needs of youth to low sensitization about interventions among youth. Youth livelihood strategies are constructed by utilization of the various forms of capital available to youth. However the study reveals that most of the YFIs narrowly focused on their human and financial capitals. The livelihood framework draws the attention on the importance of the various transformative structures (government, private sector,) and processes (laws, culture, policies and institutions) that influence the livelihood strategies sought by youth and subsequent outcomes. Most of the organizations which worked with the youth in the study area lacked a focus on how to influence these transformative structures and processes, as they are equally important in influencing youth livelihood outcomes. As a result there was a lot of duplication of efforts and competition among the implementers of the youth focused interventions.

From the study, it was evident that YFIs did not address the priority needs of the youth since many youth were mainly focused on attaining their basic needs for survival than other future-oriented goals that intervention programs were keen on. Research by Gutman and Akerman (2008) and Kabiru, Mojola, Beguy and Okigbo, (2013) affirm that, youth adjust livelihood aspirations to fit limited opportunities. It is no wonder that incidences

of funds diversion from initial purposes to personal emergencies were prevalent. This can pose a great threat to the ability of youth to focus their attention on achieving their long term livelihood outcomes.

Study findings also showed youth lack of knowledge and interest on interventions available to them from state and non-state actors. For State interventions, this was attributed to minimal creation of awareness on such interventions. According to respondents, the state had not adequately sensitized nor provided capacity on access to devolved funds especially those targeting the youth in the slum. Therefore many youth did not find a need to pursue such funds. This was especially challenging for the devolved government funds such as YEDF, Women Enterprise Fund, Constituency Bursary Fund and National Development Fund for Persons with Disability than YEDF.

This finding is reiterated by Ogolo (2009) who found out that youth did not display robust personal interest and effort in benefitting from developed funds. For example, in the study it was established that some of the youth did not know the location of the directorate of youth office in Kamukunji Sub-County. Ideally it is the responsibility of youth to monitor and evaluate, plan and use the devolved funds available in their constituency (Ogolo, 2009) but this was not the case in Kamukunji. The same is also observed by Youth Empowerment Support Services (2013), which asserts that a majority of youth are not generally aware of the programs under the Ministry of Public Service, Youth and Gender Affairs especially on procedures involved in accessing different devolved funds. From FGD discussions, youth voiced strongly that they were only

involved in implementation of projects (though uptake of services) rather than the entire project life cycle (identification, planning, execution and evaluation). Hence youth participation is a key gap with reference to YFIs in the study area.

5.6 Predictors of Youth Livelihood Outcomes

The variables whose coefficients attained statistical significance (important predictors of YLOs) were determined using three analytical techniques: causal methods (ordered logistic regression), mean differences (ANOVA) and test of relationships. From these techniques, z-statistic, F-statistic and χ^2 -statistic aided in assessment of significance at 5% level. Predictors whose parameters attained statistical significance were used in developing the proposed model of predictors of youth livelihood outcomes as shown in Table 5.1 and Figure 5.1.

Under the category of individual attributes (Pseudo $R^2 = 0.404$; Log Likelihood Ratio of $\chi^2 = 44.47$; d.f.=14; $p < 0.01$): age ($\beta = 11.3$, $p < 0.05$), marital status ($\beta = 0.24$, $p < 0.05$), household headship ($\beta = 27.8$, $p < 0.01$), individual savings ($\beta = 1.00$, $p < 0.05$), individual assets ($\beta = 1.00$, $p < 0.01$) were established as significant predictors of youth livelihood outcomes. Older youth have more experiences and better opportunities as well as more years of human capital development compared to younger youth which can improve their youth livelihood outcomes.

For example, stronger social networks can enable them to make better investment decisions and saving behavior or to take more calculated risks. Married youth and youth

heads of households have more responsibilities prompting them to diversify their livelihood strategies to cater for increased needs of their expanded households. Higher savings and assets form part of collateral when youth seek to access loans. Besides, it is a platform for safety nets which enables intensification and diversification of livelihood strategies thereby elevating the livelihood outcomes of the beholders.

Table 5.1: Predictors of Youth Livelihood Outcomes

Category	Predictor	Strength (Significant Z-statistic)	Direction of influence on YLOs
Individual attributes	Age	1.81	+ve
	Marital status	-1.84	Mixed (\pm ve)
	Household headship	2.62	+ve
	Savings	1.92	+ve
	Individual assets	2.53	+ve
Household characteristics	Aggregate Monthly Income	4.71	+ve
	Paternal Education	3.43	+ve
	Parental Influence	1.93	+ve
	Number of dependants	-4.59	- ve
	Value of Household assets	2.34	+ve
Livelihood strategies	Wage employment before group membership	2.31	+ve
	Wage employment after group membership	-2.05	- ve
	Arts/talent before group membership	1.98	+ve
	Arts/talent after group membership	-1.97	- ve
	Youth focused interventions	Youth group membership	-2.23
	Financial institutions	2.46	+ve
	State Interventions (YEDF, Uwezo)	-2.63	-ve

Under household characteristics (Pseudo $R^2 = 0.721$; Log Likelihood Ratio of $\chi^2 = 203.18$; d.f. =12; $p < 0.01$), aggregate monthly income ($\beta = 1.00$, $p < 0.01$), paternal education ($\beta = 1.60$, $p < 0.05$), parental influence ($\beta = 1.93$, $p < 0.05$), number of dependants ($\beta = 0.02$, $p < 0.01$), and household assets ($\beta = 1.00$, $p < 0.01$) were important predictors of youth livelihood outcomes. Findings indicated that higher aggregate household income increases the odds of attaining a higher YLO and that youth who had fewer dependants had better livelihood outcomes. The higher the level of paternal education of parents/guardians the greater their influence on youths choice and support of livelihood strategy chosen. Household assets can be used for improvement of livelihoods or sold to attain start-up capital for business enterprises. Indeed, study findings revealed that youth in growth level had more household than individual assets.

Under livelihood strategies (Pseudo $R^2 = 0.036$; Log Likelihood Ratio of $\chi^2 = 12.32$; d.f. =12; $p > 0.05$), wage employment ($\beta = 0.74$, $p < 0.05$) and arts/talent ($\beta = 0.26$, $p < 0.05$) were statistically significant. Wage employment provides stable and reliable income source while arts and talents were mainly used by youth in groups for their livelihoods and greatly supported by intervention programs run by development actors. Arts and talents provided a quick source of non-wage income for the youth.

Regarding youth focused interventions (Pseudo $R^2 = 0.056$; Log Likelihood Ratio of $\chi^2 = 18.70$; d.f. =7; $p < 0.01$), it emerged that membership in youth groups ($\beta = 1.04$, $p < 0.05$), utilization of financial institutions ($\beta = 1.00$, $p < 0.01$) and state funds ($\beta = 0.76$, $p < 0.01$) were significant positive influences of youth livelihood outcomes. Upon realization that youth can only access state funds through groups, most of youth in Kamukunji were

registered in groups. It is these groups that also provided security (collateral) for some of youth who accessed formal loans from financial institutions.

The aforementioned significant variables now referred to as predictors were used to draw this module. For the model, the input constitutes the individual attributes, household characteristics, livelihood strategies undertaken by youth and youth focused interventions provided by state and non-state actors. The output includes the youth livelihood outcomes which have three levels in order of ranking from survival, to security and growth. The feedback which is part of the youth livelihood outcome goes back to inform the input and throughput processes affecting subsequent outcomes such as capitals available for youth and as interventions that can better impact the youth.

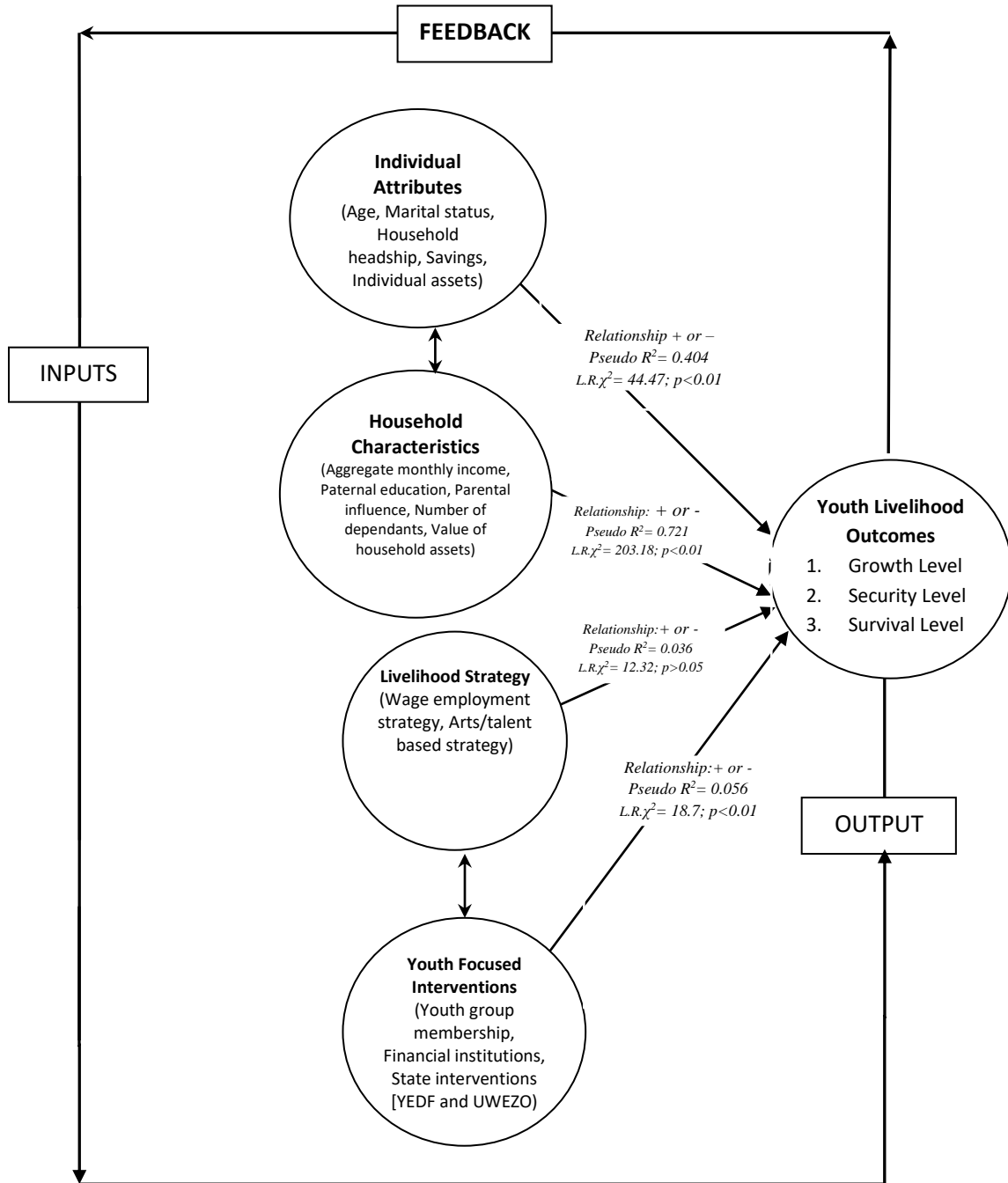


Figure 5.1: Summary Model for Predictors of Youth Livelihood Outcomes
Source: Author, 2016

CHAPTER SIX: SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Overview

The study aimed to investigate predictors of youth livelihood outcomes in Kamukunji Sub-County, Nairobi County, Kenya. Specifically, inquiry was done on the influence of individual and household characteristics, livelihood strategies, youth focused interventions in terms of their influence on youth livelihood outcomes. Two hundred and one youth, one state and eleven non-state actors participated in the study.

6.2 Summary

The study established that 52% of the youth were at survival level of youth livelihood outcome, 18% at security level and 30% at the growth level of youth livelihood outcomes. This demonstrated that less than a third of the respondents were at the growth level and more than half were still struggling at the survival livelihood outcome level. Notably, the primary concern at survival stage was attainment of basic needs.

A set of five hypotheses guided the study. In this section, the results of the hypotheses tests are summarized.

Ho₁: There was no relationship between individual attributes of the youth and their livelihood outcomes

The first hypothesis claiming lack of relationship between individual attributes and youth livelihood outcomes was rejected. It means that indeed individual attributes influenced youth livelihood outcomes. Particularly, male heads, older and married youth and youth with savings and individual assets attained higher levels of youth livelihood outcomes.

Notably is that, education level did not attain statistical significance therefore did not influence an individual's youth livelihood outcome.

H₀₂: There was no relationship between household characteristics of the youth and their livelihood outcomes

This hypothesis was also rejected because aggregate monthly income, parental education, parental influence, number of dependants and household assets were important predictors of youth livelihood outcomes. Youth from higher income households, youth whose fathers had acquired higher level of education, whose parents had a positive influence on them with reference to life choices and livelihood strategies, with lower number of dependants and higher household assets attained higher levels of YLOs. Inherited assets were bequeathed upon youth giving them a launching pad for their livelihood strategies and subsequent outcomes. More involved parents appreciated the benefits of positive role modeling to the youth thereby improving their outcomes. Besides the socialization and improved livelihood outcomes of youth, parents may in themselves predetermine livelihood outcomes of their progeny. Household characteristics therefore determined youth livelihood outcomes.

H₀₃: There was no relationship between livelihood strategies adopted by youth and their livelihood outcomes

Hypothesis three which posited no relationship between youth livelihood strategies and their livelihood outcomes was sustained. In essence, regardless of the livelihood strategy typology youth adopted (business, wage employment, home making, arts & talents and

agriculture based), the livelihood outcomes did not differ significantly. As a group livelihood strategy typology did not jointly determine youth livelihood outcomes. However, wage employment and arts/talent were important in predicting the level of YLO level.

H₀₄: There was no relationship between youth focused interventions and youth livelihood outcomes

Hypothesis four was rejected as youth focused interventions were established to influence youth livelihood outcomes. Specifically, youth group membership, access and utilization of financial institutions and state funds were found to improve youth livelihood outcomes. Youth focused interventions by Non-Profit Organizations, Faith Based Organizations, Community Based Organizations did not emerge as important determinants of youth livelihood outcomes. Youth attributed trends in their livelihood outcomes to interventions as a result of youth group membership and products and services from financial institutions and state funds.

H₀₅: Youth livelihood outcomes have no predictors among youth in Kamukunji Sub-County

Hypothesis five was also rejected as individual attributes (age, marital status, household headship, individual savings and assets); household characteristics (aggregate monthly income, paternal education, parental influence, number of dependants, household assets); livelihood strategies (wage employment, arts and talent) and youth focused interventions

(youth groups, financial institutions, state funds) were important predictors of youth livelihood outcomes (corresponding coefficients were statistically significant).

6.3 Conclusions

1. Levels of youth livelihood outcomes were characterized as survival, security and growth by order of improvement. Over half of the youth were at survival level of livelihood outcome with less than a third belonging to the growth level which implied that a majority of the youth were struggling with attainment of basic needs.
2. Youth livelihood outcomes did not differ by typology of livelihood strategy undertaken by youth. This finding is of fundamental importance since it indicates that none of the livelihood strategies adopted was better aligned than other to improve youth livelihood outcomes. Thus none of the strategies can be exclusively preferred for policy implementation.
3. The following factors emerged as predictors of youth livelihood outcomes namely:
 - a) Individual attributes of youth specifically age, marital status, household headship, savings and individual assets
 - b) Household characteristics in particular household assets, aggregate monthly income, paternal education, parental influence and number of dependants.
 - c) Youth focused interventions such as youth group membership, access and utilization of products and services from financial institutions and devolved state funds.

4. A third of the youth were unemployed with two thirds employed in the informal sector. Despite that their immediate and external environments were not conducive for youth livelihoods, about a third of the youth were at growth level of youth livelihood outcome.

6.4 Recommendations

The following recommendations are suggested for policy, practice and further study.

6.4.1 Recommendations for Policy

1. Youth Focused Intervention programmes by Ministry of Public Service, Youth and Gender Affairs and Non Profit Organizations should target all typologies of livelihood strategies that youth undertake to ensure that all youth are able to achieve higher livelihood outcomes.
2. There National and County Governments need to allocate more resources to youth programmes to provide youth with equal opportunities to attain growth level of livelihood outcome.
3. The Ministry of Public Service, Youth and Gender Affairs and Non Profit Organizations together with the youth should revise and implement youth focused policies hinged on a framework whose focus is on encouraging youth to save, invest as well as accumulate assets as they strive to attain growth level of livelihood outcome.

6.4.2 Recommendations for Practice

1. Based on individual attributes and household characteristics, there is a need for the State and Non-State Actors to conduct needs assessments of target beneficiaries before formulating youth intervention programs.
2. Youth Focused Intervention programmes by the State and Non State should be include the parents and guardians in their programmes rather than running parallel to existing societal structures such as the family and community . Indeed, parents and guardians should be cognizant of the important role they play in the livelihood outcomes of their children so that they can continually provide guidance and positive role models for their offspring so as to increase their likelihood of achieving higher youth livelihood outcomes.
3. There is need to have an elaborate and expansive business incubation and mentorship programmes for youth by State and Non-State Actors so as to ensure the youth groups have continued lifespan so that through sustained membership, the youth are able to enhance their livelihood outcomes.
4. Public and private sectors should invest more in sports and recreation, arts and culture as a means of improving youth livelihood outcomes.

6.4.3 Recommendations for Further Research

1. It is recommended that a study be done to give an understanding of different determinants of livelihood outcomes of urban vis-à-vis rural youth. This can be done as a cross sectional study in different counties or a longitudinal study that could add a dimension of trends.

2. Further, a longitudinal enquiry should be done on the relationship between youth livelihood strategies and livelihood outcomes with a view to find out the extent to which undertaking business livelihood strategy can lead to improvement in youth livelihood outcomes.

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APPENDICES

Appendix A: Measurement of Variables

Objectives	Type of information needed Indicators	Data Collection Tool	Respondent	Measurement scale/ Variable	Analysis technique
To establish the relationship between individual attributes of youth and YLOs	Gender Age Education level Marital status Working status Income, Savings debts and loans Household headship Desired Livelihood Outcomes (DLO) Individual assets	Structured questionnaire	Individual Youths	Ordinal Q11 (education) Nominal Q 8 (sex) Q 10 (marital status) Q 12 (working status) Q 14 (HH headship) Q 17 (savings) Continuous Q9 (age), Q 18 (savings) Q28(Individual assets) Open ended (string) Q 43 (DLO)	Establish Relationships - Correlation coefficient - Cross tabulation - Ordered Logistic Regression
To determine the relationship between household characteristics of youth and YLOs	Household size Parents influence on choice of strategy Number of dependants on youth Household income and expenditure Household assets Contribution by household members	Structured questionnaire	Individual Youths	Nominal Q 21 (parental/guardian influence) Q 17 (dependent on youth for their livelihood) Open ended (string) Q 24, 25, 26, 27 (Parental influence on youths' livelihood strategy choice) Q 26 (members contribution to HHD income) Q 28 (household assets) Continuous Q 15, 16 (HH income/expenditure)	Establish Relationships - Correlation coefficient - Cross tabulation - Ordinary Logistic Regression OPEN Questions: Inference
To explore the influence of typology of livelihood strategies on YLOs	Core livelihood strategies Challenges Coping mechanisms to challenges	Structured questionnaire FGD Guide	Individual Youths Youth Group	Open ended (string) Q. 29-31 (strategies) Qualitative - Youth FGD - Development	QUANTITATIVE Frequencies Scores QUANTITATIVE

Objectives	Type of information needed Indicators	Data Collection Tool	Respondent	Measurement scale/ Variable	Analysis technique
		KII	Members Development Actors	Agency KII	Transcription Triangulation - Ordinary Logistic Regression
To analyze the influence of youth focused livelihood interventions on YLOs	Knowledge, access & utilization of youth focused interventions from development actors	Structured questionnaire KII	Individual Youths Development Actors	Ordinal Q42 Nominal Q 33, Q36, Q37, Q39, Q41 Open ended (string) Q 32, Q33-35, Q38, Q40 Qualitative Change agent KII	Frequencies Comparison of means - Ordinary Logistic Regression
To assess the levels of youth livelihood outcomes	Characteristics of youth in survival, security and growth.	Structured questionnaire	Individual Youths	Open ended (string) Q 43 Ordinal Q 44-58	Frequencies, Means, Scores from the scale (Expected levels of livelihood outcomes: Survival, Security and Growth)

Appendix B: Structured Questionnaire for Youth in Kamukunji Sub-County
(Kidadaisi kwa vijana kuhusu riziki au kazi katika eneo bunge la Kamukunji)

SECTION A: LOCATION (Sehemu A: Kitambulisho na eneo)

1. Date (*Tarehe*): -----
2. Questionnaire No (*Nambari ya Kidadisi*) :-----
3. Interviewer Code (*Nambari ya Mhoji*):-----
4. Name of Youth Group (*Jina la kikundi ambacho wewe ni mhusika*): -----
5. Ward (Wadi) Pumwani Eastleigh North Airbase California
6. Start Time(Wakati wa kuanza mahojiano):-----
7. End Time (Wakati wa kuhitimisha mahojiano):-----

SECTION B: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS (Individual Attributes)

(Sehemu B: Demografia)

8. Sex of respondent (*Jinsia ya mhojiwa*): Female (*Kike*) Male (*Kiume*)
9. Age of the respondent (*Umri wa mhojiwa*): years (*miaka*)
10. What is your marital status (*Taja hadhi ya ndoa*)?
 Single (*Mseja*) Married (*Umeolewa*) Cohabiting (*Unandoarasmu*) Divorced (*Umetalakiwa*) Widow/widower (*U mjane/mfaruku*)
11. Kindly specify the highest level of education you have attained (*Tafadhali bainisha kitivo/kiwango cha juu ulichohitimu katika elimu*)
 No education (*Una ukosefu wa elimu*)
Primary (*Una elimu ya msingi*)
Secondary (*Una elimu ya sekondari/ya upili*)
Tertiary (*Una shahada katika chuo kikuu*)
12. How do you describe your working status (*Eleza jinsi utakavyo toa wasifu/maelezo kuhusu hadhi ya kazi unyofanya*)?
 Employed (*Umeajiriwa*)
 Self-employed (*una uajiri wa kibinafsi*)
 House-wife/husband (*wewe ni bibi/bwana wa kazi za nyumbani*)
 Unemployed (*Hakuna kazi*)

17. Kindly provide the following information about your household members
(Tafadhali peana habari kuhusu wanaboma)

Name of household members (Jina la wanaboma)	Gender (Jinsia)	Age (umri)	Education Level(kiwango cha elimu)	Employment Status(hadhi ya ajira)	Relationship to you (uhusiano nawe)	Depends on you for their livelihood? (Je, anakutegemea katika riziki yake?)
Codes	1=Male (mwanaume) 2=Female (mwanamke)	0...99...	1= No education (hauna elimu) 2=Partial Primary (elimu kiasi ya msingi) 3=Primary Completed(elimu kamili ya msingi) 4=Partial Secondary(elimu kiasi ya upili) 5= Secondary Completed(elimu kamili ya upili) 6= College/Uni. Diploma(stashahada katika chuo) 7= University Degree(shahada katika chuo kikuu)	1=Full-time employed(uajiri kamilifu) 2=Part-time employed(uajiri usio kamilifu) 3=Self-employment(uajiri ya kibinafsi) 4=Farming/animal rearing(kazi ya mifugo) 5=School-going(ni wanafunzi) 6=Unemployed(hana kazi) 7=Retired (wamestaafu) 8=Toddler/child (ni watoto wachanga)	1=Self (binafsi) 2=Spouse (bibi/bwana) 3=Son (mvulana) 4=Daughter (msichana) 5=Father (baba) 6=Mother (mama) 7=Brother (kaka) 8=Sister (dada) 9=Other (Specify) (wengine.. bainisha)	1=Yes(ndio) 2=No(hapana)
i.						
ii.						
iii.						
iv.						
v.						
vi.						
vii.						
viii.						
ix.						
x.						

18. Do you save any resources (je, unaweka akiba za rasilimali zako)?

- Yes (ndio) (Go to Q. 19, nenda kwa swali 19) No (hapana) (Go to Q. 20, nenda kwa swali 20)

19. If Yes in Q 18 what is your current level of savings? (kama jibu lako ni ndio kwa Q18, akiba yako imefika ngapi?) _____

20. If Yes in Q.18 what form of savings is it?(kama jibu lako kwa swali 18 ni ndio, taja aina ya akiba yako)

- Cash at home (*huhifandi pesa nyumbani*)
- Shares subscription in youth group (*fungu la mgawo katika kikundi*)
- Deposits with financial institutions (specify): (*arbuni katika benki*)

-
- Investments (Specify): (*uwekezaji bainisha*)_____
 - Others (specify): (*mengineo*
(*bainisiha*)_____

21. If No in Q 18. Explain why? (*iwapo la katika swali 18, fafanua kwanini*)

_____ Are you currently in debt? (*una deni kwa sasa?*)

- Yes (*ndio*) (Go to Q.22 (*nenda kwa swali 22*)) No (*la*)

22. If yes, what is the worth of debt in KSHS?(*iwapo ndio, taja kiasi cha deni unayo*)_____

23. What is the highest level of education attained by your parents or guardians?(*taja kiwango cha elimu walichokihitimu wazazi wako au mzazi mlezi*)

Mother (*mama*): None (*hana elimu*) Primary (*shule ya msingi*)

Secondary (*shule ya upili*) Tertiary (*elimu ya juu*)

None (*hana elimu*)

Father (*baba*): Primary (*shule ya msingi*) Secondary (*shule ya upili*)

Tertiary (*elimu ya juu*) None (*hana elimu*)

Guardian (*mlezi*): Primary (*shule ya msingi*) Secondary (*shule ya upili*)

Tertiary (*elimu ya juu*) None (*hana elimu*)

24. Did your parent/guardian influence your choice of livelihood strategy? (*Je, wazazi wako walichangia katika kuadhiri uchaguzi wa aina ya riziki yako?*)

- Yes (*ndio*) No(*la*)

25. If Yes (Q.24) state how: (*iwapo ndio kwa swali 24, eleza vipi*)_____

26. If No (Q.24), state why:(*iwapo la kwa swali 24, eleza vipi*)

27. What other aspects of your upbringing could have influenced your life social economically (probe on role models, mentorship, socialization, culture, community and family support systems)?(*Taja mambo mengine ya malezi yaliyochangi maisha kiuchumi*)

28. What assets do you or your household own [kindly tick \surd as appropriate]? (*ni vitu gani ambavyo unamiliki au vinamilikiwa na familia yako(tafadhali hakiki vilivyo)*)

ITEM(Vitu)	Family Owned (<i>familia inamiliki</i>)	Individually owned before joining youth group(<i>ulivyomiliki kibinafsi kabla ya kujiunga na kikundi cha vijana</i>)	Individually owned at present(<i>ulivyomiliki kibinafsi kwa sasa</i>)	Estimated Value (<i>kiwangi kilichotarajiwa</i>)
Housing Type(<i>nyumba unayoishi</i>)				
Own(<i>ya kibinafsi</i>)				
Rental(<i>ya kodi</i>)				
Electrical/Electronics(<i>vifaa vya umeme</i>)				
Radio(<i>redio</i>)				
Television set(<i>runinga</i>)				
Mobile phone(<i>simu</i>)				
Refrigerator(<i>jokofu</i>)				
Sewing Machine(<i>cherehani</i>)				
Cooker(<i>jiko la umeme</i>)				
Others (Specify)(<i>vinginevyo, bainisha</i>)				
MACHINERY(<i>mashini</i>)				
Motorbike(<i>pikipiki</i>)				
Vehicle(<i>magari</i>)				
Tractor(<i>tingatinga</i>)				
Bicycle(<i>baisikeli</i>)				
Others (<i>vinginevyo</i>)_____				
Household Furniture(<i>samani</i>)				
Sofa Set(<i>viti</i>)				
Beds(<i>vitanda</i>)				
Dining Table(<i>meza ya kuandalia chakula</i>)				
Chairs(<i>viti</i>)				
Others (Specify)(<i>nyinginezo</i>)				

SECTION D- LIVELIHOOD STRATEGIES

29. Which activities describe your primary livelihood strategies? (*Ni vitendo vipi utatangulia kupanga na kufanya*)

[Probe for agriculture based, light industries, transport, ICT, craft industries, food industry, green grocery, theatre/acting, livestock keeping]

	Before joining youth group(kabla ya kujiunga na kikundi cha vijana)	After joining the youth group (baada ya kujiunga na kikundi cha vijana)
Primary (Main) livelihood activities(mipango yaliyo muhimu)	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

30. What challenges have you faced in seeking a means of livelihood as stated above?(taja changamoto ambazo zimekukumba katika hali ya kutafuta riziki kama ilivyotajwa hapo juu)

31. How have you responded to the challenges?(Taja jinsi ulivyokabili na changamoto hizo)

SECTION E- KNOWLEDGE OF YOUTH FOCUSED INTERVENTIONS

(mipango lengwa kuingilia kuhusu vijana)

32. Which organizations (e.g. Banks, MFIs and NPOs) are you aware of that exist in your locality that are youth focused? (ni shirika gani kwa mfano banki, MFIS na mashirika yasiyo ya serikali, ambao una hakika ndio linalenga vijana katika eneo lako)

33. a. Do you have knowledge of their product, services and interventions available to you? (una habari kuhusu mazao na huduma yatoazo?)

Yes (ndio) (Name them) (kama ndio, taja) _____

No (la) Why don't you know? (kama la, kwanini hujui) _____

34. If yes in Q. 30 which have you accessed? (iwapo ndio katika swali la 30, ni huduma ipi umeweza pata?) _____

35. What changes in your livelihood outcomes can you attribute to the above products/ services? (ni chnagamoto zipi katika riziki unaweza taja kwa mazao na huduma zilizo hapo)

juu?) _____

36. Have you ever accessed a loan for livelihood development? (*umewahi kupata mkopo?*)
 Yes (Where from?)(*ndio, kutoka wapi?*) _____
 No (*la*)
37. If Yes in Q. 33 was it an individual loan or group loan? (*iwapo ndio kwa swali 33, ulikuwa mkopo wa kibinafsi ama cha kikundi?*)
 Individual loan (*mkopo wa kibinafsi*) Group loan(*mkopo wa kikundi*)
38. What was the worth of the last loan you took up, if any?(*ulichukua kiasi gani*)

39. How did you utilize your past loan(s)?(*ulitumia aje mkopo hiyo ya awali*)
 Bought asset/ developed property (*kununua bidhaa*)
 Paid for education needs (*kulipa karo*)
 Set up a business/expanding business (*kuanzisha biashara*)
 Used the money for a more needy purpose or funds diversion (*utumizi wa mahitaji mengineyo*)
 Others; Specify (*iwapo kuna mengineyo, bainisha*)

40. What was your experience managing/repaying the loan? (*Taja ujuzi ulio katika usimamizi wa mkopo/ kulipia mkopo*)

41. Would you recommend fellow youth to acquire loans from the same source? (*utaweza pendekeza vijana wengine kuchukua mkopo kutoka shirika hio?*)
 Yes: (why?) (*ndio, kwanini*) _____
 No: (Why?)(*hapana, kwanini*) _____
42. To what extent can you associate the trends of your livelihood outcomes to interventions by the following?(*ni kiwango gani unaweza kujishughulisha na nacho katika matokeo ya riziki kwa usiadizi ufuatao*)

	Not at all (hamna)	Little extent(kiasi)	Moderate extent(kiasi kidogo)	Large extent(kiasi kikubwa)	Very large extent(kiasi kikubwa sana)
Personal effort (<i>bidii ya kibinafsi</i>)		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Membership to youth group(<i>wanachama wa kikundi cha vijana</i>)		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Intervention from financial institution(<i>usaidizi kutoka mashirika ya fedha</i>)		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Intervention from youth focused NGOs(<i>usaidizi kutoka kwa mashirika yasiyo ya serikali</i>)		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Government policy interventions (e.g. Youth fund, Uwezo Fund(<i>usaidizi kutoka kwa serikali</i>))		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Faith Based Organizations(<i>usaidizi kutoka vikundi kwa ushirika</i>)					
Family/community interventions (CBOs)(<i>usaidizi kutoka kwa familia, jumuiya</i>)		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

SECTION F: YOUTH LIVELIHOOD OUTCOMES

43. What are your desired livelihood outcomes?(*Ni matokeo gani yako ya riziki unayotamani*)
(*Explain livelihood outcomes as important aspirations that a youth seeks to achieve through income generating activities or livelihood strategies*) (*eleza riziki kama matokeo ya shughuli muhimu za kupata mapato*)

Type(Aina)	Short Term(kipindi kifupi) (next 6 months)(miezi sita ijayo)	Long term(kipindi kirefu) (over 6 mths) (Zaidi ya miezi sita)
I. Personal (<i>kibinafsi</i>)	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
II. Household(<i>boma</i>)	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
III. Youth Group (<i>kikundi cha vijana</i>)	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

44. Indicators of Youth Livelihood Outcomes
(Mikakati ya matokeo ya riziki kwa vijana)

To what extent have you experienced the following in the last one year? (ni kwa kiwango kipi umekubaliana na yafuatayo katika mwaka moja uliopita)	Please tick <input type="checkbox"/> appropriately (sahihisha ipasavyo)				
	None at all (hapana) - 1	Little extent (kidogo) - 2	Moderate extent (kiasi) - 3	Large extent (kiasi kikubwa) - 4	Very large Extent (kiasi kikubwa sana) - 5
i. Increase in stock of assets (productive and non-productive)(kuongezeka kwa bidhaa za mazao na zisizo za mazao)					
ii. Acquiring more income(kupata mapato mengi)					
iii. Improved food security (kuongezeka kwa wingi wa chakula)					
iv. Higher youth participation in leadership and employment opportunities(kuongezeka kwa vijana katika uongozi na nafasi za uajiri)					
v. Utilized youth focused interventions offered by the state and non-state actors (kutumia miradi ya serikali na mashirika yasiyo ya serikali)					
vi. Reduced dependency on others for livelihoods (kupungua kwa kutegemea wengine kwa kujikimu)					
vii. Reduced consumption of saving and assets(kupungua kwa akiba na bidhaa)					
viii. Increased use of environmentally friendly fuels e.g. biogas, biomass, solar (Kuongezeka kwa matumizi ya fueli kama biogasi, biomasi, jua na upepo)					
ix. Improved coping with various shocks and trends (drought, floods, disease, death, job loss)(kujikimu kwa makali ya matokeo ya mishangao na mielekeo kama ukame, mafuriko, maradhi, vifo, na kupoteza kazi)					
x. Increase in investment in social capital networks e.g. youth groups, members associations (kuongezeka kwa uwekezaji wa mali katika jamii kwa mfano vikundi vya vijana, vikundi, na vya ushirika)					
xi. Diversification and/or intensification of livelihood strategies/activities (Namna mbalimbali au ongezeko ya mikakati ya riziki au shughuli)					
xii. Increased use of environmentally friendly fuels e.g. biogas, biomass, solar (Kuongezeka kwa matumizi ya fueli kama biogasi, biomasi, jua na upepo)					
xiii. Acquired a loan for developmental purposes (Nimachukua mkopo wa kujiendeleza)					
xiv. Benefitted from youth groups activities/projects (Nimenufaika kutoka kwa kikundi chetu cha vijana)					
xv. Overall, my livelihood outcome has improved (Kwa jumla riziki yangu imeimarika)					

*****THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME*****

Appendix C: Focus Group Discussion Guide

Pseudo name of FGD Group: _____ **Date:** _____

Main Moderator: Christine Wambui Njuguna - Wainaina

Assistant Moderator: _____

Introduction

Good morning/afternoon my name is Christine Njuguna- Wainaina. I am a PhD student at Kenyatta University undertaking my postgraduate studies in Community Resource Management. I am conducting a study on youth livelihoods and would like to ask you some questions in form of focused discussion, which will take approximately 40 minutes. All information that you give will be kept confidential, used for the study purpose whose findings will offer recommendations for practice and policy on issues relating to youths livelihoods. Kindly give your responses as honestly as possible for the success of this research.

Instructions and role specification

This is how we shall proceed: We shall all introduce ourselves and then start the discussion. I will ask questions then you will respond with answers in turns. As the moderator, I will guide the flow by asking core questions and probe for clarification. Everyone will have their turn to speak. I will have an assistant who will be taking notes of the discussion. I request you kindly the opinions of others even though you may disagree with them

Do you have any questions before we start?

Ice Breaker

What is the general situation of the youth with regard to employment, education, ICT, HIV/AIDS, female youth, youth with disability, street youth.

How has the general situation of youth changed for the period you have lived here?

CORE Questions	Probe Questions
1. What livelihood activities are you involved in as a youth group?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To what extent have you managed to achieve these objectives?
2. What is your perception of your choice of livelihood strategy?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To what extent do the opinions of family, community and society affect your choice of strategy?

<p>3. What would you say are the challenges facing the youth groups in this area?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ What are some of the causes of these challenges? ▪ Are there certain youths that are more affected than others? ▪ How are these challenges being addressed at the community level?
<p>4. Let us talk about your financial behavior.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Do you have individual or group loans? ▪ What have been your challenges? ▪ Do you prefer to acquire loans from formal or informal sources and why? (Interest rates, defaulting)
<p>5. What livelihood resources and interventions exist in this area that you have been able to tap?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Who has provided this enabling environment for youth? ▪ Probe on influence of youth focused interventions from NPOs, MFI's and Devolved Funds by the State facilitation through interventions ▪ Are there other stakeholders that we can talk about?
<p>6. How do you network with other groups in this area?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In what aspects?
<p>7. Where do youth seek/access knowledge important for livelihoods?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Do youth access with ease such information? ▪ Are there areas of information in which youth are particularly lacking? ▪ What is the level of awareness of rights and policies, legislation and regulations that impact on youth livelihood outcomes? (Give examples of Uwezo Fund, Youth Agenda in Parliament and Youth Fund Regulations)?
<p>8. Let us talk about youth groups in general. What verifiable livelihood outcome have you experienced since you joined the group?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ How about any changes in your income status? ▪ Change in social standing? ▪ Vulnerability status? ▪ Food security situation? ▪ Access to resources? ▪ Utilization of resources? ▪ Personal development? ▪ Information about life skills?
<p>9. How do you think youth livelihoods can be enhanced at the community level?</p>	

Appendix D: Interview Schedule for State and Non State Actors

Name of organization: _____ Date: _____

Main Moderator: Christine Njuguna - Wainaina

Introduction

Good morning/afternoon my name is Christine Njuguna- Wainaina. I am a student at Kenyatta University undertaking my postgraduate studies in Community Resource Management. I am conducting a study on Predictors of Youth livelihood Outcomes and wish to ask you some questions in form of focused discussion, which will take approximately 20 minutes. All information that you give will be kept confidential, used for the study purpose, whose findings will offer recommendations for practice and policy on issues relating to youths livelihoods. Kindly give your responses as honestly as possible for the success of this research.

Instructions and role specification

This is how we shall proceed: I will ask questions then you will respond with your feedback which may be facts based on your personal experience or feelings and opinions. I will ask you a core question followed by probe for clarification where necessary. So can we begin?

Ice Breaker

What are your initial remarks about the social economic status of youth in this area?

Why did you choose to operate in this locality and how long have you been operating in this area?

Core Questions	Probe questions
1. What are the unique characteristics of youth in this area?	<input type="checkbox"/> Probes: health, education, poverty, employment, rights, security, population ... <input type="checkbox"/> Any differences with other regions you know?
2. What are the challenges faced by the youth in this community?	<input type="checkbox"/> Which trends and shocks could you cite? <input type="checkbox"/> How have you been helping the youth address challenges? <input type="checkbox"/> Root causes? <input type="checkbox"/> Where did you come in? <input type="checkbox"/> Who else can help them?

3. Which opportunities are available to the youth in this locality?	<input type="checkbox"/> Resources, networks, interventions
4. What programmes or projects are you involved in?	<input type="checkbox"/> Why these programs? Your target groups? <input type="checkbox"/> Which of your projects target youth? <input type="checkbox"/> Beneficiary selection criteria? <input type="checkbox"/> To what extent (in doing what) do you involve youth?
5. What has been the impact of programmes or projects to the target groups (Youth)?	<input type="checkbox"/> Positive? Negative? <input type="checkbox"/> Intended? Unintended? Lessons learnt?
6. What activities are you collaborating with other stakeholders to benefit the youth?	<input type="checkbox"/> What has been your experience? <input type="checkbox"/> Are there specific institutions you can single out (State or Non-profit organizations) that have significantly helped situation of youth? How?
7. What are the challenges have you faced in the project life cycle?	<input type="checkbox"/> Planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of these programmes and projects?
8. How do you ensure sustainability of your projects?	<input type="checkbox"/> Exit strategies for youth based programs?
9. Which areas do you see gaps in provision of youth livelihood interventions?	<input type="checkbox"/> Why? <input type="checkbox"/> Which state or non-state instructions that you can recommend to play a role?
10. Any closing remarks	

Appendix E: Kenyatta University Ethics Review Committee Authorization



KENYATTA UNIVERSITY ETHICS REVIEW COMMITTEE

Email: chairman.kuerc@ku.ac.ke
secretary.kuerc@ku.ac.ke
ercku2008@gmail.com
 Website: www.ku.ac.ke

P. O. Box 43844 - 00100 Nairobi
 Tel: 8710901/12
 Fax: 8711242/8711575

Our Ref: KU/R/COMM/51/348

Date: 9th July, 2014

Njuguna Christine Wambui
 Dept. of Community Resource Management and Extension,
 Kenyatta University,
 P.o Box 43844, Nairobi.

RE APPLICATION NUMBER PKU/210/I 186- "PREDICTORS OF YOUTH LIVELIHOOD OUTCOMES IN KAMUKUNJI CONSTITUENCY, NAIROBI COUNTY, KENYA"

1. IDENTIFICATION OF PROTOCOL

The application before the committee is with a research topic "predictors of youth livelihood outcomes in Kamukunji constituency, Nairobi county, Kenya" - Version 2 received on 9th July, 2014.

2. APPLICANT

Njuguna Christine Wambui, Dept. of Community Resource Management and Extension

3. STUDY SITE

Nairobi County, Kenya

4. DECISION

The committee has considered the research protocol in accordance with the Kenyatta University Research Policy (section 7.2.1.3) and the Kenyatta University Ethics Review Committee Guidelines AND APPROVED that the research may proceed for a period of ONE year from 9th July, 2014.

5. ADVICE/CONDITIONS

- i. Progress reports are submitted to the KU-ERC every six months and a full report is submitted at the end of the study.
- ii. Serious and unexpected adverse events related to the conduct of the study are reported to this board immediately they occur.
- iii. Notify the Kenyatta University Ethics Committee of any amendments to the protocol.
- iv. Submit an electronic copy of the protocol to KUERC.

When replying, kindly quote the application number above.

If you accept the decision reached and advice and conditions given please sign in the space provided below and return to KU-ERC a copy of the letter.


 PROF. NICHOLAS K. GIKONYO
 CHAIRMAN ETHICS REVIEW COMMITTEE

I NJUGUNA CHRISTINE.....accept the advice given and will fulfill the conditions therein.

Signature.......... Dated this day of 9th JULY.....

cc. Vice-Chancellor
 Director: Institute for Research Science and Technology



Appendix F: National Commission for Science Technology and Innovation Authorization



NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

Telephone: +254-20-2213471,
2241349, 310571, 2219420
Fax: +254-20-318245, 318249
Email: secretary@nacosti.go.ke
Website: www.nacosti.go.ke
When replying please quote

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

Ref. No.

Date:

26th May, 2014

NACOSTI/P/14/1341/1419

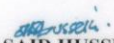
Christine Wambui Njuguna
Kenyatta University
P.O Box 43844-00100
NAIROBI.

RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION

Following your application for authority to carry out research on "*Predictors of youth livelihood outcomes in Kamukunji Constituency Nairobi County Kenya,*" I am pleased to inform you that you have been authorized to undertake research in **Nairobi County** for a period ending **31st July, 2014**.

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

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


SAID HUSSEIN
FOR: SECRETARY/CEO

Copy to:

The County Commissioner
The County Director of Education
Nairobi County.

Appendix G: Informed Consent Form

Dear respondent,

Ref: Study on “Predictors of Youth Livelihood Outcomes in Kamukunji Sub-County, Nairobi County”

I am a post-graduate student from Kenyatta University undertaking an academic study to investigate “Predictors of Youth Livelihood Outcomes in Kamukunji Sub-County, Nairobi County”.

Procedure to be followed

You have been randomly selected to participate in the study as you are a youth aged between 18 – 34 years and a member of a registered youth group operating in the study site (Kamukunji Sub-County). Your participation in the study is voluntary thus you may stop at any time if need be. Questions pertaining the study are welcome both before consenting and any time thereafter.

Discomforts and risks

If any of the questions make you feel uncomfortable you may choose not to answer or stop participating at any time without penalty. The interview will take thirty minutes of your time.

Benefits

If you participate in this study you will help us understand what combination of livelihood resources and institutional processes influence youths to choose particular livelihood strategies leading to resultant outcomes given a particular context. You will also benefit by knowing which products and services are available to you as a youth in Kamukunji Sub-County.

Reward

I will appreciate you orally with a word of “Thank you” as no financial reward is anticipated if you agree to participate in this study,

Confidentiality

Appendix H: Kenyatta University Graduate School Approval



KENYATTA UNIVERSITY
GRADUATE SCHOOL

E-mail: dean-graduate@ku.ac.ke

Website: www.ku.ac.ke

P.O. Box 43844, 00100
NAIROBI, KENYA
Tel. 810901 Ext. 57530

Internal Memo

FROM: Dean, Graduate School

DATE: 3rd April, 2014

TO: Christine Wambui Njuguna
C/o Community Resource Management Dept.

REF: H87/21042/12

SUBJECT: APPROVAL OF RESEARCH PROPOSAL

This is to inform you that Graduate School Board at its meeting of 27th March, 2014 approved your Research Proposal for the Ph.D. Degree, Entitled "Predictors of Youth Livelihood Outcomes in Kamukunji Constituency, Nairobi County, Kenya".

You may now proceed with your Data collection.

By copy of this letter, the Registrar (Academic) is hereby requested to grant you substantive registration for your Ph.D. studies.

Thank you.


JOHN ODONGI
FOR: DEAN, GRADUATE SCHOOL

c.c. Chairman, Community Resource Management Dept.

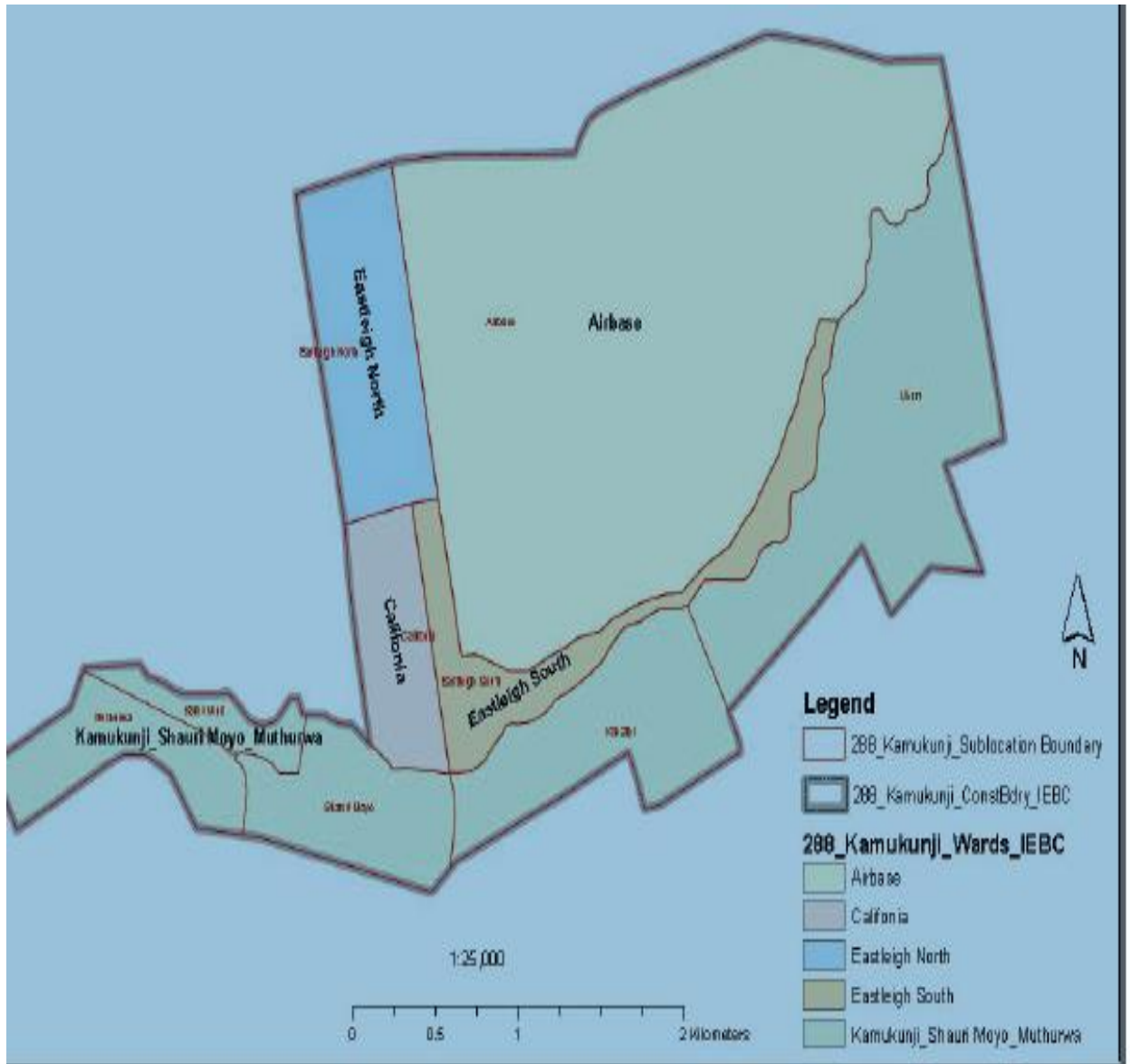
Supervisors:

1. Dr. Lucy Ngige
C/o Community Resource Management Dept.
Kenyatta University
2. Dr. Lucy K. Ogola
C/o Community Resource Management Dept.
Kenyatta University



JMO/rwm

Appendix I: Map of Ward Boundaries in Kamukunji Constituency



Source: Google Maps (2013)